

Scientific Center of Children's Health
Moscow Russia

THE MAIN TRENDS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AND BULLYING IN RUSSIAN ADOLESCENTS

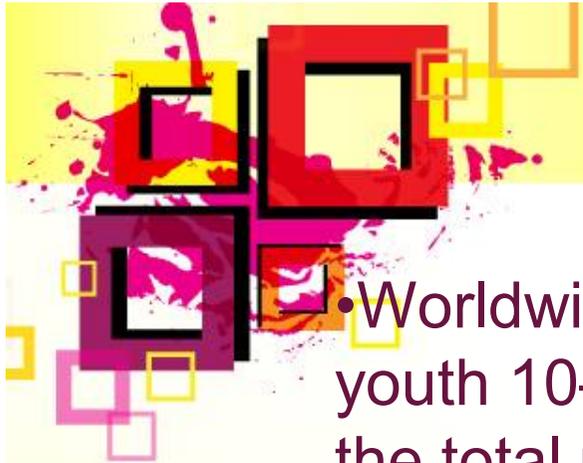
Vladislav Kuchma

Corresponding Member of the
Russian Academy of Sciences,
Professor

Svetlana Sokolova

Candidate of Medical Sciences,
Senior Researcher

Tallinn
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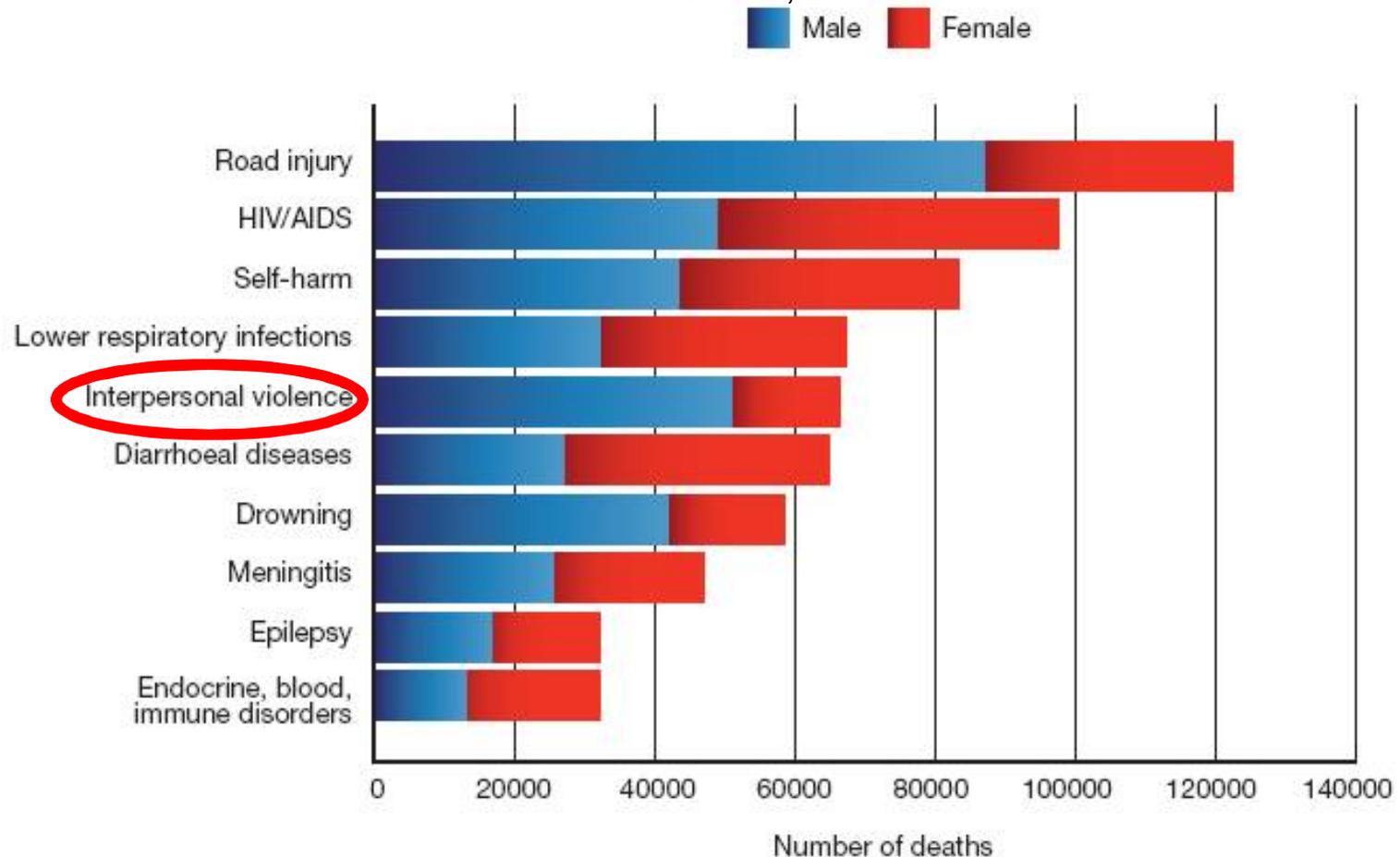
Youth violence

- Worldwide some 200 000 homicides occur among youth 10–29 years of age each year, which is 43% of the total number of homicides globally each year.
- For each young person killed, 20–40 more sustain injuries requiring hospital treatment.
- Youth violence has a serious, often lifelong, impact on a person's psychological and social functioning.
- Youth violence greatly increases the costs of health, welfare and criminal justice services; reduces productivity and generally undermines the structure of society.

Source: Youth violence Fact sheet N°356 Reviewed January 2015

Top 10 causes of death among adolescents (10-19 years) by sex

Source: Health for the World's adolescents A second chance in the second decade WHO/FWC/MCA/14.05; 2014



Mortality rates for all causes of homicide among people aged 10-29 years in the Russian Federation: 1985 – 7 deaths per 100 000; 1994 - 18 deaths per 100 000; 2010 – 16 deaths per 100 000.

Behavioural and health consequences of violence



Physical

Abdominal injuries
Thoracic injuries
Brain injuries
Burns/scalds
Fractures
Lacerations
Disability



Mental health and behavioural

Alcohol and drug abuse
Depression and anxiety
Post-traumatic stress disorder
Eating and sleep disorders
Attention deficits
Hyperactivity
Externalizing behaviour
Smoking
Suicidal thoughts
Suicidal behaviour
Unsafe sex



Sexual and reproductive health

Unintended pregnancy
Pregnancy complications
Unsafe abortions
Gynaecological disorders
Complex pain syndromes
Chronic pelvic pain
HIV
Other sexually transmitted infections



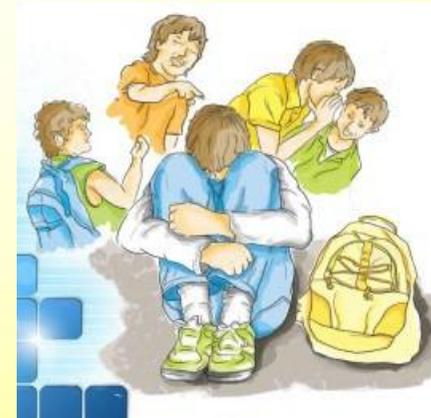
Chronic disease

Arthritis and asthma
Cancer
Cardiovascular disorders
Diabetes
Kidney problems
Liver disease
Stroke

Source: Global status report on violence prevention 2014

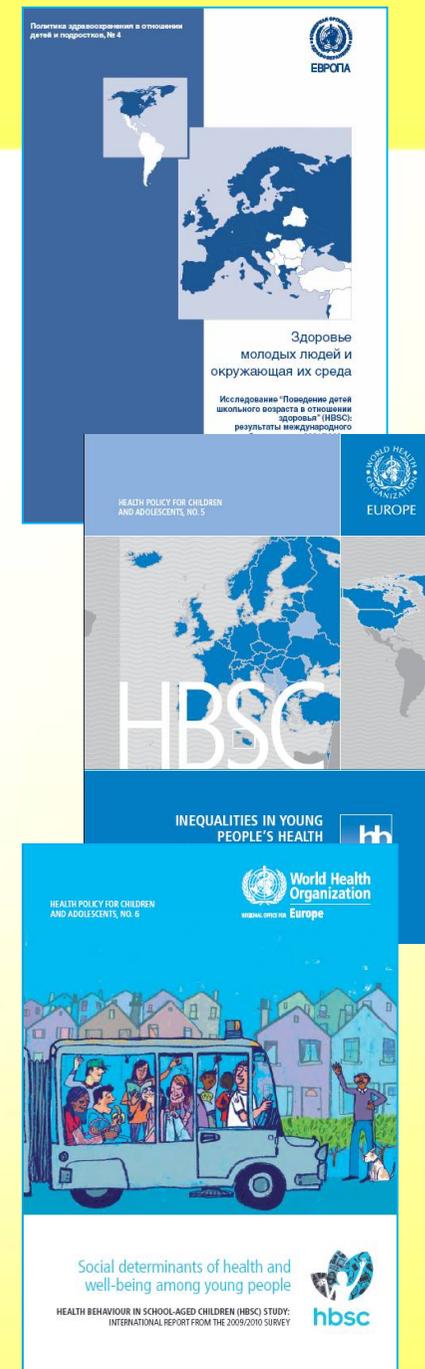
Risk behaviours for youth violence

- Participating in physical fights, bullying are important risk behaviours for youth violence.
- Bullying and physical fighting can also lead to more serious forms of violence.
- Involvement in physical fighting is very common among school-age children in many parts of the world.
- Definition of bullying (Olweus, 1996): We say a student is being bullied when another student, or a group of students, say or do nasty and unpleasant things to him or her. It is also bullying when a student is teased repeatedly in a way he or she does not like or when he or she is deliberately left out of things. But it is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight. It is also not bullying when a student is teased in a friendly and playful way.



Aim. Analysis and systematization of data in the dynamics of the prevalence of fighting and bullying among Russian boys and girls aged 11, 13 and 15 years old.

Methods. International reports on “Health Behaviour in School-aged Children” (HBSC) studies for 2000, 2005, and 2009 have been subjected to statistical analysis, comparative analysis and interpretation. Data compared between the 11 and 15-year-olds; between boys and girls; between Russian adolescents and their peers from other countries; in the dynamics of years 2000-2009.



Amount of adolescents who have been involved in a physical fight at least three times in the last 12 months,%

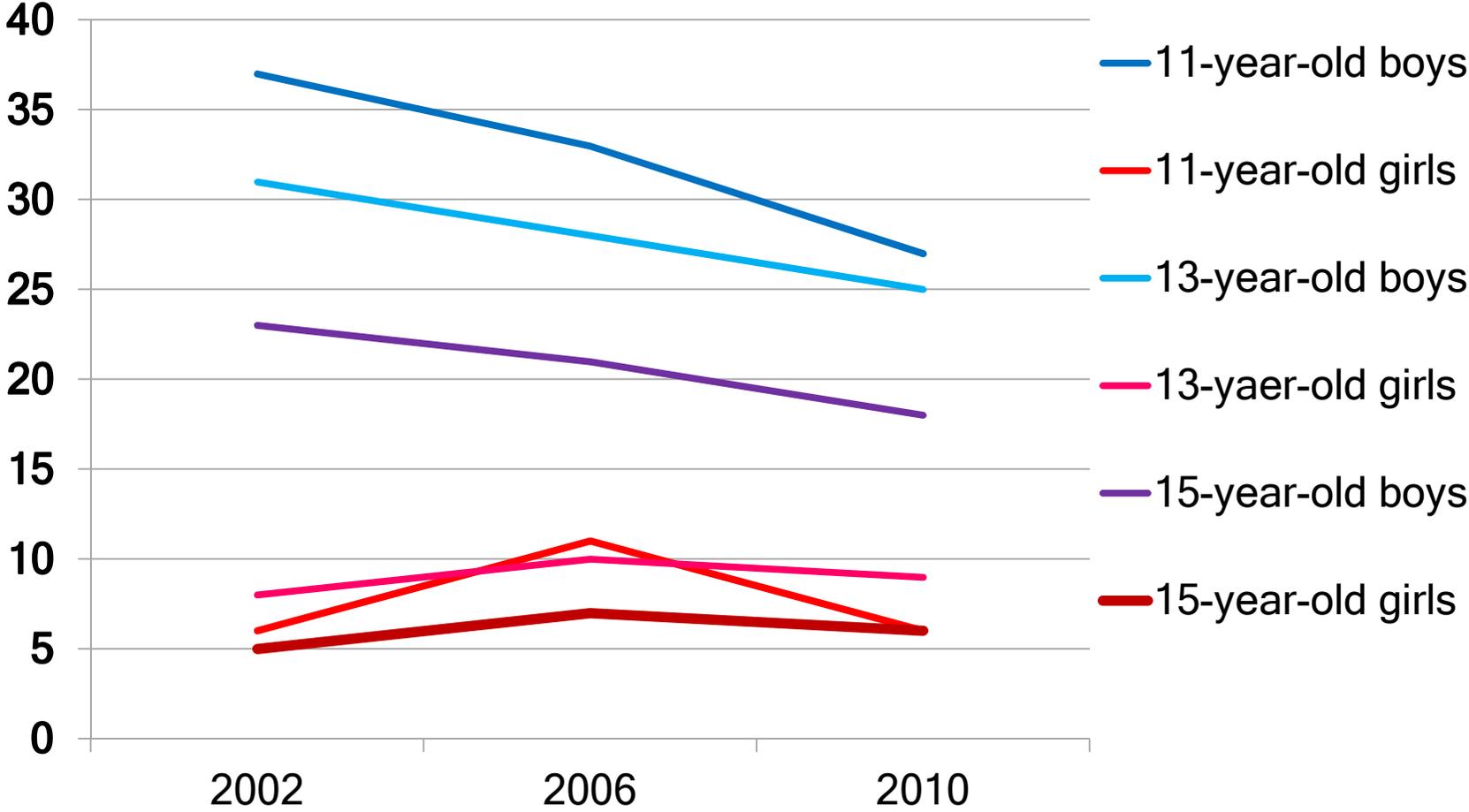
Survey	11-year-olds					13-year-olds					15-year-olds				
	RF		HBSC average		Pos ition	RF		HBSC average		Pos ition	RF		HBSC average		Pos ition
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
2001-2002*	37	6	18	5	6	31	8	14	13	4	23	5	12	3	7
2005-2006**	33	11	25	7	4	28	10	21	7	9	21	7	17	6	10
2009-2010***	27	6	22	6	6	25	9	20	6	6	18	6	16	5	10

* 35 countries participated in the study

** 41 countries participated in the study

*** 36 countries participated in the study

Amount of adolescents who have been involved in a physical fight at least three times in the last 12 months,%



Amount of adolescents who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months , %

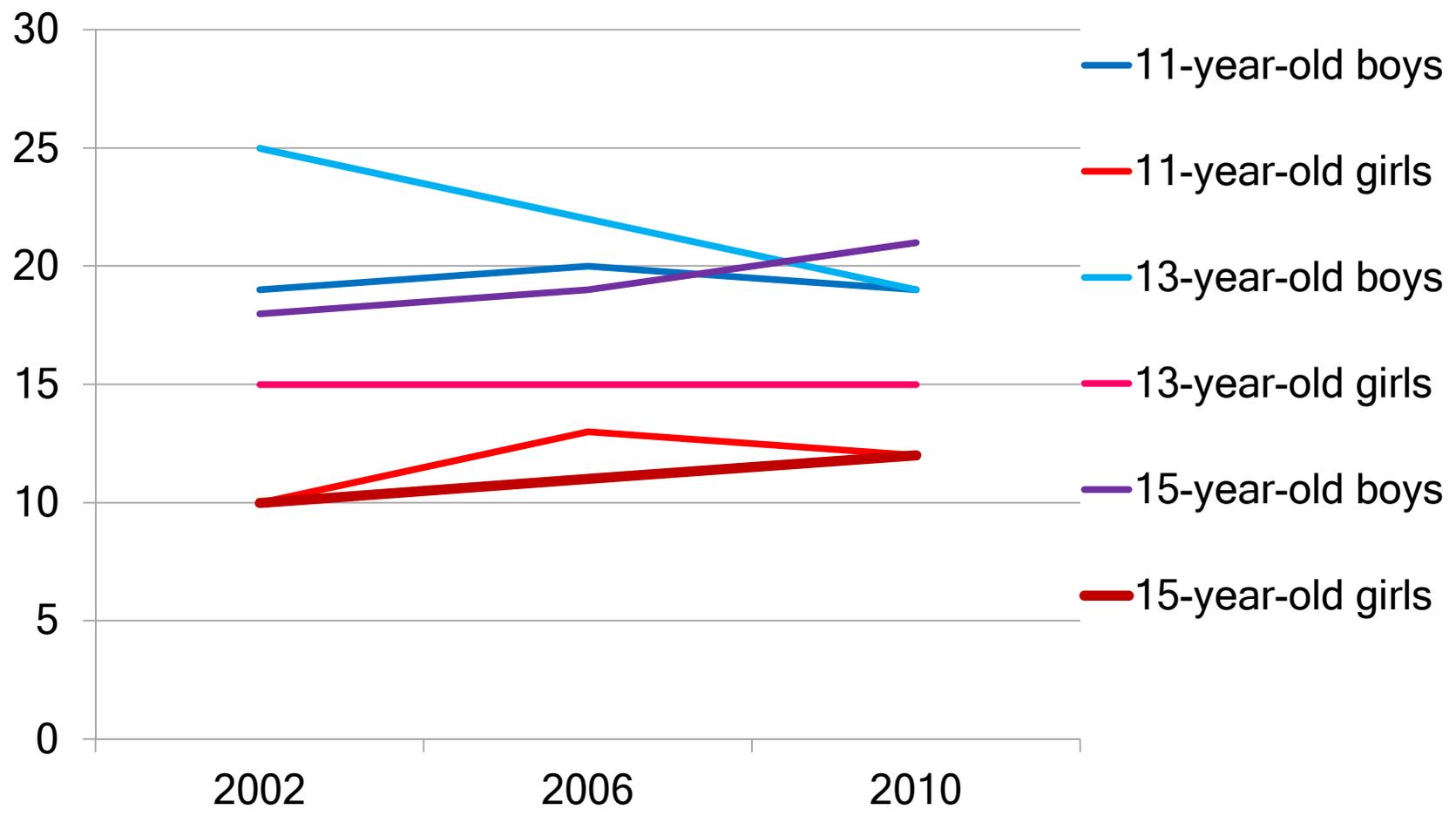
Survey	11-year-olds					13-year-olds					15-year-olds				
	RF		HBSC average		Pos ition	RF		HBSC average		Pos ition	RF		HBSC average		Pos ition
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
2001-2002*	19	10	11	5	3	25	15	16	8	5	18	10	18	8	12
2005-2006**	20	13	12	6	6	22	15	15	9	9	19	11	16	7	12
2009-2010***	19	12	10	5	3	19	15	14	8	7	21	12	16	7	9

* 35 countries participated in the study

** 39 countries participated in the study

*** 38 countries participated in the study

Amount of adolescents who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months , %



Amount of adolescents who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months, %

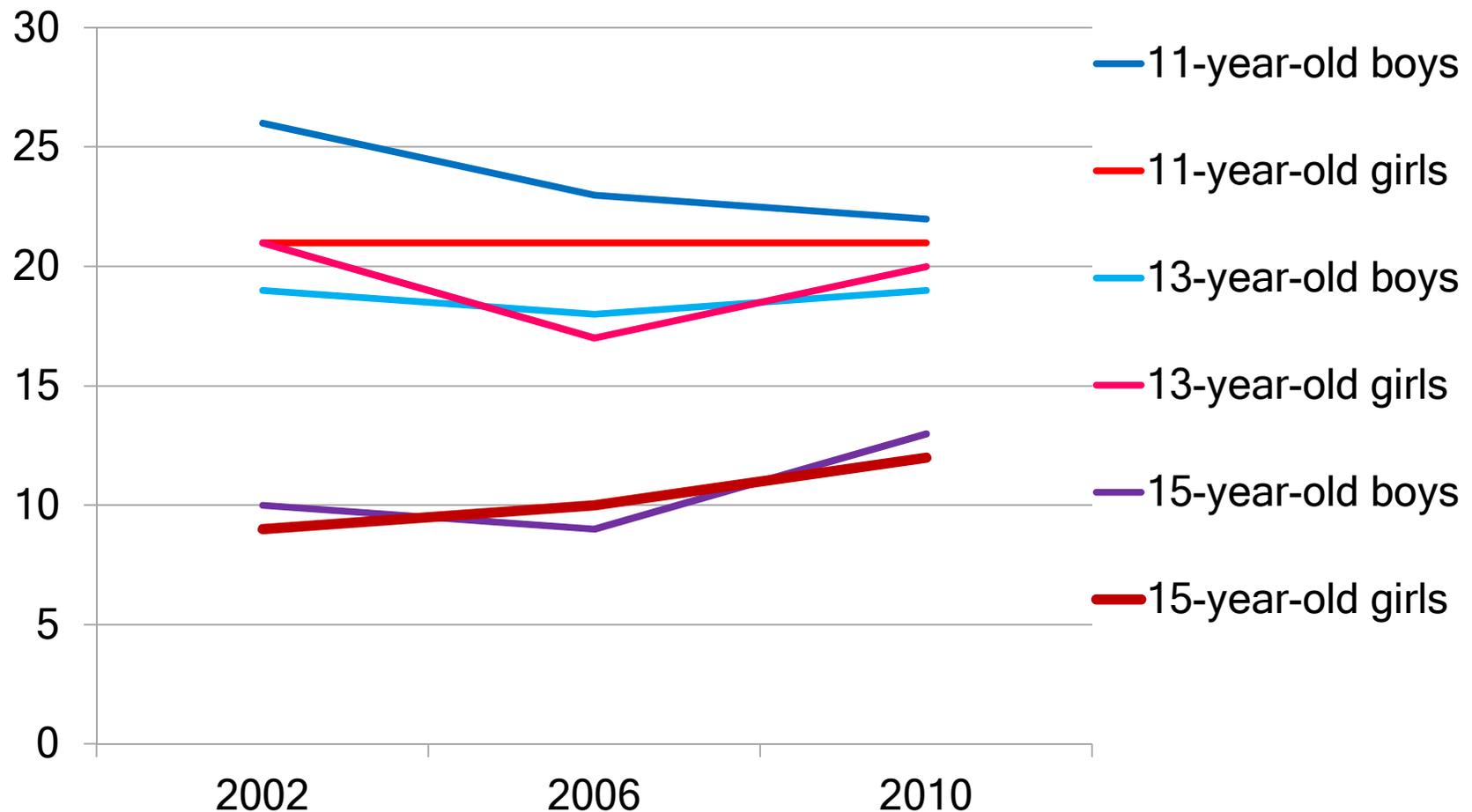
Survey	11-year-olds					13-year-olds					15-year-olds				
	RF		HBSC average		Pos ition	RF		HBSC average		Pos ition	RF		HBSC average		Pos ition
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
2001-2002*	26	21	16	13	3	19	21	15	12	6	10	9	11	8	14
2005-2006**	23	21	16	13	7	18	17	15	13	10	9	10	11	8	15
2009-2010***	22	21	15	12	5	19	20	13	11	6	13	12	10	7	8

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Amount of adolescents who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months, %





- Adolescence is a key phase of human development.
- Nowadays more attention should be paid to preventing health-compromising behaviours than to focusing on mortality of adolescents.
- Programmes preventing violence that proved to be effective include:
 - ✓ life skills and social development programmes designed to help children and adolescents manage anger, resolve conflict, and develop the necessary social skills to solve problems;
 - ✓ school-based anti-bullying prevention programmes.
- Effective actions to support adolescent health and development require the involvement of many sectors.
- Parents and schools can play particularly important roles in protecting adolescents from a range of health-compromising behaviours and conditions.

Svetlana Sokolova

Candidate of Medical Sciences,
Senior Researcher
Scientific Center of Children's Health

E-mail: s-s-b@mail.ru

Tel: +7 495 917-48-31

Thank you for your attention!

