

Statistics about bullying of students with disabilities

- When assessing specific types of disabilities, prevalence rates differ: 35.3% of students with behavioral and emotional disorders, 33.9% of students with autism, 24.3% of students with intellectual disabilities, 20.8% of students with health impairments, and 19% of students with specific learning disabilities face high levels of bullying victimization (Rose et al., 2012).
- Students with specific learning disabilities, autism spectrum disorder, emotional and behavior disorders, other health impairments, and speech or language impairments report greater rates of victimization than their peers without disabilities longitudinally and their victimization remains consistent over time ([Rose & Gage, 2017](#)).
- Researchers discovered that students with disabilities were more worried about school safety and being injured or harassed by other peers compared to students without a disability ([Saylor & Leach, 2009](#)).
- When reporting bullying youth in special education were told not to tattle almost twice as often as youth not in special education ([Davis & Nixon, 2010](#)).
- Successful strategies to prevent bullying among students with disabilities include ([Rose & Monda-Amaya, 2012](#)):
 - Teachers and peers engaging in meaningful and appropriate social interactions.
 - Creating opportunities to increase social competence and positive interactions.
 - Schools adopting appropriate intervention strategies that encourage social awareness and provide individualized interventions for targets with disabilities.