STATE OF DELAWARE
STATE COUNCIL FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
MARGARET M. O'NEILL BUILDING
410 FEDERAL STREET, SUITE 1
DOVER, DE 19901

VOICE: (302) 739-3620
TTY/TDD: (302) 739-3699
FAX: (302) 739-6704

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 29, 2016

TO: All Members of the Delaware State Senate
                 and House of Representatives

FROM: Ms. Daniese McMullin-Powell, Chairperson
                 State Council for Persons with Disabilities

RE: H.B. 250 (Choice & Charter School Enrollment: Bullying)

The State Council for Persons with Disabilities (SCPD) has reviewed H.B. 250 regarding Choice and Charter School enrollment relating to "bullying". As background, schools must accept a "late" <u>choice</u> application based on "good cause" which includes "a reported and recorded instance of 'bullying'". <u>See</u> 14 <u>Del.C.</u> §407(c) and line 8. Likewise, a student accepted into a "<u>choice</u>" school is expected to maintain enrollment in the school for at least 2 years unless an exception applies. One of the exceptions (lines 14-15) is a parent option to terminate enrollment "due to a reported and recorded instance of 'bullying'". Finally, a student accepted at a <u>charter</u> school is expected to maintain enrollment for at least 1 year unless there is "good cause". "Good cause" is defined as including "a reported and recorded instance of 'bullying'" (lines 24-25).

H.B. 250 would amend both the choice and charter school laws so the exceptions would apply only if the bullying is "substantiated" (lines 8, 15, and 25). The synopsis implies that some parents may be exploiting the exception. This is possible since the applicable law requires schools to "record" all bullying allegations and report them to the Department of Education. <u>See</u> 14 <u>Del.C.</u> §4112D. Thus, the mere report of bullying, by itself, is sufficient to qualify for special treatment under the above choice and charter school enrollment standards. Limiting the exceptions to "substantiated" bullying may therefore have some merit.

However, there are countervailing considerations.

First, bullying is ostensibly "underreported" in Delaware. National statistics indicate that "about one in four kids in the U.S. are bullied on a regular basis." <u>See</u> attached NAAAS article. The latest statistics are generally corroborative, i.e., "in 2013, about 22 percent of students reported being bullied during the school year." <u>See</u> attached National Center for Education Statistics

article (May 1, 2015). In contrast, there were 1,706 alleged bullying incidents reported in Delaware in the 2014-15 school year. See attached DOE report. If 22% of Delaware's 131,000+ public school students were to report bullying (based on the national average), there would be 28,820 reports.

Second, some districts "substantiate" bullying reports at very low rates. For example, the attached DOE report reveals that Delmar substantiated only 5% (3/58) of bullying reports; Appoquinimink substantiated 14% (32/237) of bullying reports; and Lake Forest substantiated 18% (6/34) of bullying reports. Other districts substantiated 100% of bullying reports (Brandywine; 37/37); 83% of bullying reports (NCC Vo-Tech; 10/12); and 78% of bullying reports (Colonial; 63/81).

Given these statistics, the sponsors could consider expanding the exception by adopting one of the following amendments (SCPD prefers the first option):

- "a reported, recorded, and substantiated instance of 'bullying against their child as defined in §4112D of this title or written confirmation of such bullying by a medical or mental health professional"; or
- "a reported, recorded, and substantiated instance of 'bullying against their child as defined in §4112D of this title or clear and convincing evidence of such bullying"

Either amendment would still deter exploiting the exception based on a mere report. However, either revision would offer a parent an option of proffering clear and convincing evidence or therapist confirmation in districts with very low substantiation rates.

Parenthetically, the sponsors may wish to solicit the perspective of the Department of Education on reasons for disparity in statistics on substantiation of bullying.

Thank you for your consideration and please contact SCPD if you have any questions regarding our observations on the proposed legislation.

cc: The Honorable Matthew Denn
       The Honorable Steven Godowsky, Ed.D, Secretary of Education
       Mr. John Sadowski, DOE
       Ms. Susan Cycyk, DPBHS
       Mr. Steven Perales, DPBHS
       Mr. Brian Hartman, Esq.
       Governor's Advisory Council for Exceptional Citizens
       Developmental Disabilities Council

HB 250 choice and charter school enrollment bullying 2-22-16

Bullying Statistics

Anti-Bullying Help, Facts, and More.

HOME   BULLYING STATISTICS   TYPES OF BULLYING   BULLY FACTS   BULLYING BY DEMOGRAPHIC   BULLYING HELP   EFFECTS OF BULLYING

Tiguan Clearance 2015

Massive Volkswagen Sale Going On! Get Our Lowest Tiguan Price & Save

o   o

School Bullying Statistics

School bullying statistics in the United Stats show that about one in four kids in the U.S. are bullied on a regular basis. Between cyber bullying and bullying at school, the school bullying statistics illustrate a huge problem with bullying and the American school system.

In a recent SAFE survey, teens in grades sixth through 10th grade are the most likely to be involved in activities related to bullying. About thirty percent of students in the United States are involved in bullying on a regular basis either as a victim, bully or both. These school bullying statistics show what a problem bullying of all kinds in the United States has become. The recent school bullying statistics show that cyber bullying is becoming increasingly prevalent on school property as well as involving students even when they are not at school. Because of this growing number of kids affected by bullying, more and more schools throughout the country are cracking down on the measures taken to stop bullying.

School Bullying Statistics:

When it comes to verbal bullying, this type of bullying is the most common type with about 77 percent of all students being bullied verbally in some way or another including mental bullying or even verbal abuse. These types of bullying can also include spreading rumors, yelling obscenities or other derogatory terms based on an individual's race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, etc. Out of the 77 percent of those bullied, 14 percent have a severe or bad reaction to the abuse, according to recent school bullying statistics. These numbers make up the students that experience poor self-esteem, depression, anxiety about going to school and even suicidal thoughts (bullycide) as a result of being bullied by their peers. Also as part of this study, about one in five students admitted they are responsible for bullying their peers. Almost half of all students fear harassment or bullying in the bathroom at school, according to these school bullying statistics. As a result of this fear and anxiety of being bullied, many students will make excuses or find ways around going to school. School bullying statistics also reveal that teens ages 12-17 believe they have seen violence increase at their schools. In fact, these numbers also show that most violent altercations between students are more likely to occur on school grounds than on the way to school for many teens.

One of the most unfortunate parts of these school bullying statistics is that in about 85 percent of bullying cases, no intervention or effort is made by a teacher or administration member of the school to stop the bullying from taking place. However, now that more and more schools are taking an active approach to cut down on the number of students that live in fear of being bullied, the numbers will go down.

Cyberbullying Statistics:

As social networking and online social interaction becomes more and more popular with sites like Facebook and Twitter, cyberbullying has become one of the most prevalent types of bullying that occurs between teens. About 80 percent of all high school students have encountered being bullied in some fashion online. These growing numbers are being attributed to youth violence including both homicide and suicide. While school shootings across the country are becoming more and more common, most teens that say they have considered becoming violent toward their peers, wish to do so because they want to get back at those who have bullied them online. About 35 percent of teens have been actually threatened online. About half of all teens admit they have said something mean or hurtful to another teen online. Most have done it more than once.

Putting an End to Bullying:

These numbers are too high, and parents and teachers need to do something to stop it. Teens also need to stand together and put an end to bullying. When teens see their peers being bullied, they need to report the incident or get help. If teens band together to address these issues, they really don't have to worry about being the target of a bully since most bullies really only attack those that are weaker than them. By standing together to prevent bullying in every school, the number of depressed and suicidal teens can drop along with those who fear for their life while attending school.

Sources: naaas.org

← GAY BULLYING STATISTICS

CHILD BULLYING →

NCES Blog (http://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/)

National Center for Education Statistics

← Public school safety and discipline: New data on practices, procedures, and violent incidents at school (/blogs/nces/post/public-school-safety-and-discipline-new-data-on-practices-procedures-and-violent-incidents-at-school)

Does the Department of Education collect information on young children's social and emotional development? → (/blogs/nces/post/social-and-emotional-development)

Measuring student safety: Bullying rates at school (/blogs/nces/post/measuring-student-safety-bullying-rates-at-school)

📅 May 1, 2015   👤 NCES Blog Editor (http://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/author/ncesblogeditor) 📁 Findings (/blogs/nces/category/Findings), General (/blogs/nces/category/General)
🐦 (http://www.twitter.com/share?url=http%3a%2f%2fnces.ed.gov%2fblogs%2fnces%2fpost%2fmeasuring-student-safety-bullying-rates-at-school) ⓕ (https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=http%3a%2f%2fnces.ed.gov%2fblogs%2fnces%2fpost%2fmeasuring-student-safety-bullying-rates-at-school) ⓖ (https://plus.google.com/share?url=http%3a%2f%2fnces.ed.gov%2fblogs%2fnces%2fpost%2fmeasuring-student-safety-bullying-rates-at-school)
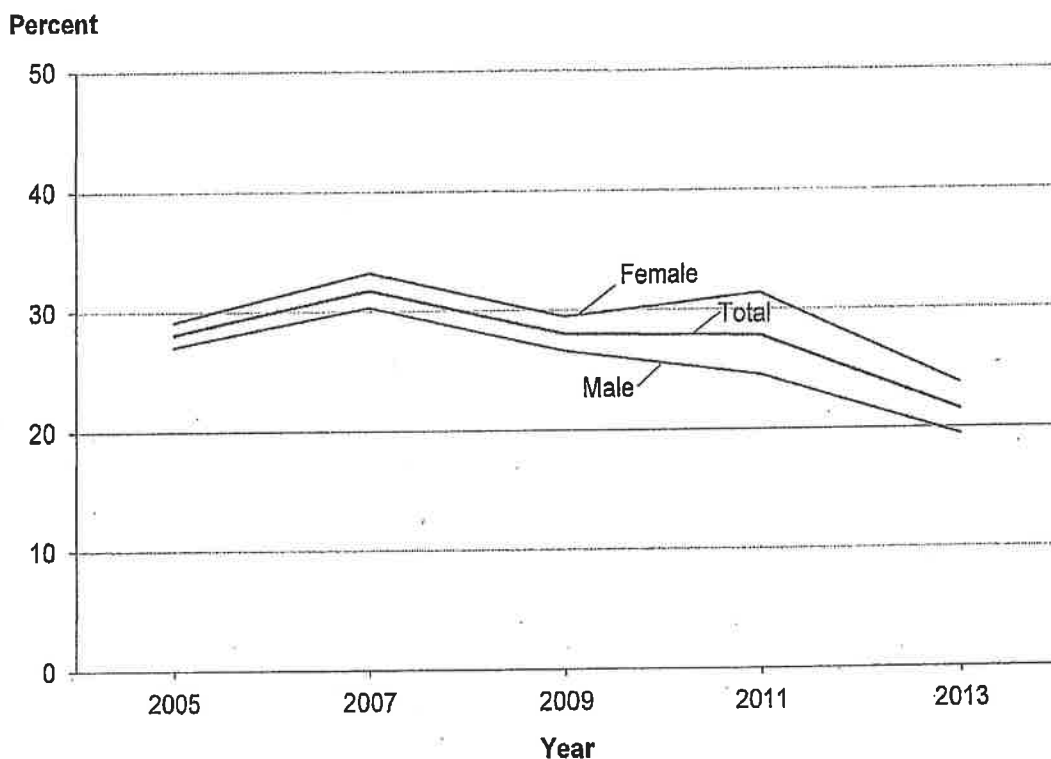
By Lauren Musu-Gillette, Rachel Hansen, Kathryn Chandler, and Tom Snyder

Bullying remains a serious issue for students and their families, and efforts to reduce bullying concern policy makers, administrators, and educators. Measuring the extent of the problem, as well as tracking any progress towards reducing the prevalence of bullying, is of utmost importance and why NCES is committed to providing reliable and timely data on important topics such as bullying. NCES provides additional context for understanding this issue in our schools by publishing comparative data on different student groups, as well as data on changes over time in students' reports of being bullied at school.

The School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey collects data on bullying by asking a nationally representative sample of students ages 12–18 if they had been bullied at school. In 2013, about 22 percent of students reported being bullied at school during the school year. This percentage was lower than the percentage reported in every prior survey year in which these data were collected (http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d14/tables/dt14_230.45.asp) (28 percent each in 2005, 2009, and 2011 and 32 percent in 2007).

Similarly, lower percentages of students reporting being bullied in 2013 were observed across some student characteristics. For example, in 2013 about 24 percent of female students reported being bullied at school, compared with 29 to 33 percent in prior survey years. The pattern for males was similar. The percentage of students who reported being bullied in 2013 was also lower than the percentages in all prior survey years for White and Black students. For Hispanic and Asian students, the percentage of students who reported being bullied in 2013 was lower than the percentages in both 2007 and 2009.

Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the school year, by gender: Selected years, 2005 through 2013

Percent

NOTE: "At school" includes the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005 through 2013.

In 2013, a higher percentage of females than of males ages 12–18 reported being bullied at school during the school year (24 vs. 19 percent). A higher percentage of White students (24 percent) than of Hispanic students (19 percent) and Asian students (9 percent) reported being bullied at school. In addition, higher percentages of Black students (20 percent) and Hispanic students than of Asian students reported being bullied at school. Higher percentages of students in grades 6 through 11 than of students in grade 12 reported being bullied at school during the school year. In 2013, about 14

percent of 12th-graders reported being bullied at school, compared with 28 percent of 6th-graders, 26 percent of 7th-graders, 22 percent of 8th-graders, 23 percent of 9th-graders, 19 percent of 10th-graders, and 20 percent of 11th-graders.

Additional data from the 2013 School Crime Supplement are available in the Student Reports of Bullying and Cyberbullying: Results from the 2013 School Crime Supplement to the National Victimization Survey (http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2015056). Tables in this report contain further information on bullying-related topics such as frequency and types of bullying, cyber-bullying, and fear and avoidance behaviors at school.

Additional information on the definition of bullying, risk factors for bullying, and bullying prevention can be found on stopbullying.gov (http://www.stopbullying.gov/). The Department of Education, along with other federal agencies, sponsored stopbullying.gov (http://www.stopbullying.gov/) to provide resources on bullying to school administrators, teachers, parents, and children.

Tags : school crime and safety (http://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/?tag=/school+crime+and+safety), bullying (http://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/?tag=/bullying)

Related posts

Measuring student safety: Bullying rates at school (/blogs/nces/post/measuring-student-safety-bullying-rates-at-school)
By Lauren Musu-Gillette, Rachel Hansen, Kathryn Chandler, and Tom Snyder Bullying remains a...

Public school safety and discipline: New data on practices, procedures, and violent incidents at school (/blogs/nces/post/public-school-safety-and-discipline-new-data-on-practices-procedures-and-violent-incidents-at-school)
By Lauren Musu-Gillette and Tom Snyder Crime and violence at school not only affects the indivi...

Exploring a range of educational outcomes within and across countries: Sub-national data supplement to Education at a Glance 2015 (/blogs/nces/post/exploring-a-range-of-educational-outcomes-within-and-across-countries-sub-national-data-supplement-to-education-at-a-glance-2015)
By Lauren Musu-Gillette and Tom Snyder Situating educational and economic outcomes in the U...

Comments are closed

Enter search term   Search

Calendar

	<<		January 2016		>>			
Mon		Tue		Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	28		29	30	31	1	2	3
	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
	11		12 (/Blogs/Nces/2016/01/12/Default)	13	14	15	16	17
	18		19	20	21	22	23	24
	25 (/Blogs/Nces/2016/01/25/Default)		26	27	28	29	30	31
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7

View posts in large calendar (http://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/calendar/default.aspx)

Category list

(/blogs/nces/category/feed/Datasets) Datasets (6) (/blogs/nces/category/Datasets)

(/blogs/nces/category/feed/FAQs) FAQs (3) (/blogs/nces/category/FAQs)

(/blogs/nces/category/feed/Findings) Findings (15) (/blogs/nces/category/Findings)

(/blogs/nces/category/feed/General) General (27) (/blogs/nces/category/General)

Tag cloud

achievement (/blogs/nces/?tag=/achievement)   adolescents (/blogs/nces/?tag=/adolescents)

adult education (/blogs/nces/?tag=/adult-education)   bullying (/blogs/nces/?tag=/bullying)

CCD (/blogs/nces/?tag=/CCD)   children (/blogs/nces/?tag=/children)   college major (/blogs/nces/?tag=/college-major)

condition of education (/blogs/nces/?tag=/condition-of-education)

cost of college (/blogs/nces/?tag=/cost-of-college)   development (/blogs/nces/?tag=/development)

dropout rates (/blogs/nces/?tag=/dropout-rates)   early childhood (/blogs/nces/?tag=/early-childhood)

ECLS (/blogs/nces/?tag=/ECLS)   economic outcomes (/blogs/nces/?tag=/economic-outcomes)

educational attainment (/blogs/nces/?tag=/educational-attainment)

finance (/blogs/nces/?tag=/finance)   financial aid (/blogs/nces/?tag=/financial-aid)

free or reduced price lunch (/blogs/nces/?tag=/free-or-reduced-price-lunch)

graduation rates (/blogs/nces/?tag=/graduation-rates)   high school (/blogs/nces/?tag=/high-school)

International (/blogs/nces/?tag=/International)   IPEDS (/blogs/nces/?tag=/IPEDS)

longitudinal (/blogs/nces/?tag=/longitudinal)   NAEP (/blogs/nces/?tag=/NAEP)   NPSAS (/blogs/nces/?tag=/NPSAS)

PIAAC (/blogs/nces/?tag=/PIAAC)   postsecondary (/blogs/nces/?tag=/postsecondary)

poverty (/blogs/nces/?tag=/poverty)   Principals (/blogs/nces/?tag=/Principals)

race/ethnicity (/blogs/nces/?tag=/raceethnicity)   reading (/blogs/nces/?tag=/reading)   salaries (/blogs/nces/?tag=/salaries)

school crime and safety (/blogs/nces/?tag=/school-crime-and-safety)

socioeconomic status (/blogs/nces/?tag=/socioeconomic-status)   socioemotional (/blogs/nces/?tag=/socioemotional)

surveys (/blogs/nces/?tag=/surveys)   teachers (/blogs/nces/?tag=/teachers)

virtual schools (/blogs/nces/?tag=/virtual-schools)   well-being (/blogs/nces/?tag=/well-being)

work-related credentials (/blogs/nces/?tag=/work-related-credentials)

RecentPosts

Financing education: National, state, and local funding and spending for public schools in 2013 (/blogs/nces/post/financing-education-national-state-and-local-funding-and-spending-for-public-schools-in-2013)

Beginning postsecondary students: Persistence and attainment after 3 years (/blogs/nces/post/beginning-postsecondary-students-persistence-and-attainment-after-3-years)

Virtual schools: Measuring access to elementary and secondary education in online environments (/blogs/nces/post/virtual-schools-measuring-access-to-elementary-and-secondary-education-in-online-environments)

Social Media

Twitter (https://twitter.com/EdNCES)

YouTube Channel (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCwum80I2R4mm49YtOvbOtAw)

Delaware Department of Education

Teaching & Learning Branch
Exceptional Children Resources Workgroup

2014-15
Bullying Reports in Delaware
Public School Districts
And Charters*

As required under 14 Del Code 4112D (C) (4)

Contact:
John Sadowski, Education Associate
School Climate & Discipline Program
Delaware Department of Education
John.sadowski@doe.k12.de.us
302.735.4210

*2011 - 2014 reports can be found at: http://www.doe.k12.de.us/domain/156
Additional school level substantiated bullying incident and offense data can be found at the Delaware Department of Education School Profiles:
http://profiles.doe.k12.de.us/SchoolProfiles/State/Default.aspx. Click on the "student" tab and view the "details" link under suspensions/expulsions.

Bullying Reports in Delaware Public School Districts and Charters

Delaware Department of Education
School Year: 2014-15

Number of *Alleged* Bullying Incidents Reported to DOE	
District/Charter	2014-15
Academia Antonia Alonso	3
Academy of Dover	8
Appoquinimink	237
Brandywine	37
Caesar Rodney	75
Campus Community	16
Cape Henlopen	77
Capital	51
Charter School of Wilmington	0
Christina	183
Colonial	81
Del Academy Public Safety	0
Delaware College Prep Acad	5
Delaware Military Academy	0
Delmar	58
Early College HS @ DSU	1
East Side Charter	4
Family Foundation	12
First State Montessori Acad	0
Gateway Lab	33
Indian River	92
Kuumba	1
Lake Forest	34
Las Americas Aspira Academy	1
Laurel	28
Milford	37
MOT	28
Moyer Academy	8
NCC Votech	12
Newark Charter	22
Odyssey Charter	0
POLYTECH	6
Positive Outcomes	6
Prestige Academy	7
Providence Creek	22
Reach Academy	6
Red Clay	415
Seaford	34
Smyrna	57
Sussex Academy	1
Sussex Tech	0
Thomas Edison	4
Woodbridge	4
Total all Districts/Charters	1706

Number of *Substantiated* Bullying Incidents Reported to DOE	
District/Charter	2014-15
Academia Antonia Alonso	3
Academy of Dover	8
Appoquinimink	32
Brandywine	37
Caesar Rodney	14
Campus Community	8
Cape Henlopen	26
Capital	18
Charter School of Wilmington	0
Christina	65
Colonial	63
Del Academy Public Safety	0
Delaware College Prep Acad	3
Delaware Military Academy	0
Delmar	3
Early College HS @ DSU	1
East Side Charter	4
Family Foundations	12
First State Montessori Acad	0
Gateway Lab	8
Indian River	21
Kuumba	1
Lake Forest	6
Las Americas Aspira Academy	1
Laurel	12
Milford	15
MOT	8
Moyer Academy	4
NCC Votech	10
Newark Charter	3
Odyssey Charter	0
POLYTECH	0
Positive Outcomes	4
Prestige Academy	7
Providence Creek	7
Reach Academy	4
Red Clay	102
Seaford	8
Smyrna	20
Sussex Academy	0
Sussex Tech	0
Thomas Edison	4
Woodbridge	1
Total all Districts/Charters	543

Number of Bullying *Offenses* within Total Number of Substantiated Incidents	
District/Charter	2014-15
Academia Antonia Alonso	3
Academy of Dover	11
Appoquinimink	39
Brandywine	44
Caesar Rodney	16
Campus Community	8
Cape Henlopen	35
Capital	23
Charter School of Wilmington	0
Christina	74
Colonial	75
Del Academy Public Safety	0
Delaware College Prep Acad	3
Delaware Military Academy	0
Delmar	5
Early College HS @ DSU	2
East Side Charter	6
Family Foundations	16
First State Montessori Acad	0
Gateway Lab	8
Indian River	25
Kuumba	1
Lake Forest	11
Las Americas Aspira Academy	1
Laurel	12
Milford	15
MOT	8
Moyer Academy	5
NCC Votech	15
Newark Charter	4
Odyssey Charter	0
POLYTECH	0
Positive Outcomes	5
Prestige Academy	8
Providence Creek	7
Reach Academy	5
Red Clay	127
Seaford	8
Smyrna	27
Sussex Academy	0
Sussex Tech	0
Thomas Edison	7
Woodbridge	1
Total all Districts/Charters	660

Disaggregated Offenses data by school can be viewed at the School Profile web pages: State of Delaware - School Profiles Choose the district/charter and then school. Click on the "Student" tab, scroll down to "Suspensions and Expulsions" and click on "Details."

Alleged Bullying is defined as any report of an incident of perceived bullying to school administration regardless of whether or not the school could substantiate the incident as bullying.

Substantiated Bullying is defined as any alleged bullying incident or reported discipline incident in which the school administration investigated and concluded that bullying behaviors were exhibited as defined in 14 Del Code §4112D.

Bullying Offenses represents the total number of offenders involved in substantiated bullying incidents. A bullying incident may involve one or more offenders.

Under 14 Del Code §4112D (d)(4) the Delaware Department of Education shall conduct random audits of schools to ensure compliance with paragraphs (b)(2)i and (b)(2)k of the section . The Department shall report the results of these audits annually. During the 2014-15 school year the following schools were randomly selected to be audited for compliance with the required sections in addition to other audit criteria as determined by the DDOE.

School 1 - Fairview E.S., Capital S.D.	School 2 - Harlan E.S., Brandywine S.D.	School 3 - Selbyville M.S., Indian River S.D.
School 4 - Marshall E.S., Christina S.D.	School 5 - Gunning Bedford M.S., Colonial S.D.	School 6 - North Smyrna E.S., Smyrna S.D.
School 7 - Carrcroft E.S., Brandywine S.D.	School 8 - Pulaski E.S., Christina S.D.	School 9 - New Castle E.S., Colonial S.D.
School 10 - DE Academy of Public Safety & Security	School 11 - B.T. Washington E.S., Capital S.D.	School 12 - Delmar H.S., Delmar S.D.

AUDIT CRITERIA	PERCENT COMPLIANT
Percentage of schools audited whose district or charter bullying prevention policy included a procedure for a student and parent, guardian, relative caregiver pursuant to § 202(f) of Title 14, or legal guardian to provide information on bullying activity.	100%
Percentage of schools audited whose district or charter bullying prevention policy included a requirement that all reported incidents of bullying, regardless of whether the school could substantiate the incident be reported to the Department of Education within 5 working days pursuant to Department of Education regulations.	91.7%
Percentage of schools audited whose district or charter bullying prevention policy (or separate cyberbullying policy) prohibited cyberbullying by students directed at other students and included the definition of cyberbullying as defined in 14 Del. Admin. Code 624.	91.7%
Percentage of *alleged* bullying incidents which were reported to the DOE within five working days.	59.5%
Percentage of *substantiated* bullying incidents which were reported to the DOE within five working days.	86.5%
Percentage of schools audited whose district or charter school bullying prevention policy included a requirement that a parent, guardian or relative caregiver pursuant to § 202(f) of Title 14, or legal guardian of any target of bullying or person who bullies another as defined herein, be notified.	100%
Percentage of parents, guardians, relative caregivers, or legal guardians which were required to be notified regarding a substantiated incident of bullying and the school report indicated that contact was made.	73.5%
Percentage of schools audited in which the School Ombudsman phone number was included on the school's website.	100%
Percentage of schools audited who submitted a signed assurance statement that their bullying prevention policy was distributed to all students, parents, faculty, and staff.	100%
Percentage of schools audited who submitted a signed assurance statement that the School Ombudsman phone number was distributed to all students, parents, faculty, and staff and that the phone number was prominently displayed in the school.	100%

Under 14 Del Code §4112D (b)(2)(f), school district and charter school bullying prevention policies shall include a requirement that each school have a procedure for the administration to promptly investigate in a timely manner and determine whether bullying has occurred, and that such procedure include investigation of such instances, including a determination of whether the target of the bullying was targeted or reports being targeted wholly or in part due to the target's race, age, marital status, creed, religion, color, sex, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or national origin. This subsection does not preclude schools from identifying other reasons or criteria why a person is a target of bullying.

Description	Total
Age	57
Ancestry	1
Creed	2
Dating Violence	2
Disability	20
Gang(s)	0
Gender Identity/Expression	8
Hate Crime	0
Marital Status	0
National Origin	3
Other	118
Peer Attention	238
Physical Appearance	76
Race/Color	13
Religion	1
Sexual-Orientation	3
Socio-Economic Status	4
No Reason	1
Total	547

NOTE: An incident may have had more than one reason selected.