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Legacy Project Rough Draft

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Children who experience a crisis in school such as bullying are at an increased risk of showing signs of depression, insomnia, and poor health maintenance. As this study has found, nearly 11% of school-age children reported having been bullied a minimum of two times per month over the collection of two months (Hansson et al., 2020). Performed in the study were 10,390 students, both reported non-bullied vs bullied, who were all asked if they felt depressed, had difficulty sleeping, or had low self-rated health. Results found that of the total non-bullied 31.5% reported feeling depressed, opposed to 72.3% who reported feeling depressed and were bullied (Hansson et al., 2020). Then 40.2% of non-bullied reported insomnia vs 66.7% of the bullied children (Hansson et al., 2020). Finally, only 16.3% of non-bullied school age children reported low self-rated health as opposed to 35.4% of those being bullied (Hansson et al., 2020). The evidence of this study shows a growing issue in which bully victimization has a direct association with health complaints among school-age children. For children, a crisis can look like many different things; however, bullying has been proven to have numerous detrimental effects on social, emotional, and physical health.

Court-related crisis in children who have experienced a family divorce increases their risk for poor academic performance, less desire for social interaction, difficulty adapting to change, worsened emotional/physical behaviors, and perceptibility to health outcomes (Douglas, 2020). Immediately following a divorce, studies have shown that school-age children show poor performance on tests vs children with intact families (Douglas, 2020). Evidence also shows that

even up to five years after a family divorce, children have shown signs of inappropriate behaviors, lower self-esteem, family conflict, disruption in play with classmates, increased sickness, and reports of depression/suicidal ideations (Douglas, 2020). Many of these thoughts and behaviors derive from their perception of rejection from thinking their parents don't want them or have lost interest in them. Results from this data show the importance of family in society and its effect on children, as experiencing a divorce at a young age negatively impacts health outcomes and overall well-being.

References

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