

Frequency of Peer Aggression: Perspective of the Victim

On the opposite page is a summary of the “Victim” items from the bully survey, and the percentage of students who endorsed each item.

- The top half of TABLE 2 shows the percentage of students who endorsed each item at the beginning of the school year
- The bottom half of TABLE 2 shows the percentage of students who endorsed each item at the end of the school year

The breakdown of the individual survey items are as follows:

- The first four items address verbal aggression
- The second four items address physical aggression
- The last four items address relational aggression

Highlights and Trends

- Increases in reports of peer aggression would be expected as the school year progresses, but the frequency of aggression reported by students did not substantially increase over the year.
- The types of aggression most frequently endorsed in the spring were
 - Being called names increased from 20% (159 students) in the fall to 26% (198 students) in the spring, who experienced this *two or more times per week*.
 - Being teased increased from 14% (110 students) in the fall to 19% (144 students) in the spring, who experienced this *two or more times per week*.
- As might be expected, students are more likely to be victimized using verbal aggression, such as name-calling, or teasing, than physical aggression.

**TABLE 2: HOW MANY TIMES HAVE THESE THINGS HAPPENED TO YOU
AT SCHOOL?**

Fall 20XX	Never	About Once per Month	2 to 3 Times per Month	About Once Per Week	2 + Times per Week
...someone left mean messages on your cell (or text message), over the internet, or on instant messenger	74%	14%	4%	3%	4%
... someone at school called you names	30%	28%	14%	9%	20%
... someone teased or made fun of you	33%	33%	11%	9%	14%
... someone said mean things about you behind your back	31%	30%	16%	11%	11%
... someone stole or broke something that belonged to you	68%	22%	5%	3%	3%
... someone said that they would hurt you or do bad things to you	65%	18%	5%	4%	6%
... someone hit, kicked, pushed, attacked, or physically hurt you in another way	67%	18%	4%	6%	6%
... someone followed you or jumped at you and made you think they might hurt you	73%	16%	3%	4%	3%
... someone spread rumors spread rumors about you or gossiped about you behind your back	46%	33%	9%	5%	6%
... someone told others not to talk to you or hang out with you	64%	22%	6%	4%	4%
... someone wrote bad things about you where other students could see it	82%	11%	2%	2%	2%
... someone excluded you from a group of students or activity at school.	67%	21%	5%	4%	3%
Spring 20XX	Never	About Once per Month	2 to 3 Times per Month	About Once Per Week	2 + Times per Week
...someone left mean messages on your cell (or text message), over the internet, or on instant messenger	67%	23%	5%	3%	3%
... someone at school called you names	17%	32%	16%	9%	26%
... someone teased or made fun of you	28%	34%	11%	9%	19%
... someone said mean things about you behind your back	36%	30%	16%	9%	9%
... someone stole or broke something that belonged to you	72%	19%	4%	2%	3%
... someone said that they would hurt you or do bad things to you	65%	21%	5%	4%	5%
... someone hit, kicked, pushed, attacked, or physically hurt you in another way	56%	21%	8%	6%	10%
... someone followed you or jumped at you and made you think they might hurt you	79%	12%	4%	3%	3%
... someone spread rumors spread rumors about you or gossiped about you behind your back	48%	32%	11%	4%	5%
... someone told others not to talk to you or hang out with you	70%	21%	5%	2%	3%
... someone wrote bad things about you where other students could see it	85%	9%	3%	1%	1%
... someone excluded you from a group of students or activity at school.	72%	19%	5%	2%	3%

Frequency of Bullying: Overall Frequency Ratings

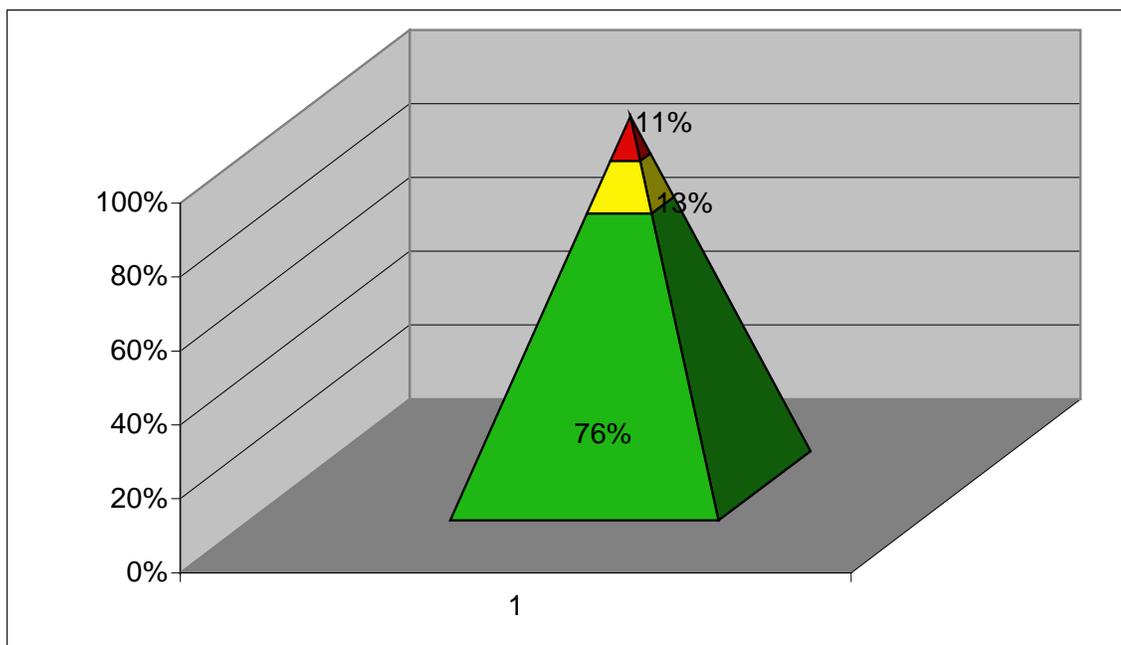


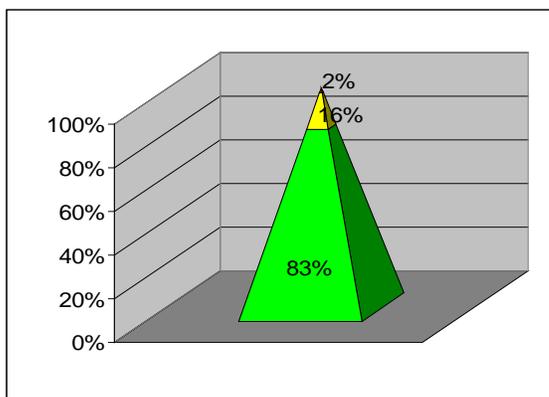
FIGURE 1: Overall Frequency of Bullying During 200X-200X

- ❑ Students were given the classic definition of bullying: when a student or a group of students, who are stronger or more popular, repeatedly say or do nasty or unpleasant things.
- ❑ Then were asked how often they were bullied during this school year.
- ❑ The responses indicate that 76% of the students were infrequently the target of intentional aggression, i.e., either NEVER or only once or twice during the current school year (Green).
- ❑ Another 13% of the students reported being bullied with moderate frequency in the school year, i.e., “sometimes” (Yellow).
- ❑ Approximately 11% of the students reported being bullied regularly (i.e. once per week or more) throughout the school year (Red)
- ❑ Based on the criteria suggested by the RTI model, XXXX is close to the percentages that represent an optimal breakdown for feasibility of interventions and most efficient use of special service hours.
- ❑ The top tier, representing those students who are likely in need of individual intervention, is slightly higher than the model recommends, which suggests that there may be higher needs for individualized interventions for students who are victimized on a regular basis.

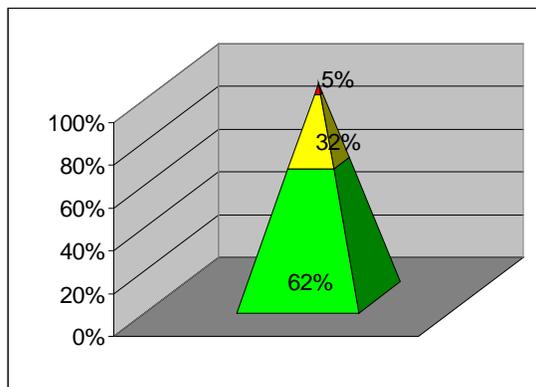
Frequency of Bullying: Electronic Bullying

- ❑ Students were asked if they experienced peer aggression via electronic devices and modes of communication.
- ❑ The majority of students reported “NEVER” having experienced this form of bullying (green).
- ❑ A small percentage reported experiencing this type of bullying “A LITTLE” (yellow) or “A LOT” (red).
- ❑ These percentages are consistent with the recommended criteria of the RTI model.

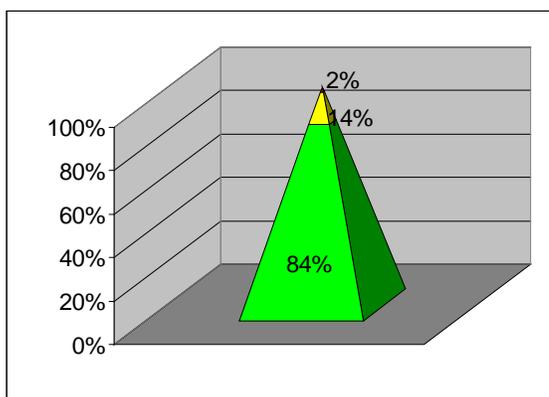
FIGURE 2: Frequency of Electronic Bullying



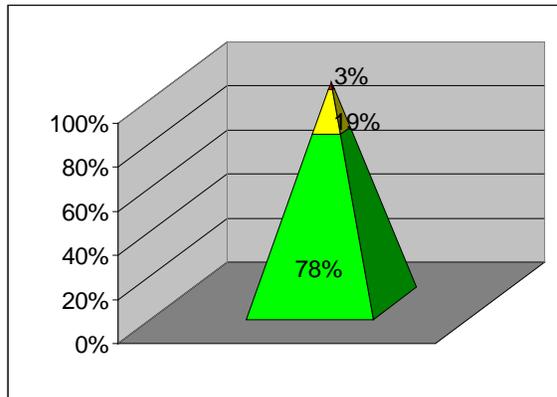
Cell Phone or Text Messaging



Email/Instant Message



Chat Room/Message Board



Web Community (e.g., "My Space")

Student Reports of Peer Aggression: Graphical Representations

Location of Peer Aggression: Where does peer aggression occur?

On the opposite page is a summary of the students' report of where bullying and peer aggression occur.

- ❑ FIGURE 3 shows the number of students who endorsed each of the locations at the beginning of the school year, in the Fall of 20XX.
- ❑ FIGURE 4 shows the number of students who endorsed each of the locations at the end of the school year, in the Spring of 200X.

Highlights and Trends

- ❑ Overall, students' reports of the location of bullying remained stable from the fall to the spring.
- ❑ The most common location for peer aggression continued to be between classes. However, there was a notable drop from 661 (83%) students to 421 (62%) students who reported at the end of the year that peer aggression occurs in-between classes.
- ❑ A substantial number of students (almost 300 students) continued to report that peer aggression of some sort occurs in class.
- ❑ Other locations that were more commonly endorsed in the spring were at lunch, in the locker room, and on the bus.

FIGURE 3: Fall 20XX

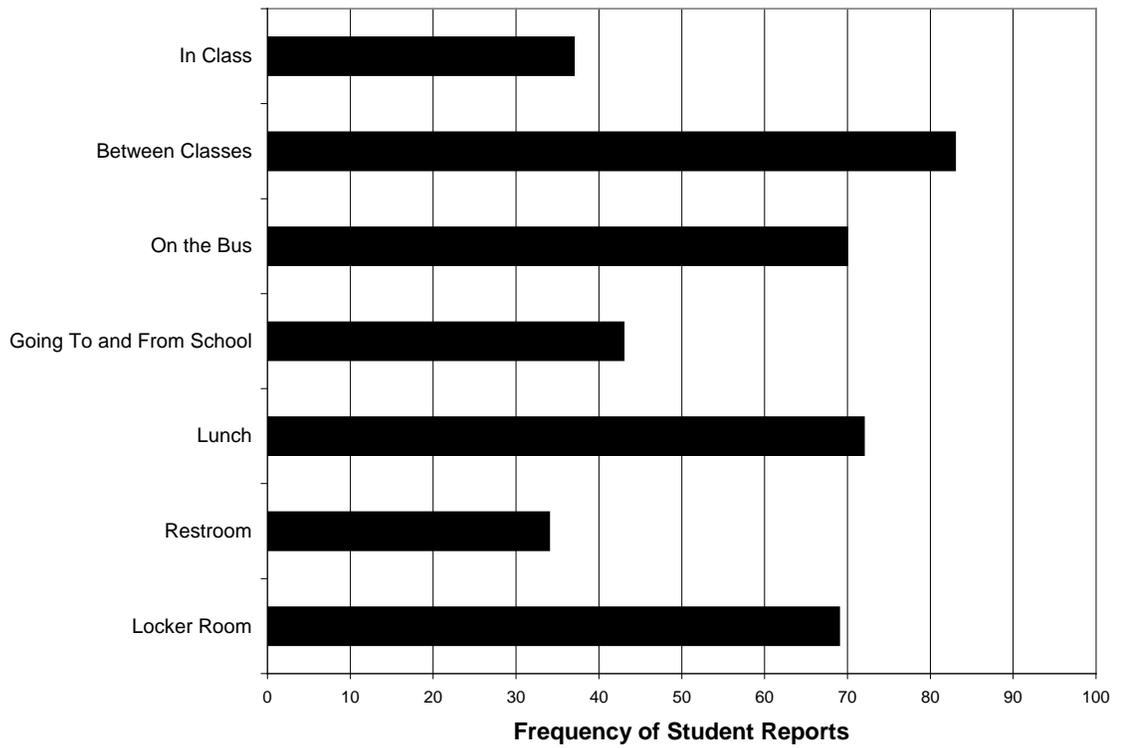


FIGURE 4: Spring 20XX

