**Bullying in Education**

Children with disabilities are already facing challenges in the academic environment, when they are bullied at school it can directly effect their education.

Higher rates of absenteeism, a decrease in grades, and loss of interest in academic achievement are just a few consequences of being bullied.

Teachers often use restraint and seclusion disciplinary techniques on students with disabilities.

**Effects of Abuse**

- mental trauma
- severe muscle injury
- extensive blood clotting
- whiplash
- hemorrhaging
- negative self image

**Prevention**

**Societal & Community Level:**
Help others see disabled children as valued and unique individuals.

Promote inclusion of children with disabilities.

**Family Focused:**
Increase parent knowledge of child development and issues specific to the child’s disability.

Strengthen parent-child interactions.

Organize parent support groups.

**Child Focused:**
Helps children learn how to protect themselves.

Teach children about their, and others’ bodies and sexuality.

Reduce children’s social isolation.

Maximize children’s communication skills and tools.

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**Introduction**

The Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption and Family Service Act of 1988 contains specific mandated directed towards efforts to protect disabled children from abuse and neglect.

However, this legislation is only the beginning of nationwide, state, and local initiative to offer effective and appropriate abuse prevention and intervention for disabled children.

**The Facts**

Children with disabilities are 2 to 3 times more likely to be bullied than their non-disabled peers.

Total Reported Disabilities in the United States:

1.2% out of 44 states

Bullying based on a student’s disability is considered harassment.

Harassment includes: verbal insults, threats, or physical assault.

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**Abuse by Parents**

Abuse in the home often happens because of increased stress on parents:

- Medical Expenses
- Increased needs and support by parents
- Stress of educating children with disabilities
- Isolation from extended family or community
- Less child care facilities willing to take children with disabilities

Children with disabilities are easier targets for abuse because often times they have added troubles with communication of their needs.

**Protection of Disabled Children**

The Individual With Disabilities Act (IDEA) ensures that a free appropriate public education is made available to students with disabilities.

**Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Article 1**

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**Types of Child Abuse**

- Neglect: 78.3%
- Physical Abuse: 17.6%
- Sexual Abuse: 9.2%
- Psychological Maltreatment: 10.3%
- Medical Neglect: 2.4%
- Other: 8.1%

These percentages sum to more than 100.0 percent because a child may have suffered more than one type of maltreatment.