Body: Background: Bullying or teasing of children with any chronic medical condition is a well-recognised complication of disease. The data collected in the Room to Breathe Study, a large 6-country population survey of childhood asthma demonstrated worryingly high reports of bullying (10%). This study looks in detail at the family and child factors associated with increased bullying risk. Methods: Parents and children >7 years with asthma were interviewed by telephone following identification using a truncated list-assisted random digit dialling sampling procedure in Canada, Greece, Hungary the Netherlands and UK. Parents and children in South Africa were interviewed face-to-face. All statistical analyses including univariate and multivariate regression were carried out using STATA v10. Results: Detailed questionnaires including parent and child responses were available for 943 parent-child diads. Univariate analyses identified that poor GINA-defined asthma control (p=0.001), parental worry about children’s health (p=0.005), parent reported frequency of asthma attacks (p=0.002) and parental smoking (p=0.042) were associated with increased bullying risk. The children’s age and gender were not associated with risk of bullying. Children who reported bullying were significantly more likely to report feeling sad (p<0.001) and were less likely to participate in sporting activities (p=0.001). Conclusions: Bullying or teasing is commonly reported by children with asthma and is associated with reduced participation in sport and feelings of sadness. Modifiable child factors such as poor asthma control and parental factors such as smoking and ongoing worries about their child are associated with increased bullying risks.