

## Physical Bullying

“Physical bullying accounts for less than one-third of the bullying incidents reported by children” (Article 6).

Studies indicate that bullies often come from homes where physical punishment is used” (Article 1).

“He or she avoids confrontation, is physically slight, quiet, does not tease others, and does not defend him- or herself from the bully” (Article 2).

“Bullies fail to learn how to cope, manage their emotions, and communicate effectively-skills vital to success in the adult world” (Article 2).

“According to the study, 20.8% of respondents reported being perpetrators or victims of physical bullying” (Article 3).

“Victims report greater fear and anxiety, feel less accepted, suffer from more health problems, and score lower on measures of academic achievement” (Article 2).

“The authors defined physical bullying as hitting, kicking, pushing, shoving, and locking a classmate indoors” (Article 3).

“The older and stronger the bully, the more dangerous this kind of attack becomes, even if serious harm is not intended” (Article 6).

“Students who are victims of bullying are typically anxious, insecure, cautious and suffer from low self-esteem” (Article 1).

“It includes slapping, hitting, choking, poking, punching, kicking, biting, pinching, scratching, twisting limbs into painful positions, spitting, and damaging or destroying clothes and property belonging to the bullied child” (Article 6).

