



ADDRESSING BULLYING AMONG HISPANIC AND LATINO CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT SCHOOL SETTING

- Bullying is an “intentional, repeated, negative behavior by one or more persons directed against a person who has difficulty defending himself or herself.”¹ It can be physical (e.g., hitting, punching), verbal (e.g., name-calling, teasing), or psychological/relational (e.g., rumors, social exclusion).
- Bullying often occurs during middle school.

**BULLYING
ISN'T ABOUT
RESOLVING
CONFLICT;
BULLYING IS
ABOUT
CONTROL**




- About 15.7% of Hispanic high school students reported being bullied on school property in 2017.
- From those, 10.6% reported that rumors were spread about them, and 8.9% said they were made fun of, called names, or insulted.
- About 12.3% of Hispanic students reported being electronically bullied during the previous 12 months in 2017.²

- Cyberbullying occurs at school and at home via instant messaging.
- Cyberbullies are more likely to be aggressive, display delinquent behavior, have delinquent peers, and are involved in substance use, and have poor relationships with their parents.³
- Bullying affects school performance and mental health for both perpetrators and victims.

**BULLYING THAT
TAKES PLACE ON
SOCIAL NETWORKS IS
A PHENOMENON
KNOWN AS
CYBERBULLYING**



- Bullies had higher rates of alcohol and substance use and externalizing behaviors. Bully-victims experience anxiety, depression, and psychosomatic complaints.
- During adulthood, they might experience antisocial development, intimate partner violence perpetration, unemployment, delinquency, and criminality.
- Race-related bullying is significantly associated with negative emotional and physical health effects. This type of bullying occurs due to skin color and other physical traits, language, food, clothing and other racial or ethnic characteristics.⁴
- Latino parents reported that bullying is the number one health concern of their children in comparison to White parents. Often their children experience stress (57% vs. 42%), depression (53% vs. 36%), and drug abuse (61% vs. 47%).



**IF WE ARE TO TAKE
A CLOSER
LOOK AT THE
PROBLEM OF
BULLYING, WE NEED
TO KNOW HOW
RACE-RELATED
BULLYING
AFFECTS YOUTH'S
MENTAL HEALTH**

EFFECTIVE BULLYING PREVENTION EFFORTS INVOLVE STUDENTS, PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS

- Schools should promote a culturally responsive learning environment to reduce behavioral problems, enhance learning, develop strong school attachment, and increase student's self-esteem.⁵
- Bullying intervention programs for Hispanic and Latino children and adolescents are most likely to be effective if:
 - it emphasizes on preventing violent behaviors, early identification of bullies and bully-victims, improving social and emotional skills, and providing strategies to manage conflicts among peers⁶
 - includes parental involvement
 - it is implemented school-wide



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