



STATISTICS ON BULLYING

ADL's A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE® Institute

BULLYING

BULLYING is the repeated actions or threats of action directed toward a person by one or more people who have or are perceived to have more power or status than their target in order to cause fear, distress or harm.

22% of students ages 12 to 18 years old reported being **BULLIED AT SCHOOL**



Zhang et al. (2016)

FORMS OF BULLYING/FREQUENCY

13.6% Made fun of, **CALLED NAMES OR INSULTED**

13.2% subject of **RUMORS**

6.0% **PUSHED**, shoved, tripped or spit on

4.5% **EXCLUDED** from activities on purpose

3.9% **THREATENED** with harm

2.2% **FORCED** to do things they didn't want to do

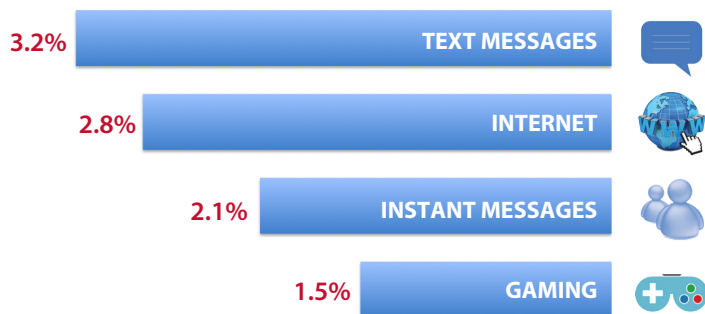
1.6% had property **DESTROYED**

CYBERBULLYING

CYBERBULLYING is the intentional and repeated mistreatment of others through the use of technology, such as computers, cell phones and other electronic devices.

28% of students ages 10 to 18 years old reported being **CYBERBULLIED DURING THEIR LIFETIMES** *Hinduja and Patchin (2015)*

AGES 12 TO 18 BULLIED ONLINE



87% WITNESSED OTHERS BEING CYBERBULLIED

Results of something that happened on a social network site:

- **50%** involved in **argument** online
- **4%** reported online arguments led to **physical fight**

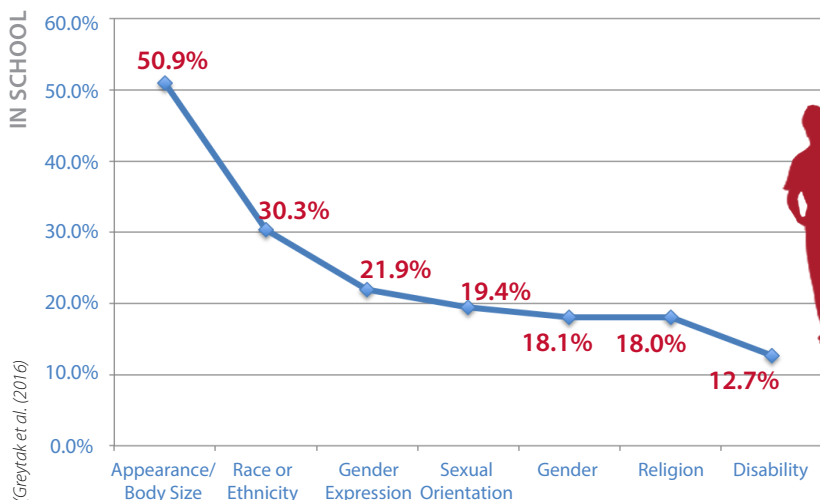
McAfee (2014)

STUDENT AGGRESSORS: 16.2% teens reported that they have **cyberbullied someone in their lifetime.**

Hinduja and Patchin (2015)

IDENTITY-BASED BULLYING

IDENTITY-BASED BULLYING refers to any form of bullying related to the characteristics considered unique to a youth's identity, such as their race, religion, sexual orientation or physical appearance.



(Greytak et al., 2016)

48% of 7th–12th grade students were **SEXUALLY HARASSED.**

Of these students 44% were sexually harassed in person and 30% electronically. Many experienced sexual harassment both in person and electronically (i.e., text, email, social networking site or other electronic means).

Hill and Kearl (2011)

Bullying based on sexual orientation **LGBTQ STUDENTS**

- 74.1%** verbally harassed
- 36.2%** physically harassed
- 16.5%** physically assaulted
- 55.5%** experienced LGBTQ-related discriminatory policies or practices

ON SOCIAL MEDIA: Students were harassed because of their appearance/body size (72%), race or ethnicity (26%), religion (26%) and sexual orientation (22%).

McAfee (2014)

Kosciw et al. (2014)

REPORTING

OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOLD NOBODY AT ALL

Not telling anyone is a trend that becomes more pronounced as students get older (21.5% in grades 3–5, 31.5% in middle school and 36% in high school). *Luxenberg, et al. (2015)*

39% BULLIED, NOTIFIED AN ADULT
after a school incident

23% CYBERBULLIED, NOTIFIED AN ADULT
after an online incident

Luxenberg et al. (2015)



REASONS STUDENTS KEEP SILENT

- Negative messages about ‘tattling’ and ‘snitching’
- Fear of retaliation
- Don’t think adults will handle well (won’t get better, won’t do anything, etc.)

ALLIES vs. BYSTANDERS

- 44% of students witnessing a bullying incident asked the aggressor to stop.
- 30% of students told an adult after witnessing another student being bullied.
- 80% of social media-using teens ages 12–17 say they have defended the victim.
- 79% of social media-using teens have told the other person to stop being mean and cruel.
- 44% of students who witnessed a bullying incident ignored it.
- 24% of students who witnessed an incident made fun of the victim.
- 90% of social-media using teens who have witnessed online cruelty say they have ignored mean behavior. 35% have done so frequently.
- 21% of social-media using teens reported joining in when witnessing online cruelty.

Davis (2010) and Lenhart (2011)

IMPACT

STUDENTS WHO REPORT BEING BULLIED AND CYBERBULLIED ARE MORE LIKELY TO:

- skip class
- skip school altogether
- avoid school activities
- engage in a physical fight



Zhang, et al. (2016)

MAIN EFFECTS OF BULLYING

Students ages 9–16:	Target	Aggressor	Engaged in Both
Alcohol abuse	15.6%	29%	22.9%
Panic disorder	13.1%	5.8%	38.4%
Depression	10.2%	5%	21.5%
Anxiety	10.2%	9.1%	13.6%

Copeland, et al. (2013)

TECHNOLOGY/USE

- 92% of teens (ages 13–17) go online daily
- 56% of teens go online several times a day
- 71% of teens use more than one social network site (Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat are the most popular social networking sites among teens)
- 90% of those teens with phones exchange texts. A typical teen sends and receives 30 texts per day
- 57% of teens have made a new friend online



Parents encourage their child to use technology in an appropriate and responsible manner. Parents say they monitor/manage their child’s online experiences by:

- Checking which websites their teen has visited (65%)
- Checking teen’s social media profile (61%)
- Looking through their teens phone calls/messages (48%)
- Using parental controls for teen’s online activities (39%)
- Using parental controls to restrict cell phone use (16%)
- Using monitoring tools to track teen’s location with her/his cellphone (16%)
- Taking away teens cellphone or internet access privileges as punishment (65%)
- Frequently talking with their teen about appropriate and inappropriate content to share online (40%)

Lenhart (2015) and Lenhart et al. (2015)

Anderson (2016)

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adl.org/bullying

- Visit for more information on bullying.
- Download resources for educators, youth, parents and families.
- Be an Ally. Stop Bullying.



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