Data from the School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (2013), a nationally representative sample survey of students ages 12 through 18, were used to evaluate co-occurring reports of bullying and other unfavorable conditions at school. Analysis is restricted to those respondents who were enrolled in grades 6 through 12, and did not receive any part of their education through homeschooling during the school year. The study included information reported on unfavorable conditions by students who reported being bullied in the school building, on school property, on the school bus, or going to or from school. Unfavorable conditions included presence of gangs, knowing another student brought a gun to school, availability of drugs, availability of alcohol, and seeing hate-related graffiti on school property. Availability of drugs is a composite variable indicating it was possible for students to get any of the following at school: marijuana, crack or other forms of cocaine, uppers, downers, LSD, PCP, heroin, prescription drugs illegally obtained without a prescription, or other illegal drugs.

Graffiti includes hate-related words or symbols written in school classrooms, school hallways, or outside of the school building. Bullying includes students being made fun of, called names, or insulted; being the subject of rumors; being threatened with harm; being pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on; being pressured into doing things they did not want to do; being excluded from activities on purpose; and having property destroyed on purpose.

Readers should be aware that all incidents of bullying and unfavorable conditions are based on student reports. Further, due to the cross-sectional, nonexperimental design of the SCS, conclusions cannot be made about causality between unfavorable school conditions or student characteristics and bullying victimization.

Students ages 12 through 18 who reported being bullied at school also reported other unfavorable school conditions at higher rates than students who did not report being bullied.

Data in this report are from the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, a nationally representative sample survey of students ages 12 through 18. To learn more about the survey, visit: http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crime. For questions about content or to view this report online, go to: http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2016169.
A higher percentage of students who reported being bullied also reported gang presence (20 percent) and seeing another student with a gun (2 percent) at school than students who did not report being bullied (10 percent and 0 percent, respectively).

A higher percentage of students who reported being bullied also reported that illegal or prescription drugs without a prescription (47 percent) and alcohol (23 percent) were available at school than students who did not report being bullied (27 percent and 13 percent, respectively).

Students who reported being bullied at school also more often reported the presence of hate-related graffiti at school (43 percent) than those who did not report being bullied (20 percent).

Students ages 12 through 18 who reported being bullied at school also reported multiple kinds of unfavorable school conditions more often than students who did not report being bullied.

- Sixty-nine percent of students who reported being bullied at school also reported the presence of one or more of the listed unfavorable school conditions, while only 40 percent of students who did not report being bullied reported one or more of the unfavorable conditions.

- Twice as many students who reported being bullied (40 percent) as those who did not report being bullied (20 percent) reported two or more unfavorable conditions at their school.