

Statistics & Citations

Megan Meier Foundation Website as of June 2023

These statistics and their accompanying citations are provided to students, parents, educators, and other professionals in order to spread highly reputable information and sources for issues regarding bullying and cyberbullying. Please note that these citations are done mostly in APA format and the order citations are entered does not necessarily coincide with the order on the website. The Megan Meier Foundation should not be held accountable for the accuracy of these statistics. This sheet is updated and amended for accuracy, annually. Should you have any questions, please contact us at: info@meganmeierfoundation.org or 636-757-3501.

Bullying

- More than 8 in 10 LGBTQ students experienced harassment or assault at school (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- 22% of middle and high school students report being bullied each year (National Center for Educational Statistics [NCES], 2022)
- Bullied students indicate that bullying has a negative effect on how they feel about themselves (22%), their relationships with friends and family (15%), their school work (17%), and physical health (9%) (NCES, 2022)
- 31% of students who reported being bullied at school indicated that they think the bullying would happen again (NCES, 2022)
- According to the National Center for Education Statistics (2022), of students who reported being bullied:
 - 14% were made fun of, called names, or insulted;
 - 15% were the subject of rumors;
 - 5% were pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on; and
 - 6% were excluded from activities on purpose
- A slightly higher portion of students who identify as female than as male report being bullied at school (26% vs. 19%) (NCES, 2022)
- According to the National Center for Education Statistics (2022), bullied students reported that bullying occurred in the following places:
 - The hallway or stairwell at school (39%)
 - Inside the classroom (47%)
 - In the cafeteria (26%)
 - Outside on school grounds (20%)
 - Online or by text (16%)
 - In the bathroom or locker room (11%)
 - On the school bus (10%)
- 46% of bullied students report notifying an adult at school about the incident (NCES, 2022)
- 56% of students (12-18) reported that they thought those who bullied them had the ability to influence what other students thought of them (National Center for Education Statistics [NCES], 2022)
 - 51% reported that those who bullied them were socially more popular
 - 37% reported that those who bullied them were physically bigger or stronger
 - 34% reported that those who bullied them had more money
 - 26% reported that those who bullied them had more power in another way
- 28% of students ages 12–18 in rural areas reported being bullied at school during the school year than of students in suburban areas (21%) and urban areas (22%) (NCES, 2022)
- 22% of youth equates to just over 5 million students being bullied in a single school year. Within that number, some groups are significantly more likely to experience bullying (NCES, 2022)
- Bullied students indicate that bullying has a negative effect on how they feel about themselves (28%), their relationships with friends and family and on their school work (17%), and physical health (12%) (NCES, 2022)
- 22% of African-American students, 25% of Caucasian students, 18% of Hispanic students, and 14% of Asian students report being bullied at school (NCES, 2022)

- Nearly 2 out of 3 tweens have witnessed bullying at school, and 1/2 have experienced it first-hand (Patchin & Hinduja, 2020)
- 2 in 3 students are willing to step in to defend, support, or assist those being bullied at school and online when they see it (Patchin & Hinduja, 2020)
- Barriers to helping when tweens witness bullying at school or online included being afraid of making things worse, not knowing what to do or say, not knowing how to report it online, being afraid others kids will make fun of them, being afraid to get hurt, and not knowing who to tell (Patchin & Hinduja, 2020)
- 13% of students (9-12 years old) reported experiencing bullying at school and online (Patchin & Hinduja, 2020)
- Bullying and Cyberbullying is the 2nd (62%) biggest child health concern among parents (C.S. Mott Children's Hospital National Poll on Children's Health, 2020)
- In 2019, over half (52.3%) of students said they had been bullied at school in the past 30 days, compared to 38.6% in 2016 (a 35% increase) (Hinduja and Patchin 2019)
- Students who experience bullying are at increased risk for depression, anxiety, sleep difficulties, lower academic achievement, and dropping out of school. (Centers for Disease Control [CDC], 2019)
- Students who are both targets of bullying and engage in bullying behavior are at greater risk for both mental health and behavior problems than students who only bully or are only bullied. (CDC, 2019)
- Approximately 24% percent of bullied students indicate that bullying behaviors lasted only 1-2 weeks, and another 27% of bullied students report that they have been bullied for several years or longer (Luxenberg, Limber, & Olweus, 2019)
- Compared with students who are not involved, students involved in bullying (as students who are bullied, who bully others, or both) are about 2x as likely to dislike school (Luxenberg, Limber, & Olweus, 2019)
- Siblings or friends are the people students are most likely to confide in about being bullied (Luxenberg, Limber, & Olweus, 2019)
- Findings indicate that 16% of all students are often afraid of being bullied at school (Luxenberg, Limber, & Olweus, 2019)
- Youth who bully others over time are at higher risk for more intense anti-social behaviors like problems at school, substance use, and aggressive behavior (Evans et al., 2018)
- Students who witness bullying at school experienced increased anxiety and depression regardless of whether they supported the bully or the person being bullied. Bystanders may experience stress related to fears of retaliation or because they wanted to intervene but did not (Evans et al., 2018)

Bullying in Missouri

- Almost half (44%) of the youth in Missouri reported making fun of other people, and 8% reported doing this 40 or more times in the past three months (Missouri Institute of Mental Health [MIMH], 2022)
- In St. Charles County MO, 24% of students were bullied on school property (Berry, 2020)

Cyberbullying

- About 50% of LGBTQ+ students experience online harassment (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- Nationwide, 16% of 9th – 12th grade students report being electronically bullied, which was more prevalent for female students than for male (National Center for Education Statistics [NCES], 2022)
- 46% of students who reported being cyberbullied notified an adult at school about the incident (NCES, 2022)
- 1 in 5 students (approximately 21%) 9-12 years old has been cyberbullied, cyberbullied others, or seen cyberbullying (Patchin & Hinduja, 2020)
- 9 out of 10 students use social media or gaming apps, the runaway favorite was YouTube (66.9%) (Patchin & Hinduja, 2020)
- Teens who were cyberbullied shared that it negatively impacted their feelings about themselves (69%), their friendships (32%), their physical health (13%), and their schoolwork (7%) (Patchin & Hinduja, 2020)
- During Covid-19, there was a 70% increase in hate speech between kids and teens during online chats (L1ight, 2020)

- 1/2 of adolescents report their parents do not have any information or access to their online activities (Baldry, Sorrentino, & Farrington, 2019)
- Individuals who cyberbully report 2-3x poorer parental online supervision and control of online activity than others who do not cyberbully (Baldry, Sorrentino, & Farrington, 2019)
- Teachers report that cyberbullying is their #1 safety concern in their classrooms according to a recent (Google, 2019)
- Targets of cyberbullying are at a greater risk than others of both self-harm and suicidal behaviors (John et al., 2018)
- Individuals who are more self-oriented and have infrequent access to technology are protected from cybervictimization. The strongest protective factor against being a target of cyberbullying was positive peer interaction (Zycha, Farrington, & Ttofi, 2018)
- Adolescents who are in good academic standing and strong social orientation to peers are strong protective factors against cyberbullying perpetration (Zycha, Farrington, & Ttofi, 2018)
- 34% of middle and high school students reported having been cyberbullied during their lifetime (Hinduja, 2018)
- 80% of students being cyberbullied are being bullied in schools (Hinduja, 2018)
- Over 60% of students who experience cyberbullying reported that it immensely impacted their ability to learn and feel safe while at school (Hinduja, 2018)
- 10% of students have skipped school at least once in the previous year because of cyberbullying (Hinduja, 2018)
- Research has revealed a link between cyberbullying and low self-esteem, family problems, academic difficulties, school violence, and various delinquent behaviors (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- 95% of teens in the U.S. are online, and the vast majority access the internet on their mobile device (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- Students who experienced cyberbullying (both as targets and aggressors) perceived a poorer climate at their school than those who had not experienced cyberbullying (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- Gamers are much more likely to be both victims and perpetrators of cyberbullying (Patchin, 2018)
- 42% of teens say they have been called offensive names online or via their cellphone and 32% of teens say someone has spread false rumors about them on the internet, while smaller shares have had someone other than a parent constantly ask where they are, who they're with or what they're doing (21%) or have been the target of physical threats online (16%) (Pew Research Center, 2018)
- 59% of U.S. teens have been bullied or harassed online and agree cyberbullying is a major problem for people their age (Pew Research Center, 2018)
- 79% of teens say elected officials are doing only a fair or poor job of addressing cyberbullying (Pew Research Center, 2018)
- About 6 in 10 parents worry about their own teen getting bullied online, but most are confident they can teach their teen about acceptable online behavior (Pew Research Center, 2018)
- The vast majority of teens (90%) believe online harassment is a problem that affects people their age and 63% say this is a major problem (Pew Research Center, 2018)
- 24% of teens whose household income is less than \$30,000 a year say they have been the target of physical threats online, compared with 12% whose annual household income is \$75,000 or more (Pew Research Center, 2018)

Cyberbullying in Missouri

- In 2019, 18% of high school students reported experiencing electronic bullying (Dixon, 2023)
- In St. Charles County MO, 15.3% of students (grades 6-12) surveyed reported being bullied online or via cell phone within the past 3 months, while the state average for the same age group was 15.7% (Berry, 2020)

Sexting

- Approximately 15% of adolescent girls in the United States have engaged in sexting (Bragard & Fisher, 2022)
- Although sexting frequency is similar across genders, adolescent girls report more negative consequences (Bragard & Fisher, 2022)

- 14% of teens report sending texts with sexually explicit images with older students and boys more likely to participate (Hinduja & Patchin, 2022)
- 23% of teens had received sexually explicit images, which has increased from 18% in 2016 (Hinduja & Patchin, 2022)
- 24% of teens (nearly 1 in 4 middle and high school students) have been asked to send a sexually explicit image (Hinduja & Patchin, 2022)
- According to Guard Child (2020), 20% of teens had sent a sexually explicit image of themselves on their phone:
 - Individuals who identify as girls were more likely to send photos of themselves (22%) than boys (18%)
 - ½ of the girls who sexted were under 16-years-old (11%)
 - Most teens (71%) sent pictures to their boyfriend or girlfriend
- Female adolescents were 26% more likely to report being asked to send a sext than males (Hands Schuh et al., 2019)
- 25 states have enacted legislation to address sexting as of July 2018, with penalties ranging from educational programming for first-time offenders, to fines, felony charges, or short-term incarceration (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- Approximately 5% of students reported that they had been the victim of sextortion, or the threatened dissemination of explicit, intimate, or embarrassing images of a sexual nature without consent, while about 3% admitted to threatening others who had shared an image with them in confidence (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- Males and non-heterosexual youth were more likely to be targeted, and males were more likely to target others (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- 25% of teens say they have been sent explicit images they did not ask for, while 7% say someone has shared explicit images of them without their consent (Pew Research Center, 2018)
- 57% of parents of teens say they worry about their teen receiving or sending explicit images, including about one-quarter who say this worries them a lot (Pew Research Center, 2018)

School to Prison Pipeline - Missouri

- LGBTQ students who experienced higher level of victimization based on sexual orientation were nearly 2x more likely to have been disciplined at school (61% compared to 34%) (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- Children of color and children with disabilities are disproportionately suspended (U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2019)
- Black students comprise 15% of the student population, but 27% of the students restrained and 23% of the students secluded and 31% of the students referred to law enforcement; Implicit bias, explicit bias and bias built into the very codes, laws, policies themselves contribute to the racial disproportionality (U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2019)
- Black students are 5x more likely than their white peers to receive an out of school suspension (American Civil Liberties Union - Missouri [ACLU], 2018)
- Black students with disabilities are suspended 3x more frequently than White students with disabilities (ACLU, 2018)
- Black students with disabilities are 8x more likely to receive out-of-school suspensions than their White peers (ACLU, 2018)
- Black students accounted for 29% of all in-school suspensions in Missouri, despite only being 14% of the overall non-IDEA student population (ACLU, 2018)
- Out-of-school suspensions are not associated with better learning outcomes, specifically greater misconduct, higher dropout rates, and more frequent contact with the juvenile justice system as children, as well as later criminal justice system contact as adults (ACLU, 2018)

Self-Harm & Suicide

- “Digital Self-Harm” is considered anonymous online posting or sharing of hurtful content about oneself. About 9% of students have digitally self-harmed (Patchin & Hinduja, 2023)
- In 2021, 48,183 individuals took their own life (CDC 2023c)

- Suicide is the 8th leading cause of death among adults in the U.S. (CDC 2023b)
- Suicide was the 2nd leading cause of death among individuals between 10 and 34 years of age (CDC, 2021)
- Suicide was the 4th leading cause of death among individuals between 35 and 54 years of age (CDC, 2021)
- There were twice as many suicides (48,183) in the US as there were homicides (26,031) (CDC, 2021)
- More than 700,000 people die due to suicide every year, which is 1 person every 40 seconds (WHO, 2021)
- Suicide occurs throughout the lifespan and is the 4th leading cause of death among 15-29 year olds globally (WHO, 2021)
- Suicide rates are also high amongst vulnerable groups who experience discrimination, such as refugees and migrants; indigenous peoples; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex (LGBTI) persons; and prisoners (WHO, 2021)
- A prior suicide attempt is the single most important risk factor for suicide in the general population (WHO, 2021)
- As of 2019, there were 47,511 (130.2/day) national suicides, accounting for 1.7% of deaths (Drapeau & McIntosh, 2020)
- 37,256 men (102.1) died by suicide versus 10,255 females (28.1/day) in 2019 (Drapeau & McIntosh, 2020)
- Average of 1 person every 11.1 minutes killed themselves and an average of 1 young person every 1 hour and 28.3 minutes killed themselves in 2019 (Drapeau & McIntosh, 2020)
- It is estimated that each committed suicide intimately affects at least 6 other people (Drapeau & McIntosh, 2020)
- In St. Charles County MO, 11.1% of students (grades 6-12) surveyed reported having seriously considered suicide within the past year (Berry, 2020)
- Rates of suicide among girls 15-19 years old have doubled from 2007 to 2015, which is disproportionately greater than rates of change among boys (Ruch et al., 2019)
- Suicide rates among youth 10-17 year old increased significantly in months following the release of *13 Reasons Why* indicating correlations among multimedia exposure to suicide. Boys were primarily impacted as the rate of suicide increased by 28.9% during the month after the show premiered (Bridge et al., 2019)
- Research suggests that mental illness could affect as many as 90% of people who take their own life (Bradwick 2018)
- Approximately 1 in 20 adolescents experience a suicide in 1 year, and 1 in 5 before their adulthood (Andriessen, Dudley, Draper, & Mitchell, 2018)
- Students who experienced bullying were 1.7x more likely and offenders were 2.1x more likely to have attempted suicide than those not involved in bullying (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- Similarly, cyberbullying victims were 1.9x more likely and offenders were 1.5x more likely to have attempted suicide than those not involved in cyberbullying (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- Cyberbullying victimization was more strongly related to suicidal thoughts and behaviors than school bullying victimization (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- A nationwide survey of youth in grades 9–12 in public and private schools in the United States (U.S.) found that (CDC, 2019):
 - 18.8% of students reported seriously considering suicide,
 - 15.7% reported creating a plan
 - 8.9% reporting trying to take their own life in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Middle and high school students who experienced either school-based or online bullying were significantly more likely to report suicidal ideation (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- Targets of cyberbullying are at a greater risk than others of both self-harm and suicidal behaviors (John et al., 2018)
- Adolescents who rated their victimization as more severe (in terms of a general evaluation of how much they were hurt and bothered, as well as its specific impact on their feelings of safety at school and their ability to learn) were much more likely to report suicidal thoughts (more than 3x as likely) and attempts (from 2x as likely for serious cyberbullying to more than 10x as likely for school-based bullying), compared to those who experienced milder forms of bullying (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)

- No research has shown a direct link between experience with school bullying or cyberbullying and suicide (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- Nationwide, 17.2% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey (US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2018)
- 13.6% of students nationwide had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2018)
- Nationwide, 7.4% of students had actually attempted suicide one or more times (US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2018)
- 2.4% of students nationwide had made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2018)

Self-Harm & Suicide in Missouri

- More than 1 in 10 youth (11%) in Missouri reported that they considered suicide in the last year and 8% made a plan to attempt suicide (Missouri Institute of Mental Health [MIMH], 2022)
- Of youth who attempted suicide in Missouri, 18% had attempts that resulted in injury. The majority of those who attempted did so only once (MIMH, 2022)
- About 21% of students reported attempting to harm themselves in a deliberate, but not suicidal, way (MIMH, 2022)
- Females (27%) were much more likely than males to report self-harm (14%) (MIMH, 2022)
- In 2019, Missouri had 1,141 deaths by suicide, raising the rate of suicide to 18.6/100,000, more than the national average of 14.5 suicides/100,000 people (Drapeau & McIntosh, 2020)
- Missouri is ranked 13th highest in the nation with a suicide rate of 18.27 in 2016 (per 100,000, age-adjusted). The national rate is 13.42 (MIMH, 2018)
- Over 1,000 Missourians died by suicide in 2016 (MIMH, 2018)
- On average, 1 person dies by suicide every 7 hours in Missouri (MIMH, 2018)
- Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in Missouri and nationally (MIMH, 2018)
- Rates of suicide have increased by over 30% since 1999 (MIMH, 2018)
- 76% of those who died by suicide were male and 92% were Caucasian (MIMH, 2018)

Mental Health

- More than a third (37%) of high school students reported they experienced poor mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic, and 44% reported they persistently felt sad or hopeless during the past year (CDC, 2022)
- Over a third (36%) of students said they experienced racism before or during the COVID-19 pandemic. The highest levels were reported among Asian students (64%) and Black students and students of multiple races (both 55%) (CDC, 2022)
- Youth who felt connected to adults and peers at school were significantly less likely than those who did not to report persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness (35% vs. 53%); that they seriously considered attempting suicide (14% vs. 26%); or attempted suicide (6% vs. 12%) (CDC, 2022)
- In 2021, more than 1 in 5 (22%) students seriously considered attempting suicide and 1 in 10 (10%) attempted suicide (CDC, 2022)
- Nearly 20% of children and young people ages 3-17 in the United States have a mental, emotional, developmental, or behavioral disorder (National Healthcare, 2022)
- Suicidal behaviors among high school students increased more than 40% in the decade before 2019 (National Healthcare, 2022)
- More than one-fifth (22%) of children living below 100% of the poverty threshold had a mental, behavioral, or developmental disorder (National Healthcare, 2022)
- About 9% of youth are estimated to require help with emotional problems but studies find that an estimated 70% to 80% of children with mental health disorders go without care (National Healthcare, 2022)
- More than 1 in 5 students in Missouri were unsure of where to get help and almost half did not feel like they had healthy coping mechanisms (MIMH, 2022)

- In a controlled study, the targets of bullying were up to six times more likely to self-harm (Myklestad, 2021)
- Depression and suicide are the 5th (54%) biggest child health concern among parents (C.S. Mott Children's Hospital National Poll on Children's Health, 2020)
- Youth who bully others and are bullied themselves suffer the most serious consequences and are at greater risk for mental health and behavioral problems (CDC, 2020)
- Reports also found that bullied youth have a higher risk of developing suicidality (Limbana, Khan, & Eskander, 2020)
- Rates of depression, self-harm, and suicide among adolescents in the US have steadily increased over the last 10 or so years, particularly among adolescent girls (George, 2019)
- What teens post and view online is linked to their risk for depression and self-harm, especially for groups of vulnerable adolescents (George, 2019)
- Experience of bullying and cyberbullying are also associated with the development of low self-esteem, depression, anxiety, family problems, academic difficulties, delinquency, school violence, and suicidal thoughts and attempts (Hinduja, 2018)

Discrimination & Vulnerable Populations

- A 2021 survey of LGBT youth revealed that because of their sexual orientation (Center for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2023a):
 - 8% were threatened or injured with a weapon
 - 23% were bullied on school property
 - 27% were bullied electronically
 - 20% of LGBTQ+ students had been forced to have sexual intercourse at some point in their lives
- In 2022, nearly half (48%) of Muslim families with school-age children reported having a child who faced religious-based bullying in the past year (Mogahed, 2022)
- Of Muslim families who reported bullying (Mogahed, 2022):
 - One-fifth of Muslim families report that the bullying occurred nearly every day.
 - 64% of Muslim families reported facing bullying from other students at school and 31% reported bullying from other students online.
 - 42% reported their child was bullied by a teacher or school official at school and 19% from a teacher or school official online.
- 51% of LGBTQ students felt unsafe at school because of their sexual orientation, 43% because of their gender expression, and 40% because of their gender (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- 32% of LGBTQ students missed at least one entire day of school in the past month because they felt unsafe or uncomfortable, 11% missed four or more days in the past month (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- 61% of LGBTQ students experienced verbal harassment (e.g., called names or threatened) at school based on sexual orientation, 57% based on gender expression, and 51% based on gender (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- 9% of LGBTQ students were physically assaulted (e.g., punched, kicked, injured with a weapon) in the past year based on sexual orientation, 8% based on gender expression, and 8% based on gender (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- A sizable number of LGBTQ+ students were harassed or assaulted at school based on other characteristics — 29% based on religion, 23% based on actual or perceived race or ethnicity, and 34% based on actual or perceived disability (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- LGBTQ+ students who attended school online during the 2020-2021 school year reported experiencing online harassment - 37% based on sexual orientation, 32% based on gender expression, and 30% based on gender (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- 60% of the students, who identify as LGBTQ, did report an incident to school staff but staff did nothing in response or told the student to ignore it (Kosciw et al., 2022)
- Homophobic school climates are related to increased victimization for sexual minority youth, which can lead to increased risk of adverse mental health outcomes (Proulx et al., 2019)
- Students in states with a greater proportion of LGBTQ-inclusive educational environments have lower odds of experiencing school-based victimization and adverse mental health (Proulx et al., 2019)

- Black students are also disproportionately likely to be victims of harassment or bullying in school, making up 35% of the students who reported being bullied or harassed on the basis of their race (U.S. Department of Education & Office for Civil Rights [OCR], 2019)
- Overall, approximately 135,200 individual allegations of harassment or bullying on the basis of sex, race, sexual orientation, disability, or religion were reported during the 2015-2016 school year (U.S. Department of Education & OCR, 2019)
 - 41% of these allegations involved harassment or bullying on the basis of sex — which includes sexual and other sex-based harassment or bullying
 - 23% of these allegations involved harassment or bullying on the basis of race
 - 16% involved allegations on the basis of sexual orientation
 - 11% involved allegations on the basis of disability
 - 8% involved allegations on the basis of religion or religion
- The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (27.1%) and not sure (22.0%) than heterosexual (13.3%) students (US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2018)
- Obese or overweight youth are significantly more likely to be victimized by bullying compared to those who are not obese (Lee & Jeong, 2018)

Bullying Intervention

- Tweens reported using a variety of strategies to stop the bullying including blocking the person bullying them (60%), telling a parent (51%), ignoring the person (43%), reporting it to the website or app (30%), and taking a break from the device (30%) (Patchin & Hinduja, 2020)
- Two-thirds of tweens are willing to step in to defend, support, or assist those being bullied at school and online when they see it (Patchin & Hinduja, 2020)
- School-based bullying prevention programs decrease bullying by up to 25% (Morin, 2019)
- 43% of bullied students report they have notified a school staff member. Students who report higher rates of bullying victimization are more likely to report incidents of bullying (Morin, 2019)
- 57% of bullying situations stop when a peer intervenes on behalf of the student being bullied (Morin, 2019)
- Individuals who are more likely to intervene upon witnessing bullying behavior are girls, who have high empathy and low moral disengagement, are popular and well-liked by their peers, and perceive supportive relationships with their parents, teachers, and schools (Lambe et al., 2019)
- Students who experienced cyberbullying (both as targets and aggressors) perceived a poorer climate at their school than those who had not experienced cyberbullying (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- Students should fully understand that cyberbullying will result in discipline, which recent research shows has had a meaningful effect on youth in terms of deterring cyberbullying behaviors (Hinduja & Patchin, 2018)
- The results suggest that anti-bullying programs effectively reduce school-bullying victimization by approximately 15 – 16% (Gaffney, Ttofi, & Farrington, 2018)
- Anti-cyberbullying programs effectively reduce cyberbullying perpetration by approximately 10-15% and cyberbullying victimization by approximately 14% (Gaffney, Farrington, Espelage, & Ttofi, 2018)

Violence & Law Enforcement

- About 2% of students ages 12–18 reported being victimized at school (U.S. Department of Education & NCES, 2019)
- Students who reported being the victim of any crime at school also reported being bullied at school (73%) at higher rates than those who reported being victims of a theft (30%) (U.S. Department of Justice, 2019)
- Gang activity, drug availability, use of hate speech, presence of weapons, and noncriminal fighting is related to criminal victimization in schools (U.S. Department of Justice, 2019)
- Students who are victims of crime in schools were more likely to skip class (9%), avoid school activities (10%), and reported experiencing fear of attack or harm (30%) (U.S. Department of Justice, 2019)

- Nationwide, 6% of students had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times (US Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2018)
- Nationwide, 6.7% of students had not gone to school on at least 1 day during the school year because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (i.e., did not go to school because of safety concerns) (US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2018)
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among black (9.0%) and Hispanic (9.4%) than white (4.9%) students (US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2018)
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among gay, lesbian, and bisexual (10.0%) and not sure (10.7%) than heterosexual (6.1%) students (US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2018)
- 17% of children in 5th grade report violent injury, which has risen in prevalence over time (Jetelina et al., 2018)
- There is a strong relationship between bullying behaviors and violent injury over time (Jetelina et al., 2018)
- 1/2 of students aged 13-15 worldwide – around 150 million – report having experienced peer-to-peer violence in and around school (Wylie, 2018)
- Globally, slightly more than 1 in 3 students aged 13-15 experience bullying, and roughly the same proportion are involved in physical fights (Wylie, 2018)
- 3 in 10 students in 39 industrialized countries admit to bullying peers (Wylie, 2018)
- Violence involving weapons in schools, such as knives and guns, continues to claim lives (Wylie, 2018)

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