### Student Bullying and Harassment in California

#### Students Who Were Bullied or Harassed for Any Reason in the Previous Year, by Level of School Connectedness: 2017-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of School Connectedness</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** Estimated percentage of public school students in grades 7, 9, 11, and non-traditional programs who were bullied or harassed at school for any reason in the previous year, by level of school connectedness (e.g., in 2017-2019, 45.7% of California students in grades 7, 9, 11, and non-traditional programs with low levels of school connectedness had been bullied/harassed in the previous year).

**Data Source:** WestEd, California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) & Biennial State CHKS, California Dept. of Education (Aug. 2020).

#### Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Students Who Were Bullied or Harassed Four or More Times in the Previous Year on the Basis of Sexual Orientation: 2017-2019; Showing Counties

**What It Is**
On kidsdata.org, measures of bullying and harassment at school come from:
- Student reports of being bullied or harassed on school property in the previous 12 months for any reason or for a bias-related reason.
- Student reports on the number of times in the previous year they were bullied or harassed at school on the basis of a disability, their gender, their race/ethnicity or national origin, their religion, or sexual orientation.
- Student reports on the number of times in the previous year they were cyberbullied by other students.
- School staff reports of the extent to which bullying or harassment among students is a problem at their school.

**Why This Topic Is Important**
Bullying is considered a significant public health problem. National estimates indicate that between 20 and 30 percent of children and youth are bullied at school each year, with certain vulnerable groups at even higher risk, including students with disabilities and LGBTQ youth. This aggressive behavior, which may be physical, verbal, or social—and may occur in person or online—can have long-term harmful effects. In addition to the risk of physical injury, victims of bullying are at risk for depression, anxiety, suicidal behavior, physical health problems, substance abuse into adulthood, low academic achievement, and poor social and school adjustment.

Any involvement in bullying, whether as a bully, victim, or witness, is associated with negative outcomes. Youth who bully others are more likely to experience depression and engage in delinquent and suicidal behavior than non-bullies, and those who report being both a bully and a victim are at even higher risk for suicidal behavior. Further, youth who only witness bullying are more likely to report feelings of helplessness and other negative feelings than those who have not witnessed bullying. Even the fear of being bullied or harassed may disrupt a child’s ability to excel in school and life.

**How Children Are Faring**
According to a 2017-2019 survey of California students, more than one in four youth in grades 7, 9, and 11 had been bullied or harassed at school in the previous year, and more than one...
Definition: Estimated percentage of public school students in grades 7, 9, 11, and non-traditional programs who were bullied or harassed at school in the previous year on the basis of their race/ethnicity or national origin, by race/ethnicity and number of occasions (e.g., in 2017-2019, 3.1% of Hispanic/Latino students in grades 7, 9, 11, and non-traditional programs in California had been bullied/harassed four or more times in the previous year because of their race/ethnicity or national origin).


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