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Institute of Education Sciences
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Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005

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The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in other countries.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating statistical information about crime, its perpetrators and victims, and the operation of the justice system at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded.

November 2005

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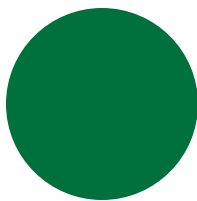
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our nation's schools should be a safe haven for teaching and learning and be free of crime and violence. Even though students are less likely to be victims of a violent crime at school than away from school (*Indicators 1* and *2*), any instance of crime or violence at school not only affects the individuals involved but also may disrupt the educational process and affect bystanders, the school itself, and the surrounding community (Henry 2000).

For parents, school staff, and policymakers to address school crime effectively, they must possess an accurate understanding of the extent and nature of the problem. However, it is difficult to gauge the scope of crime and violence in schools without collecting data, given the large amount of attention devoted to isolated incidents of extreme school violence. Ensuring safer schools requires establishing good indicators of the current state of school crime and safety across the nation and periodically monitoring and updating these indicators. This is the aim of *Indicators of School Crime and Safety*.

Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005 is the eighth in a series of annual reports produced by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in the U.S. Department of Justice that present the most recent data available on school crime and student safety. The indicators in this report are based on information drawn from a variety of independent data sources, including national surveys of students, teachers, and principals, and data collections from federal departments and agencies, including BJS, NCES, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. All the comparisons described in this report are statistically significant at the .05 level. More information about methodology and the datasets analyzed in this report may be found in appendix A.

KEY FINDINGS

In the 2002–03 school year, an estimated 54.2 million students in prekindergarten through grade 12 were enrolled in about 125,000 U.S. elementary or secondary schools (U.S. Department of Education 2004b). Preliminary data on fatal victimizations show youth ages 5–19 were victims of 22 school-associated violent deaths from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002 (17 homicides and 5 suicides) (*Indicator 1*). In 2003, students ages 12–18 were victims of about 1.9 million nonfatal crimes at school, including about 1.2 million thefts and 740,000 violent crimes (simple assault and serious violent crime)—150,000 of which were serious violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) (*Indicator 2*).¹ These figures represent victimization rates of 45 thefts and 28 violent crimes, including 6 serious violent crimes, per 1,000 students at school in 2003.

¹The total number of students ages 12–18 enrolled during the fall 2003 school year was 26.4 million.

Students were more likely to be victims of serious violence or a homicide away from school.² In 2003, students ages 12–18 reported being victims of serious violence at a rate of 12 crimes per 1,000 students away from school and 6 crimes per 1,000 students at school. Similarly, in each school year from July 1, 1992, through June 30, 2002, youth ages 5–19 were over 70 times more likely to be murdered away from school than at school.

For several measures, data show trends in student victimization decreasing over the last decade. The nonfatal victimization rate for students ages 12–18 at school generally declined between 1992 and 2003; this was true for the total crime rate and for thefts, violent crimes, and serious violent crimes (*Indicator 2*). However, when looking at the most recent years, no differences were detected between 2002 and 2003 in the rates of total victimization, violent victimization, or theft at school. For fatal victimization, between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 2002, the number of homicides of school-age youth at school declined as well (*Indicator 1*). Specifically, between the 1998–99 and 1999–2000 school years, the number of homicides of school-age youth at school declined from 33 to 14 homicides. Since then, there have been between 12 and 17 homicides in each school year through 2001–02.

Violent Deaths

- From July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002, there were 17 homicides and 5 suicides of school-age youth (ages 5–19) at school (*Indicator 1*).³ Combined, this figure translates into less than 1 homicide or suicide of a school-age youth at school per million students enrolled during the 2001–02 school year.

Nonfatal Student Victimization

- In 2003, students ages 12–18 were more likely to be victims of theft at school than away from school and were more likely to be victims of serious violence away from school than at school (*Indicator 2*). That year, 45 thefts per 1,000 students occurred at school and 28 thefts per 1,000 students occurred away from school, while students reported being victims of serious violence at a rate of 12 crimes per 1,000 students away from school and 6 crimes per 1,000 students at school.
- In 2003, 5 percent of students ages 12–18 reported being victimized at school during the previous 6 months: 4 percent reported theft, and 1 percent reported violent victimization (*Indicator 3*). Less than 1 percent of students reported serious violent victimization.
- In 2003, male students in grades 9–12 were more likely than female students to report being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year (12 vs. 6 percent) (*Indicator 4*).

²Data in this report are not adjusted by the number of hours that youth spend on school property and the number of hours they spend elsewhere.

³Due to missing data for suicides for the 2002–03 school year, the findings for this indicator reflect data through the 2001–02 school year.

Nonfatal Teacher Victimization

- Annually, from 1999 through 2003, teachers were the victims of approximately 183,000 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 119,000 thefts and 65,000 violent crimes (*Indicator 5*). On average, these figures translate into an annual rate of 39 crimes per 1,000 teachers, including 25 thefts and 14 violent crimes (including 2 serious violent crimes) per 1,000 teachers.
- Annually, from 1999 through 2003, senior high school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to be victims of violent crimes and thefts (22 vs. 9 violent crimes and 36 vs. 20 thefts per 1,000 teachers) (*Indicator 5*).
- In 1999–2000, teachers in central city schools were more likely to have been threatened with injury or physically attacked during the previous 12 months than teachers in urban fringe or rural schools (*Indicator 6*). That is, 11 percent of teachers in central city schools had been threatened with injury by students, compared with 8 percent each in urban fringe and rural schools. Five percent of teachers in central city schools had been attacked by students, while 3 percent each of teachers in urban fringe and rural schools had experienced such attacks.

School Environment

- In 1999–2000, 71 percent of public schools experienced one or more violent incidents and 36 percent of public schools reported violent incidents to the police (*Indicator 7*). Twenty percent of public schools experienced one or more serious violent incidents, and 15 percent reported serious violent incidents to the police.
- In 1999–2000, 19 percent of public schools reported weekly student acts of disrespect for teachers, 13 percent reported student verbal abuse of teachers, 3 percent reported student racial tensions, and 3 percent reported widespread disorder in classrooms (*Indicator 8*). Nineteen percent of public schools reported any undesirable gang activities, and 7 percent reported any undesirable cult or extremist activities during the 1999–2000 school year.
- Middle schools were more likely than primary and secondary schools to report racial tensions, bullying, verbal abuse of teachers, and widespread disorder in classrooms in 1999–2000 (*Indicator 8*). For example, 43 percent of middle schools reported daily or weekly student bullying, compared with 26 percent of primary and 25 percent of secondary schools.
- In 2003, 21 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that street gangs were present at their school during the previous 6 months (*Indicator 9*). Students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their school (31 percent), followed by suburban students and then rural students, who were the least likely to report them (18 and 12 percent, respectively).

- In 2003, 29 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months before the survey (*Indicator 10*).
- In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them (*Indicator 11*). Four percent of respondents reported that the hate-related words concerned their race, about 2 percent each reported that the words concerned their ethnicity or gender, and 1 percent each reported that the words were related to their religion, disability, or sexual orientation.
- In 2003, 36 percent of students ages 12–18 reported they had seen hate-related graffiti at their school (for example, hate-related words or symbols written in classrooms, bathrooms, hallways, or on the outside of the school building) (*Indicator 11*).
- In 2003, 7 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had been bullied (for example, picked on or made to do things they did not want to do) at school during the previous 6 months (*Indicator 12*). Public school students were more likely to report being bullied than private school students (7 vs. 5 percent).

Fights, Weapons, and Illegal Substances

- In 2003, 33 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported having been in a fight anywhere, and 13 percent said they had been in a fight on school property during the preceding 12 months (*Indicator 13*). Forty-one percent of males said they had been in a fight anywhere, compared with 25 percent of females, and 17 percent of males said they had been in a fight on school property, compared with 8 percent of females.
- In 2003, 17 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported they had carried a weapon anywhere, and about 6 percent reported they had carried a weapon on school property (*Indicator 14*). Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students who reported carrying a weapon anywhere generally declined from 22 to 17 percent. Similarly, the percentage of students who carried a weapon at school also declined during this period—from 12 to 6 percent.
- In 2003, 45 percent of students in grades 9–12 consumed at least one drink of alcohol anywhere in the last 30 days, and 5 percent consumed at least one drink on school property in the last 30 days (*Indicator 15*). In 2003, 22 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported using marijuana anywhere in the last 30 days, and 6 percent of students reported using marijuana on school property in the last 30 days (*Indicator 16*).

Fear and Avoidance

- In 1999 and 2001, students ages 12–18 were more likely to report they were afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school than away from school; however, in 2003, no such difference was detected (*Indicator 17*). In 2003, 6 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had been afraid of attack at school or on the

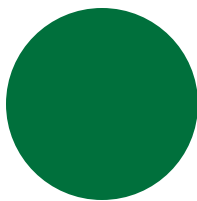
way to and from school, and 5 percent reported that they had been afraid of attack away from school.

- In 2003, students ages 12–18 in urban schools were more likely than students in suburban and rural schools to fear being attacked both at school or on the way to and from school and away from school. Ten percent of students in urban schools feared being attacked at school, compared with 5 percent each of their peers in suburban and rural schools (*Indicator 17*).
- In 2003, public school students ages 12–18 were more likely than private school students to fear an attack at school or on the way to and from school (6 vs. 3 percent), but no such difference was detected when they were asked whether they feared an attack away from school (5 percent each) (*Indicator 17*).
- The percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that they either skipped school activities or avoided specific places in school because they were fearful decreased from 7 percent in 1999 to 5 percent in 2003 (*Indicator 18*).
- In 2003, students ages 12–18 in urban areas were the most likely to avoid specific places in school because they were fearful: 6 percent of urban students reported that they had done so, compared with 4 percent of suburban and 3 percent of rural students (*Indicator 18*).

Discipline, Safety, and Security Measures

- In 1999–2000, about 54 percent of public schools took at least one serious disciplinary action against a student, amounting to about 1,163,000 actions (*Indicator 19*). Of those serious disciplinary actions, 83 percent were suspensions for 5 days or more, 11 percent were removals with no services, and 7 percent were transfers to specialized schools.
- In 1999–2000, during school hours, 75 percent of schools controlled access to school buildings by locking or monitoring doors, and 34 percent of schools controlled access to school grounds with locked or monitored gates (*Indicator 20*).
- In 1999–2000, 14 percent of primary schools, 20 percent of middle schools, and 39 percent of secondary schools used one or more security cameras to monitor the school (*Indicator 20*).
- The percentage of students ages 12–18 who observed the presence of some school security measures increased between 1999 and 2003 (*Indicator 21*). The percentage of students who reported using visitor sign-in increased from 87 to 92 percent during this period, and the percentage who reported the presence of locked entrance or exit doors during the school day increased from 38 to 53 percent. Over the same period, there was also an increase in both the percentage observing security guards and/or police officers and the percentage observing other school staff or adult supervision in the hallway (from 54 to 70 percent and from 85 to 91 percent, respectively).

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FOREWORD

Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005 provides the most recent national indicators on school crime and safety. These indicators demonstrate that improvements have occurred in student safety. The violent crime victimization rate at school declined from 48 violent victimizations per 1,000 students in 1992 to 28 such victimizations in 2003. Even so, violence, theft, bullying, drugs, and weapons are still widespread. In 2003, students ages 12–18 were victims of about 740,000 violent crimes and 1.2 million crimes of theft at school. Seven percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had been bullied, 29 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported that drugs were made available to them on school property, and 9 percent of students were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property.

Accurate information about the nature, extent, and scope of the problem being addressed is essential for developing effective programs and policies. The information in this report is intended to serve as a reference for policymakers and practitioners in the development of effective programs and policies aimed at violence and school crime prevention.

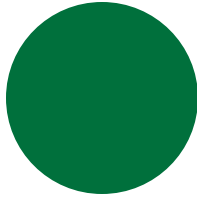
This is the eighth edition of *Indicators of School Crime and Safety*, a joint publication of the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics. This report provides detailed statistics to inform the nation on the current status of crime and safety in schools.

The 2005 edition of *Indicators* includes the most recent available data, compiled from a number of statistical data sources supported by the federal government. Such sources include results from a study of violent deaths in schools, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the National Crime Victimization Survey and School Crime Supplement to the survey, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics, respectively; the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and the Schools and Staffing Survey and School Survey on Crime and Safety, both sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics.

The entire report is available on the Internet. The Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics continue to work toward providing timely and complete data on the issues of school-related violence and safety.

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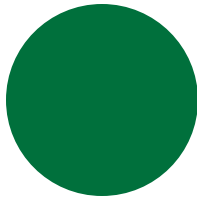


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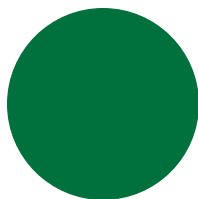
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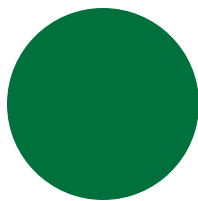
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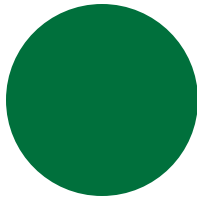
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INTRODUCTION

Our nation's schools should be a safe haven for teaching and learning free of crime and violence. Even though students are less likely to be victims of a violent crime at school than away from school (*Indicators 1* and *2*), any instance of crime or violence at school not only affects the individuals involved but also may disrupt the educational process and affect bystanders, the school itself, and the surrounding community (Henry 2000). For both students and teachers, victimization at school can have lasting effects. In addition to experiencing loneliness, depression, and adjustment difficulties (Crick and Bigbee 1998; Crick and Grotpeter 1996; Nansel et al. 2001; Prinstein, Boergers, and Vernberg 2001; Storch et al. 2003), victimized children are more prone to truancy (Ringwalt et al. 2003), poor academic performance (Wei and Williams 2004), and dropping out of school (Beauvais et al. 1996). For teachers, incidents of victimization may lead to professional disenchantment and even prompt them to leave the profession altogether (Karcher 2002).

For parents, school staff, and policymakers to effectively address school crime, they need an accurate understanding of the extent and nature of the problem. However, it is difficult to gauge the scope of crime and violence in schools given the large amount of attention devoted to isolated incidents of extreme school violence. Measuring progress toward safer schools requires establishing good indicators of the current state of school crime and safety across the nation and periodically monitoring and updating these indicators. This is the aim of *Indicators of School Crime and Safety*.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005 is the eighth in a series of reports produced by NCES and BJS since 1998 that present the most recent data available on school crime and student safety. The report is not intended to be an exhaustive compilation of school crime and safety information, nor does it attempt to explore reasons for crime and violence in schools. Rather, the report is designed to provide a "first look" at information from an array of data sources and to make data on national school crime and safety accessible to policymakers, educators, parents, and the general public.

Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005 has been reorganized from the 2004 report into sections that delineate specific concerns to readers, starting with a description of the most serious violent crimes. The sections cover Violent Deaths at School; Nonfatal Student Victimization; Nonfatal Teacher Victimization; School Environment; Fights, Weapons, and Illegal Substances; Fear and Avoidance; and Safety, Security, and Discipline Measures. Each section contains a set of indicators that, taken together, aim to describe a distinct aspect of school crime and safety. Where available, data on crimes that occur outside of school grounds are offered as a point of comparison.¹ Supplemental tables

¹Data in this report are not adjusted by the number of hours that youth spend on school property and the number of hours they spend elsewhere.

for each indicator provide more detailed breakouts and standard errors for estimates. A glossary of terms and bibliography of works cited appear at the end of the report.

This report provides updated and revised data on fatal student victimization (*Indicator 1*), nonfatal student victimization (*Indicator 2*), nonfatal victimization of teachers (*Indicator 5*), public school reports of selected crimes (*Indicator 7*), and student avoidance behaviors (*Indicator 18*).² New to this year's report are two indicators that look at practices that schools use to promote school safety and security (*Indicators 20 and 21*). This year's report also repeats information and provides revised data from the 2004 edition on the prevalence of victimization at school (*Indicator 3*), threats to and injuries of students and teachers (*Indicators 4 and 6*), discipline problems reported by public schools (*Indicator 8*), student reports of gangs (*Indicator 9*), drugs (*Indicator 10*), hate-related words and graffiti (*Indicator 11*), bullying (*Indicator 12*), student reports of fights (*Indicator 13*), weapon carrying (*Indicator 14*), illegal substances (*Indicators 15 and 16*), student reports of being afraid at school (*Indicator 17*), and serious disciplinary actions taken by public schools (*Indicator 19*).

Also new to this year's report are references to recent publications relevant to each indicator that the reader may want to consult for additional information or analyses. These references can be found in the "For More Information" sidebars at the bottom of each indicator. In response to requests for state-level information, tables showing available state-level estimates have been added for the indicators based on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) data. (See figure A for a list of indicators based on the YRBSS.)

DATA

The indicators in this report are based on information drawn from a variety of independent data sources, including national surveys of students, teachers, and principals, and universe data collections from federal departments and agencies, including BJS, NCES, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Each data source has an independent sample design, data collection method, and questionnaire design or is the result of a universe data collection.

The combination of multiple, independent sources of data provides a wide perspective on school crime and safety that could not be achieved through any single source of information. However, readers should be cautious when comparing data from different sources. While every effort has been made to keep key definitions consistent across indicators, differences in sampling procedures, populations, time periods, and question phrasing can all affect the comparability of results. For example, both *Indicators 20 and 21* report data on select security and safety measures used in schools. *Indicator 20* uses data collected from a stratified random sample of principals about safety and security practices used in their schools during the 1999–2000 school year. *Indicator 21*, however, uses data collected from 12- through 18-year-olds collected in a rotated panel design of households. These students were asked whether they observed select safety

²Indicators noted as "updated" in their sidebars have been updated to include the most recently available data. Indicators noted as "revised" in their sidebars have been revised to include revisions to data since the last publication or corrections to errors published in prior reports.

Figure A. Nationally representative sample surveys used in this report

Survey	Sample	Year of survey	Reference time period	Indicators
National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)	Individuals age 12 or older living in households and group quarters	Annually 1992–2003	Incidents during the previous 6 months	2, 5
School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey	Students ages 12–18 enrolled in public and private schools during the 6 months prior to the interview	1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003	Incidents during the previous 6 months	3, 9, 11, 12, 17, and 18
			Not specified	21
School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS)¹	Regular public primary, middle, and secondary schools	1999–2000	1999–2000 school year	7, 8, 19, and 20
Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)	Public and private school K–12 teachers	1993–94 and 1999–2000	Incidents during the previous 12 months	6
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)	Students enrolled in grades 9–12 in public and private schools at the time of the survey	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003	Incidents during the previous 12 months	4, 10, and 13
			Incidents during the previous 30 days	14, 15, and 16

¹Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire.

and security measures in their school in 2003, but they may not have known, in fact, if the security measure was present. In addition, different types of analysis approaches will show different perspectives on school crime. For example, both *Indicators 2* and *3* report data on theft and violent crime at school based on the National Crime Victimization Survey and the School Crime Supplement to that survey, respectively. While *Indicator 2* examines the number of incidents of crime, *Indicator 3* examines the percentage or prevalence of students who reported victimization. Figure A provides a summary of some of the variations in the design and coverage of sample surveys used in this report.

Several indicators in this report are based on self-reported survey data. Readers should note that limitations inherent to self-reported data may affect estimates (Cantor and Lynch 2000). First, unless an interview is “bounded” or a reference period is established, estimates may include events that exceed the scope of the specified reference period. This may artificially increase reports because respondents may recall events outside of the given reference period. Second, many of the surveys rely on the respondent to “self-determine” a condition. This allows the respondent to define a situation based upon his or her own interpretation of whether the incident was a crime or not. On the other hand, the same situation may not necessarily be interpreted in the same way by a bystander or the offender. Third, victim surveys emphasize crime events as incidents that take place at one point in time. However, victims can often experience

a state of victimization in which they are threatened or victimized regularly or repeatedly. Finally, respondents may recall an event inaccurately. For instance, people may forget the event entirely or recall the specifics of the episode incorrectly. These and other reasons may affect the precision of the estimates based on these surveys.

Data trends are discussed in this report when possible. Where trends are not discussed, either the data are not available in earlier surveys or the wording of the survey question changed from year to year, eliminating the ability to discuss any trend. Where data from samples are reported, as is the case with most of the indicators in this report, the standard error is calculated for each estimate provided in order to determine the “margin of error” for these estimates. The standard errors of the estimates for different subpopulations in an indicator can vary considerably and should be taken into account when making comparisons. Some estimates and standard errors have been revised from those provided in earlier editions of *Indicators of School Crime and Safety* and other previously published reports.

The comparisons in the text have been tested for statistical significance to ensure that the differences are larger than might be expected due to sampling variation. Unless otherwise noted, all statements cited in the report are statistically significant at the .05 level. Several test procedures were used, depending upon the type of data being analyzed and the nature of the statement being tested. The primary test procedure used in this report was the Student’s *t* statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Linear trend tests were used when differences among percentages were examined relative to ordered categories of a variable, rather than the differences between two discrete categories. This test allows one to examine whether, for example, the percentage of students who reported using drugs increased (or decreased) over time or whether the percentage of students who reported being physically attacked in school increased (or decreased) with age. Finally, in this report, when differences among percentages were examined relative to a variable with ordered categories (such as grade), Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test for a linear relationship between the two variables.

Appendix A of this report contains descriptions of all the datasets used in this report as well as a discussion of how standard errors were calculated for each estimate.

Data are currently being collected for the 2005 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the School Crime Supplement (SCS) to that survey, and the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The NCVS and SCS will provide updated data on theft and violent crimes against students, bullying, teacher victimization, student fear at school, student avoidance behaviors, hate-related words and graffiti, and the presence of gangs. The YRBSS will provide updated data on students who were threatened or injured with a weapon, engaged in a physical fight, carried weapons, used alcohol or marijuana, and reported drug availability on school property. These findings will be reported in *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2006*.



VIOLENT DEATHS

VIOLENT DEATHS AT SCHOOL AND AWAY FROM SCHOOL

Between the 1998–99 and 1999–2000 school years, the number of homicides of youth ages 5–19 decreased at school (from 33 to 14 homicides). Since then, there have been between 12 and 17 homicides in each school year through 2001–02.³

Violent deaths in schools are rare but tragic events with far-reaching effects on the school population and surrounding community (Small and Dressler-Tetrick 2001). From July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002, there were 38 school-associated violent deaths in elementary and secondary schools in the United States (table 1.1). In this indicator, a school-associated violent death is a homicide, suicide, legal intervention (involving a law enforcement officer), or unintentional firearm-related death in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States. Deaths that occurred while the victim was on the way to or from regular sessions at school, or while the victim was attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event, were also considered school-associated violent deaths. Victims of school-associated violent deaths include students, staff members, and others who were not students. Data were drawn from a number of datasets to enable comparisons of homicides and suicides at school and away from school. Data for school-associated violent deaths of youth ages 5–19 during the 1999–2000 through 2001–02 school years are preliminary.

From July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002, there were 17 homicides and 5 suicides of school-age youth (ages 5–19) at school (table 1.1).⁴ Combined, this number translates into less than 1 homicide or suicide of a school-age youth at school per million students enrolled during the 2001–02 school year.⁵ Away from school, there were 2,036 homicides of youth ages 5–19. The most recent data available for suicides of youth ages 5–19 away from school are from calendar year 2002. That year, 5 school-age youth committed suicide at school, and 1,772 school-age youth committed suicide away from school (figure 1.1).⁶

Over the 10-year time period from July 1, 1992, through June 30, 2002, there were 462 school-associated violent deaths on campuses of U.S. elementary or secondary schools. Of these violent deaths, 261 were homicides and 55 were suicides of school-age youth. Between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 1999, no consistent pattern of increase or decrease was observed in the number of homicides at school (figure 1.2 and table 1.1). During this period, between 28 and 34 homicides of school-age youth occurred at school in each school year. However, the number of homicides of school-age youth at school declined between the 1998–99 and 1999–2000 school years: from 33 to 14 homicides. Between the 1992 and 2002 school years, between 1 and 8 school-age youth committed suicide at school with no consistent pattern of increase or decrease. In each school year, youth were over 70 times more likely to be murdered and 240 times more likely to commit suicide away from school than at school.

This indicator has been updated to include revisions to previously published data.

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For more information:

Table 1.1

*Anderson et al.
2001*

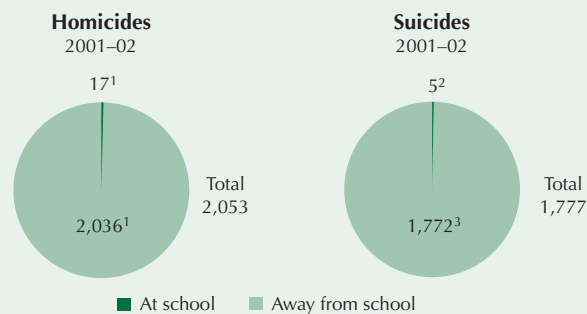
³Due to missing data for suicides for the 2002–03 school year, the findings for this indicator reflect data through the 2001–02 school year.

⁴Between July 1, 2001, and June 30, 2002, there were 38 student, staff, and nonstudent school-associated violent deaths, including 27 homicides and 9 suicides.

⁵The total projected number of students in prekindergarten through 12th grade enrolled during the fall 2002 school year was 54,158,000 (U.S. Department of Education 2004b).

⁶Suicides at school are for the 2001–02 school year and suicides away from school are for the 2002 calendar year.

Figure 1.1. Number of homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19, by location: 2001–02



¹Youth ages 5–19 from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

²Youth ages 5–19 from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

³Youth ages 5–19 in the 2002 calendar year. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

NOTE: “At school” includes on school property, on the way to or from regular sessions at school, and while attending or traveling to or from a school-sponsored event. Due to missing data for suicides for the 2002–03 school year, the findings for this indicator reflect data through the 2001–02 school year.

SOURCE: Data on homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19 at school and total school-associated violent deaths from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2001–02 School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study, partially funded by the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, previously unpublished tabulation (March 2005); data on suicides of youth ages 5–19 from the CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal (WISQARS™ Fatal) (2005), retrieved March 2005 from <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars>; and data on homicides of youth ages 5–19 away from school for the 2001–02 school year from the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and tabulated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, preliminary data (March 2005).

Figure 1.2. Number of homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19 at school: 1992–2002



¹Data are preliminary and subject to change.

²Homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19 at school from July 1, 1992, through June 30, 2002.

NOTE: “At school” includes on school property, on the way to or from regular sessions at school, and while attending or traveling to or from a school-sponsored event. Due to missing data for suicides for the 2002–03 school year, the findings for this indicator reflect data through the 2001–02 school year.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1992–2002 School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance System, previously unpublished tabulation (March 2005).

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**NONFATAL STUDENT
VICTIMIZATION**

INCIDENCE OF VICTIMIZATION AT SCHOOL AND AWAY FROM SCHOOL

In each survey year from 1992–2003, students reported lower rates of serious violent victimization (rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) at school than away from school.

Theft and violence at school and on the way to and from school can be an obstacle to student achievement by creating a disruptive and threatening environment at school and can lead to emotional stress and physical injury for students (Payne, Gottfredson, and Gottfredson 2003). In the 2003 school year, an estimated 26.4 million students ages 12–18 were enrolled in U.S. schools. Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey show that students ages 12–18 were victims of about 1.9 million nonfatal crimes at school, including about 1.2 million thefts and 740,000 violent crimes (simple assault and serious violent crime)—150,000 of which were serious violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; table 2.1).⁷ In the same year, students ages 12–18 were victims of about 1.6 million crimes while they were away from school, including about 750,000 thefts and 850,000 violent crimes—320,000 of which were serious violent crimes. These figures represent victimization rates of 73 total crimes per 1,000 students at school, and 60 total crimes per 1,000 students away from school.

While, overall, students ages 12–18 were more likely to be victims of crime at school than away from school, this relationship varied by type of crime. In 2003, students were more likely to be victims of theft at school and of serious violence away from school.⁸ That year, 45 thefts per 1,000 students occurred at school and 28 thefts per 1,000 students occurred away from school, while students reported being victims of serious violence at a rate of 12 crimes per 1,000 students away from school and 6 crimes per 1,000 students at school. In the same year, no difference was detected in the rates of violent victimization at school and away from school.

The victimization rate for students ages 12–18 generally declined both at school and away from school between 1992 and 2003; this was true for the total crime rate and for thefts, violent crimes, and serious violent crimes (figure 2.1 and table 2.1). However, when looking at the most recent years, no differences were detected between 2002 and 2003 in the rates of total victimization, violent victimization, or theft at school or away from school.

In 2003, males were more likely than females to be the victims of violent and serious violent crimes at school and away from school (figures 2.2 and 2.3 and tables 2.2 and 2.3). In the same year, younger students (ages 12–14) were more likely than older students (ages 15–18) to be victims of violent and serious violent crime at school, while older students were more likely to be victims away from school. The rates of violent and serious violent victimization at school were higher for urban students than for suburban and rural students, while away from school, rural students were more likely to report violent victimization than suburban students. No differences could be detected in the rate of theft at school by students' sex, age, or urbanicity in 2003.

While it appears that victimization at school varied by students' race/ethnicity, few significant differences were found. Black and White students were more likely to be victims of theft than Hispanic students and students of other race/ethnicities, but no other differences were detected by race/ethnicity in the rates of theft, violent crime, and serious violent crime.

⁷"Students" refers to persons 12–18 years old who reported being in any elementary or secondary grade at the time of the survey. An unknown percentage of these persons may not have attended school during the survey reference period.

⁸These data do not take into account the number of hours that students spend at school and the number of hours they spend away from school.

This indicator has been updated to include 2003 data.

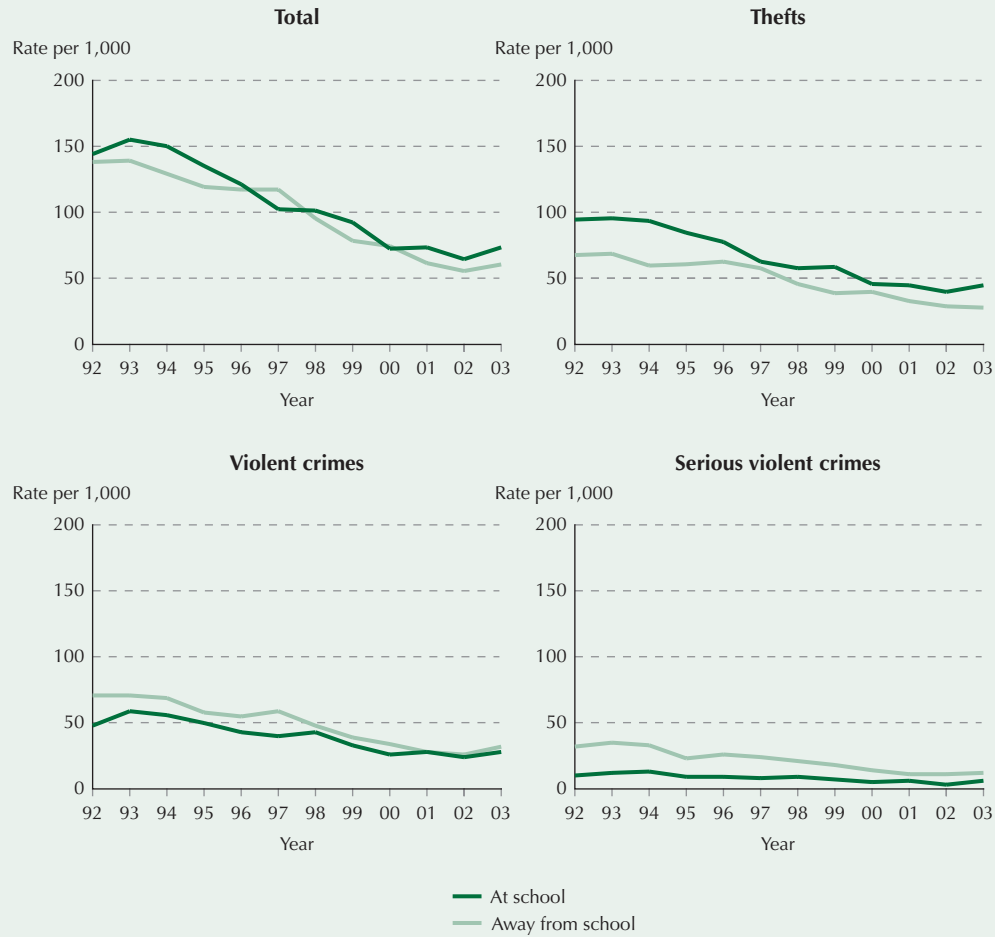
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For more information:

Tables 2.1, 2.2, & 2.3

Catalano 2004

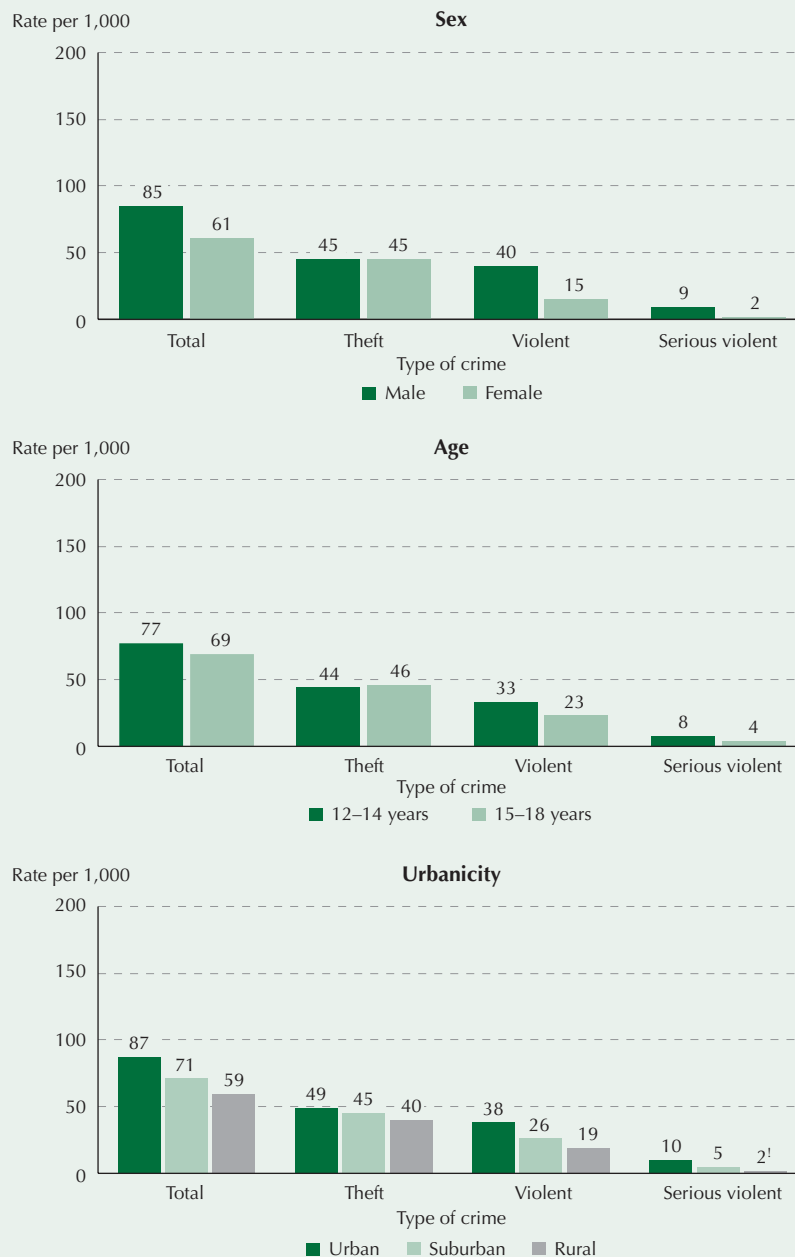
Figure 2.1. Rate of student-reported nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 per 1,000 students, by type of crime and location: 1992–2003



NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2003.

Figure 2.2. Rate of student-reported nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 2003

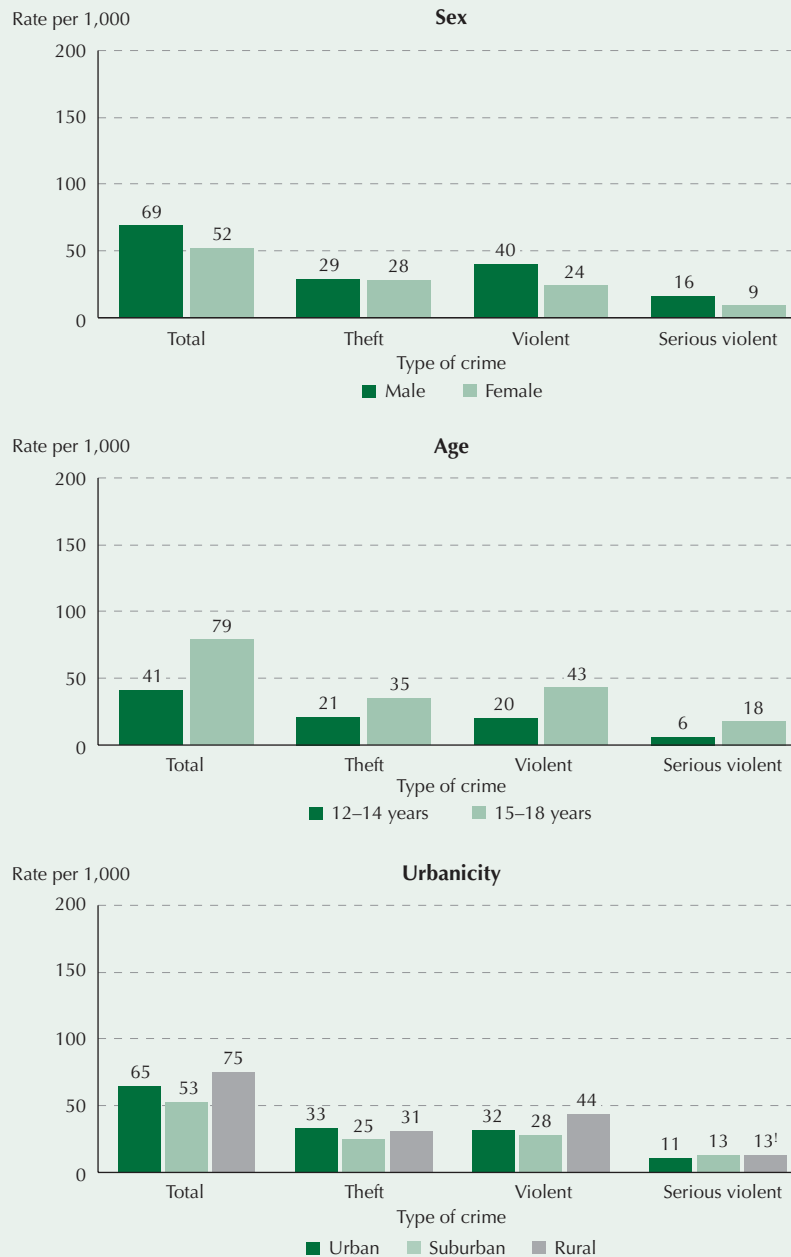


[!] Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2003.

Figure 2.3. Rate of student-reported nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 2003



[!] Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2003.

PREVALENCE OF VICTIMIZATION AT SCHOOL

In 2003, 5 percent of students ages 12–18 reported being victimized at school during the previous 6 months: 4 percent reported theft, and 1 percent reported violent victimization. Less than 1 percent of students reported serious violent victimization.

Theft is the most frequent type of nonfatal crime in the United States, though violent crime continues to be important in examining school safety (U.S. Department of Justice 2000). Data from the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey show the percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months. In 2003, 5 percent of students ages 12–18 reported being victimized at school during the previous 6 months: 4 percent reported theft, and 1 percent reported violent victimization (serious violent victimization plus simple assaults; table 3.1). Less than 1 percent of students reported serious violent victimization (including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault).

Overall, the percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being victimized at school during the previous 6 months decreased between 1995 and 2003 (from 10 to 5 percent); however, no difference was detected between the percentage of students victimized in the most recent survey years, 2001 and 2003 (figure 3.1 and table 3.1). This pattern was true for both the percentage of students who reported being victims of theft and those who were victims of violent crime.

In 2003, prevalence of victimization varied somewhat according to student characteristics. Male students were more likely than female students to report being victims of violent crime at school (2 vs. 1 percent), but no difference was detected in their likelihood of reporting theft (4 percent for both). In the same year, 6th-graders were less likely than 7th-graders to be victims of theft, and 12th-graders were less likely to report being victims of violent crime than students in the lower grades (6th through 9th grades; figure 3.2 and table 3.1). Hispanic students were less likely than White students to report being victims of theft (3 vs. 4 percent), and students in urban schools were more likely than their rural school counterparts to report being victims of violent crime (2 vs. 1 percent). Differences in the prevalence of victimization of students who attended public versus private schools were found for sector of school by serious violent victimization in 1995 (0.7 vs. 0.1 percent) and sector by theft victimization in 1995 and 2001 (7.3 vs. 5.2 percent; 4.4 vs. 2.5 percent, respectively). Nonetheless, few other differences were detected, and no more than 2 percent of students reported being victims of violent crime in 2003—regardless of their student characteristics.

This indicator has been revised from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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For more information:

Table 3.1

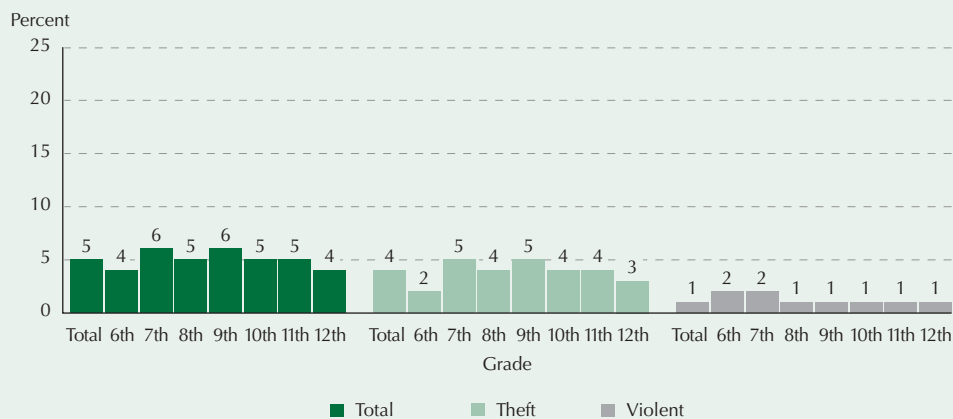
*Addington et al.
2002*

Figure 3.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization: Selected years, 1995–2003



NOTE: Violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. “At school” includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Figure 3.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization and grade: 2003



NOTE: Violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. “At school” includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

THREATS AND INJURIES WITH WEAPONS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

In 2003, male students in grades 9–12 were more likely than female students to report being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year (12 vs. 6 percent).

Every year, some students are threatened or injured with a weapon while they are on school property. The percentage of students victimized in this way provides an important measure of how safe our schools are and how their safety has changed over time. In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students in grades 9–12 were asked whether they had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey. In 2003, 9 percent of students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property (table 4.1). The percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon has fluctuated between 1993 and 2003, but without a clear trend. In all survey years from 1993 through 2003, 7–9 percent of students reported being threatened or injured in this way.

The likelihood of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property varied by student characteristics. In each survey year, males were more likely than females to report being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (figure 4.1 and table 4.1). In 2003, 12 percent of male students reported being threatened or injured in the past year, compared with 6 percent of female students. Among students in grades 9–12, those in lower grades were more likely to report being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property than those in higher grades in each survey year (figure 4.2 and table 4.1). In 2003, 12 percent of 9th-graders reported that they were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, compared with 9 percent of 10th-graders, 7 percent of 11th-graders, and 6 percent of 12th-graders.

Students' likelihood of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was examined by race/ethnicity. In 2003, American Indian students were more likely than Black, Hispanic, and White students to report being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (22 percent vs. 11, 9, and 8 percent, respectively). In addition, Black students were more likely than White students to report being threatened or injured in this way. Although it appears that urban students were more likely than suburban and rural students to report being threatened or injured on school property (11 percent vs. 9 and 8 percent, respectively), the difference was not statistically significant. Student reports of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property varied among states for which data were available, ranging from 5 to 13 percent (table 4.2).

This indicator has been revised from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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*For more information:
Tables 4.1 & 4.2
Grunbaum et al.
2004*

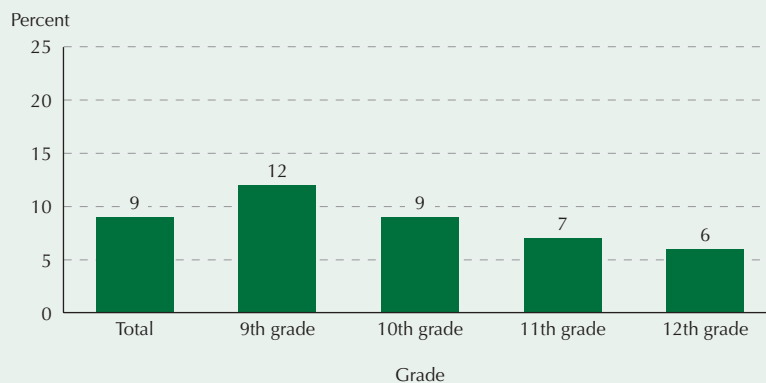
Figure 4.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by sex: Selected years, 1993–2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Figure 4.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by grade: 2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003.

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**NONFATAL TEACHER
VICTIMIZATION**

Indicator
5

NONFATAL TEACHER VICTIMIZATION AT SCHOOL

Over the 5-year period from 1999 through 2003, teachers reported being victims of nonfatal crimes at a rate of 39 crimes per 1,000 teachers annually, including 25 thefts and 14 violent crimes.

Much like their students, teachers can also be targets of violence and theft in schools. The personal toll violence may take on teachers can lead to safety concerns and may interfere with their ability to teach. Moreover, the cumulative effects of these concerns may ultimately cause a teacher to leave the profession (Scheckner et al. 2002; Ingersoll 2001). Looking at the number of crimes against teachers at school can demonstrate the extent of the problem. The National Crime Victimization Survey provides information about teacher victimization by collecting data on the occupations of its respondents. The survey reports offenses committed against teachers at school by both students and others.

Annually, from 1999 through 2003, teachers were the victims of approximately 183,000 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 119,000 thefts and 65,000 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault; table 5.1).⁹ Among the violent crimes committed against teachers during this 5-year period, there were about 7,000 serious violent crimes annually, including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. On average, these figures translate into an annual rate of 39 crimes per 1,000 teachers, including 25 thefts and 14 violent crimes (including 2 serious violent crimes), per 1,000 teachers.¹⁰

The average annual rate of violent victimization for teachers varied according to their sex, instructional level,¹¹ and urbanicity (figure 5.1 and table 5.1). From 1999 through 2003, male teachers were more likely than female teachers to be victims of violent crimes (22 vs. 11 crimes per 1,000 teachers annually). Senior high school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to be victims of violent crimes (22 vs. 9 violent crimes per 1,000 teachers annually). In addition, annually over the 5-year period, urban teachers were more likely than rural and suburban teachers to be victims of violent crimes (20 vs. 9 and 7 crimes per 1,000 teachers, respectively). No differences were detected in the likelihood of teachers being victimized by violent crime according to their race/ethnicity.

Few differences were detected according to teacher characteristics in the rate of theft from 1999 through 2003, with the exceptions that White teachers were more likely than Black teachers to be victimized in this way (27 vs. 15 thefts per 1,000 teachers annually) and senior high school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to be victimized (36 vs. 20 thefts per 1,000 teachers annually).

This indicator has been updated to include 2003 data.

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For more information:

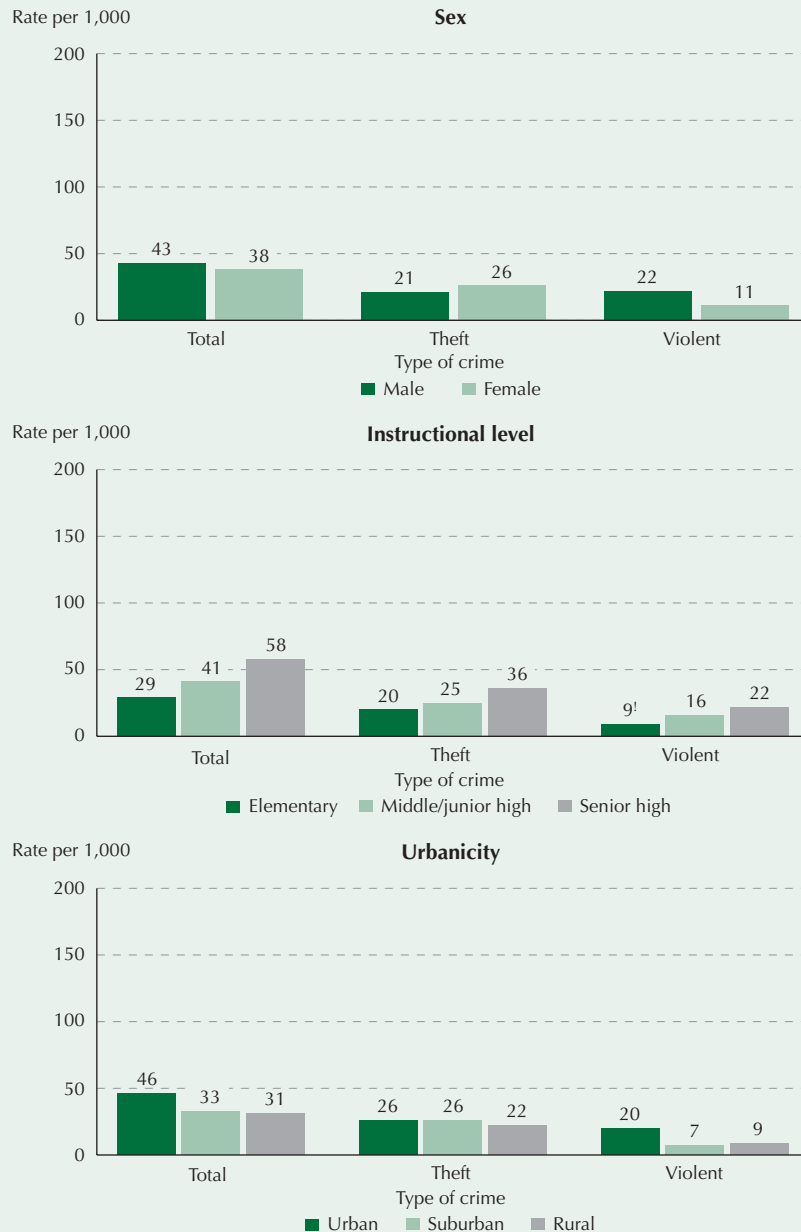
*Table 5.1
Duhart 2001*

⁹The average annual total number of crimes is the sum of all teacher victimizations across the 5 years, divided by 5.

¹⁰The average annual rate is the sum of all teacher victimizations across the 5 years divided by the sum of all teachers over those years, multiplied by 1,000.

¹¹Instructional level was identified by respondent teachers.

Figure 5.1. Average annual rate of teacher-reported nonfatal crimes against teachers at school per 1,000 teachers, by type of crime and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1999–2003



[!] Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, at the work site, or while working. For thefts, "while working" is not considered, since thefts of teachers' property kept at school can occur when teachers are not present. The data are aggregated from 1999 through 2003 due to the small number of teachers in each year's sample. Instructional level was identified by respondent teachers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1999–2003.

TEACHERS THREATENED WITH INJURY OR ATTACKED BY STUDENTS

In 1999–2000, teachers in central city schools were more likely than their peers in urban fringe or rural schools to report being threatened with injury or physically attacked.

Some offenses against teachers are committed by students. Data on the extent to which students make threats or physically attack elementary and secondary teachers can provide a snapshot of this problem. In the Schools and Staffing Survey, teachers were asked whether they had been threatened with injury or physically attacked by a student in the previous 12 months. The survey results indicate that a smaller percentage of elementary and secondary school teachers were threatened with injury by a student at their school in the 1999–2000 school year than in the 1993–94 school year (9 vs. 12 percent; table 6.1). However, no difference was detected in the percentage of teachers physically attacked by a student between the 1999–2000 and 1993–94 school years (4 percent in both years; table 6.2).

In both survey years, teachers in central city schools were more likely to be threatened with injury or physically attacked than teachers in urban fringe or rural schools (figure 6.1 and tables 6.1 and 6.2). For example, in 1999–2000, 11 percent of teachers in central city schools had been threatened with injury by students, compared with 8 percent each in urban fringe and rural schools. Five percent of teachers in central city schools had been attacked by students, while 3 percent each of teachers in urban fringe and rural schools had experienced such attacks.

In 1999–2000, few differences were detected in the likelihood of teachers being victims of attacks or threats by students according to teachers' race/ethnicity (tables 6.1 and 6.2). One such difference was that Black teachers were more likely to be threatened than White teachers (12 vs. 9 percent).

In 1999–2000, teachers' reports of being victimized or attacked by a student varied according to the level and sector of their school. Secondary school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to have been threatened with injury by a student (10 vs. 8 percent); however, secondary school teachers were less likely to have been physically attacked (2 vs. 6 percent). Public school teachers were more likely than private school teachers to be victimized by students in school (figure 6.2 and tables 6.1 and 6.2): 10 percent of public school teachers had been threatened with injury, compared with 4 percent of private school teachers. Likewise, 4 percent of public school teachers and 2 percent of private school teachers had been physically attacked by students. Among teachers in central city schools, those at public schools were four times more likely to be threatened with injury than their colleagues at private schools (14 vs. 3 percent) and about three times more likely to be physically attacked (6 vs. 2 percent).

This indicator repeats information from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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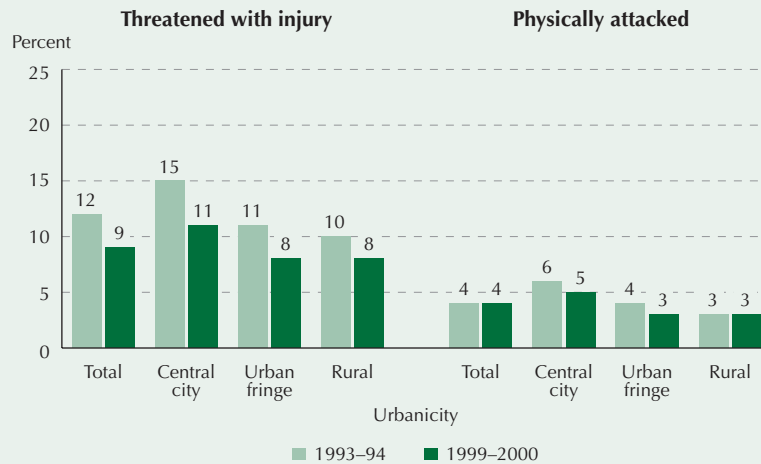
For more information:

Tables 6.1 & 6.2

Appendix B for definitions of school levels

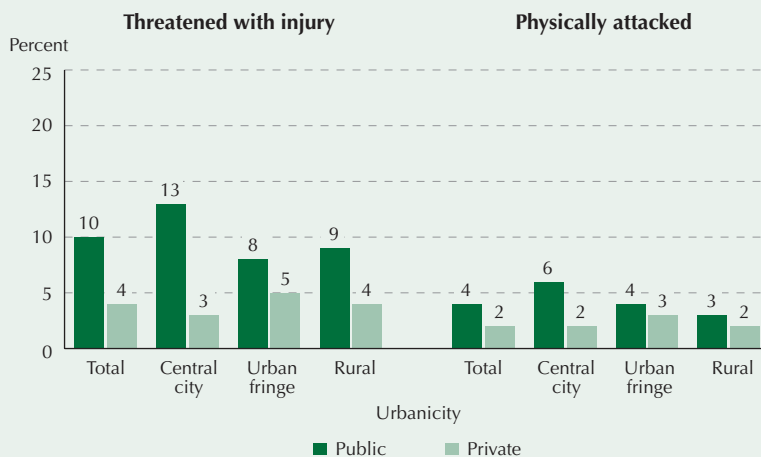
Gruber et al. 2002

Figure 6.1. Percentage of public and private school teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury or that they were physically attacked by a student from school during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity: 1993–94 and 1999–2000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public, Private, and Charter Teacher and School Surveys,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000.

Figure 6.2. Percentage of public and private school teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury or that they were physically attacked by a student from school during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity and school sector: 1999–2000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public, Private, and Charter Teacher and School Surveys,” 1999–2000.

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**SCHOOL
ENVIRONMENT**

VIOLENT AND OTHER INCIDENTS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THOSE REPORTED TO THE POLICE

In 1999–2000, 71 percent of public schools experienced one or more violent incidents and 36 percent of public schools reported violent incidents to the police.

This indicator presents the percentage of schools that experienced one or more crimes, the total number of these crimes reported by schools, and the rate of crimes per 1,000 students. These data are also presented for the crimes that were reported to the police. In the School Survey on Crime and Safety, public school principals were asked to provide the number of serious violent incidents (rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon); violent incidents (serious violent incidents plus physical attack or fight without a weapon and threat of physical attack without a weapon); thefts valuing \$10 or greater; and other incidents that occurred at their school, as well as the number of these incidents reported to the police. In 1999–2000, 86 percent of public schools responded that one or more incidents of crime had taken place (including violent, theft, and other crimes), amounting to an estimated 2.3 million crimes (table 7.1). This figure translates into a rate of 48 crimes per 1,000 students enrolled in 1999–2000. In the same year, 63 percent of schools reported an incident of crime to the police amounting to about 660,000 crimes—or 14 crimes per 1,000 students enrolled.

In 1999–2000, 71 percent of public schools experienced one or more violent incidents, 20 percent experienced one or more serious violent incidents, 46 percent experienced one or more thefts, and 73 percent experienced another type of crime (figure 7.1 and table 7.1). When looking at reports to the police, 36 percent of public schools reported violent incidents, 15 percent reported serious violent incidents, 28 percent reported thefts, and 52 percent reported other crimes.

The prevalence of violent incidents at school and those reported to the police varied by the level of the school (figure 7.2 and tables 7.2 and 7.3). Primary schools were the least likely to experience any violent incident: 61 percent of primary schools experienced a violent incident, compared with 87 percent of middle schools and 92 percent of secondary schools. Similar relationships were observed for serious violent incidents and those violent and serious violent incidents that were reported to the authorities. However, when looking at the rate of violent crimes per 1,000 students enrolled, secondary schools had lower rates than primary and middle schools. In 1999–2000, there were 22 violent crimes per 1,000 students in secondary schools, compared with 31 and 46 violent crimes per 1,000 students enrolled in primary and middle schools, respectively. Nonetheless, regardless of school level, there were no more than two serious violent crimes per 1,000 students enrolled in 1999–2000.

When examining violent incidents by the location of public schools, city schools were more likely than urban fringe schools to experience or report to the police at least one violent incident during the 1999–2000 school year (figure 7.3 and tables 7.2 and 7.3). Seventy-seven percent of city schools had one or more violent incidents, and 44 percent reported one or more incidents to the police, compared with 67 and 35 percent, respectively, of urban fringe schools. Rural schools were the least likely to experience serious violent incidents (12 percent of rural schools vs. 20–27 percent of schools in other locations) and to report serious violent incidents to the police (9 percent vs. 14–21 percent).

This indicator has been revised from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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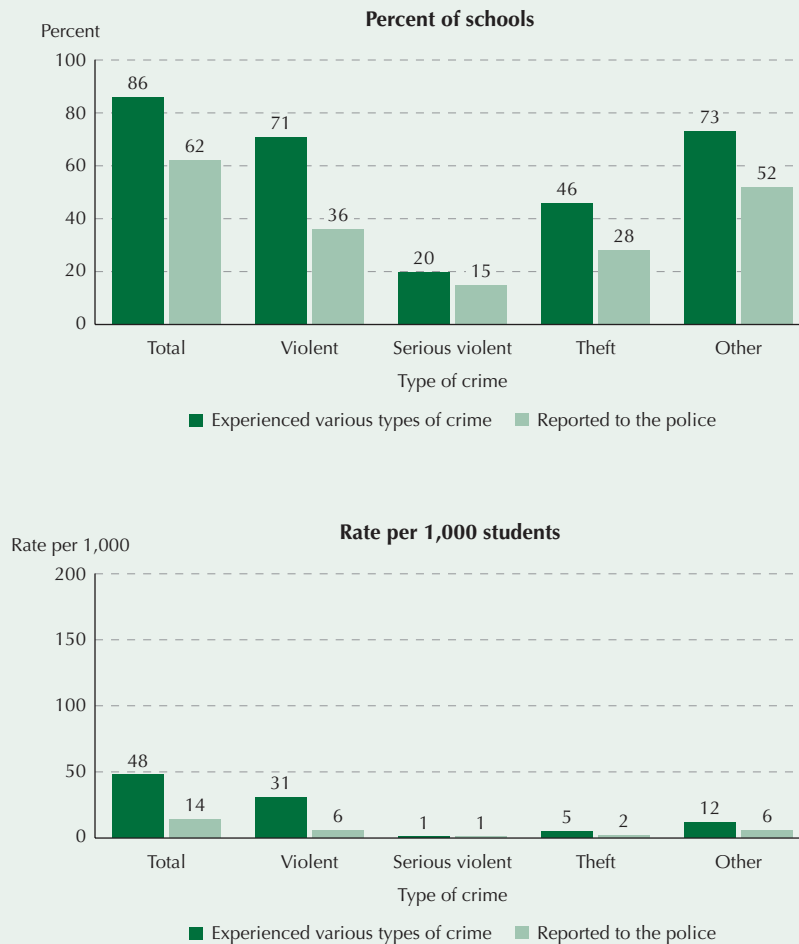
For more information:

Tables 7.1, 7.2, & 7.3

Appendix B for definitions of school levels

Miller 2003 revised

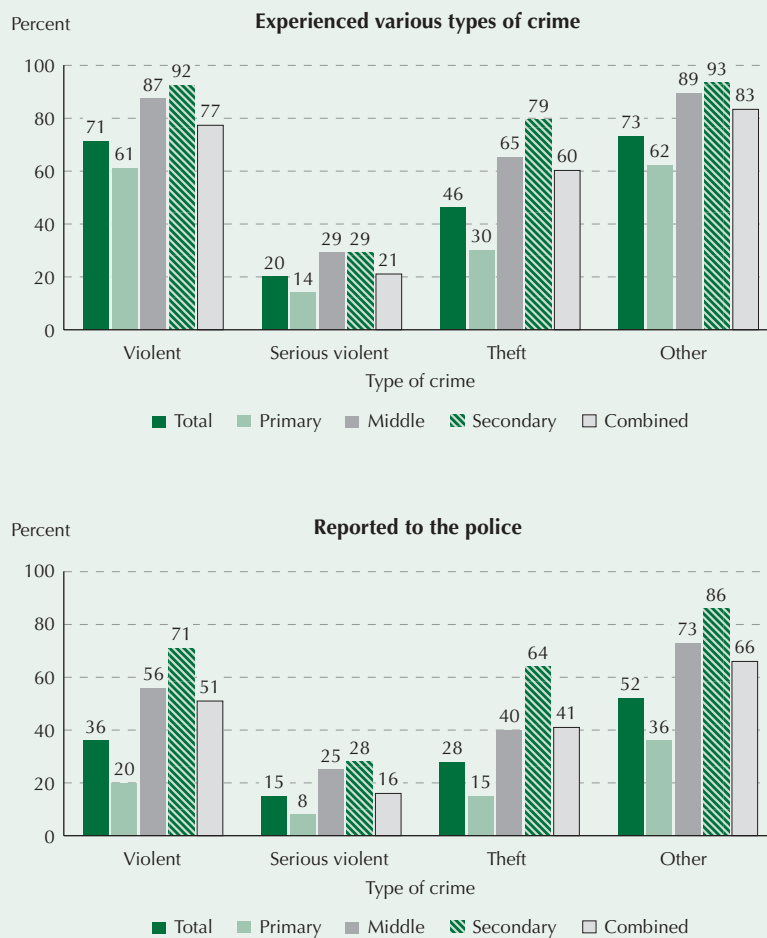
Figure 7.1. Percentage of public schools that experienced various types of crime and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police and the rate per 1,000 students, by type of crime: 1999–2000



NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCs questionnaire. Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation) was defined for respondents as, "the unlawful taking of another person's property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm. Included are pocket picking, stealing purse or backpack (if left unattended or no force was used to take it from owner), theft from a building, theft from a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts or accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from vending machines, and all other types of thefts." Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Principals were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school grounds, and on school buses during normal school hours and at school-sponsored events or activities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCs), 2000.

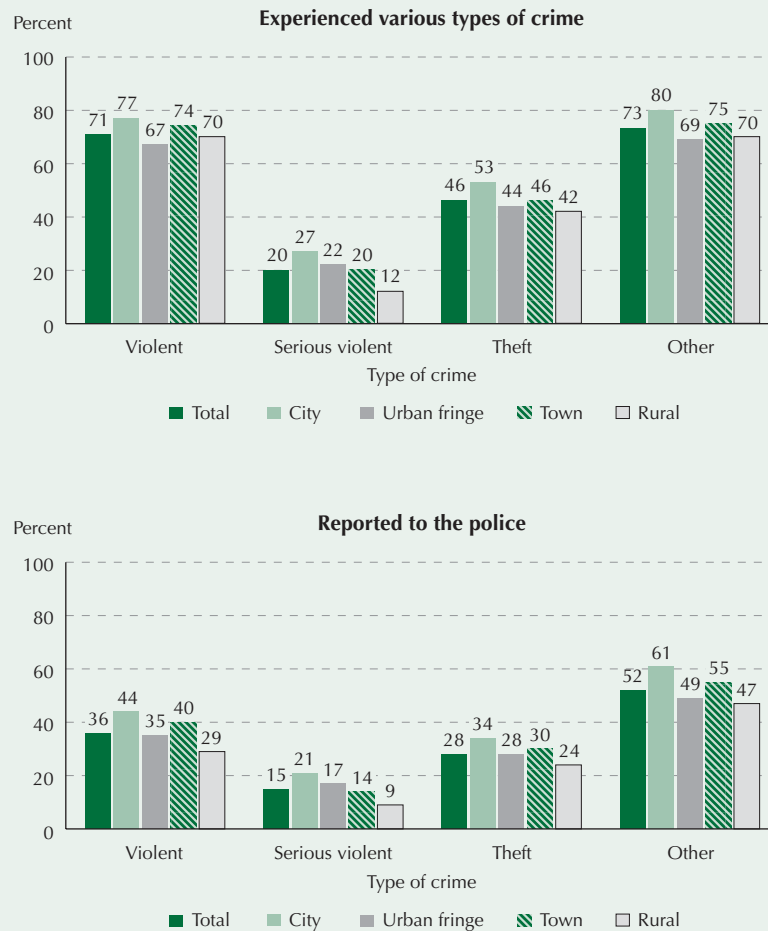
Figure 7.2. Percentage of public schools that experienced various types of crime and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police, by type of crime and school level: 1999–2000



NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCs questionnaire. Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation) was defined for respondents as, "the unlawful taking of another person's property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm. Included are pocket picking, stealing purse or backpack (if left unattended or no force was used to take it from owner), theft from a building, theft from a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts or accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from vending machines, and all other types of thefts." Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Principals were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school grounds, and on school buses during normal school hours and at school-sponsored events or activities. Primary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not higher than grade 3 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 8. Middle schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 4 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 9. Secondary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 9 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 12. Combined schools include all other combinations of grades, including K–12 schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCs), 2000.

Figure 7.3. Percentage of public schools that experienced various types of crime and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police, by type of crime and urbanicity: 1999–2000



NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCs questionnaire. Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation) was defined for respondents as, "the unlawful taking of another person's property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm. Included are pocket picking, stealing purse or backpack (if left unattended or no force was used to take it from owner), theft from a building, theft from a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts or accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from vending machines, and all other types of thefts." Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Principals were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school grounds, and on school buses during normal school hours and at school-sponsored events or activities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCs), 2000.

DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS REPORTED BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In 1999–2000, middle schools were more likely than primary and secondary schools to report racial tensions, bullying, verbal abuse of teachers, and widespread disorder in classrooms.

Discipline problems in a school may contribute to an overall environment in which violence and crime may occur. In the School Survey on Crime and Safety, school principals were asked how often certain disciplinary problems happen in their schools. This indicator examines racial tensions, bullying, student verbal abuse of teachers, widespread classroom disorder, and student acts of disrespect for teachers that happened daily or once a week. If gang or cult activities ever occurred in the school, they were included as problematic due to the severe nature of these occurrences.

In 1999–2000, more than one-quarter (29 percent) of public schools reported that student bullying took place on a daily or weekly basis (table 8.1). Among the other frequently occurring discipline problems in public schools, 19 percent reported student acts of disrespect for teachers, 13 percent reported student verbal abuse of teachers, 3 percent reported student racial tensions, and 3 percent reported widespread disorder in classrooms. Furthermore, 19 percent of public schools reported undesirable gang activities, and 7 percent reported that undesirable cult or extremist activities occurred during the 1999–2000 school year.

Frequently occurring discipline problems reported by public schools varied by school characteristics. For example, middle schools were more likely than primary and secondary schools to report racial tensions, bullying, verbal abuse of teachers, and widespread disorder in classrooms (figure 8.1 and table 8.1). Middle schools were also more likely than primary schools, but less likely than high schools, to report gang or extremist cult activity.

The prevalence of frequently occurring discipline problems was related to school size. As school enrollment increased, so did the likelihood of schools reporting each discipline problem at their school except widespread disorder in the classroom—which was reported by relatively few principals (less than 5 percent at all enrollment levels). Twenty-six percent of principals at schools with 1,000 or more students reported student verbal abuse of teachers, compared with 14 percent of schools with 500–999 students, 10 percent of schools with 300–499 students, and 7 percent of schools with less than 300 students.

Schools that reported one or more violent incidents were more likely to report each of the disciplinary problems discussed above than schools with no violent incidents. For example, 34 percent of schools with one or more violent incidents reported that bullying happened at least once a week, compared with 17 percent of schools with no violent incidents.

This indicator repeats information from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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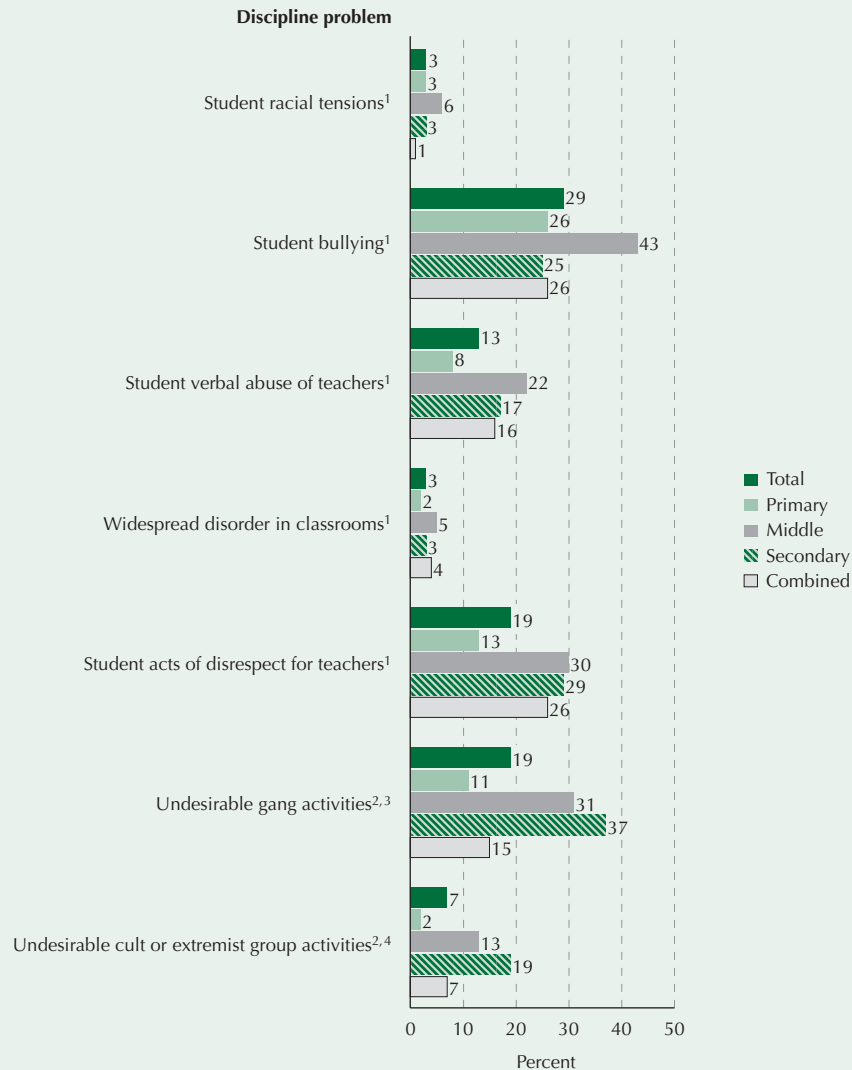
For more information:

Table 8.1

Appendix B for definitions of school levels

Miller 2003 revised

Figure 8.1. Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems, by school level: 1999–2000



¹Includes schools that reported the activity happens either once a week or daily.

²Includes schools that reported the activity has happened at all at their school.

³A gang was defined for respondents as “an ongoing loosely organized association of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, that has a common name, signs, symbols or colors, whose members engage, either individually or collectively, in violent or other forms of illegal behavior.”

⁴A cult or extremist group was defined for respondents as “a group that espouses radical beliefs and practices, which may include a religious component, that are widely seen as threatening the basic values and cultural norms of society at large.”

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. Primary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not higher than grade 3 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 8. Middle schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 4 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 9. Secondary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 9 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 12. Combined schools include all other combinations of grades, including K–12 schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

STUDENTS' REPORTS OF GANGS AT SCHOOL

In 2003, students ages 12–18 in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their school, followed by their counterparts in suburban and rural schools.

Street gangs are organized groups often involved in drugs, weapons trafficking, and violence. Such street gangs at school can be very disruptive to the school environment because their presence may incite fear among students and increase the level of school violence (Laub and Lauritsen 1998). In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked if street gangs were present at their school during the previous 6 months.

In 2003, 21 percent of students reported that there were gangs at their schools (table 9.1). Of all the students surveyed, students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their school (31 percent), followed by suburban students and rural students, who were the least likely to do so (18 and 12 percent, respectively). Between 2001 and 2003, no difference was detected in the percentage of students who reported the presence of street gangs, regardless of school location.

Hispanic and Black students were more likely than White students to report the existence of street gangs in their schools in 2003 (37 and 29 percent, respectively, vs. 14 percent; figure 9.1 and table 9.1). This pattern also held among students in urban schools and suburban schools. For rural students, although it appears that Black students (22 percent) were more likely than White and Hispanic students (11 and 13 percent, respectively) to report the existence of street gangs, the difference was not statistically significant.

Students in public schools were more likely to report the presence of street gangs than students in private schools regardless of the school's location (figure 9.2 and table 9.1). In 2003, 23 percent of students in public schools reported that there were street gangs in their schools, compared with 4 percent of students in private schools. Among public school students, students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their school, followed by suburban students and rural students (34, 20, and 13 percent, respectively). For private school students, no significant difference was detected according to urbanicity.

This indicator repeats information from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

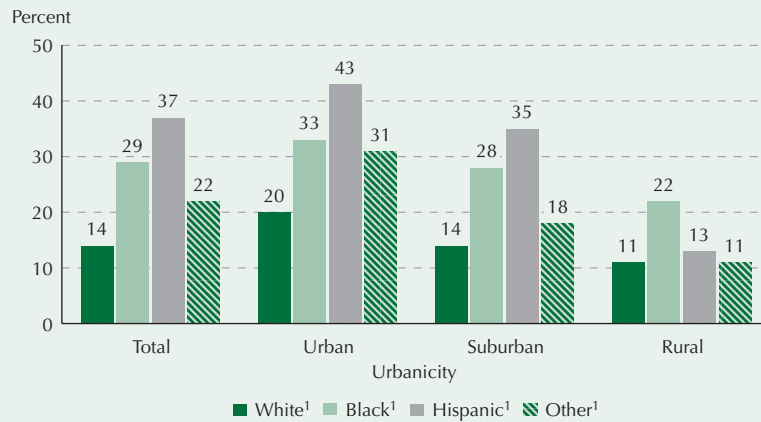
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For more information:

Table 9.1

*Addington et al.
2002*

Figure 9.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that street gangs were present at school during the previous 6 months, by urbanicity and race/ethnicity: 2003

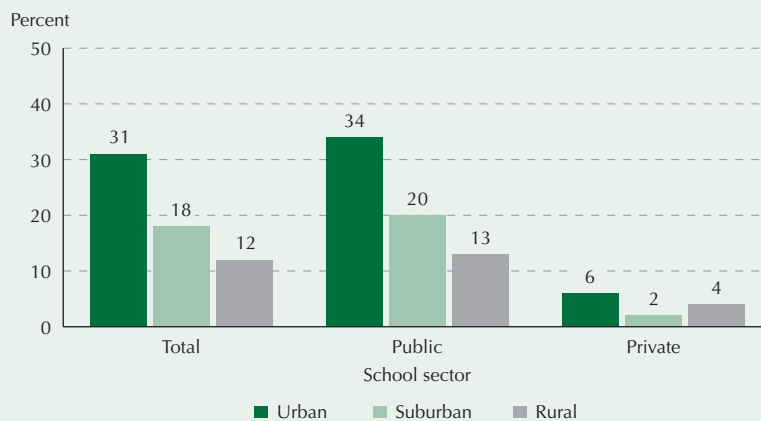


¹Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians (including Alaska Natives), and students who indicated they were more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

NOTE: "At school" was defined as in 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, 2003.

Figure 9.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that street gangs were present at school during the previous 6 months, by school sector and urbanicity: 2003



NOTE: "At school" was defined as in 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, 2003.

STUDENTS' REPORTS OF DRUG AVAILABILITY ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

In 2003, 29 percent of all students in grades 9–12 reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months before the survey.

The availability of drugs on school property has a disruptive and corrupting influence on the school environment (Nolin et al. 1997). The Youth Risk Behavior Survey asked students in grades 9–12 whether someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months before the survey. In 2003, 29 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported that drugs were made available to them on school property (table 10.1). The percentage of such students increased from 24 percent in 1993 to 32 percent in 1995. In each survey year since 1995, between 29 and 32 percent of students reported drugs were offered, sold, or given to them on school property.

Males were more likely than females to report that drugs were offered, sold, or given to them on school property in each survey year (figure 10.1 and table 10.1). For example, in 2003, 32 percent of males reported the availability of drugs, while 25 percent of females did so. No differences were detected in the percentage of students who reported that drugs were made available to them according to grade level or urbanicity.

Students' racial/ethnic backgrounds were examined in relation to whether they reported having illegal drugs offered, sold, or given to them on school property (figure 10.2 and table 10.1). In 2003, Hispanic students were more likely than Asian, Black, and White students to report that drugs were made available to them (37 percent vs. 23–28 percent). While it appears that American Indian and Pacific Islander students were also more likely than Asian, Black, and White students to report drug availability at school, the differences were not statistically significant. Student reports of availability of drugs on school property varied among states for which data were available, ranging from 18 to 33 percent (table 10.2).

This indicator has been revised from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

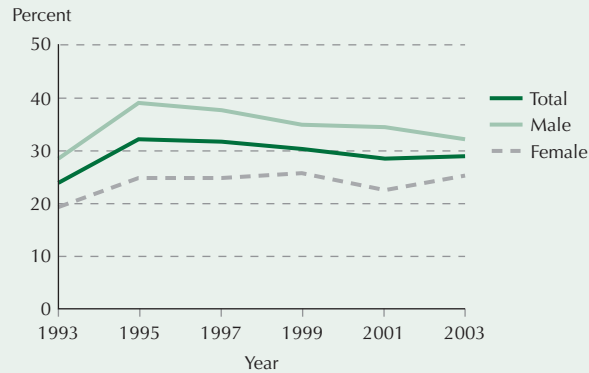
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For more information:

Tables 10.1 & 10.2

*Grunbaum et al.
2004*

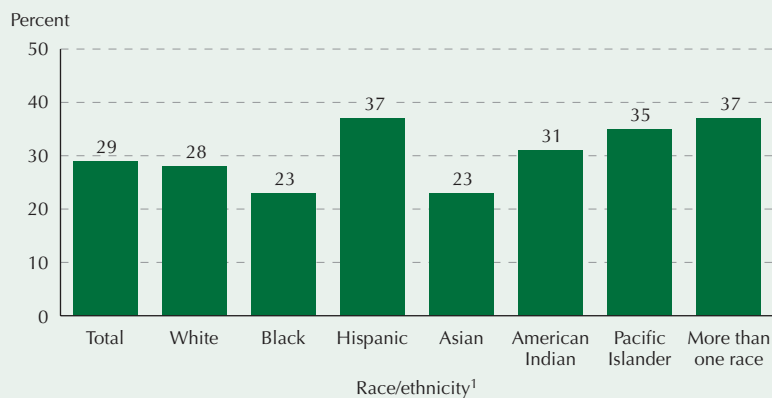
Figure 10.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by sex: Selected years, 1993–2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Figure 10.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by race/ethnicity: 2003



¹American Indian includes Alaska Native, Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003.

STUDENTS' REPORTS OF BEING CALLED HATE-RELATED WORDS AND SEEING HATE-RELATED GRAFFITI

In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them, and more than one-third (36 percent) of students ages 12–18 had seen hate-related graffiti at school.

A student's exposure to hate-related words or symbols at school may increase that student's feeling of vulnerability. Discriminatory behavior in schools can create a hostile environment that is not conducive to learning (Cobia and Carney 2002). In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked if someone at school had called them a derogatory word having to do with their race, ethnicity, religion, disability, gender, or sexual orientation during the previous 6 months. In the 2003 administration of the survey, they were then asked to specify the characteristic to which the hate-related word was directed.

In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them (table 11.1). Four percent of respondents reported that the hate-related words concerned their race, about 2 percent each reported that the words concerned their ethnicity or gender, and 1 percent each reported that the words were related to their religion, disability, or sexual orientation (table 11.2). In 1999, 2001, and 2003, students were also asked if they had seen hate-related graffiti at their school—that is, hate-related words or symbols written in classrooms, bathrooms, hallways, or on the outside of the school building (table 11.1). In each survey year, 36 percent of students saw hate-related graffiti at school.

Students' experiences of being called specific types of hate-related words in 2003 differed according to their sex and race/ethnicity (table 11.2). Not surprisingly, females were more likely to report gender-related hate words than males (4 vs. 1 percent), and White students were less likely to report race-related hate words than students of other race/ethnicities (2 percent of White students vs. 7 percent of Black students, 5 percent of Hispanic students, and 9 percent of students in other racial/ethnic groups).

In 2003, differences were detected according to urbanicity and sector in students' reports of being called hate-related words or seeing hate-related graffiti (figure 11.1 and table 11.1). Urban students were more likely than rural students to see graffiti and more likely than suburban students to be called a hate-related word, but no other differences were detected according to urbanicity. Public school students were more likely than their private school counterparts to report seeing graffiti, but no such difference was detected in the likelihood of being called a hate-related word.

This indicator repeats information from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

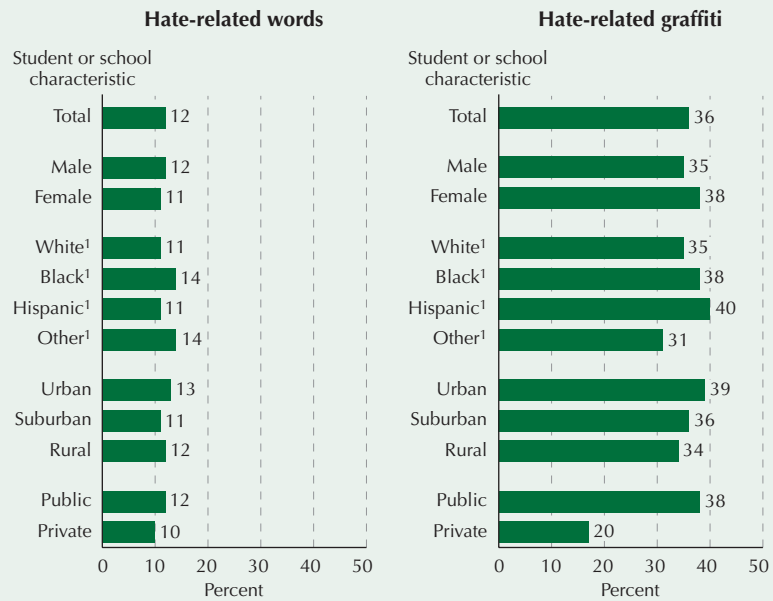
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For more information:

Tables 11.1 & 11.2

*Addington et al.
2002*

Figure 11.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words and seeing hate-related graffiti at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: 2003



¹Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians (including Alaska Natives), and students who indicated they were more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

NOTE: "At school" was defined as in 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, 2003.

BULLYING AT SCHOOL

In 2003, 7 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had been bullied at school during the last 6 months. The percentage of students who reported being bullied increased between 1999 and 2001, but no difference was detected between 2001 and 2003.

Bullying can contribute to an environment of fear and intimidation in schools (Carney, Hazler, and Higgins 2002; Ericson 2001). In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked if they had been bullied (for example, picked on or made to do things they did not want to do) at school during the previous 6 months. In recent years, fewer than 1 in 10 students reported being bullied at school during the last 6 months. Although the percentage who had been bullied increased from 5 percent in 1999 to 8 percent in 2001, no difference was detected between 2001 and 2003 (figure 12.1 and table 12.1). In 2003, 7 percent of students reported that they had been bullied at school.

In 2003, White students were more likely than Hispanic students to report being bullied (8 vs. 6 percent; table 12.1). No other differences were detected in the percentage of students who reported that they had been bullied according to students' race/ethnicity or sex.

Grade level was inversely related to students' likelihood of being bullied: as grade level increased, students' likelihood of being bullied decreased (figure 12.2 and table 12.1). For example, in 2003, 14 percent of 6th-graders, 7 percent of 9th-graders, and 2 percent of 12th-graders reported that they had been bullied at school.

In 2003, public school students were more likely to report being bullied than private school students (7 vs. 5 percent). In the same year, rural students were more likely than their urban and suburban counterparts to report being bullied (10 percent of rural students vs. 7 percent each of urban and suburban students).

This indicator repeats information from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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For more information:

Table 12.1

DeVoe and Kaffenberger 2005

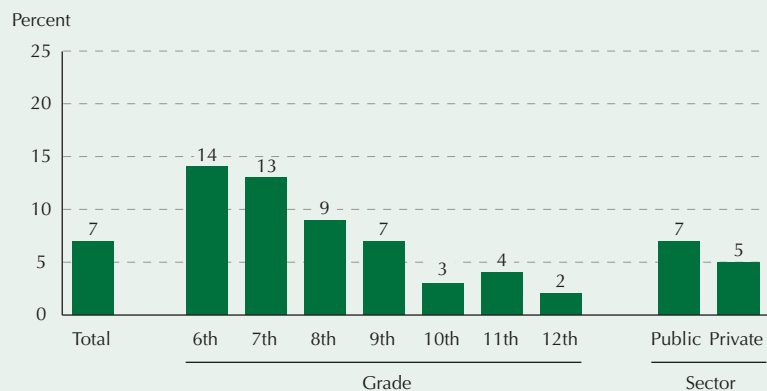
Figure 12.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by sex: 1999, 2001, and 2003



NOTE: In the 1999 survey, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. See appendix A for more information.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

Figure 12.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by grade and school sector: 2003



NOTE: “At school” was defined as in 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, 2003.

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**FIGHTS,
WEAPONS,
AND ILLEGAL
SUBSTANCES**

PHYSICAL FIGHTS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ANYWHERE

The percentage of 9th- to 12th-grade students who reported being in a physical fight on school property has declined—from 16 percent in 1993 to 13 percent in 2003.

Schools where physical fights occur frequently may not be able to maintain a focused learning environment for students. Further, students who participate in fights on school property may have difficulty succeeding in their studies (Payne, Gottfredson, and Gottfredson 2003). In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students in grades 9–12 were asked about their general involvement in physical fights during the preceding 12 months (referred to as “anywhere” in this report) and their involvement in physical fights on school property. In 2003, 33 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported being in a fight anywhere, and 13 percent said they had been in a fight on school property (table 13.1). Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students who reported being in a fight anywhere declined—from 42 percent in 1993 to 33 percent in 2003. Similarly, the percentage of students who reported fighting on school property in these years declined—from 16 to 13 percent.

In all survey years, males were more likely than females to have been in a fight anywhere and on school property (figure 13.1 and table 13.1). In 2003, 41 percent of males said they had been in a fight anywhere, compared with 25 percent of females. In the same year, 17 percent of males said they had been in a fight on school property, compared with 8 percent of females. When looking at grade levels, students in lower grades reported being in fights more frequently than students in higher grades, both anywhere and on school property (figure 13.2 and table 13.1). For example, in 2003, 18 percent of 9th-graders, 13 percent of 10th-graders, 10 percent of 11th-graders, and 7 percent of 12th-graders reported being in a fight on school property.

In 2003, the percentage of students engaging in fights anywhere varied according to race/ethnicity. Specifically, Black and Hispanic students were more likely than White students, and American Indian students were more likely than Asian and White students to report being in a fight anywhere and on school property. In 2003, 24 percent of American Indian students, 17 percent each of Black and Hispanic students, 13 percent of Asian students, and 10 percent of White students reported being in a fight on school property.

Urban students were more likely than rural students to engage in fights both anywhere and on school property. In 2003, 15 percent of urban students reported being in a fight on school property, compared with 10 percent of rural students. Student reports of being in a fight varied among states for which data were available, ranging from 26 to 35 percent anywhere and from 9 to 15 percent on school property (table 13.2).

This indicator has been revised from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

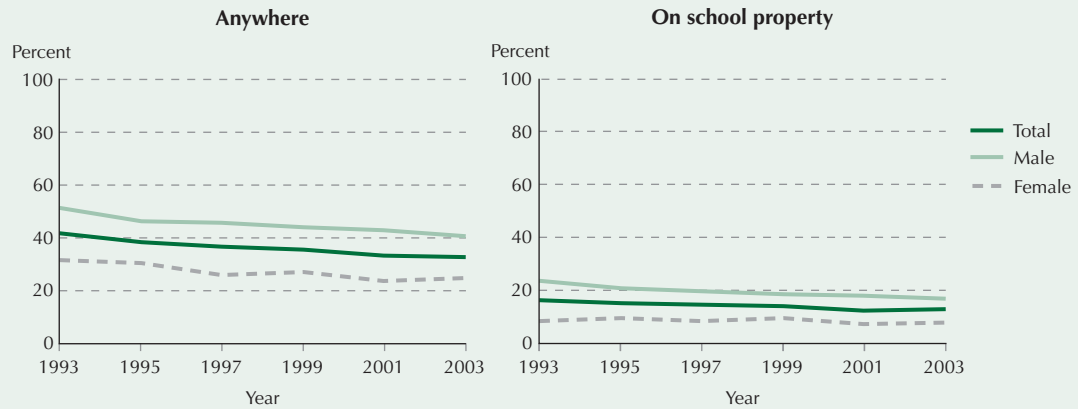
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For more information:

Tables 13.1 & 13.2

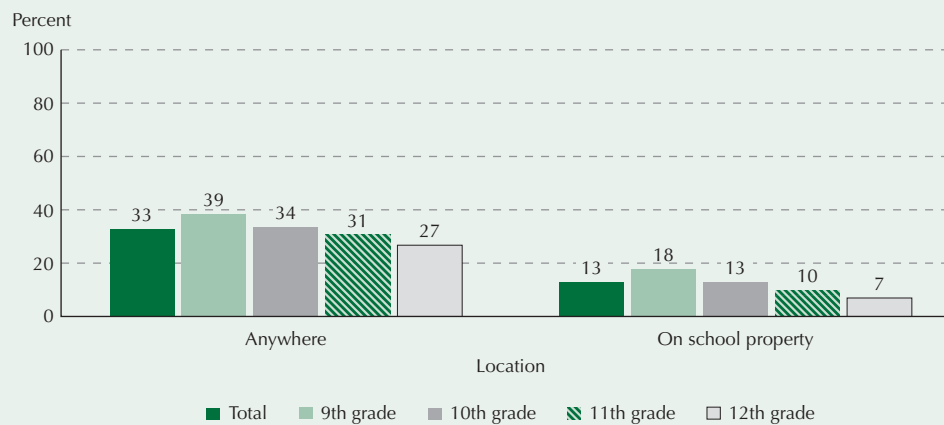
*Grunbaum et al.
2004*

Figure 13.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and sex: Selected years, 1993–2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire; rather, students are simply asked how many times in the last 12 months they had been in a physical fight.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Figure 13.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and grade: 2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire; rather, students are simply asked how many times in the last 12 months they had been in a physical fight.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003.

STUDENTS CARRYING WEAPONS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ANYWHERE

Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at school declined from 12 to 6 percent.

The presence of weapons at school may interfere with teaching and learning by creating an intimidating and threatening atmosphere (Aspy et al. 2004). The percentage of students who report that they carry a gun or other weapon on school property is an indication of the extent of the problem. In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students were asked if they had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club in the past 30 days (referred to as “anywhere” in this report) or had carried one of these weapons onto school property in the past 30 days. In 2003, 17 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported they had carried a weapon anywhere, and about 6 percent reported they had carried a weapon on school property (table 14.1).

Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students who reported carrying a weapon anywhere generally declined from 22 to 17 percent. Similarly, the percentage of students who carried a weapon at school also declined during this period—from 12 to 6 percent.

When looking at the characteristics of students who carried weapons, males were at least two times more likely than females to carry a weapon—either anywhere or on school property—in all survey years (figure 14.1 and table 14.1). For example, in 2003, some 9 percent of males carried a weapon on school property, compared with 3 percent of females, and 27 percent of males carried a weapon anywhere, compared with 7 percent of females. In 2003, there were few differences detected in the percentage of students carrying weapons anywhere and on school property according to students’ race/ethnicity (figure 14.2 and table 14.1). American Indian students were more likely than White, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic students to carry a weapon on school property and more likely than Black, White, Hispanic, and Asian students to carry a weapon anywhere. However, no differences were detected among Black, White, Hispanic, Asian, and Pacific Islander students in the likelihood of carrying a weapon anywhere or on school property.

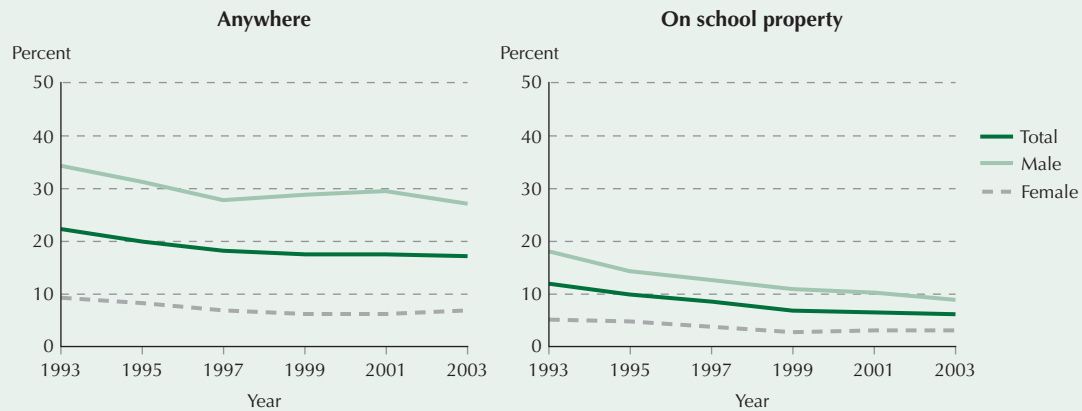
In 2003, no relationship was detected by grade level or urbanicity for students who reported carrying a weapon at school or anywhere. Student reports of carrying a weapon varied among states for which data were available, ranging from 12 to 25 percent anywhere and from 3 to 10 percent on school property (table 14.2).

This indicator has been revised from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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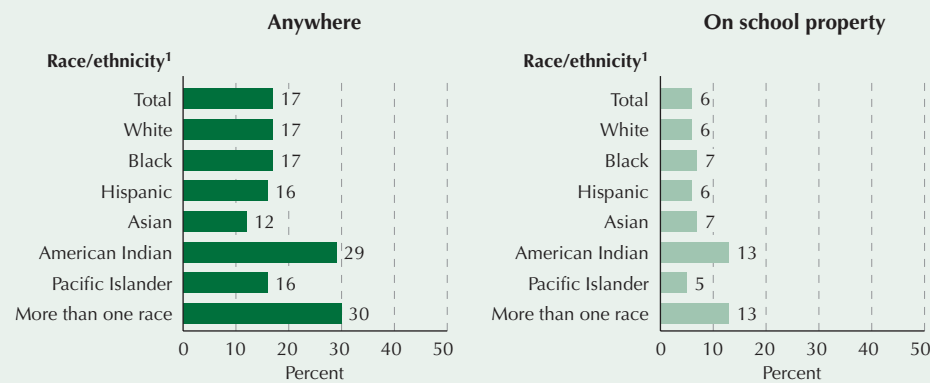
*For more information:
Tables 14.1 & 14.2
Grunbaum et al.
2004*

Figure 14.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years, 1993–2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days they carried a weapon.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Figure 14.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and race/ethnicity: 2003



¹American Indian includes Alaska Native, Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days they carried a weapon.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003.

STUDENTS' USE OF ALCOHOL ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ANYWHERE

In 2003, 45 percent of students in grades 9–12 had at least one drink of alcohol anywhere, and 5 percent had at least one drink on school property in the 30 days before being surveyed.

Students' illegal consumption of alcohol on school property may lead to additional crimes and misbehavior. It may also lead to a school environment that is harmful to students, teachers, and staff (Fagan and Wilkinson 1998). In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students in grades 9–12 were asked whether they had consumed alcohol at all in the past 30 days (referred to as "anywhere" in this report) and if they had consumed alcohol on school property. In 2003, 45 percent of students consumed at least one drink of alcohol anywhere, and 5 percent consumed at least one drink on school property (table 15.1). No consistent pattern was detected in the percentage of students who reported consuming alcohol on school property between 1993 and 2003: over these years, the percentage who reported consuming alcohol at school fluctuated between 5 and 6 percent. The percentage of students who reported using alcohol anywhere increased from 48 to 52 percent between 1993 and 1995 and then declined to 45 percent in 2003.

The likelihood of drinking alcohol varied by student characteristics including sex, grade level, and race/ethnicity. In 2003, males were more likely than females to use alcohol on school property (6 vs. 4 percent), a difference not found in the percentage who reported drinking anywhere (figure 15.1 and table 15.1). In 2003, students in higher grades were more likely to report drinking alcohol anywhere than students in lower grades (figure 15.2 and table 15.1). However, no relationship was found across grade levels for students' likelihood of drinking alcohol on school property.

In 2003, Black and Hispanic students were more likely to use alcohol on school property than White students (6 and 8 percent, respectively, vs. 4 percent). In the same year, Asian and Black students were less likely to use alcohol anywhere than American Indian, White, or Hispanic students. Twenty-eight percent of Asian students and 37 percent of Black students reported using alcohol anywhere, compared with 46 to 52 percent of White, Hispanic, and American Indian students.

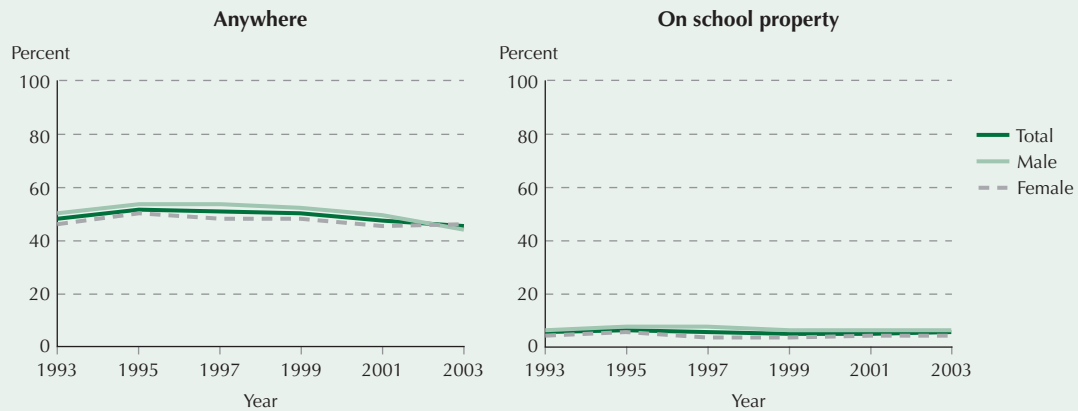
Alcohol use by students did not differ by where students lived. In 2003, no differences were detected in the percentage of students who consumed alcohol anywhere or on school property among urban, suburban, and rural students. Student reports of using alcohol varied among states for which data were available, ranging from 21 to 51 percent anywhere and from 3 to 7 percent on school property (table 15.2).

This indicator has been revised from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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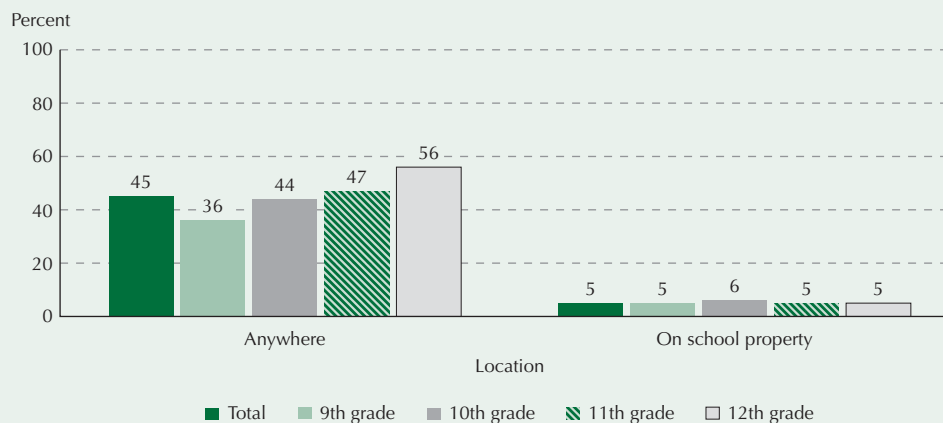
*For more information:
Tables 15.1 & 15.2
Grunbaum et al.
2004*

Figure 15.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years, 1993–2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days did they have at least one drink of alcohol. SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Figure 15.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and grade: 2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days did they have at least one drink of alcohol. SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003.

STUDENTS' USE OF MARIJUANA ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ANYWHERE

In 2003, 22 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported using marijuana anywhere, and 6 percent of students reported using marijuana on school property during the last 30 days.

The use of marijuana or other illicit drugs at school may contribute to a harmful environment for students, teachers, and administrators. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey asked students in grades 9–12 whether they had used marijuana at all in the past 30 days (referred to as “anywhere” in this report) and whether they had used marijuana on school property. In 2003, 22 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported using marijuana anywhere during the last 30 days, and 6 percent reported using marijuana on school property (table 16.1). The percentage of students who reported using marijuana on school property increased from 6 percent in 1993 to 9 percent in 1995, and then declined to 6 percent in 2003. The percentage of students who reported using marijuana anywhere also increased between 1993 and 1995 (from 18 to 25 percent), and in 1995, 1997, and 1999, roughly one-quarter of students reported using marijuana anywhere (between 25 and 27 percent). By 2003, however, the percentage of students who reported using marijuana anywhere had declined to 22 percent.

Both students' sex and grade level were associated with the use of marijuana among students in grades 9–12. Males were more likely than females to have used marijuana in every survey year, anywhere or on school property (figure 16.1 and table 16.1). For example, in 2003, 8 percent of males and 4 percent of females reported using marijuana on school property. In that same year, students in lower grades were less likely than students in higher grades to report using marijuana anywhere (figure 16.2 and table 16.1). While it appears that 9th-grade students were slightly more likely to use marijuana on school property, the difference was not statistically significant, and no differences were detected in students' use of marijuana on school property by grade level.

In 2003, Asian students were less likely than students of other race/ethnicities to report using marijuana anywhere (10 percent vs. 22–33 percent of students in other racial/ethnic groups). At school, Hispanic students were more likely to report using marijuana than Asian or White students (8 percent vs. 4 and 5 percent, respectively). However, few other differences were found in students' likelihood of using marijuana at school among racial/ethnic groups. Urban, rural, and suburban students did not differ in their use of marijuana anywhere in 2003, but at school, rural students (4 percent) were less likely to report using marijuana than their urban counterparts (7 percent). Student reports of using marijuana varied among states for which data were available, ranging from 11 to 31 percent anywhere and from 3 to 8 percent on school property (table 16.2).

This indicator has been revised from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

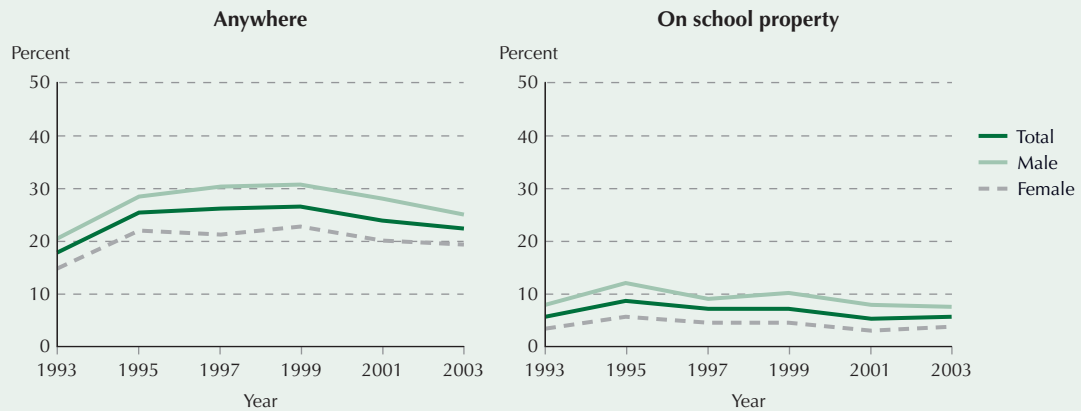
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For more information:

Tables 16.1 & 16.2

*Grunbaum et al.
2004*

Figure 16.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years, 1993–2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times during the past 30 days they used marijuana.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Figure 16.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and grade: 2003



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times during the past 30 days they used marijuana.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003.

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**FEAR AND
AVOIDANCE**

STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF PERSONAL SAFETY AT SCHOOL AND AWAY FROM SCHOOL

In 2003, 6 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had been afraid of attack at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. Ten percent of urban students reported being fearful, compared to 5 percent each of suburban and rural students.

School violence can make students fearful and affect their readiness and ability to learn. Concerns about vulnerability to attacks are detrimental to a positive school environment (Schneckner et al. 2002). In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked how often they had been afraid of attack “at school or on the way to and from school” and “away from school” during the previous 6 months.¹²

In 2003, 6 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had been afraid of attack at school or on the way to and from school, and 5 percent reported that they had been afraid of attack away from school. In 1999 and 2001, students were more likely to report they were afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school than away from school; however, in 2003, no such difference was detected (figure 17.1 and table 17.1). The percentage of students who reported that they were afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school decreased from 12 percent in 1995 to 6 percent in 2003; however, no difference was detected in the percentage of students who feared such an attack between the most recent survey years, 2001 and 2003.

In 2003, female students were more likely than male students to fear for their safety both at school and away from school. In the same year, Black and Hispanic students were more likely than White students to fear for their safety regardless of location (figure 17.2 and table 17.1). Eleven percent of Black students and 10 percent of Hispanic students reported that they were afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school, compared with 4 percent of White students. Away from school, 10 percent of Black students, 7 percent of Hispanic students, and 4 percent of White students reported that they were afraid of an attack.

In 2003, grade level was inversely related to students' likelihood of fearing an attack at school or on the way to and from school: as grade level increased, their likelihood of fearing an attack decreased. In the same year, 10 percent of 6th-graders, 6 percent of 9th-graders, and 4 percent of 12th-graders feared for their safety at school or on the way to and from school.

In addition, school location was related to students' fear of attack. In 2003, students in urban schools were more likely than students in suburban and rural schools to fear being attacked both at school or on the way to and from school and away from school. Ten percent of students in urban schools feared being attacked at school, compared with 5 percent each of their peers in suburban and rural schools. In the same year, public school students were more likely than private school students to fear an attack at school (6 vs. 3 percent), but no such difference was detected when they were asked whether they feared an attack away from school (5 percent each).

This indicator repeats information from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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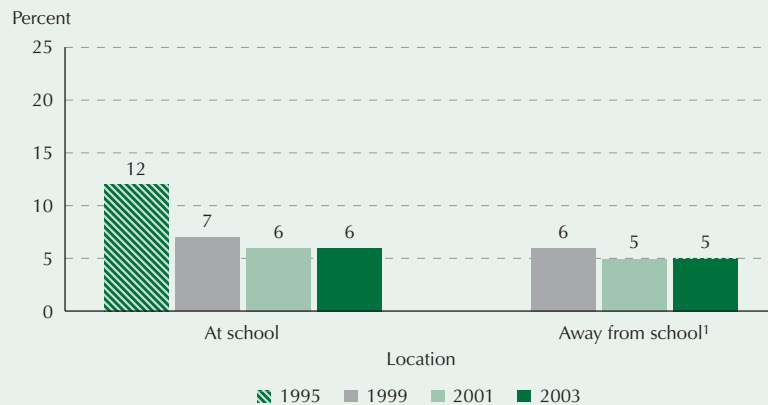
For more information:

Table 17.1

Addington et al. 2002

¹²In 1995 and 1999, students reported fear of “attack or harm” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. In 2001 and 2003, students reported fear of “attack or threat of attack” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way.

Figure 17.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid of attack or threat of attack during the previous 6 months, by location: Selected years, 1995–2003

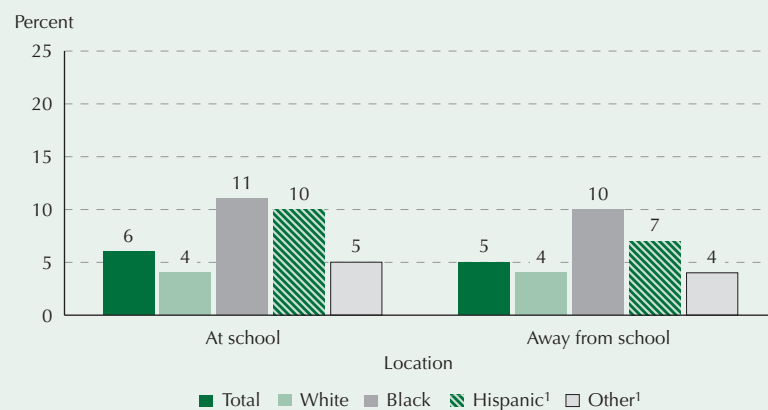


¹Data for 1995 are not available.

NOTE: In 1995 and 1999, students reported fear of “attack or harm” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. In 2001 and 2003, students reported fear of “attack or threat of attack” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way. “At school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Figure 17.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid of attack or threat of attack during the previous 6 months, by location and race/ethnicity: 2003



¹Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians (including Alaska Natives), and students who indicated they were more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

NOTE: In 1995 and 1999, students reported fear of “attack or harm” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. In 2001 and 2003, students reported fear of “attack or threat of attack” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way. “At school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

STUDENTS' REPORTS OF AVOIDING SCHOOL ACTIVITIES OR SPECIFIC PLACES IN SCHOOL

The percentage of students who reported that they either skipped school activities or avoided specific places in school because they were fearful decreased from 7 percent in 1999 to 5 percent in 2003.

School crime may lead students to perceive school as unsafe, and in trying to ensure their own safety, students may begin to skip school activities or avoid certain places within school (Schreck and Miller 2003). Changes in the percentage of students who avoid school activities and certain areas in school may be a good barometer of their perceptions of school safety. In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked whether they had avoided school activities or one or more places in the school because they were fearful. In 2003, 5 percent of students reported that they avoided school activities or one or more places in school in the previous 6 months because they were fearful: 2 percent of students avoided school activities (skipped extra-curricular activities, skipped class, or stayed home from school), and 4 percent of students avoided one or more places in school (the entrance to the school, any hallways or stairs in the school, any parts of the school cafeteria, any school restrooms, and other places inside the school building; table 18.1).

The percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that they either avoided school activities or one or more places in school because they were fearful decreased from 7 percent in 1999 to 5 percent in 2003 (table 18.1 and figure 18.1).

Students' reports of avoiding one or more places in school varied according to race/ethnicity. In 2003, 3 percent of White students reported avoiding certain areas, compared with 5 percent of Black students and 6 percent of Hispanic students (table 18.2). As in all previous survey years, in 2003, no difference was detected in the extent to which students avoided places according to their sex.

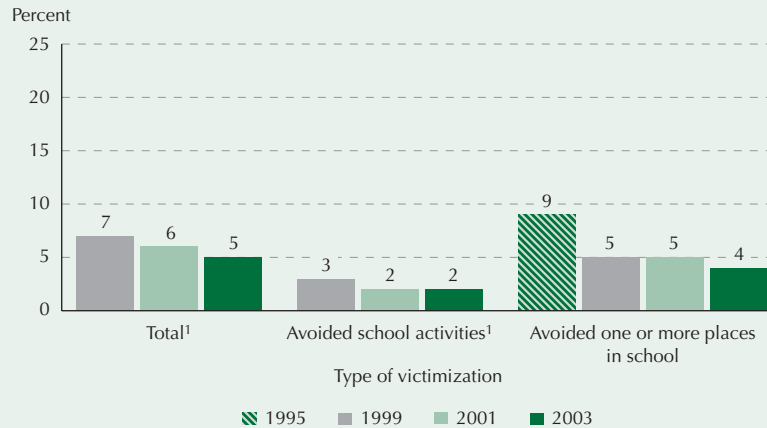
Generally, grade level was inversely associated with students' likelihood of avoiding places in school. In 2003, 6 percent of 6th-graders avoided one or more places in school, compared with 1 percent of 12th-graders (figure 18.2 and table 18.2). In the same year, students in urban areas were the most likely to avoid places in school: 6 percent of urban students reported that they had done so, compared with 4 percent of suburban and 3 percent of rural students. In addition, public school students were more likely than private school students to avoid places in school (4 vs. 2 percent).

This indicator has been revised from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

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*For more information:
Tables 18.1 & 18.2
Addington et al.
2002*

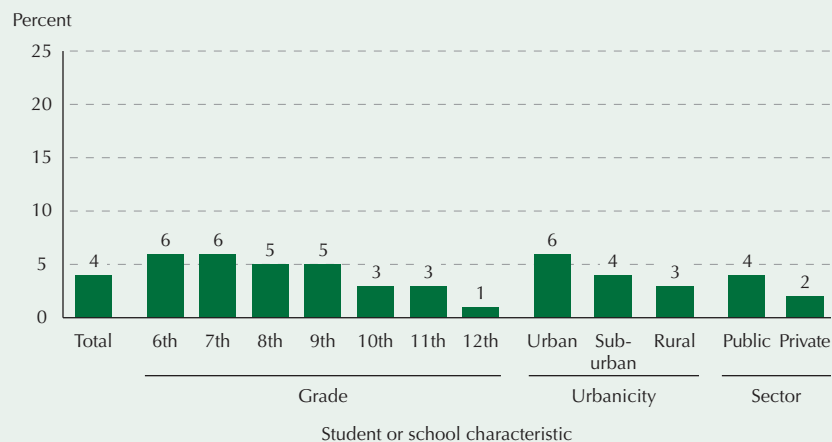
Figure 18.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding school activities or avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months: Selected years, 1995–2003



¹Data for 1995 are not available.

NOTE: “Avoided school activities” includes skipped extracurricular activities, skipped class, or stayed home from school and “avoided one or more places in school” includes the entrance, any hallways or stairs, parts of the cafeteria, restrooms, and other places inside the school building. Students were not asked about avoiding school activities in the 1995 questionnaire. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Figure 18.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: 2003



NOTE: Places include the entrance, any hallways or stairs, parts of the cafeteria, restrooms, and other places inside the school building.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

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**DISCIPLINE,
SAFETY,
AND SECURITY
MEASURES**

SERIOUS DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS TAKEN BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

About 54 percent of public schools took a serious disciplinary action against a student in the 1999–2000 school year. Of those disciplinary actions, 83 percent were suspensions lasting 5 days or more, 11 percent were removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and 7 percent were transfers to specialized schools.

Removal of a student by a school for behavior problems stemming from crime and violence has serious impact on student instruction. In the School Survey on Crime and Safety, public school principals were asked to report the number of disciplinary actions taken against students during the 1999–2000 school year for specific offenses unrelated to academic infractions.

About 54 percent of public schools took at least one serious disciplinary action against a student, including suspensions lasting 5 days or more, removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and transfers to specialized schools, for any offense that occurred in the 1999–2000 school year (table 19.1). Altogether, about 1,163,000 actions were taken. Of those serious disciplinary actions, 83 percent were suspensions for 5 days or more, 11 percent were removals with no services, and 7 percent were transfers to specialized schools (figure 19.1 and table 19.1).

Two percent of all public schools took one or more serious disciplinary actions in response to students' use of a firearm or explosive device, and 4 percent did so for the possession of such a device (figure 19.2 and table 19.1). Use of weapons other than firearms resulted in at least one serious disciplinary action in 5 percent of schools, while possession of weapons other than firearms led to a serious disciplinary action in 19 percent of schools.

Ten percent of all public schools took one or more serious disciplinary actions for the distribution of illegal drugs, and 20 percent for the possession or use of illegal drugs or alcohol. In 1999–2000, public schools took serious disciplinary actions for offenses such as fights (35 percent), threats (22 percent), insubordination (18 percent), and other nonacademic infractions (14 percent).

This indicator repeats information from the 2004 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.

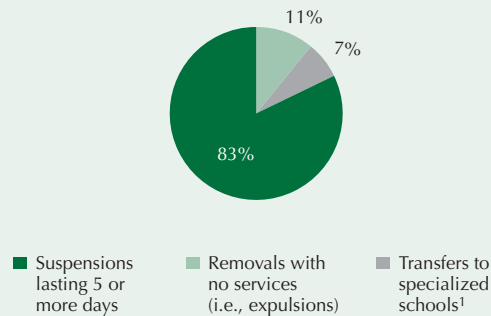
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For more information:

Table 19.1

Miller 2003 revised

Figure 19.1. Percentage distribution of serious disciplinary actions taken by public schools, by type of action: 1999–2000

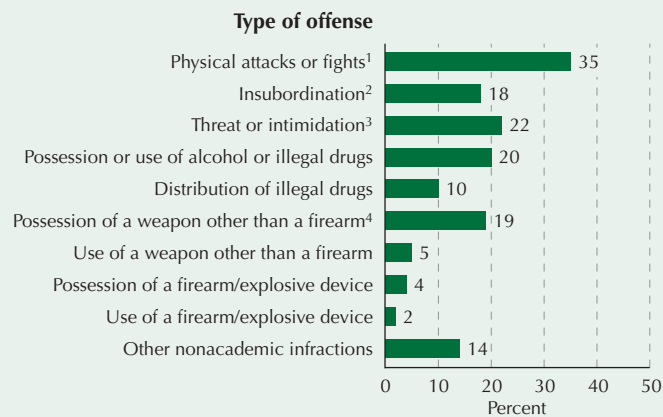


¹A specialized school was defined for respondents as “a school that is specifically for students who were referred for disciplinary reasons. The school may also have students who were referred for other reasons. The school may be at the same location as respondent’s school.”

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCs questionnaire. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCs), 2000.

Figure 19.2. Percentage of public schools that took a serious disciplinary action for selected offenses, by type of offense: 1999–2000



¹Physical attacks or fights were defined for respondents as “an actual and intentional touching or striking of another person against his or her will, or the intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual.”

²Insubordination was defined for respondents as “a deliberate and inexcusable defiance of or refusal to obey a school rule, authority, or a reasonable order.” It includes but is not limited to “direct defiance of school authority, failure to attend assigned detention or on-campus supervision, failure to respond to a call slip, and physical or verbal intimidation/abuse.”

³Intimidation was defined for respondents as “to frighten, compel, or deter by actual or implied threats.” It includes bullying and sexual harassment.

⁴A firearm or explosive device was defined for respondents as “any weapon that is designed to (or may readily be converted to) expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This includes guns, bombs, grenades, mines, rockets, missiles, pipe bombs, or similar devices designed to explode and capable of causing bodily harm or property damage.”

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCs questionnaire. Serious disciplinary action includes suspensions lasting 5 days or more, removals with no services (i.e. expulsions), and transfers to specialized schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCs), 2000.

SAFETY AND SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In 1999–2000, 14 percent of primary schools, 20 percent of middle schools, and 39 percent of secondary schools used one or more security cameras to monitor the school.

Public schools employ a variety of practices and procedures intended to promote the safety of students and staff. While there has been little research on how these practices affect the rate of crime, these measures do show the array of practices that schools use and how frequently they use them. In the School Survey on Crime and Safety, public school principals were asked about the practices that their schools used during the 1999–2000 school year. Certain practices are intended to limit or control the access of people to school campuses, while others are intended to monitor or restrict their behavior once they are on campus using various technologies and tactics such as metal detectors, security cameras, and drug sweeps.

In 1999–2000, during school hours, 75 percent of schools controlled access to school buildings by locking or monitoring doors, and 34 percent of schools controlled access to school grounds with locked or monitored gates (table 20.1). The vast majority of public schools required visitors to sign or check in when entering the school building (97 percent), while few schools required either students or visitors to pass through metal detectors regularly (1 percent each).

Many security measures varied by school level, and not surprisingly, primary schools were generally less likely than middle schools and secondary schools to report using most security measures. While roughly one-quarter of schools required faculty or staff to wear picture IDs, 2 percent of primary schools, 6 percent of middle schools, and 13 percent of secondary schools required badges or picture IDs for students (figure 20.1 and table 20.1). Six percent of schools required clear book bags or banned book bags altogether, but this practice ranged from 2 percent of primary schools to 13 percent of middle schools and 12 percent of secondary schools. Between 3 and 4 percent of primary schools reported performing one or more random metal detector checks on students, using one or more random dog sniffs to check for drugs, and performing one or more random sweeps for contraband not including dog sniffs. In comparison, 15 percent of secondary schools reported random metal detector checks, half reported random dog sniffs, and one-quarter reported random sweeps for contraband. In 1999–2000, 14 percent of primary schools, 20 percent of middle schools, and 39 percent of secondary schools used one or more security cameras to monitor the school.

These practices also varied by school size, location, and other school characteristics. For example, in 1999–2000, urban fringe schools were more likely than city, town, or rural schools to use one or more security cameras to monitor the school (25 percent vs. 14–20 percent), and city schools were more likely than urban fringe, town, or rural schools to perform one or more random metal detector checks on students (16 percent vs. 4–6 percent; table 20.1).

This is a new indicator.



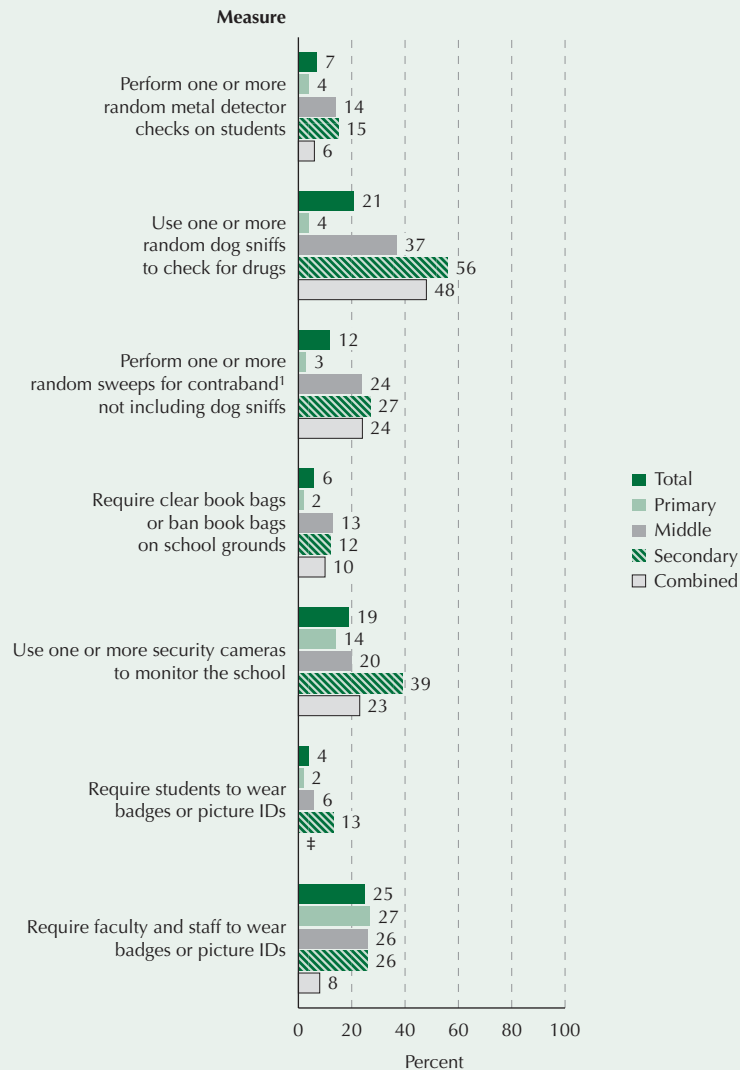
For more information:

Table 20.1

*Appendix B
for definitions of
school levels*

*U.S. Department
of Education
2004a*

Figure 20.1. Percentage of public schools that used selected safety and security measures, by school level: 1999–2000



‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹For example, drugs or weapons.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCs questionnaire. "At school/at your school" was defined for respondents as including activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that are holding a school-sponsored event. Primary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not higher than grade 3 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 8. Middle schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 4 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 9. Secondary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 9 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 12. Combined schools include all other combinations of grades, including K–12 schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCs), 2000.

STUDENTS' REPORTS OF SAFETY AND SECURITY MEASURES OBSERVED AT SCHOOL

In 2003, nearly all students ages 12–18 observed the presence of one or more of the selected security measures at their school.

Schools use a variety of measures to promote the safety of students, ranging from codes of student conduct to metal detectors. However, research suggests that aggressive use of some security measures in schools can alienate students, increase distrust and misbehavior among students, and disrupt the school environment by interfering with learning (Beger 2003). The School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey asked students ages 12–18 whether they observed certain security measures at their schools. Readers should note that this indicator relies on student reports of security measures and provides estimates based on students' awareness of the measure rather than actual practice. (See *Indicator 20* for use of measures as reported by schools.) In 2003, nearly all (99 percent) of students ages 12–18 observed one or more of the selected security measures at their school including metal detectors, locker checks, security cameras, security guards and/or police officers, adult supervision in hallways, a requirement that students wear badges or picture IDs, a code of student conduct, locked entrance or exit doors during the day, and a requirement that visitors sign in (figure 21.1 and table 21.1).

In 2003, 95 percent of students reported that their school had a student code of conduct, making it the most often observed safety and security measure, and 92 percent reported a requirement that visitors sign in. While 7 in 10 students observed security guards and/or police officers, 9 in 10 students reported observing other school staff or adult supervision in the hallway. Roughly half of students each reported locker checks, locked entrance or exit doors during the day, and observing one or more security cameras to monitor the school (53, 53, and 48 percent, respectively). Twenty-three percent of students reported ID badges were required at school, and 1 in 10 students reported the use of metal detectors.

The percentage of students reporting the presence of many school security measures increased between 1999 and 2003 (figure 21.1 and table 21.1). The percentage of students who reported their schools using visitor sign-in increased from 87 to 92 percent during this period, and the percentage who reported the presence of locked entrance or exit doors during the school day increased from 38 to 53 percent. Over the same period, there was also an increase in both the percentage observing security guards and/or police officers and the percentage observing other school staff or adult supervision in the hallway (from 54 to 70 percent and from 85 to 91 percent, respectively). The percentage of students who observed security cameras, a question that was only asked in the 2001 and 2003 surveys, increased as well—from 39 to 48 percent. In all survey years reported, no differences could be detected in the percentage reporting metal detectors, locker checks, the requirement of ID badges, or a code of student conduct.

This is a new indicator.

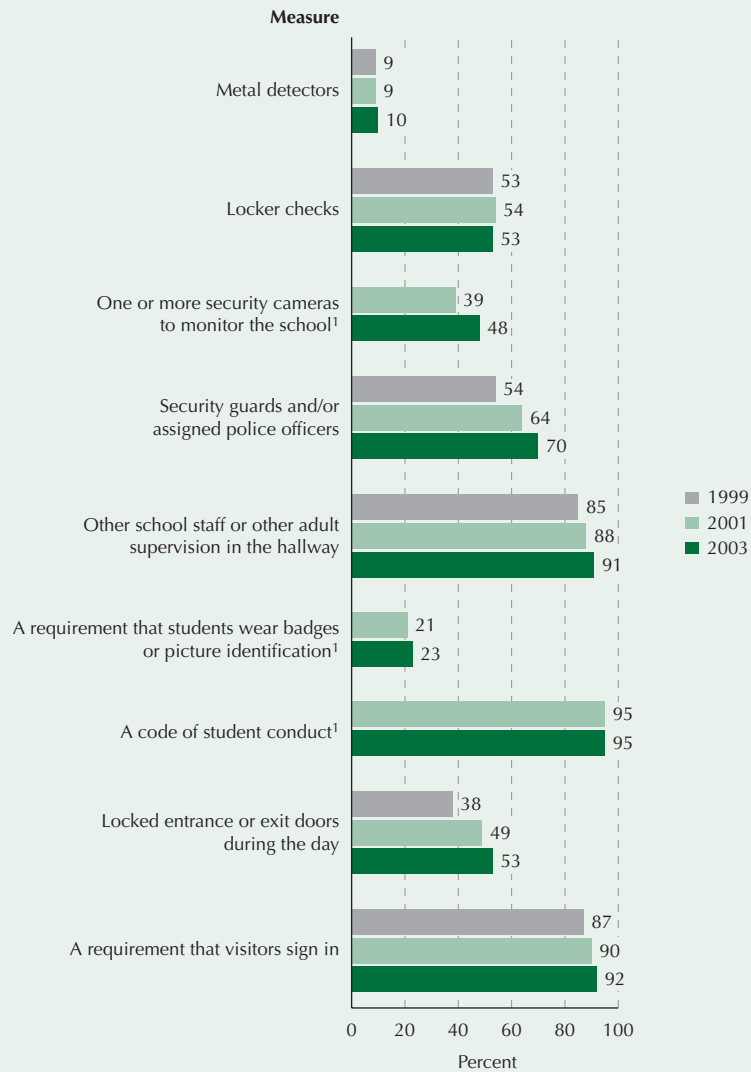


For more information:

Table 21.1

*Addington et al.
2002*

Figure 21.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported selected security measures at school: 1999, 2001, and 2003

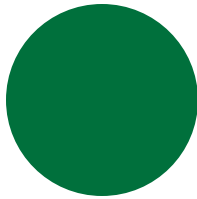


¹Data for 1999 are not available.

NOTE: In the 1999 survey, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Some questions asked in the 2001 and 2003 questionnaires were not asked in the 1999 questionnaire.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

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**SUPPLEMENTAL
TABLES**

Table 1.1. Number of school-associated violent deaths and number of homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19, by location: 1992–2002

Year	Total student, staff, and nonstudent school-associated violent deaths ¹	Homicides of youth ages 5–19		Suicides of youth ages 5–19	
		Homicides ² at school	Homicides ² away from school	Suicides ² at school	Suicides ³ away from school
Total 1992–2002	462	261	28,500	55	20,390
1992–93	57	34	3,584	6	2,199
1993–94	48	29	3,804	7	2,263
1994–95	48	28	3,552	7	2,220
1995–96	53	32	3,305	6	2,113
1996–97	48	28	2,952	1	2,108
1997–98	57	34	2,728	6	2,055
1998–99	47	33	2,366	4	1,855
1999–2000 ⁴	35	14	2,126	8	1,920
2000–01 ⁴	31	12	2,047	5	1,885
2001–02 ⁴	38	17	2,036	5	1,772

¹School-associated violent deaths include a homicide, suicide, legal intervention, or unintentional firearm-related death in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States, while the victim was on the way to or from regular sessions at such a school, or while the victim was attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event. Victims included students, staff members, and nonstudents. Total school-associated violent deaths include: in 1992–93, 47 homicides and 10 suicides; 1993–94, 38 homicides and 10 suicides; 1994–95, 39 homicides, 8 suicides, and 1 unintentional death; 1995–96, 46 homicides, 6 suicides, and 1 legal intervention; 1996–97, 45 homicides, 2 suicides, and 1 legal intervention; 1997–98, 47 homicides, 9 suicides, and 1 legal intervention; 1998–99, 38 homicides, 6 suicides, 2 legal interventions, and 1 unintentional death; 1999–2000, 24 homicides, 10 suicides, and 1 unintentional death; 2000–01, 23 homicides, 7 suicides, and 1 legal intervention; 2001–02, 27 homicides, 9 suicides, and 2 legal interventions.

²Youth ages 5–19 from July 1, 1992, through June 30, 2002.

³Youth ages 5–19 in the calendar year from 1993 to 2002.

⁴Data are preliminary and subject to change.

NOTE: “At school” includes on school property, on the way to or from regular sessions at school, and while attending or traveling to or from a school-sponsored event. Due to missing data for suicides for the 2002–03 school year, the findings for this indicator reflect data through the 2001–02 school year.

SOURCE: Data on homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19 at school and total school-associated violent deaths are from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1992–2002 School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study, partially funded by the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, previously unpublished tabulation (March 2005); data on suicides of youth ages 5–19 are from the CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal (WISQARS™ Fatal) (2005) retrieved March 2005, from <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars>; and data on homicides of youth ages 5–19 away from school for the 1992–93 through 2001–02 school year are from the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and tabulated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, preliminary data (March 2005).

Table 2.1. Number of student-reported nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 and rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by location and year: 1992–2003

Year	Number of crimes				Rate of crimes per 1,000 students			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹
At school								
1992	3,409,200	2,260,500	1,148,600	245,400	144	95	48	10
1993	3,795,200	2,357,000	1,438,200	306,700	155	96	59	12
1994	3,795,500	2,371,500	1,424,000	322,400	150	94	56	13
1995	3,467,900	2,177,900	1,290,000	222,500	135	85	50	9
1996	3,163,000	2,028,700	1,134,400	225,400	121	78	43	9
1997	2,721,200	1,666,000	1,055,200	201,800	102	63	40	8
1998	2,715,600	1,562,300	1,153,200	252,700	101	58	43	9
1999	2,489,700	1,605,500	884,100	185,600	92	59	33	7
2000	1,946,400	1,246,600	699,800	128,400	72	46	26	5
2001	2,001,300	1,237,600	763,700	160,900	73	45	28	6
2002	1,753,600	1,095,000	658,600	88,100	64	40	24	3
2003	1,930,100	1,191,400	738,700	154,200	73	45	28	6
Away from school								
1992	3,286,800	1,607,600	1,679,200	750,200	138	68	71	32
1993	3,419,700	1,691,800	1,728,000	849,500	139	69	70	35
1994	3,258,100	1,521,700	1,736,400	832,700	129	60	69	33
1995	3,058,300	1,561,800	1,496,500	599,000	119	61	58	23
1996	3,050,600	1,622,900	1,427,700	670,600	117	62	55	26
1997	3,107,300	1,551,600	1,555,800	635,900	117	58	59	24
1998	2,534,500	1,236,400	1,298,100	550,200	95	46	48	21
1999	2,106,600	1,048,200	1,058,300	476,400	78	39	39	18
2000	2,011,800	1,091,000	920,800	373,100	74	40	34	14
2001	1,670,500	912,900	757,500	290,300	61	33	28	11
2002	1,510,400	790,100	720,300	309,200	55	29	26	11
2003	1,592,600	746,200	846,400	325,000	60	28	32	12

¹Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. Population sizes are 23,740,000 students ages 12–18 in 1992; 24,558,000 in 1993; 25,327,000 in 1994; 25,715,000 in 1995; 26,151,000 in 1996; 26,548,000 in 1997; 26,806,000 in 1998; 27,013,000 in 1999; 27,169,000 in 2000; 27,380,000 in 2001; 27,367,000 in 2002; and 26,386,000 in 2003. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates of number of crimes are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2003.

Table 2.2 Number of student-reported nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school and rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected student and school characteristics: 2003

Student or school characteristic	Number of crimes				Rate of crimes per 1,000 students			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹
At school								
Total	1,930,100	1,191,400	738,700	154,200	73	45	28	6
Sex								
Male	1,149,600	606,700	542,900	124,600	85	45	40	9
Female	780,500	584,700	195,700	29,600	61	45	15	2
Age								
12–14	990,700	561,800	428,900	102,100	77	44	33	8
15–18	939,400	629,600	309,800	52,100	69	46	23	4
Race/ethnicity ²								
White	1,205,700	773,400	432,300	65,600	75	48	27	4
Black	342,700	210,500	132,200	28,100 !	87	54	34	7 !
Hispanic	257,300	144,600	112,700	30,500 !	53	30	23	6 !
Other	48,500	28,100	20,400	6,000 !	43	25	18	5 !
Urbanicity								
Urban	656,000	367,600	288,500	77,600	87	49	38	10
Suburban	997,800	636,600	361,200	66,100	71	45	26	5
Rural	276,300	187,200	89,000	10,500 !	59	40	19	2 !
Household income								
Less than \$15,000	162,300	70,000	92,300	23,600 !	66	28	37	10 !
\$15,000–29,999	338,500	175,600	162,900	53,100	87	45	42	14
\$30,000–49,999	355,100	218,900	136,200	40,100 !	71	44	27	8 !
\$50,000–74,999	315,500	220,900	94,600	15,900	76	53	23	4
\$75,000 or more	494,800	362,500	132,400	11,100 !	83	61	22	2 !

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

¹Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

²Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. Population size is 26,386,000 students ages 12–18 in 2003. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing data on student characteristics. Estimates of number of crimes are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2003.

Table 2.3. Number of student-reported nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school and rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected student and school characteristics: 2003

Student or school characteristic	Number of crimes				Rate of crimes per 1,000 students			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹
Away from school								
Total	1,592,600	746,200	846,400	325,000	60	28	32	12
Sex								
Male	928,600	388,200	540,400	211,100	69	29	40	16
Female	664,000	358,000	306,000	113,900	52	28	24	9
Age								
12–14	528,000	269,500	258,500	77,900	41	21	20	6
15–18	1,064,700	476,700	587,900	247,100	79	35	43	18
Race/ethnicity ²								
White	1,040,900	456,200	584,800	222,500	65	28	36	14
Black	223,900	118,100	105,800	51,500	57	30	27	13
Hispanic	240,100	110,200	129,800	44,500	50	23	27	9
Other	57,900	42,400	15,500 !	2,300 !	52	38	14 !	2 !
Urbanicity								
Urban	492,700	248,300	244,400	80,100	65	33	32	11
Suburban	748,100	353,700	394,300	185,100	53	25	28	13
Rural	351,900	144,200	207,700	59,800 !	75	31	44	13 !
Household income								
Less than \$15,000	159,900	72,500	87,400	32,300 !	65	29	35	13 !
\$15,000–29,999	345,900	176,500	169,500	46,400	89	45	44	12
\$30,000–49,999	293,200	133,300	159,900	94,600 !	58	27	32	19 !
\$50,000–74,999	283,600	122,600	161,000	38,000	69	30	39	9
\$75,000 or more	247,500	132,700	114,800	37,900	42	22	19	6

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

¹Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

²Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. Population size is 26,386,000 students ages 12–18 in 2003. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing data on student characteristics. Estimates of number of crimes are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2003.

Table 3.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1995–2003

Student or school characteristic	1995				1999				2001			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹
Total	9.5	7.1	3.0	0.7	7.6	5.7	2.3	0.5	5.5	4.2	1.8	0.4
Sex												
Male	10.0	7.1	3.5	0.9	7.8	5.7	2.5	0.6	6.1	4.5	2.1	0.5
Female	9.0	7.1	2.4	0.4	7.3	5.7	2.0	0.5	4.9	3.8	1.5	0.4
Race/ethnicity ²												
White	9.8	7.4	3.0	0.6	7.5	5.8	2.1	0.4	5.8	4.2	2.0	0.4
Black	10.2	7.1	3.4	1.0	9.9	7.4	3.5	1.2	6.1	5.0	1.3	0.5
Hispanic	7.6	5.8	2.7	0.9	5.7	3.9	1.9	0.6	4.6	3.7	1.5	0.8
Other	8.8	6.5	2.5	0.5	6.4	4.4	2.2	#	3.1	2.9	0.4	#
Grade												
6th	9.6	5.4	5.1	1.5	8.0	5.2	3.8	1.3	5.9	4.0	2.6	0.1
7th	11.2	8.1	3.8	0.9	8.2	6.0	2.6	0.9	5.8	3.4	2.6	0.6
8th	10.5	7.9	3.1	0.8	7.6	5.9	2.4	0.5	4.3	3.3	1.3	0.3
9th	11.9	9.1	3.4	0.7	8.9	6.5	3.2	0.6	7.9	6.2	2.4	0.8
10th	9.1	7.7	2.1	0.4	8.0	6.5	1.7	0.5	6.5	5.7	1.2	0.4
11th	7.3	5.5	1.9	0.4	7.2	5.5	1.8	0.1	4.8	3.8	1.6	0.3
12th	6.1	4.6	1.9	0.4	4.8	4.0	0.8	0.3	2.9	2.3	0.9	0.3
Urbanicity												
Urban	9.3	6.6	3.3	1.3	8.4	6.9	2.3	0.7	5.9	4.5	1.7	0.5
Suburban	10.3	7.6	3.5	0.6	7.6	5.4	2.4	0.5	5.7	4.3	1.7	0.4
Rural	8.3	6.8	1.8	0.3	6.4	5.0	1.9	0.4	4.7	3.4	2.0	0.5
Sector												
Public	9.8	7.3	3.1	0.7	7.9	5.9	2.5	0.6	5.7	4.4	1.9	0.5
Private	6.6	5.2	1.7	0.1	4.5	4.3	0.3	#	3.4	2.5	1.0	#

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1995–2003—Continued

Student or school characteristic	2003			Serious violent ¹
	Total	Theft	Violent	
Total	5.1	4.0	1.3	0.2
Sex				
Male	5.4	4.0	1.8	0.3
Female	4.8	4.1	0.9	0.1
Race/ethnicity ²				
White	5.4	4.3	1.4	0.2
Black	5.3	4.0	1.6	0.1
Hispanic	3.9	3.0	1.1	0.4
Other	5.0	4.4	0.6	0.2
Grade				
6th	3.8	2.2	1.9	#
7th	6.3	4.8	1.7	0.3
8th	5.2	4.1	1.5	0.3
9th	6.3	5.3	1.5	0.6
10th	4.8	3.7	1.4	#
11th	5.1	4.1	1.0	0.1
12th	3.6	3.1	0.5	#
Urbanicity				
Urban	6.1	4.5	1.8	0.4
Suburban	4.8	3.8	1.2	0.1
Rural	4.7	3.9	0.9	0.2
Sector				
Public	5.2	4.0	1.4	0.2
Private	4.9	4.0	0.9	#

#No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

¹Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

²Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). In 2003, students were given the option of identifying themselves as more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race. Due to changes in race/ethnicity categories, comparisons of race/ethnicity across years should be made with caution.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 23,325,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Table 4.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	7.3	8.4	7.4	7.7	8.9	9.2
Sex						
Male	9.2	10.9	10.2	9.5	11.5	11.6
Female	5.4	5.8	4.0	5.8	6.5	6.5
Race/ethnicity ¹						
White	6.3	7.0	6.2	6.6	8.5	7.8
Black	11.2	11.0	9.9	7.6	9.3	10.9
Hispanic	8.6	12.4	9.0	9.8	8.9	9.4
Asian	(²)	(²)	(²)	7.7	11.3	11.5
American Indian	11.7	11.4	12.5	13.2	15.2	22.1
Pacific Islander	(²)	(²)	(²)	15.6	24.8	16.3
More than one race	(²)	(²)	(²)	9.3	10.3	18.7
Grade						
9th	9.4	9.6	10.1	10.5	12.7	12.1
10th	7.3	9.6	7.9	8.2	9.1	9.2
11th	7.3	7.7	5.9	6.1	6.9	7.3
12th	5.5	6.7	5.8	5.1	5.3	6.3
Urbanicity						
Urban	—	—	8.7	8.0	9.2	10.6
Suburban	—	—	7.0	7.4	9.0	8.8
Rural	—	—	5.6	8.3	8.1	8.2

—Not available.

¹American Indian includes Alaska Native, Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

²The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic. In 1993, 1995, and 1997, Asian and Pacific Islander students were not categorized separately and students were not given the option of choosing more than one race.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table 4.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by state: 2003

State	Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	State	Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property
United States	9.2	Missouri	7.5
Alabama	7.2	Montana	7.1
Alaska	8.1	Nebraska	8.8
Arizona	9.2	Nevada	6.0
Arkansas	—	New Hampshire	7.5
California	—	New Jersey	—
Colorado	—	New Mexico	—
Connecticut	—	New York	7.2
Delaware	7.7	North Carolina	7.2
District of Columbia	12.7	North Dakota	5.9
Florida	8.4	Ohio	7.7
Georgia	8.2	Oklahoma	7.4
Hawaii	—	Oregon	—
Idaho	9.4	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	—	Rhode Island	8.2
Indiana	6.7	South Carolina	—
Iowa	—	South Dakota	6.5
Kansas	—	Tennessee	8.4
Kentucky	5.3	Texas	—
Louisiana	—	Utah	7.3
Maine	8.5	Vermont	7.3
Maryland	—	Virginia	—
Massachusetts	6.3	Washington	—
Michigan	9.7	West Virginia	8.5
Minnesota	—	Wisconsin	5.5
Mississippi	6.6	Wyoming	9.7

—Not available.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table 5.1. Average annual number of teacher-reported nonfatal crimes against teachers and average annual rate of crimes per 1,000 teachers at school, by type of crime and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1999–2003

Teacher or school characteristic	Average annual number of crimes 1999–2003				Average annual rate of crimes per 1,000 teachers			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent ¹
Total	183,400	118,800	64,600	7,400	39	25	14	2
Sex								
Male	48,000	23,800	24,200	2,700 !	43	21	22	2 !
Female	135,400	95,000	40,400	4,800	38	26	11	1
Race/ethnicity ²								
White	158,900	104,200	54,700	5,800	41	27	14	1
Black	10,600	6,700	3,900 !	800 !	24	15	9 !	2 !
Hispanic	11,400	7,000	4,400	400 !	38	23	15	1 !
Other	2,500 !	900 !	1,600 !	400 !	30 !	11 !	19 !	5 !
Instructional level ³								
Elementary	71,400	50,000	21,400 !	2,000 !	29	20	9 !	1 !
Middle/junior high	41,700	25,500	16,200	4,100 !	41	25	16	4 !
Senior high	70,300	43,300	27,000	1,300 !	58	36	22	1 !
Urbanicity ⁴								
Urban	104,200	58,600	45,600	2,400 !	46	26	20	1 !
Suburban	47,400	36,700	10,700	3,200 !	33	26	7	2 !
Rural	23,900	17,000	6,900	400 !	31	22	9	1 !

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

¹Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

²Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

³Instructional level was identified by respondent teachers.

⁴Teachers teaching in more than one school across more than one type of urbanicity are not included.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, at work site, or while working. For thefts, "while working" is not considered since thefts of teachers' property kept at school can occur when teachers are not present. The data are aggregated from 1999 through 2003 due to the small number of teachers in each year's sample. On average, there were about 4.7 million teachers per year over the 5-year period for a total population size of 26,555,000 teachers. The population reported here includes teachers from any sector, part-time teachers, and other instructional and support staff. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing data on school characteristics. Estimates of average annual number of crimes are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1999–2003.

Table 6.1. Percentage and number of public and private school teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury by a student during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1993–94 and 1999–2000

Teacher or school characteristic	1993–94								1999–2000							
	Percent				Number				Percent				Number			
	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural
Total	11.7	15.1	10.7	9.8	341,000	132,100	99,600	109,300	8.8	11.4	7.5	8.3	304,900	116,300	127,800	60,900
Sex																
Male	14.7	19.5	14.0	11.8	115,900	45,100	33,800	37,000	11.0	14.7	9.5	9.7	95,100	36,600	39,500	19,100
Female	10.5	13.5	9.5	9.1	225,100	87,000	65,800	72,400	8.1	10.3	6.9	7.8	209,800	79,700	88,300	41,800
Race/ethnicity ¹																
White	11.5	15.4	10.5	9.9	294,300	103,900	88,400	102,000	8.6	11.2	7.5	8.2	252,500	85,400	112,300	54,800
Black	11.9	13.0	12.6	8.5	23,600	14,600	5,300	3,700	11.6	14.1	7.5	11.3	28,300	18,700	6,000	3,600
Hispanic	13.1	15.3	10.6	10.1	15,800	10,200	3,400	2,200	9.1	9.5	8.7	8.0	17,200	9,100	6,700	1,400
Other	13.4	16.9	13.0	9.4	7,300	3,300	2,500	1,400	8.3	9.0	7.6	8.7	7,000	3,100	2,700	1,100
Instructional level ²																
Elementary	8.7	11.7	7.4	7.3	133,600	56,300	35,900	41,400	8.0	10.0	6.6	8.0	148,100	57,700	60,500	29,800
Secondary	15.0	19.3	14.2	12.5	207,400	75,800	63,700	67,900	9.9	13.2	8.6	8.6	156,900	58,500	67,200	31,100
Sector																
Public	12.8	17.8	11.6	10.2	325,400	126,800	92,600	106,000	9.6	13.5	7.9	8.6	287,400	109,300	119,300	58,800
Private	4.2	3.3	5.0	4.6	15,600	5,300	7,000	3,300	3.9	3.3	4.5	4.0	17,500	7,000	8,400	2,100

¹Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

²Elementary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is less than or equal to grade 6 and the highest grade is less than or equal to grade 8. Secondary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is greater than or equal to grade 7 and the highest grade is less than or equal to grade 12.

NOTE: Population sizes for teachers are 2,940,000 in 1993–94 and 3,451,000 in 1999–2000. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public, Private and Charter Teacher and School Surveys,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000.

Table 6.2. Percentage and number of public and private school teachers who reported that they were physically attacked by a student during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1993–94 and 1999–2000

Teacher or school characteristic	1993–94								1999–2000							
	Percent				Number				Percent				Number			
	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural
Total	4.1	5.6	4.0	3.1	119,200	48,100	37,000	34,100	3.9	5.4	3.4	3.0	134,800	54,900	57,900	22,000
Sex																
Male	3.9	5.8	3.6	2.7	30,800	13,500	8,800	8,500	3.6	5.3	3.3	1.8	30,600	13,200	13,800	3,500
Female	4.2	5.4	4.1	3.3	88,400	34,600	28,200	25,700	4.0	5.4	3.4	3.5	104,200	41,600	44,100	18,500
Race/ethnicity ¹																
White	4.1	5.7	3.9	3.1	102,700	37,900	32,800	32,000	3.8	5.4	3.4	3.0	111,700	40,800	51,000	19,900
Black	3.9	4.2	4.3	2.4	7,700	4,800	1,900	1,000	4.8	5.9	3.0	4.4	11,600	7,800	2,400	1,400
Hispanic	5.2	6.4	4.3	2.7	6,100	4,200	1,300	500	4.6	5.4	4.4	1.8	8,800	5,100	3,400	300
Other	5.2	6.6	5.0	3.6	2,800	1,200	1,000	500	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.6	2,600	1,100	1,200	300
Instructional level ²																
Elementary	4.9	6.5	4.6	3.8	75,400	31,100	22,400	22,000	5.5	7.2	4.9	4.3	102,200	41,600	44,700	15,900
Secondary	3.2	4.3	3.2	2.2	43,800	17,000	14,600	12,200	2.1	3.0	1.7	1.7	32,600	13,200	13,300	6,100
Sector																
Public	4.4	6.4	4.2	3.2	110,700	45,100	32,900	32,600	4.2	6.2	3.5	3.1	125,000	50,700	53,200	21,200
Private	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.1	8,500	3,000	4,000	1,500	2.2	2.0	2.6	1.6	9,800	4,200	4,800	800

¹Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

²Elementary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is less than or equal to grade 6 and the highest grade is less than or equal to grade 8. Secondary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is greater than or equal to grade 7 and the highest grade is less than or equal to grade 12.

NOTE: Population sizes for teachers are 2,940,000 in 1993–94 and 3,451,000 in 1999–2000. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Public, Private and Charter Teacher and School Surveys," 1993–94 and 1999–2000.

Table 7.1. Percentage of public schools experiencing and reporting incidents of crime, number of incidents, and the rate per 1,000 students, by type of crime: 1999–2000

Type of crime	Experienced various types of crime			Reported to police		
	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Total	86.4	2,259,300	48	62.5	656,300	14
Violent incidents	71.4	1,466,400	31	36.0	256,900	6
Physical attack or fight without weapon	63.7	806,800	17	25.8	137,600	3
Threat of attack without weapon	52.2	598,900	13	18.9	85,000	2
Serious violent incidents	19.7	60,700	1	14.8	34,300	1
Rape or attempted rape	0.7	600	#	0.6	600	#
Sexual battery other than rape	2.5	4,200	#	2.3	3,300	#
Physical attack or fight with weapon	5.2	12,000	#	3.9	5,300	#
Threat of attack with weapon	11.1	21,100	#	8.5	14,500	#
Robbery with a weapon	0.5	2,700	#	0.3	400	#
Robbery without a weapon	5.3	20,100	#	3.4	10,200	#
Theft	45.6	217,900	5	28.5	105,500	2
Other incidents	72.7	575,000	12	52.0	294,000	6
Possess firearm/explosive device	5.5	8,500	#	4.5	5,300	#
Possess knife or sharp object	42.6	85,800	2	23.0	45,800	1
Distribution of illegal drugs	12.3	27,700	1	11.4	25,500	1
Possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs	26.6	114,400	2	22.2	87,700	2
Sexual harassment	36.3	127,600	3	14.7	34,300	1
Vandalism	51.4	211,000	5	32.7	95,300	2

#Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. "At school/at your school" was defined for respondents as including activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that are holding school-sponsored events or activities. Respondents were instructed to, unless the survey specified otherwise, only respond for those times that were during normal school hours or when school activities/events were in session. Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents are also included in violent incidents. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation) was defined for respondents as, "the unlawful taking of another person's property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm. Included are pocket picking, stealing purse or backpack (if left unattended or no force was used to take it from owner), theft from a building, theft from a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts or accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from vending machines, and all other types of thefts." Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates of number of incidents were rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table 7.2. Percentage of public schools experiencing incidents of crime, number of incidents, and the rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected school characteristics: 1999–2000

School characteristic	Number of schools	Violent incidents ¹			Serious violent incidents ²			Theft ³			Other incidents ⁴		
		Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Total	82,000	71.4	1,466,400	31	19.7	60,700	1	45.6	217,900	5	72.7	575,000	12
School level ⁵													
Primary	49,900	61.1	717,400	31	14.4	23,000	1	30.3	42,200	2	62.0	167,400	7
Middle	15,400	87.4	441,300	46	29.4	18,200	2	64.5	62,700	7	88.7	170,100	18
Secondary	11,900	91.7	261,400	22	29.2	15,200	1	79.5	100,500	9	92.7	203,800	17
Combined	4,800	76.9	46,300	24	20.6	4,400	2	60.5	12,500	7	83.0	33,800	18
Enrollment													
Less than 300	20,100	60.7	115,400	31	9.9	6,900	2	33.0	21,900	6	60.4	53,400	14
300–499	22,800	68.2	301,100	33	15.7	9,500	1	39.9	34,600	4	65.8	102,100	11
500–999	30,400	75.8	755,100	37	24.5	27,500	1	50.5	73,600	4	80.2	228,200	11
1,000 or more	8,700	89.3	294,700	22	36.2	16,800	1	72.4	87,700	7	93.0	191,300	14
Urbanicity													
City	19,400	77.3	494,000	37	27.4	22,100	2	52.6	67,400	5	80.3	182,200	13
Urban fringe	26,400	67.5	453,000	25	22.1	22,000	1	43.9	82,100	4	68.6	201,800	11
Town	10,400	73.6	221,300	44	20.0	7,100	1	45.9	23,000	5	75.1	64,300	13
Rural	25,800	70.2	298,000	31	11.5	9,500	1	41.9	45,300	5	70.1	126,700	13
Minority enrollment													
Less than 10 percent	32,000	69.4	368,900	25	14.6	11,200	1	43.8	67,700	5	69.1	175,000	12
10 to 24 percent	13,800	70.5	221,800	27	20.8	10,900	1	43.9	44,800	5	70.6	105,500	13
25 to 50 percent	13,400	71.8	294,600	35	21.7	16,000	2	45.7	38,600	5	78.4	116,700	14
50 to 74 percent	8,800	75.3	179,600	31	24.7	8,600	1	52.9	31,300	5	79.3	73,100	13
75 percent or more	12,900	73.1	382,300	42	26.8	13,400	1	46.1	32,900	4	73.3	98,200	11
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility													
0–20 percent	23,000	68.1	288,300	19	16.2	11,200	1	46.4	74,600	5	68.9	160,000	11
21–50 percent	28,800	70.9	499,800	32	18.5	18,500	1	47.2	84,400	5	73.6	217,200	14
More than 50 percent	30,100	74.4	678,300	42	23.6	31,000	2	43.4	58,900	4	74.7	197,800	12

See notes at end of table.

Table 7.2. Percentage of public schools experiencing incidents of crime, number of incidents, and the rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

School characteristic	Number of schools	Violent incidents ¹			Serious violent incidents ²			Theft ³			Other incidents ⁴		
		Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Student/teacher ratio ⁶													
Less than 12	27,400	68.2	371,500	33	15.8	13,300	1	41.7	57,200	5	72.8	152,800	14
12–16	27,200	71.5	520,800	32	19.6	22,300	1	48.8	74,300	5	70.5	202,900	12
More than 16	23,200	77.8	510,400	31	24.9	22,000	1	48.7	78,200	5	78.3	196,200	12

¹Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon.

²Serious violent incidents are also included in violent incidents. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon.

³Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation) was defined for respondents as, “the unlawful taking of another person’s property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm. Included are pocket picking, stealing purse or backpack (if left unattended or no force was used to take it from owner), theft from a building, theft from a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts or accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from vending machines, and all other types of thefts.”

⁴Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism.

⁵Primary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not higher than grade 3 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 8. Middle schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 4 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 9. Secondary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 9 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 12. Combined schools include all other combinations of grades, including K–12 schools.

⁶Student/teacher ratio was calculated by dividing the total number of students enrolled in the school by the total number of full-time equivalent teachers. The total number of full-time equivalent teachers is a combination of the full-time and part-time teachers, including special education teachers, with an adjustment to compensate for the part-time status.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. “At school/at your school” was defined for respondents as including activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that are holding school-sponsored events or activities. Respondents were instructed to, unless the survey specified otherwise, only respond for those times that were during normal school hours or when school activities/events were in session. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing data on school characteristics. Estimates of number of schools and number of incidents were rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table 7.3. Percentage of public schools reporting incidents of crime to the police, number of incidents, and the rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected school characteristics: 1999–2000

School characteristic	Number of schools	Violent incidents ¹			Serious violent incidents ²			Theft ³			Other incidents ⁴		
		Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Total	82,000	36.0	256,900	6	14.8	34,300	1	28.5	105,500	2	52.0	294,000	6
School level ⁵													
Primary	49,900	20.1	48,100	2	8.4	9,200	#	15.4	15,500	1	36.2	67,000	3
Middle	15,400	55.5	81,400	8	24.8	10,800	1	40.1	26,500	3	73.1	75,300	8
Secondary	11,900	71.2	116,400	10	28.0	12,700	1	63.6	58,500	5	85.5	137,100	12
Combined	4,800	51.0	11,000	6	16.2	1,600	1	40.8	5,000	3	66.2	14,500	8
Enrollment													
Less than 300	20,100	19.9	13,200	4	6.9	2,500	1	17.3	8,300	2	35.7	21,200	6
300–499	22,800	29.0	27,300	3	9.8	5,300	1	22.5	13,900	2	44.9	43,200	5
500–999	30,400	42.0	108,300	5	18.3	13,900	1	31.8	32,400	2	58.2	103,300	5
1,000 or more	8,700	70.2	108,200	8	33.9	12,500	1	58.6	50,800	4	87.2	126,300	10
Urbanicity													
City	19,400	44.4	106,500	8	21.0	15,500	1	34.3	35,500	3	60.8	108,100	8
Urban fringe	26,400	35.4	89,100	5	16.6	12,000	1	28.1	39,000	2	49.4	100,500	5
Town	10,400	40.0	26,000	5	13.7	2,800	1	30.3	11,900	2	55.4	29,800	6
Rural	25,800	28.5	35,200	4	8.7	4,100	#	23.8	19,200	2	46.9	55,600	6
Minority enrollment													
Less than 10 percent	32,000	31.2	56,300	4	10.1	6,100	#	27.2	30,000	2	47.0	77,000	5
10 to 24 percent	13,800	35.7	44,200	5	13.8	5,300	1	27.8	25,000	3	54.6	56,700	7
25 to 50 percent	13,400	37.2	51,500	6	17.8	6,700	1	27.2	17,800	2	56.1	58,000	7
50 to 74 percent	8,800	39.0	34,300	6	17.4	5,900	1	31.9	14,700	3	52.2	37,100	6
75 percent or more	12,900	44.7	68,000	8	23.3	10,100	1	31.2	16,200	2	58.1	61,700	7
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility													
0–20 percent	23,000	35.9	68,600	5	12.3	7,300	#	30.8	38,900	3	52.1	87,700	6
21–50 percent	28,800	34.0	88,200	6	13.7	10,300	1	28.5	38,800	2	52.3	102,400	7
More than 50 percent	30,100	37.9	100,100	6	17.7	16,700	1	26.8	27,800	2	51.8	103,800	6

See notes at end of table.

Table 7.3. Percentage of public schools reporting incidents of crime to the police, number of incidents, and the rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

School characteristic	Number of schools	Violent incidents ¹			Serious violent incidents ²			Theft ³			Other incidents ⁴		
		Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Student/teacher ratio ⁶													
Less than 12	27,400	33.1	68,300	6	12.2	7,100	1	24.6	25,900	2	48.9	69,300	6
12–16	27,200	36.5	86,200	5	13.4	10,600	1	30.2	37,500	2	52.7	103,600	6
More than 16	23,200	40.2	89,200	5	20.0	14,600	1	33.0	38,900	2	56.7	108,800	7

#Rounds to zero.

¹Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon.

²Serious violent incidents are also included in violent incidents. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon.

³Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation) was defined for respondents as, “the unlawful taking of another person’s property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm. Included are pocket picking, stealing purse or backpack (if left unattended or no force was used to take it from owner), theft from a building, theft from a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts or accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from vending machines, and all other types of thefts.”

⁴Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism.

⁵Primary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not higher than grade 3 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 8. Middle schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 4 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 9. Secondary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 9 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 12. Combined schools include all other combinations of grades, including K–12 schools.

⁶Student/teacher ratio was calculated by dividing the total number of students enrolled in the school by the total number of full-time equivalent teachers. The total number of full-time equivalent teachers is a combination of the full-time and part-time teachers, including special education teachers, with an adjustment to compensate for the part-time status.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. “At school/at your school” was defined for respondents as including activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that are holding school-sponsored events or activities. Respondents were instructed to, unless the survey specified otherwise, only respond for those times that were during normal school hours or when school activities/events were in session. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing data on school characteristics. Estimates of number of schools and number of incidents were rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table 8.1. Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems by frequency, by school characteristics: 1999–2000

School characteristic	Happens at least once a week ¹					Happens at all ²	
	Student racial tensions	Student bullying	Student verbal abuse of teachers	Widespread disorder in classrooms	Student acts of disrespect for teachers	Undesirable gang activities ³	Undesirable cult or extremist group activities ⁴
Total	3.4	29.3	12.5	3.1	19.4	18.7	6.7
School level ⁵							
Primary	2.9	26.3	8.1	2.3	13.3	11.1	1.8
Middle	5.9	43.4	21.8	5.3	30.0	30.8	13.1
Secondary	3.1	24.7	17.4	3.2	28.7	36.6	18.9
Combined	1.4	26.4	16.3	3.6	26.0	14.6	7.0
Enrollment							
Less than 300	1.0	22.7	7.1	1.3	14.7	7.9	2.7
300–499	2.6	27.6	9.6	2.6	14.2	11.7	4.1
500–999	4.7	33.2	14.4	4.3	22.1	23.7	6.6
1,000 or more	6.8	35.4	26.5	4.3	34.6	44.4	23.0
Urbanicity							
City	5.2	32.2	20.2	6.0	24.8	31.7	7.5
Urban fringe	3.4	28.9	12.6	2.0	19.2	17.4	7.9
Town	4.5	31.0	8.7	2.2	21.5	15.3	8.1
Rural	1.6	26.8	8.3	2.5	14.8	11.5	4.4
Minority enrollment							
Less than 10 percent	1.4	26.3	7.7	1.4	14.8	8.0	4.6
10 to 24 percent	4.4	32.3	13.5	3.5	19.6	15.4	9.0
25 to 50 percent	3.5	25.8	13.8	1.9	20.1	23.9	8.3
50 to 74 percent	7.4	33.1	16.4	5.1	24.0	28.4	10.0
75 percent or more	4.8	35.6	20.5	7.1	28.2	37.0	6.2
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility							
0–20 percent	1.8	23.8	8.1	1.8	13.2	11.7	6.1
21–50 percent	1.9	29.4	11.4	2.2	19.1	15.8	7.8
More than 50 percent	6.1	33.3	17.0	4.9	24.5	26.7	6.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 8.1. Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems by frequency, by school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

School characteristic	Happens at least once a week ¹					Happens at all ²	
	Student racial tensions	Student bullying	Student verbal abuse of teachers	Widespread disorder in classrooms	Student acts of disrespect for teachers	Undesirable gang activities ³	Undesirable cult or extremist group activities ⁴
Student/teacher ratio							
Less than 12	2.5	29.8	13.5	2.5	21.5	14.0	5.8
12–16	3.8	30.6	11.2	3.4	19.5	20.0	6.6
More than 16	3.8	29.5	14.0	3.7	18.1	22.8	7.8
Prevalence of violent incidents ⁶							
No violent incidents	1.4	17.1	6.8	0.5	8.1	6.4	1.5
Any violent incidents	4.2	34.1	14.8	4.2	24.0	23.6	8.8

¹Includes schools that reported the activity happens either once a week or daily.

²Includes schools that reported the activity has happened at all at their school.

³A gang was defined for respondents as “an ongoing loosely organized association of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, that has a common name, signs, symbols or colors, whose members engage, either individually or collectively, in violent or other forms of illegal behavior.”

⁴A cult or extremist group was defined for respondents as “a group that espouses radical beliefs and practices, which may include a religious component, that are widely seen as threatening the basic values and cultural norms of society at large.”

⁵Primary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not higher than grade 3 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 8. Middle schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 4 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 9. Secondary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 9 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 12. Combined schools include all other combinations of grades, including K–12 schools.

⁶Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. Population size is 82,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table 9.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that street gangs were present at school during the previous 6 months, by urbanicity and selected student and school characteristics: 2001 and 2003

Student or school characteristic	2001				2003			
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Total	20.1	28.9	18.3	13.3	20.9	30.9	18.4	12.3
Sex								
Male	21.4	31.9	18.9	14.0	22.3	32.1	20.5	12.2
Female	18.8	25.9	17.5	12.5	19.5	29.7	16.3	12.4
Race/ethnicity ¹								
White	15.5	20.5	15.4	12.1	14.2	19.8	13.8	10.7
Black	28.6	32.4	25.4	22.5	29.5	32.8	28.3	21.8
Hispanic	32.0	40.3	27.1	16.8	37.2	42.6	34.6	12.7
Other	21.4	27.0	20.0	7.9	22.0	30.6	18.2	10.7
Grade								
6th	11.2	14.9	9.0	11.0	10.9	21.6	7.5	1.1
7th	15.7	23.7	13.7	8.9	16.3	25.5	13.2	9.4
8th	17.3	24.0	16.6	10.1	17.9	25.2	16.2	10.9
9th	24.3	35.3	20.8	18.9	26.1	38.2	24.3	13.8
10th	23.6	33.1	22.3	14.4	26.3	35.3	24.1	18.0
11th	24.2	34.2	22.7	15.8	23.4	34.6	20.4	15.0
12th	21.1	34.1	18.6	11.5	22.2	34.8	19.3	13.3
Sector								
Public	21.6	31.9	19.5	13.7	22.5	33.7	19.9	12.8
Private	4.9	5.0	4.3	7.0	3.9	6.0	2.4	4.4

¹Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). In 2003, students were given the option of identifying themselves as more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race. Due to changes in race/ethnicity categories, comparisons of race/ethnicity across years should be made with caution.

NOTE: "At school" was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 24,315,000 in 2001 and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2001 and 2003.

Table 10.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported that drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	24.0	32.1	31.7	30.2	28.5	28.7
Sex						
Male	28.5	38.8	37.4	34.7	34.6	31.9
Female	19.1	24.8	24.7	25.7	22.7	25.0
Race/ethnicity ¹						
White	24.1	31.7	31.0	28.8	28.3	27.5
Black	17.5	28.5	25.4	25.3	21.9	23.1
Hispanic	34.1	40.7	41.1	36.9	34.2	36.5
Asian	(²)	(²)	(²)	25.7	25.7	22.5
American Indian	20.9	22.8	30.1	30.6	34.5	31.3
Pacific Islander	(²)	(²)	(²)	46.9	50.2	34.7
More than one race	(²)	(²)	(²)	36.0	34.5	36.6
Grade						
9th	21.8	31.1	31.4	27.6	29.0	29.5
10th	23.7	35.0	33.4	32.1	29.0	29.2
11th	27.5	32.8	33.2	31.1	28.7	29.9
12th	23.0	29.1	29.0	30.5	26.9	24.9
Urbanicity						
Urban	—	—	31.2	30.3	32.0	31.1
Suburban	—	—	34.2	29.7	26.6	28.4
Rural	—	—	22.7	32.1	28.2	26.2

—Not available.

¹American Indian includes Alaska Native, Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

²The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic. In 1993, 1995, and 1997, Asian and Pacific Islander students were not categorized separately and students were not given the option of choosing more than one race.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table 10.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported that drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by state: 2003

State	Reported drugs were made available on school property	State	Reported drugs were made available on school property
United States	28.7	Missouri	21.6
Alabama	26.0	Montana	26.9
Alaska	28.4	Nebraska	23.3
Arizona	28.1	Nevada	34.5
Arkansas	—	New Hampshire	28.2
California	—	New Jersey	—
Colorado	—	New Mexico	—
Connecticut	—	New York	23.0
Delaware	27.9	North Carolina	31.9
District of Columbia	30.2	North Dakota	21.3
Florida	25.7	Ohio	31.1
Georgia	33.3	Oklahoma	22.2
Hawaii	—	Oregon	—
Idaho	19.6	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	—	Rhode Island	26.0
Indiana	28.3	South Carolina	—
Iowa	—	South Dakota	22.1
Kansas	—	Tennessee	24.3
Kentucky	30.4	Texas	—
Louisiana	—	Utah	24.7
Maine	32.6	Vermont	29.4
Maryland	—	Virginia	—
Massachusetts	31.9	Washington	—
Michigan	31.3	West Virginia	26.5
Minnesota	—	Wisconsin	26.3
Mississippi	22.3	Wyoming	18.1

—Not available.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), "Youth Risk Behavior Survey" (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table 11.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words and seeing hate-related graffiti at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003

Student or school characteristic	Hate-related words		Hate-related graffiti		
	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003
Total	12.3	11.7	36.3	35.5	36.3
Sex					
Male	12.8	12.0	33.8	34.9	35.0
Female	11.7	11.3	38.9	36.1	37.6
Race/ethnicity ¹					
White	12.1	10.9	36.4	36.2	35.2
Black	13.9	14.2	37.6	33.6	38.1
Hispanic	11.0	11.4	35.6	35.1	40.3
Other	13.6	14.1	32.2	32.1	31.4
Grade					
6th	12.1	11.9	30.3	34.9	35.7
7th	14.1	12.5	34.9	34.9	37.2
8th	13.0	12.8	35.6	36.7	34.2
9th	12.1	13.5	39.2	35.7	37.0
10th	13.1	11.6	38.9	36.2	40.7
11th	12.7	8.3	37.0	36.1	36.6
12th	7.9	10.8	35.6	33.0	32.2
Urbanicity					
Urban	11.9	13.2	37.0	35.7	38.6
Suburban	12.4	10.7	37.3	36.0	35.9
Rural	12.4	12.2	32.7	33.8	33.9
Sector					
Public	12.7	11.9	38.0	37.3	37.9
Private	8.2	9.7	20.7	16.8	19.5

¹Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). In 2003, students were given the option of identifying themselves as more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race. Due to changes in race/ethnicity categories, comparisons of race/ethnicity across years should be made with caution.

NOTE: In the 1999 survey, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

Table 11.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: 2003

Student or school characteristic	Total ¹	Hate-related words related to student's characteristics					
		Race	Ethnicity	Religion	Disability	Gender	Sexual orientation
Total	11.7	4.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.3
Sex							
Male	12.0	4.8	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4
Female	11.3	3.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	3.6	1.2
Race/ethnicity ²							
White	10.9	2.4	1.3	1.6	1.2	2.5	1.7
Black	14.2	7.0	3.3	0.9	1.2	2.7	1.1
Hispanic	11.4	5.5	4.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.5
Other	14.1	9.0	4.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.4
Grade							
6th	11.9	3.9	2.7	0.7	1.8	1.3	0.7
7th	12.5	4.4	3.2	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.0
8th	12.8	4.0	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.8	1.5
9th	13.5	4.5	1.9	1.9	1.0	3.1	1.9
10th	11.6	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.5	1.8
11th	8.3	3.3	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.7
12th	10.8	3.9	2.0	1.4	0.7	2.2	1.2
Urbanicity							
Urban	13.2	5.4	3.5	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.3
Suburban	10.7	3.6	2.0	1.3	1.0	2.4	1.3
Rural	12.2	3.1	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.3
Sector							
Public	11.9	4.0	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.3
Private	9.7	3.7	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.1	1.4

¹In the School Crime Supplement (SCS) questionnaire, students were asked if they were the targets of hate-related words at school. If the students responded that they were called a hate-related word, they were asked to choose the specific characteristics that the hate-related word targeted. Students were allowed to choose more than one characteristic. If a student chose more than one characteristic, he or she is counted once under the "total" category. Therefore, the percentage of students who reported being called a hate-related word is less than the sum of all the individual characteristics.

²Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). In 2003, students were given the option of identifying themselves as more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race. Due to changes in race/ethnicity categories, comparisons of race/ethnicity across years should be made with caution.

NOTE: "At school" means in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population size for students ages 12–18 is 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

Table 12.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003

Student or school characteristic	1999	2001	2003
Total	5.1	7.9	7.2
Sex			
Male	5.4	8.6	7.8
Female	4.8	7.1	6.5
Race/ethnicity ¹			
White	5.3	8.5	7.8
Black	5.5	5.9	6.4
Hispanic	4.4	7.8	5.7
Other	2.5	6.6	6.8
Grade			
6th	10.5	14.3	13.9
7th	9.0	13.0	12.7
8th	5.5	9.2	8.8
9th	5.0	8.6	6.7
10th	3.2	4.6	3.5
11th	2.6	4.3	3.5
12th	1.2	2.4	2.2
Urbanicity			
Urban	5.0	6.9	6.7
Suburban	4.9	8.1	6.6
Rural	5.8	8.7	9.7
Sector			
Public	5.3	8.0	7.4
Private	2.8	7.3	5.0

¹Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). In 2003, students were given the option of identifying themselves as more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race. Due to changes in race/ethnicity categories, comparisons of race/ethnicity across years should be made with caution.

NOTE: In the 1999 survey, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

Table 13.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	Anywhere						On school property					
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	41.8	38.7	36.6	35.7	33.2	33.0	16.2	15.5	14.8	14.2	12.5	12.8
Sex												
Male	51.2	46.1	45.5	44.0	43.1	40.5	23.5	21.0	20.0	18.5	18.0	17.1
Female	31.7	30.6	26.0	27.3	23.9	25.1	8.6	9.5	8.6	9.8	7.2	8.0
Race/ethnicity ¹												
White	40.3	36.0	33.7	33.1	32.2	30.5	15.0	12.9	13.3	12.3	11.2	10.0
Black	49.5	41.6	43.0	41.4	36.5	39.7	22.0	20.3	20.7	18.7	16.8	17.1
Hispanic	43.2	47.9	40.7	39.9	35.8	36.1	17.9	21.1	19.0	15.7	14.1	16.7
Asian	(²)	(²)	(²)	22.7	22.3	25.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	10.4	10.8	13.1
American Indian	49.8	47.2	54.7	48.7	49.2	46.6	18.6	31.4	18.9	16.2	18.2	24.2
Pacific Islander	(²)	(²)	(²)	50.7	51.7	30.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	25.3	29.1	22.2
More than one race	(²)	(²)	(²)	40.2	39.6	38.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	16.9	14.7	20.2
Grade												
9th	50.4	47.3	44.8	41.1	39.5	38.6	23.1	21.6	21.3	18.6	17.3	18.0
10th	42.2	40.4	40.2	37.7	34.7	33.5	17.2	16.5	17.0	17.2	13.5	12.8
11th	40.5	36.9	34.2	31.3	29.1	30.9	13.8	13.6	12.5	10.8	9.4	10.4
12th	34.8	31.0	28.8	30.4	26.5	26.5	11.4	10.6	9.5	8.1	7.5	7.3
Urbanicity												
Urban	—	—	38.2	37.0	36.8	35.5	—	—	15.8	14.4	14.8	14.8
Suburban	—	—	36.7	35.0	31.3	33.1	—	—	14.2	13.7	11.0	12.8
Rural	—	—	32.9	36.6	33.8	29.7	—	—	14.7	16.3	13.8	10.0

—Not available.

¹American Indian includes Alaska Native, Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

²The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic. In 1993, 1995, and 1997, Asian and Pacific Islander students were not categorized separately and students were not given the option of choosing more than one race.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times in the last 12 months they have been in a physical fight. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table 13.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and state: 2003

State	Anywhere	On school property	State	Anywhere	On school property
United States	33.0	12.8	Missouri	28.2	9.8
Alabama	30.0	12.9	Montana	28.6	10.3
Alaska	27.1	8.6	Nebraska	29.6	10.6
Arizona	30.7	10.8	Nevada	35.0	12.6
Arkansas	—	—	New Hampshire	30.5	11.6
California	—	—	New Jersey	—	—
Colorado	—	—	New Mexico	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	New York	32.1	14.6
Delaware	34.9	11.4	North Carolina	30.9	10.7
District of Columbia	38.0	15.2	North Dakota	27.2	8.6
Florida	32.1	13.3	Ohio	31.5	11.3
Georgia	31.4	11.1	Oklahoma	28.4	11.4
Hawaii	—	—	Oregon	—	—
Idaho	28.3	11.7	Pennsylvania	—	—
Illinois	—	—	Rhode Island	27.6	11.4
Indiana	30.6	10.9	South Carolina	—	—
Iowa	—	—	South Dakota	27.0	9.0
Kansas	—	—	Tennessee	28.3	12.2
Kentucky	26.4	10.1	Texas	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	Utah	28.7	11.9
Maine	26.5	9.2	Vermont	26.9	12.2
Maryland	—	—	Virginia	—	—
Massachusetts	30.7	10.2	Washington	—	—
Michigan	30.8	12.2	West Virginia	26.5	10.3
Minnesota	—	—	Wisconsin	31.4	11.6
Mississippi	30.6	10.3	Wyoming	31.2	12.7

—Not available.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times in the last 12 months they have been in a physical fight.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table 14.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	Anywhere						On school property					
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	22.1	20.0	18.3	17.3	17.4	17.1	11.8	9.8	8.5	6.9	6.4	6.1
Sex												
Male	34.3	31.1	27.7	28.6	29.3	26.9	17.9	14.3	12.5	11.0	10.2	8.9
Female	9.2	8.3	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.7	5.1	4.9	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.1
Race/ethnicity ¹												
White	20.6	18.9	17.0	16.4	17.9	16.7	10.9	9.0	7.8	6.4	6.1	5.5
Black	28.5	21.8	21.7	17.2	15.2	17.3	15.0	10.3	9.2	5.0	6.3	6.9
Hispanic	24.4	24.7	23.3	18.7	16.5	16.5	13.3	14.1	10.4	7.9	6.4	6.0
Asian	(²)	(²)	(²)	13.0	10.6	11.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.5	7.2	6.6
American Indian	34.2	32.0	26.2	21.8	31.2	29.3	17.6	13.0	15.9	11.6	16.4	12.9
Pacific Islander	(²)	(²)	(²)	25.3	17.4	16.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	9.3	10.0	4.9
More than one race	(²)	(²)	(²)	22.2	25.2	29.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	11.4	13.2	13.3
Grade												
9th	25.5	22.6	22.6	17.6	19.8	18.0	12.6	10.7	10.2	7.2	6.7	5.3
10th	21.4	21.1	17.4	18.7	16.7	15.9	11.5	10.4	7.7	6.6	6.7	6.0
11th	21.5	20.3	18.2	16.1	16.8	18.2	11.9	10.2	9.4	7.0	6.1	6.6
12th	19.9	16.1	15.4	15.9	15.1	15.5	10.8	7.6	7.0	6.2	6.1	6.4
Urbanicity												
Urban	—	—	18.7	15.8	15.3	17.0	—	—	7.0	7.2	6.0	5.6
Suburban	—	—	16.8	17.0	17.4	16.5	—	—	8.7	6.2	6.3	6.4
Rural	—	—	22.3	22.3	23.0	18.9	—	—	11.2	9.6	8.3	6.3

—Not available.

¹American Indian includes Alaska Native, Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

²The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic. In 1993, 1995, and 1997, Asian and Pacific Islander students were not categorized separately and students were not given the option of choosing more than one race.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days they carried a weapon. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table 14.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and state: 2003

State	Anywhere	On school property	State	Anywhere	On school property
United States	17.1	6.1	Missouri	16.8	5.5
Alabama	19.9	7.4	Montana	19.4	7.2
Alaska	18.4	7.1	Nebraska	16.0	5.0
Arizona	17.0	4.9	Nevada	14.9	6.3
Arkansas	—	—	New Hampshire	15.2	5.8
California	—	—	New Jersey	—	—
Colorado	—	—	New Mexico	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	New York	13.5	5.2
Delaware	16.0	5.0	North Carolina	19.2	6.3
District of Columbia	25.0	10.6	North Dakota	—	5.7
Florida	17.2	5.3	Ohio	12.6	3.4
Georgia	18.7	5.0	Oklahoma	21.8	8.0
Hawaii	—	—	Oregon	—	—
Idaho	—	7.7	Pennsylvania	—	—
Illinois	—	—	Rhode Island	12.3	5.9
Indiana	17.8	6.3	South Carolina	—	—
Iowa	—	—	South Dakota	—	—
Kansas	—	—	Tennessee	21.3	5.5
Kentucky	18.5	7.4	Texas	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	Utah	15.3	5.6
Maine	16.5	6.6	Vermont	—	8.3
Maryland	—	—	Virginia	—	—
Massachusetts	13.5	5.0	Washington	—	—
Michigan	15.2	5.1	West Virginia	20.7	6.6
Minnesota	—	—	Wisconsin	13.2	3.2
Mississippi	20.0	5.2	Wyoming	24.6	10.1

—Not available.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days they carried a weapon.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table 15.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	Anywhere						On school property					
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	48.0	51.6	50.8	50.0	47.1	44.9	5.2	6.3	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.2
Sex												
Male	50.1	53.2	53.3	52.3	49.2	43.8	6.2	7.2	7.2	6.1	6.1	6.0
Female	45.9	49.9	47.8	47.7	45.0	45.8	4.2	5.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.2
Race/ethnicity ¹												
White	49.9	54.1	54.0	52.5	50.4	47.1	4.6	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.9
Black	42.5	42.0	36.9	39.9	32.7	37.4	6.9	7.6	5.6	4.3	5.3	5.8
Hispanic	50.8	54.7	53.9	52.8	49.2	45.6	6.8	9.6	8.2	7.0	7.0	7.6
Asian	(²)	(²)	(²)	25.7	28.4	27.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.0	6.8	5.6
American Indian	45.3	51.4	57.6	49.4	51.4	51.9	6.7	8.1	8.6	7.8	8.2	7.1
Pacific Islander	(²)	(²)	(²)	60.8	52.3	40.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.7	12.4	8.5
More than one race	(²)	(²)	(²)	51.1	45.4	47.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	5.2	7.0	13.3
Grade												
9th	40.5	45.6	44.2	40.6	41.1	36.2	5.2	7.5	5.9	4.4	5.3	5.1
10th	44.0	49.5	47.2	49.7	45.2	43.5	4.7	5.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.6
11th	49.7	53.7	53.2	50.9	49.3	47.0	5.2	5.7	6.0	4.7	4.7	5.0
12th	56.4	56.5	57.3	61.7	55.2	55.9	5.5	6.2	5.9	5.0	4.3	4.5
Urbanicity												
Urban	—	—	48.9	46.5	45.2	41.5	—	—	6.4	5.0	5.4	6.1
Suburban	—	—	50.5	51.4	47.6	46.5	—	—	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.8
Rural	—	—	55.4	52.2	50.2	45.3	—	—	5.3	5.6	4.0	4.7

—Not available.

¹American Indian includes Alaska Native, Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

²The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic. In 1993, 1995, and 1997, Asian and Pacific Islander students were not categorized separately and students were not given the option of choosing more than one race.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days did they have at least one drink of alcohol. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table 15.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and state: 2003

State	Anywhere	On school property	State	Anywhere	On school property
United States	44.9	5.2	Missouri	49.2	2.6
Alabama	40.2	4.1	Montana	49.5	6.7
Alaska	38.7	4.9	Nebraska	46.5	4.6
Arizona	50.9	6.6	Nevada	43.4	7.4
Arkansas	—	—	New Hampshire	47.1	4.0
California	—	—	New Jersey	—	—
Colorado	—	—	New Mexico	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	New York	44.2	5.2
Delaware	45.4	4.8	North Carolina	39.4	3.6
District of Columbia	33.8	4.9	North Dakota	—	5.1
Florida	42.7	5.1	Ohio	42.2	3.9
Georgia	37.7	3.7	Oklahoma	47.8	3.2
Hawaii	—	—	Oregon	—	—
Idaho	34.8	3.9	Pennsylvania	—	—
Illinois	—	—	Rhode Island	44.5	4.6
Indiana	44.9	3.9	South Carolina	—	—
Iowa	—	—	South Dakota	50.2	5.5
Kansas	—	—	Tennessee	41.1	4.2
Kentucky	45.2	4.8	Texas	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	Utah	21.3	3.8
Maine	42.2	3.7	Vermont	43.5	5.3
Maryland	—	—	Virginia	—	—
Massachusetts	45.7	5.3	Washington	—	—
Michigan	44.0	4.6	West Virginia	44.4	4.1
Minnesota	—	—	Wisconsin	47.3	—
Mississippi	41.8	4.9	Wyoming	49.0	6.2

—Not available.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days did they have at least one drink of alcohol.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table 16.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	Anywhere						On school property					
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	17.7	25.3	26.2	26.7	23.9	22.4	5.6	8.8	7.0	7.2	5.4	5.8
Sex												
Male	20.6	28.4	30.2	30.8	27.9	25.1	7.8	11.9	9.0	10.1	8.0	7.6
Female	14.6	22.0	21.4	22.6	20.0	19.3	3.3	5.5	4.6	4.4	2.9	3.7
Race/ethnicity ¹												
White	17.3	24.5	25.0	26.4	24.4	21.7	5.0	7.1	5.8	6.5	4.8	4.5
Black	18.6	28.6	28.2	26.4	21.8	23.9	7.3	12.3	9.1	7.2	6.1	6.6
Hispanic	19.4	27.8	28.6	28.2	24.6	23.8	7.5	12.9	10.4	10.7	7.4	8.2
Asian	(²)	(²)	(²)	13.5	10.9	9.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.3	4.7	4.3
American Indian	17.4	28.0	44.2	36.2	36.4	32.8	4.2	10.1	16.2	8.9	21.5	11.4
Pacific Islander	(²)	(²)	(²)	33.8	21.9	28.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	11.0	6.4	9.1
More than one race	(²)	(²)	(²)	29.1	31.8	28.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	7.8	5.2	11.4
Grade												
9th	13.2	20.9	23.6	21.7	19.4	18.5	4.4	8.7	8.1	6.6	5.5	6.6
10th	16.5	25.5	25.0	27.8	24.8	22.0	6.5	9.8	6.4	7.6	5.8	5.2
11th	18.4	27.6	29.3	26.7	25.8	24.1	6.5	8.6	7.9	7.0	5.1	5.6
12th	22.0	26.2	26.6	31.5	26.9	25.8	5.1	8.0	5.7	7.3	4.9	5.0
Urbanicity												
Urban	—	—	26.8	27.5	25.6	23.4	—	—	8.0	8.5	6.8	6.8
Suburban	—	—	27.0	26.1	22.5	22.8	—	—	7.0	6.4	4.7	6.0
Rural	—	—	21.9	28.0	26.2	19.9	—	—	4.9	8.1	5.3	3.9

—Not available.

¹American Indian includes Alaska Native, Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

²The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic. In 1993, 1995, and 1997, Asian and Pacific Islander students were not categorized separately and students were not given the option of choosing more than one race.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times during the past 30 days they used marijuana. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table 16.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and state: 2003

State	Anywhere	On school property	State	Anywhere	On school property
United States	22.4	5.8	Missouri	21.8	3.1
Alabama	17.7	2.6	Montana	23.1	6.4
Alaska	23.9	6.5	Nebraska	18.3	3.9
Arizona	23.7	5.6	Nevada	22.3	5.3
Arkansas	—	—	New Hampshire	30.6	6.6
California	—	—	New Jersey	—	—
Colorado	—	—	New Mexico	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	New York	20.7	4.5
Delaware	27.3	6.0	North Carolina	24.3	3.5
District of Columbia	23.5	7.5	North Dakota	20.6	6.3
Florida	21.4	4.9	Ohio	21.5	4.2
Georgia	19.6	3.2	Oklahoma	22.0	4.3
Hawaii	—	—	Oregon	—	—
Idaho	14.7	2.7	Pennsylvania	—	—
Illinois	—	—	Rhode Island	27.7	7.4
Indiana	22.1	3.8	South Carolina	—	—
Iowa	—	—	South Dakota	21.5	4.5
Kansas	—	—	Tennessee	23.6	4.1
Kentucky	21.1	4.3	Texas	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	Utah	11.4	3.7
Maine	26.4	6.3	Vermont	28.2	8.0
Maryland	—	—	Virginia	—	—
Massachusetts	27.7	6.3	Washington	—	—
Michigan	24.0	7.0	West Virginia	23.1	4.5
Minnesota	—	—	Wisconsin	21.9	—
Mississippi	20.7	4.4	Wyoming	20.4	5.1

—Not available.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times during the past 30 days they used marijuana.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table 17.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid of attack or threat of attack during the previous 6 months, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1995–2003

Student or school characteristic	At school				Away from school		
	1995	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003
Total	11.8	7.3	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.6	5.4
Sex							
Male	10.8	6.5	6.4	5.3	4.1	3.7	4.0
Female	12.8	8.2	6.4	6.9	7.4	5.6	6.8
Race/ethnicity ¹							
White	8.1	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.8
Black	20.3	13.5	8.9	10.7	8.7	6.3	10.0
Hispanic	20.9	11.7	10.6	9.5	8.9	6.5	7.4
Other	13.5	6.7	6.4	5.0	5.4	6.6	3.9
Grade							
6th	14.3	10.9	10.6	10.0	7.8	6.3	6.8
7th	15.3	9.5	9.2	8.2	6.1	5.5	6.7
8th	13.0	8.1	7.6	6.3	5.5	4.4	5.3
9th	11.6	7.1	5.5	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.3
10th	11.0	7.1	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.2	5.3
11th	8.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.9	4.7	4.7
12th	7.8	4.8	2.9	3.7	6.1	3.3	4.9
Urbanicity							
Urban	18.4	11.6	9.7	9.5	9.1	7.4	8.1
Suburban	9.8	6.2	4.8	4.8	5.0	3.8	4.4
Rural	8.6	4.8	6.0	4.7	3.0	3.0	4.0
Sector							
Public	12.2	7.7	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.6	5.4
Private	7.3	3.6	4.6	3.0	5.0	5.1	4.7

¹Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). In 2003, students were given the option of identifying themselves as more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race. Due to changes in race/ethnicity categories, comparisons of race/ethnicity across years should be made with caution.

NOTE: In the 1995 and 1999 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. In the 1995 and 1999 surveys, students reported fear of “attack or harm” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. In 2001 and 2003, students reported fear of “attack or threat of attack” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way. Fear of attack away from school was not collected in 1995. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 23,325,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Table 18.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding school activities or avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months: Selected years, 1995–2003

Activity or place avoided	1995	1999	2001	2003
Total	—	6.9	6.1	5.0
Avoided school activities	—	3.2	2.3	1.9
Any extracurricular activities	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.0
Any class	—	0.6	0.6	0.6
Stayed home from school	—	2.3	1.1	0.8
Avoided one or more places in school	8.7	4.6	4.7	4.0
Entrance to the school	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Hallways or stairs in school	4.2	2.1	2.1	1.7
Parts of the school cafeteria	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
Any school restrooms	4.4	2.1	2.2	2.0
Other places inside the school building	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.2

—Not available.

NOTE: See appendix A for details on changes to the questionnaire among survey years. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 23,325,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Table 18.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1995–2003

Student or school characteristic	1995	1999	2001	2003
Total	8.7	4.6	4.7	4.0
Sex				
Male	8.8	4.6	4.7	3.9
Female	8.5	4.6	4.6	4.1
Race/ethnicity ¹				
White	7.1	3.8	3.9	3.0
Black	12.1	6.7	6.6	5.1
Hispanic	12.9	6.2	5.5	6.3
Other	11.1	5.4	6.2	4.4
Grade				
6th	11.6	5.9	6.8	5.6
7th	11.8	6.1	6.2	5.7
8th	8.8	5.5	5.2	4.7
9th	9.5	5.3	5.0	5.1
10th	7.8	4.7	4.2	3.1
11th	6.9	2.5	2.8	2.5
12th	4.1	2.4	3.0	1.2
Urbanicity				
Urban	11.7	5.8	6.0	5.7
Suburban	7.9	4.7	4.3	3.5
Rural	7.0	3.0	3.9	2.8
Sector				
Public	9.3	5.0	4.9	4.2
Private	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.5

¹Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians (including Alaska Natives). In 2003, students were given the option of identifying themselves as more than one race. For this report, non-Hispanic students who identified themselves as more than one race in 2003 (1 percent of all respondents) were included in the other category. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race. Due to changes in race/ethnicity categories, comparisons of race/ethnicity across years should be made with caution.

NOTE: Places include the entrance, any hallways or stairs, parts of the cafeteria, restrooms, and other places inside the school building. See appendix A for details on changes to the questionnaire among survey years. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 23,325,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Table 19.1. Percentage and number of public schools that took a serious disciplinary action, number of actions taken, and percentage distribution of actions according to type, by type of offense: 1999–2000

Type of offense	Schools using a serious disciplinary action		Number of serious disciplinary actions	Percentage distribution of serious disciplinary actions		
	Number of schools	Percent of schools		Suspensions lasting 5 days or more	Removals with no services (i.e., expulsions)	Transfers to specialized schools ¹
Total	44,300	54.0	1,162,600	82.5	10.9	6.5
Physical attacks or fights ²	29,000	35.4	332,500	85.1	9.0	5.9
Insubordination ³	15,000	18.3	253,500	81.6	15.0	3.4
Threat or intimidation ⁴	17,700	21.6	130,800	88.7	7.6	3.7
Possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs	16,800	20.5	95,500	74.4	9.3	16.3
Distribution of illegal drugs	8,500	10.3	26,300	61.3	16.8	21.9
Possession of a weapon other than a firearm	15,900	19.3	41,700	66.8	12.5	20.7
Use of a weapon other than a firearm	3,800	4.6	8,000	52.9	23.7	23.4
Possession of a firearm/explosive device	3,400	4.1	6,600	61.7	18.9	19.4
Use of a firearm/explosive device ⁵	1,300	1.6	5,800	78.5	11.0	10.5
Other nonacademic infractions	11,100	13.5	262,000	86.2	10.3	3.5

¹A specialized school was defined for respondents as “a school that is specifically for students who were referred for disciplinary reasons. The school may also have students who were referred for other reasons. The school may be at the same location as respondent’s school.”

²Physical attacks or fights were defined for respondents as “an actual and intentional touching or striking of another person against his or her will, or the intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual.”

³Insubordination was defined for respondents as “a deliberate and inexcusable defiance of or refusal to obey a school rule, authority, or a reasonable order.” It includes but is not limited to “direct defiance of school authority, failure to attend assigned detention or on-campus supervision, failure to respond to a call slip, and physical or verbal intimidation/abuse.”

⁴Intimidation was defined for respondents as “to frighten, compel, or deter by actual or implied threats.” It includes bullying and sexual harassment.

⁵A firearm or explosive device was defined for respondents as “any weapon that is designed to (or may readily be converted to) expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This includes guns, bombs, grenades, mines, rockets, missiles, pipe bombs, or similar devices designed to explode and capable of causing bodily harm or property damage.”

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCs questionnaire. Serious disciplinary action includes suspensions lasting 5 days or more, removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and transfers to specialized schools. Population size is 82,000 public schools. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Number of schools and number of actions are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCs), 2000.

Table 20.1. Percentage of public schools that used selected safety and security measures, by school characteristics: 1999–2000

School characteristic	Limited access during school hours		Visitor requirements		Required to wear badges or picture IDs		Metal detector checks on students		Sweeps and technology			Require clear book bags or ban book bags
	Buildings (e.g., locked or monitored doors)	Grounds (e.g., locked or monitored gates)	Sign-in or check-in	Pass through metal detectors	Students	Faculty and staff	Random checks ¹	Require to pass through daily	Random dog sniffs to check for drugs ¹	Random sweeps for contraband ^{1,2}	Use security cameras to monitor school ¹	
Total	74.6	33.7	96.6	0.9	3.9	25.4	7.2	0.9	20.6	11.8	19.4	5.9
School level ³												
Primary	77.3	36.0	97.1	#	1.5	26.7	3.5	#	4.4	3.1	14.1	2.0
Middle	75.5	29.6	97.2	1.8	5.9	25.7	13.6	1.8	37.1	24.5	20.5	12.6
Secondary	70.7	35.4	95.9	3.4	12.9	26.5	14.6	3.3	56.3	26.9	38.6	11.8
Combined	54.1	18.7	90.7	#	#	8.4	6.0	#	47.9	24.1	22.6	10.4
Enrollment												
Less than 300	62.7	20.6	91.3	#	1.2	14.0	2.6	#	18.4	7.1	10.1	1.7
300–499	78.8	31.5	98.0	0.7	1.8	19.7	4.8	0.8	19.1	9.9	17.5	5.3
500–999	79.0	38.5	98.6	0.7	4.2	33.8	8.6	0.7	18.5	13.1	21.3	7.4
1,000 or more	76.1	52.5	97.9	3.8	14.9	38.0	19.0	3.2	36.7	23.3	39.2	12.0
Urbanicity												
City	82.8	47.8	99.1	2.7	8.4	33.7	15.7	3.1	14.2	14.2	19.7	6.6
Urban fringe	79.3	37.9	98.1	0.3	3.4	32.3	4.1	#	16.4	8.7	25.4	6.1
Town	72.2	31.0	94.8	0.7	3.3	16.6	5.8	0.6	24.6	14.1	17.4	6.9
Rural	64.7	20.0	93.8	0.4	1.3	15.8	4.4	#	28.1	12.2	13.8	4.7
Minority enrollment												
Less than 10 percent	74.3	21.1	94.7	0.2	1.3	19.3	2.2	#	23.1	11.5	18.4	5.5
10 to 24 percent	76.0	32.9	98.2	#	2.0	31.6	5.3	#	21.4	8.7	20.9	2.9
25 to 50 percent	71.2	34.3	97.3	0.6	5.8	29.8	7.9	0.3	24.9	12.3	21.0	8.3
50 to 74 percent	73.2	47.1	97.8	1.8	4.4	32.9	11.0	1.5	17.2	12.6	19.5	6.3
75 percent or more	78.9	57.8	98.0	3.2	10.1	23.9	18.7	3.9	11.2	15.0	18.6	7.6
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility												
0–20 percent	78.9	31.9	96.7	#	1.7	24.4	2.5	#	21.0	9.3	21.8	5.0
21–50 percent	70.7	25.0	95.7	1.0	4.1	24.3	6.8	0.6	24.9	12.7	19.7	5.6
More than 50 percent	75.1	43.5	97.3	1.6	5.5	27.2	11.2	1.9	16.1	12.9	17.2	6.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 20.1. Percentage of public schools that used selected safety and security measures, by school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

School characteristic	Limited access during school hours		Visitor requirements		Require to wear badges or picture IDs		Metal detector checks on students		Sweeps and technology			Require clear book bags or ban book bags
	Buildings (e.g., locked or monitored doors)	Grounds (e.g., locked or monitored gates)	Sign-in or check-in	Pass through metal detectors	Students	Faculty and staff	Random checks ¹	Require to pass through daily	Random dog sniffs to check for drugs ¹	Random sweeps for contra-band ^{1,2}	Use security cameras to monitor school ¹	
Student/teacher ratio ⁴												
Less than 12	69.9	27.6	94.3	0.8	2.1	22.2	5.4	0.4	22.7	10.0	15.7	3.6
12–16	80.7	33.5	97.8	1.3	4.8	29.5	8.2	1.2	21.6	14.5	23.5	8.8
More than 16	73.5	41.4	97.9	0.8	4.3	25.5	7.7	1.0	17.3	10.7	18.6	5.1

#Rounds to zero.

#Reporting standards not met.

¹One or more.

²For example, drugs or weapons. Does not include dog sniffs.

³Primary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not higher than grade 3 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 8. Middle schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 4 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 9. Secondary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 9 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 12. Combined schools include all other combinations of grades, including K–12 schools.

⁴Student/teacher ratio was calculated by dividing the total number of students enrolled in the school by the total number of full-time equivalent teachers. The total number of full-time equivalent teachers is a combination of the full-time and part-time.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. “At school/ at your school” was defined for respondents as including activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that are holding a school-sponsored event. Population size is 82,000 public schools. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing data on school characteristics.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table 21.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported selected security measures at school: 1999, 2001, and 2003

Security measures	1999	2001	2003
Total	†	99.4	99.3
Metal detectors	9.0	8.7	10.1
Locker checks	53.3	53.5	53.0
One or more security cameras to monitor the school	†	38.5	47.9
Security guards and/or assigned police officers	54.1	63.6	69.6
Other school staff or other adult supervision in the hallway	85.4	88.3	90.6
A requirement that students wear badges or picture identification	†	21.2	22.5
A code of student conduct	†	95.1	95.3
Locked entrance or exit doors during the day	38.1	48.8	52.8
A requirement that visitors sign in	87.1	90.2	91.7

†Not applicable.

NOTE: In the 1999 survey, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

**STANDARD ERROR
TABLES**

Table S2.1. Standard errors for table 2.1: Number of student-reported nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 and rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by location and year: 1992–2003

Year	Number of crimes				Rate of crimes per 1,000 students			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
At school								
1992	198,370	153,120	100,850	40,700	7.2	5.8	4.0	1.7
1993	162,900	120,580	88,770	35,470	5.7	4.4	3.4	1.4
1994	145,100	107,810	78,580	32,520	4.9	3.8	2.9	1.3
1995	137,010	102,220	73,970	26,320	4.6	3.6	2.7	1.0
1996	135,320	102,390	71,600	27,750	4.6	3.6	2.6	1.0
1997	135,390	93,670	71,460	27,750	4.3	3.3	2.6	1.0
1998	149,930	103,930	85,310	33,210	4.8	3.3	3.1	1.7
1999	125,980	95,930	66,490	26,370	4.3	3.4	2.4	1.0
2000	113,340	85,640	60,010	22,210	3.8	3.0	2.1	0.8
2001	117,810	86,520	63,920	25,280	3.9	2.9	2.2	0.9
2002	102,040	76,690	56,570	17,880	3.5	2.7	2.0	0.7
2003	87,520	67,900	62,640	25,270	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.0
Away from school								
1992	193,820	123,910	127,290	78,020	7.1	4.8	4.9	3.2
1993	152,470	98,100	99,400	64,490	5.4	3.7	3.7	2.5
1994	134,190	82,740	89,860	56,760	4.5	3.0	3.2	2.1
1995	126,520	83,180	81,020	46,650	4.3	3.0	2.9	1.8
1996	132,260	89,160	82,400	52,210	4.5	3.2	2.9	1.9
1997	147,650	94,140	94,300	54,410	4.7	3.2	3.2	2.0
1998	143,160	89,240	92,110	53,370	4.8	3.3	3.1	1.7
1999	113,540	73,780	74,210	45,800	3.9	2.6	2.6	1.7
2000	115,740	78,820	70,980	41,140	3.9	2.8	2.5	1.5
2001	104,810	71,430	63,600	35,620	3.5	2.5	2.2	1.3
2002	93,180	63,050	59,670	36,330	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.3
2003	79,240	52,600	67,940	38,670	3.1	2.0	2.5	1.4

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. Population sizes are 23,740,000 students ages 12–18 in 1992; 24,558,000 in 1993; 25,327,000 in 1994; 25,715,000 in 1995; 26,151,000 in 1996; 26,548,000 in 1997; 26,806,000 in 1998; 27,013,000 in 1999; 27,169,000 in 2000; 27,380,000 in 2001; 27,367,000 in 2002; and 26,386,000 in 2003. Standard errors of number of crimes are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2003.

Table S2.2. Standard errors for table 2.2: Number of student-reported nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school and rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected student and school characteristics: 2003

Student or school characteristic	Number of crimes				Rate of crimes per 1,000 students			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
At school								
Total	87,520	67,900	62,640	25,270	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.0
Sex								
Male	66,610	46,900	52,190	22,430	4.9	3.5	3.7	1.6
Female	53,910	45,960	28,920	10,240	4.2	3.6	2.2	0.8
Age								
12–14	61,440	44,950	45,430	20,070	4.8	3.5	3.4	1.5
15–18	59,680	47,880	37,610	13,880	4.4	3.5	2.7	1.0
Race/ethnicity								
White	68,340	53,640	45,650	15,730	4.3	3.3	2.8	1.0
Black	34,160	26,070	23,180	9,970 !	8.3	6.4	5.7	2.5 !
Hispanic	29,140	21,200	21,210	10,400 !	5.9	4.3	4.3	2.1 !
Other	11,720	8,770	8,410	4,440 !	10.2	7.7	7.4	4.0 !
Urbanicity								
Urban	48,980	35,510	36,100	17,250	6.3	4.6	4.6	2.3
Suburban	61,680	48,170	41,110	15,800	4.4	3.4	2.8	1.1
Rural	30,300	24,440	18,610	5,940 !	6.2	5.1	3.9	1.3 !
Household income								
Less than \$15,000	22,590	14,280	18,990	9,070 !	8.8	5.7	7.4	3.6 !
\$15,000–29,999	33,920	23,590	26,060	14,030	8.3	5.9	6.4	3.6
\$30,000–49,999	34,840	26,640	23,570	12,050 !	6.7	5.2	4.6	2.4 !
\$50,000–74,999	32,620	26,770	19,250	7,370	7.5	6.3	4.5	1.8
\$75,000 or more	41,890	35,240	23,200	6,120 !	6.8	5.7	3.8	1.0 !

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. Population size is 26,386,000 students ages 12–18 in 2003. Standard errors of number of crimes are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2003.

Table S2.3. Standard errors for table 2.3: Number of student-reported nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school and rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected student and school characteristics: 2003

Student or school characteristic	Number of crimes				Rate of crimes per 1,000 students			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Away from school								
Total	79,240	52,600	67,940	38,670	3.1	2.0	2.5	1.4
Sex								
Male	59,310	36,610	52,040	30,190	4.4	2.7	3.7	2.2
Female	49,310	34,990	37,350	21,330	3.8	2.7	2.8	1.6
Age								
12–14	43,430	29,890	33,890	17,290	3.4	2.3	2.6	1.3
15–18	63,900	41,030	54,700	33,030	4.7	3.0	3.9	2.4
Race/ethnicity								
White	63,120	40,040	54,520	31,110	3.9	2.5	3.3	1.9
Black	26,980	18,980	20,480	13,790	6.6	4.8	5.1	3.5
Hispanic	28,040	18,270	22,950	12,750	5.6	3.7	4.6	2.6
Other	12,900	10,920	7,270 !	2,740 !	11.1	9.5	6.4 !	2.4 !
Urbanicity								
Urban	41,790	28,560	32,820	17,560	5.4	3.7	4.2	2.3
Suburban	52,670	34,760	43,270	28,020	3.7	2.5	3.0	2.0
Rural	34,660	21,170	29,910	14,960 !	7.1	4.4	6.1	3.1 !
Household income								
Less than \$15,000	22,410	14,560	18,420	10,740 !	8.7	5.8	7.2	4.3 !
\$15,000–29,999	34,330	23,650	26,650	13,040	8.4	5.9	6.6	3.3
\$30,000–49,999	31,320	20,280	25,790	19,240 !	6.0	4.0	5.0	3.8 !
\$50,000–74,999	30,750	19,360	25,900	11,710	7.1	4.6	6.0	2.8
\$75,000 or more	28,510	20,230	21,430	11,700	4.7	3.4	3.5	1.9

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. Population size is 26,386,000 students ages 12–18 in 2003. Standard errors of number of crimes are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2003.

Table S3.1. Standard errors for table 3.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1995–2003

Student or school characteristic	1995				1999				2001			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	0.35	0.29	0.21	0.09	0.35	0.32	0.18	0.09	0.31	0.24	0.19	0.08
Sex												
Male	0.46	0.38	0.27	0.14	0.46	0.41	0.26	0.12	0.41	0.34	0.26	0.11
Female	0.47	0.41	0.25	0.10	0.46	0.43	0.22	0.12	0.39	0.33	0.24	0.12
Race/ethnicity												
White	0.37	0.32	0.23	0.09	0.44	0.43	0.22	0.09	0.39	0.30	0.24	0.08
Black	1.04	0.85	0.61	0.31	0.85	0.77	0.55	0.33	0.78	0.68	0.40	0.25
Hispanic	0.90	0.78	0.43	0.30	0.77	0.61	0.38	0.22	0.64	0.69	0.41	0.33
Other	1.54	1.40	0.87	0.34	1.28	0.98	0.81	†	0.91	0.87	0.31	†
Grade												
6th	0.97	0.66	0.73	0.42	1.24	0.97	0.76	0.40	0.90	0.70	0.66	0.14
7th	0.81	0.71	0.54	0.24	0.81	0.73	0.43	0.27	0.66	0.51	0.47	0.24
8th	0.78	0.72	0.44	0.23	0.84	0.81	0.44	0.22	0.61	0.50	0.34	0.14
9th	0.88	0.77	0.50	0.21	0.79	0.71	0.47	0.18	0.81	0.76	0.46	0.31
10th	0.76	0.72	0.36	0.17	0.82	0.73	0.39	0.23	0.77	0.72	0.31	0.18
11th	0.74	0.66	0.40	0.16	0.88	0.67	0.58	0.14	0.62	0.57	0.39	0.15
12th	0.74	0.67	0.41	0.21	0.81	0.71	0.31	0.15	0.52	0.45	0.31	0.17
Urbanicity												
Urban	0.64	0.51	0.40	0.24	0.69	0.59	0.38	0.19	0.58	0.52	0.29	0.15
Suburban	0.49	0.40	0.30	0.12	0.43	0.36	0.26	0.11	0.40	0.32	0.20	0.09
Rural	0.79	0.66	0.31	0.10	0.96	0.95	0.50	0.18	0.93	0.65	0.64	0.24
Sector												
Public	0.38	0.32	0.22	0.10	0.37	0.34	0.20	0.10	0.34	0.26	0.20	0.09
Private	0.90	0.74	0.45	0.11	0.80	0.78	0.16	†	0.72	0.67	0.32	†

See notes at end of table.

Table S3.1. Standard errors for table 3.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1995–2003—Continued

Student and school characteristic	2003			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	0.24	0.21	0.15	0.06
Sex				
Male	0.33	0.27	0.24	0.10
Female	0.36	0.32	0.16	0.05
Race/ethnicity				
White	0.31	0.28	0.18	0.06
Black	0.80	0.66	0.41	0.08
Hispanic	0.50	0.41	0.28	0.18
Other	1.08	1.04	0.33	0.22
Grade				
6th	0.77	0.63	0.53	†
7th	0.74	0.67	0.43	0.16
8th	0.65	0.56	0.35	0.15
9th	0.70	0.62	0.31	0.21
10th	0.63	0.59	0.36	†
11th	0.68	0.64	0.33	0.08
12th	0.71	0.68	0.26	†
Urbanicity				
Urban	0.58	0.47	0.32	0.14
Suburban	0.33	0.27	0.19	0.05
Rural	0.75	0.66	0.31	0.15
Sector				
Public	0.26	0.22	0.15	0.06
Private	0.79	0.77	0.39	†

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 23,601,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Table S4.1. Standard errors for table 4.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.44	0.52	0.45	0.42	0.55	0.75
Sex						
Male	0.64	0.57	0.71	0.80	0.66	0.96
Female	0.40	0.68	0.32	0.64	0.52	0.61
Race/ethnicity						
White	0.58	0.53	0.56	0.35	0.66	0.77
Black	0.95	1.61	0.91	0.85	0.71	0.80
Hispanic	0.83	1.44	0.63	1.09	1.05	1.23
Asian	†	†	†	1.05	2.73	2.66
American Indian	2.50	4.22	5.15	5.45	4.57	4.79
Pacific Islander	†	†	†	4.46	7.16	4.31
More than one race	†	†	†	1.22	2.33	3.11
Grade						
9th	0.92	0.96	1.02	0.95	0.89	1.25
10th	0.59	1.03	1.14	0.92	0.75	1.02
11th	0.64	0.64	0.70	0.46	0.65	0.69
12th	0.62	0.57	0.80	0.79	0.52	0.92
Urbanicity						
Urban	†	†	0.79	0.51	0.67	1.38
Suburban	†	†	0.54	0.48	0.80	1.08
Rural	†	†	1.69	2.09	1.54	1.51

†Not applicable.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), "Youth Risk Behavior Survey" (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table S4.2. Standard errors for table 4.2: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by state: 2003

State	Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	State	Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property
United States	0.75	Missouri	0.93
Alabama	0.91	Montana	0.46
Alaska	1.01	Nebraska	0.80
Arizona	1.23	Nevada	0.65
Arkansas	†	New Hampshire	0.98
California	†	New Jersey	†
Colorado	†	New Mexico	†
Connecticut	†	New York	0.44
Delaware	0.60	North Carolina	0.74
District of Columbia	1.42	North Dakota	0.89
Florida	0.44	Ohio	1.30
Georgia	0.75	Oklahoma	1.10
Hawaii	†	Oregon	†
Idaho	0.82	Pennsylvania	†
Illinois	†	Rhode Island	0.84
Indiana	0.91	South Carolina	†
Iowa	†	South Dakota	0.71
Kansas	†	Tennessee	1.17
Kentucky	0.72	Texas	†
Louisiana	†	Utah	1.44
Maine	0.78	Vermont	0.20
Maryland	†	Virginia	†
Massachusetts	0.54	Washington	†
Michigan	0.57	West Virginia	1.26
Minnesota	†	Wisconsin	0.70
Mississippi	0.82	Wyoming	1.00

†Not applicable.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), "Youth Risk Behavior Survey" (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table S5.1. Standard errors for table 5.1: Average annual number of teacher-reported nonfatal crimes against teachers and average annual rate of crimes per 1,000 teachers at school, by type of crime and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1999–2003

Teacher or school characteristic	Average annual number of crimes 1999–2003				Average annual rate of crimes per 1,000 teachers			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	29,250	23,190	18,480	6,060	2.9	2.3	1.8	0.6
Sex								
Male	14,390	10,000	11,090	3,610 !	5.9	4.1	4.6	1.5 !
Female	24,860	20,600	14,460	4,830	3.2	2.7	1.9	0.6
Race/ethnicity								
White	27,090	21,630	16,950	5,330	3.2	2.6	2.0	0.6
Black	6,600	5,240	4,340 !	1,970 !	6.7	5.3	4.4 !	2.0 !
Hispanic	6,860	5,350	4,650	1,440 !	10.3	8.0	7.0	2.2 !
Other	3,150 !	1,890 !	2,750 !	1,430 !	17.3 !	10.5 !	15.2 !	7.9 !
Instructional level								
Elementary	17,710	14,700	10,410 !	3,100 !	3.3	2.7	1.9 !	0.6 !
Middle/junior high	13,370	10,370	9,010	4,490 !	6.0	4.7	4.1	2.0 !
Senior high	17,570	13,640	11,740	2,550 !	6.6	5.1	4.4	0.9 !
Urbanicity								
Urban	21,620	15,970	15,400	3,440 !	4.3	3.2	3.1	0.7 !
Suburban	14,300	12,520	7,290	3,960 !	4.6	4.0	2.3	1.3 !
Rural	10,020	8,400	5,850	1,470 !	6.0	5.0	3.5	0.9 !

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, at work site, or while working. For thefts, "while working" is not considered since thefts of teachers' property kept at school can occur when teachers are not present. The data are aggregated from 1999 through 2003 due to the small number of teachers in each year's sample. On average, there were about 4.7 million teachers per year over the 5-year period for a total population size of 26,555,000 teachers. The population reported here includes teachers from any sector, part-time teachers, and other instructional and support staff. Standard errors for average annual number of crimes are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1999–2003.

Table S6.1. Standard errors for table 6.1: Percentage and number of public and private school teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury by a student during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1993–94 and 1999–2000

Teacher or school characteristic	1993–94								1999–2000							
	Percent				Number				Percent				Number			
	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural
Total	0.23	0.40	0.40	0.29	7,040	4,360	3,840	3,550	0.20	0.45	0.24	0.35	7,090	4,890	4,570	2,600
Sex																
Male	0.40	0.87	0.61	0.51	3,870	2,470	1,720	1,760	0.38	0.93	0.44	0.60	3,610	2,600	2,100	1,310
Female	0.20	0.59	0.47	0.30	5,530	3,830	3,300	2,640	0.20	0.44	0.31	0.40	5,490	3,470	4,210	2,190
Race/ethnicity																
White	0.24	0.54	0.43	0.30	6,280	3,870	3,720	3,400	0.19	0.50	0.24	0.36	5,670	4,050	4,070	2,430
Black	0.61	0.90	1.30	1.16	1,400	1,190	630	500	0.84	1.27	0.99	1.78	2,150	1,710	820	620
Hispanic	1.32	2.10	1.40	1.94	1,840	1,650	490	450	1.01	1.53	1.54	2.33	1,980	1,560	1,190	430
Other	1.08	2.02	2.08	1.26	680	510	420	200	0.98	1.77	1.41	1.39	850	580	530	190
Instructional level																
Elementary	0.30	0.67	0.52	0.38	4,480	3,400	2,700	2,290	0.29	0.60	0.41	0.52	5,560	3,770	3,800	2,120
Secondary	0.28	0.49	0.51	0.42	5,380	2,780	2,790	2,450	0.26	0.56	0.36	0.42	4,360	2,780	2,870	1,560
Sector																
Public	0.26	0.56	0.42	0.32	6,960	4,420	3,450	3,500	0.22	0.55	0.27	0.37	7,060	4,860	4,430	2,570
Private	0.29	0.38	0.67	0.61	1,100	610	990	480	0.35	0.46	0.47	0.95	1,700	1,000	950	540

NOTE: Population sizes for teachers are 2,940,000 in 1993–94 and 3,451,000 in 1999–2000. Standard errors for numbers are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Public, Private and Charter Teacher and School Surveys," 1993–94 and 1999–2000.

Table S6.2. Standard errors for table 6.2: Percentage and number of public and private school teachers who reported that they were physically attacked by a student during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1993–94 and 1999–2000

Teacher or school characteristic	1993–94								1999–2000							
	Percent				Number				Percent				Number			
	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural
Total	0.13	0.23	0.20	0.18	3,890	2,230	2,300	1,920	0.14	0.32	0.19	0.21	4,820	3,320	3,450	1,590
Sex																
Male	0.21	0.58	0.29	0.26	1,760	1,350	740	900	0.22	0.61	0.36	0.29	1,990	1,580	1,630	590
Female	0.18	0.34	0.31	0.22	3,840	2,220	2,170	1,640	0.17	0.39	0.23	0.27	4,390	3,010	3,040	1,470
Race/ethnicity																
White	0.16	0.31	0.20	0.19	3,970	2,160	2,100	1,940	0.13	0.33	0.19	0.21	3,810	2,450	2,980	1,460
Black	0.40	0.69	1.18	0.71	860	830	530	310	0.59	0.89	0.73	1.50	1,540	1,270	610	500
Hispanic	0.99	1.57	1.14	0.66	1,260	1,170	380	130	0.83	1.41	1.20	0.81	1,660	1,450	930	140
Other	0.76	1.60	1.52	0.79	450	340	300	120	0.54	1.07	0.78	0.83	460	350	270	110
Instructional level																
Elementary	0.20	0.43	0.32	0.27	3,250	2,170	1,700	1,560	0.23	0.52	0.31	0.37	4,360	3,080	3,020	1,350
Secondary	0.14	0.25	0.26	0.20	1,980	1,030	1,190	1,120	0.14	0.30	0.19	0.20	2,270	1,430	1,530	720
Sector																
Public	0.14	0.29	0.27	0.19	3,690	2,350	2,130	1,890	0.15	0.39	0.22	0.23	4,630	3,230	3,450	1,600
Private	0.23	0.31	0.46	0.56	850	500	660	420	0.22	0.29	0.38	0.58	1,070	630	770	320

NOTE: Population sizes for teachers are 2,940,000 in 1993–94 and 3,451,000 in 1999–2000. Standard errors for numbers are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public, Private and Charter Teacher and School Surveys,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000.

Table S7.1. Standard errors for table 7.1: Percentage of public schools experiencing and reporting incidents of crime, number of incidents, and the rate per 1,000 students, by type of crime: 1999–2000

Type of crime	Experienced various types of crime			Reported to police		
	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Total	1.23	116,980	2.5	1.37	21,830	0.4
Violent incidents	1.37	103,750	2.2	1.26	14,280	0.3
Physical attack or fight without weapon	1.52	59,620	1.3	0.91	5,700	0.1
Threat of attack without weapon	1.47	52,740	1.1	0.94	10,060	0.2
Serious violent incidents	0.98	7,040	0.2	0.82	2,620	0.1
Rape or attempted rape	0.10	110	#	0.10	110	#
Sexual battery other than rape	0.33	1,130	#	0.34	670	#
Physical attack or fight with weapon	0.60	2,480	0.1	0.50	680	#
Threat of attack with weapon	0.70	1,920	#	0.59	1,410	#
Robbery with a weapon	0.15	2,140	#	0.09	150	#
Robbery without a weapon	0.56	3,190	0.1	0.41	1,700	#
Theft	1.37	9,210	0.2	1.04	5,560	0.1
Other incidents	1.30	21,300	0.4	1.14	8,970	0.2
Possess firearm/explosive device	0.44	2,240	#	0.41	500	#
Possess knife or sharp object	1.28	4,010	0.1	0.84	2,600	0.1
Distribution of illegal drugs	0.50	1,620	#	0.48	1,460	#
Possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs	0.72	4,850	0.1	0.67	3,200	0.1
Sexual harassment	1.26	6,090	0.1	0.78	2,240	#
Vandalism	1.61	13,580	0.3	1.10	6,040	0.1

#Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. "At school/at your school" was defined for respondents as including activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that are holding school-sponsored events or activities. Respondents were instructed to, unless the survey specified otherwise, only respond for those times that were during normal school hours or when school activities/events were in session. Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents are also included in violent incidents. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation) was defined for respondents as, "the unlawful taking of another person's property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm. Included are pocket picking, stealing purse or backpack (if left unattended or no force was used to take it from owner), theft from a building, theft from a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts or accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from vending machines, and all other types of thefts." Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Standard errors of number of incidents were rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table S7.2. Standard errors for table 7.2: Percentage of public schools experiencing incidents of crime, number of incidents, and the rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected school characteristics: 1999–2000

School characteristic	Number of schools	Violent incidents			Serious violent incidents			Theft			Other incidents		
		Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Total	#	1.37	103,750	2.2	0.98	7,040	0.2	1.37	9,210	0.2	1.30	21,300	0.4
School level													
Primary	#	2.06	91,180	3.8	1.37	4,900	0.2	1.94	4,080	0.2	1.98	14,380	0.6
Middle	#	1.75	28,590	3.1	1.93	2,120	0.2	2.25	5,000	0.5	1.43	10,680	1.1
Secondary	180	1.36	9,760	0.8	1.28	1,920	0.2	1.65	5,160	0.5	1.21	7,960	0.6
Combined	180	3.80	5,890	3.3	3.68	2,240	1.2	4.36	1,270	0.7	3.50	3,580	2.0
Enrollment													
Less than 300	490	3.25	12,150	3.5	1.58	2,340	0.6	3.17	3,130	0.8	3.22	5,160	1.4
300–499	610	2.55	57,590	6.3	1.63	1,760	0.2	2.85	3,330	0.3	2.23	11,320	1.2
500–999	610	1.90	78,320	3.8	1.96	4,900	0.2	2.18	4,350	0.2	1.76	12,860	0.7
1,000 or more	250	2.08	18,270	1.4	2.23	2,410	0.2	2.42	5,510	0.4	1.75	7,790	0.6
Urbanicity													
City	#	2.95	58,140	4.2	2.51	2,750	0.2	2.92	5,960	0.4	2.13	10,810	0.7
Urban fringe	#	2.38	38,620	2.1	1.78	3,220	0.2	2.44	5,400	0.3	2.64	12,420	0.7
Town	#	4.19	41,300	8.1	3.10	2,150	0.4	3.38	2,370	0.5	3.95	5,360	1.0
Rural	#	2.51	54,080	5.6	1.10	2,530	0.3	2.13	3,140	0.3	2.21	10,020	1.1
Minority enrollment													
Less than 10 percent	1280	2.29	38,480	2.6	1.23	1,560	0.1	1.97	3,930	0.2	2.58	10,380	0.7
10 to 24 percent	740	3.50	27,560	3.0	2.65	2,390	0.3	3.22	5,320	0.7	3.19	8,910	0.9
25 to 50 percent	760	3.48	60,740	6.9	2.68	4,650	0.6	3.27	3,740	0.4	3.42	15,680	1.8
50 to 74 percent	830	4.01	23,200	3.4	2.75	1,650	0.3	5.12	4,280	0.6	4.11	8,670	1.2
75 percent or more	700	3.77	67,030	7.4	2.59	1,690	0.2	4.20	4,920	0.5	3.06	7,780	0.8
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility													
0–20 percent	1010	2.60	35,020	2.3	1.64	1,860	0.1	2.58	5,110	0.3	2.65	7,090	0.5
21–50 percent	1080	2.52	59,710	3.8	1.28	2,270	0.1	2.25	5,680	0.4	2.54	15,200	0.9
More than 50 percent	1160	2.34	77,840	4.7	2.13	6,900	0.4	2.57	4,760	0.3	1.88	12,900	0.8

See notes at end of table.

Table S7.2. Standard errors for table 7.2: Percentage of public schools experiencing incidents of crime, number of incidents, and the rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

School characteristic	Number of schools	Violent incidents			Serious violent incidents			Theft			Other incidents		
		Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Student/teacher ratio													
Less than 12	1150	2.32	49,460	4.0	1.50	2,530	0.2	2.34	4,470	0.4	2.25	12,260	0.8
12–16	1110	2.27	66,650	3.8	1.83	4,520	0.3	2.35	4,940	0.3	2.09	15,880	0.8
More than 16	910	2.49	66,280	3.9	1.87	2,680	0.2	2.96	5,880	0.4	2.39	12,090	0.7

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. “At school/at your school” was defined for respondents as including activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that are holding school-sponsored events or activities. Respondents were instructed to, unless the survey specified otherwise, only respond for those times that were during normal school hours or when school activities/events were in session. Standard errors of number of schools and number of incidents were rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table S7.3. Standard errors for table 7.3: Percentage of public schools reporting incidents of crime to the police, number of incidents, and the rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected school characteristics: 1999–2000

School characteristic	Number of schools	Violent incidents			Serious violent incidents			Theft			Other incidents		
		Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Total	#	1.26	14,280	0.3	0.82	2,620	0.1	1.04	5,560	0.1	1.14	8,970	0.2
School level													
Primary	#	1.87	11,860	0.5	0.94	2,020	0.1	1.54	2,230	0.1	1.85	6,870	0.3
Middle	#	1.89	7,040	0.7	1.76	1,080	0.1	2.13	2,960	0.3	1.57	3,470	0.4
Secondary	180	1.78	6,750	0.6	1.24	1,480	0.1	1.83	4,010	0.3	1.46	5,130	0.4
Combined	180	4.44	1,160	0.7	3.45	380	0.2	4.14	500	0.3	4.11	1,490	0.6
Enrollment													
Less than 300	490	2.37	1,940	0.5	1.43	550	0.1	2.54	1,680	0.4	2.31	2,280	0.6
300–499	610	2.16	3,890	0.4	1.52	1,640	0.2	2.15	1,900	0.2	2.45	4,820	0.5
500–999	610	2.11	12,440	0.6	1.64	1,480	0.1	1.79	2,190	0.1	1.98	5,240	0.3
1,000 or more	250	2.17	6,520	0.5	2.03	1,490	0.1	2.68	4,350	0.3	2.15	4,980	0.3
Urbanicity													
City	#	2.59	12,750	0.9	2.26	2,220	0.2	2.41	3,230	0.2	2.76	7,660	0.5
Urban fringe	#	1.69	6,330	0.3	1.45	1,490	0.1	1.68	3,810	0.2	2.11	4,180	0.2
Town	#	3.49	2,970	0.6	2.27	540	0.1	3.01	1,750	0.3	4.03	2,510	0.5
Rural	#	2.12	2,650	0.3	0.89	490	0.1	1.62	1,740	0.2	2.58	4,260	0.5
Minority enrollment													
Less than 10 percent	1280	1.87	4,420	0.3	0.93	700	0.0	1.42	1,970	0.1	1.73	4,340	0.3
10 to 24 percent	740	2.88	5,540	0.6	1.71	760	0.1	2.51	3,700	0.4	3.74	4,980	0.6
25 to 50 percent	760	2.74	5,590	0.6	2.33	1,740	0.2	2.81	2,080	0.2	3.72	4,900	0.5
50 to 74 percent	830	3.55	3,540	0.5	2.54	1,020	0.2	4.29	2,210	0.3	5.53	4,260	0.7
75 percent or more	700	3.01	12,740	1.3	2.53	1,480	0.2	3.46	2,340	0.2	3.07	5,290	0.5
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility													
0–20 percent	1010	2.45	5,380	0.3	1.29	1,040	0.1	2.17	3,470	0.2	2.31	3,630	0.2
21–50 percent	1080	2.00	7,040	0.4	1.08	1,230	0.1	1.76	3,210	0.2	2.21	6,820	0.4
More than 50 percent	1160	2.25	12,650	0.7	1.64	2,230	0.1	2.25	2,530	0.2	2.31	7,160	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table S7.3. Standard errors for table 7.3: Percentage of public schools reporting incidents of crime to the police, number of incidents, and the rate of crimes per 1,000 students, by selected school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

School characteristic	Number of schools	Violent incidents			Serious violent incidents			Theft			Other incidents		
		Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students	Percent of schools	Number of incidents	Rate per 1,000 students
Student/teacher ratio													
Less than 12	1150	2.07	12,560	1.1	1.09	760	0.1	1.53	2,820	0.2	1.69	6,200	0.5
12–16	1110	2.54	6,470	0.4	1.55	1,780	0.1	2.16	3,650	0.2	2.26	7,290	0.4
More than 16	910	2.18	7,380	0.4	1.53	1,690	0.1	2.40	3,460	0.2	2.53	6,310	0.3

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. “At school/at your school” was defined for respondents as including activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that are holding school-sponsored events or activities. Respondents were instructed to, unless the survey specified otherwise, only respond for those times that were during normal school hours or when school activities/events were in session. Standard errors of number of schools and number of incidents were rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table S8.1. Standard errors for table 8.1: Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems by frequency, by school characteristics: 1999–2000

School characteristic	Happens at least once a week					Happens at all	
	Student racial tensions	Student bullying	Student verbal abuse of teachers	Widespread disorder in classrooms	Student acts of disrespect for teachers	Undesirable gang activities	Undesirable cult or extremist group activities
Total	0.41	1.21	0.69	0.44	0.85	0.85	0.46
School level							
Primary	0.69	1.93	1.03	0.61	1.31	1.18	0.50
Middle	0.79	1.85	1.47	0.73	1.70	1.67	1.16
Secondary	0.58	1.45	1.34	0.62	1.55	1.82	1.44
Combined	0.82	4.24	3.31	2.15	3.98	2.82	2.17
Enrollment							
Less than 300	0.63	2.73	1.46	0.60	2.48	1.42	0.81
300–499	0.81	2.88	1.67	0.93	1.99	1.52	0.89
500–999	0.96	1.89	1.19	0.85	1.55	1.85	0.89
1,000 or more	1.39	2.26	2.37	1.06	1.98	2.17	1.52
Urbanicity							
City	1.18	3.00	2.14	1.42	2.43	2.48	1.08
Urban fringe	0.68	1.97	1.17	0.39	1.24	1.62	0.84
Town	1.55	3.44	1.45	0.87	2.73	1.66	1.07
Rural	0.55	2.31	1.16	0.67	1.54	1.27	0.82
Minority enrollment							
Less than 10 percent	0.4	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
10 to 24 percent	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.1	1.5
25 to 50 percent	1.0	3.0	1.9	0.5	2.3	2.7	1.4
50 to 74 percent	2.2	4.7	3.0	1.8	3.0	3.3	2.0
75 percent or more	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.7	2.7	3.5	1.3
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility							
0–20 percent	0.45	1.68	0.98	0.61	1.29	1.19	0.75
21–50 percent	0.38	1.92	1.00	0.55	1.56	1.23	0.85
More than 50 percent	1.16	2.23	1.63	1.04	2.01	2.15	0.94

See notes at end of table.

Table S8.1. Standard errors for table 8.1: Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems by frequency, by school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

School characteristic	Happens at least once a week					Happens at all	
	Student racial tensions	Student bullying	Student verbal abuse of teachers	Widespread disorder in classrooms	Student acts of disrespect for teachers	Undesirable gang activities	Undesirable cult or extremist group activities
Student/teacher ratio							
Less than 12	0.62	2.28	1.53	0.71	1.88	1.32	0.85
12–16	0.77	2.37	1.17	0.72	1.50	1.67	0.88
More than 16	0.75	2.38	1.52	0.90	1.72	1.93	1.00
Prevalence of violent incidents							
No violent incidents	0.69	2.16	1.46	0.22	1.46	1.48	0.73
Any violent incidents	0.53	1.56	0.90	0.63	1.12	1.19	0.55

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. Population size is 82,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table S9.1. Standard errors for table 9.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that street gangs were present at school during the previous 6 months, by urbanicity and selected student and school characteristics: 2001 and 2003

Student or school characteristic	2001				2003			
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Total	0.71	1.23	0.72	1.71	0.70	1.33	0.84	1.81
Sex								
Male	0.86	1.62	0.92	2.08	0.95	1.71	1.07	2.00
Female	0.90	1.52	1.08	1.84	0.79	1.84	0.92	2.34
Race/ethnicity								
White	0.72	1.28	0.75	1.70	0.59	1.71	0.67	1.42
Black	1.90	2.79	2.79	5.78	2.14	2.43	3.93	7.17
Hispanic	1.82	2.45	2.25	7.49	1.76	2.17	2.14	4.11
Other	2.18	4.41	2.95	4.89	2.54	4.09	2.96	5.51
Grade								
6th	1.28	2.45	1.52	2.78	1.28	3.42	1.25	1.04
7th	1.09	2.54	1.16	1.87	1.14	2.32	1.28	2.56
8th	1.22	2.66	1.50	2.24	1.29	2.63	1.65	3.26
9th	1.27	2.77	1.48	3.03	1.44	3.25	1.58	3.00
10th	1.48	3.08	1.58	3.05	1.37	2.82	1.72	3.50
11th	1.56	3.18	1.71	3.85	1.64	2.81	2.34	3.30
12th	1.54	3.21	1.81	4.51	1.50	2.75	1.91	3.60
Sector								
Public	0.77	1.35	0.80	1.80	0.78	1.50	0.91	2.02
Private	1.05	1.38	1.45	3.79	0.82	1.62	0.78	2.71

NOTE: "At school" was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 24,315,000 in 2001 and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2001 and 2003.

Table S10.1. Standard errors for table 10.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported that drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	1.33	1.55	0.90	1.23	1.01	1.95
Sex						
Male	1.50	1.73	1.19	1.69	1.20	2.07
Female	1.31	1.43	1.22	1.26	1.03	1.92
Race/ethnicity						
White	1.69	2.24	1.36	1.50	1.31	2.68
Black	1.49	1.98	1.69	2.03	1.72	1.42
Hispanic	1.58	2.45	2.04	2.10	1.17	1.91
Asian	†	†	†	2.65	2.92	3.71
American Indian	4.55	4.78	4.54	5.90	5.15	5.64
Pacific Islander	†	†	†	4.33	5.73	6.19
More than one race	†	†	†	2.72	3.22	3.99
Grade						
9th	1.24	1.69	2.33	2.51	1.59	2.39
10th	1.86	1.54	1.71	1.94	1.39	2.02
11th	1.61	1.88	1.42	2.16	1.39	2.33
12th	1.82	2.63	1.80	1.11	1.30	2.24
Urbanicity						
Urban	†	†	1.11	1.50	1.36	2.12
Suburban	†	†	0.94	1.87	1.34	2.16
Rural	†	†	1.91	5.76	3.10	5.08

†Not applicable.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), "Youth Risk Behavior Survey" (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table S10.2. Standard errors for table 10.2: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported that drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by state: 2003

State	Reported drugs were made available on school property	State	Reported drugs were made available on school property
United States	1.95	Missouri	2.09
Alabama	1.78	Montana	1.23
Alaska	1.24	Nebraska	1.04
Arizona	1.35	Nevada	1.30
Arkansas	†	New Hampshire	1.87
California	†	New Jersey	†
Colorado	†	New Mexico	†
Connecticut	†	New York	0.97
Delaware	0.90	North Carolina	1.74
District of Columbia	1.46	North Dakota	1.07
Florida	0.81	Ohio	1.68
Georgia	1.00	Oklahoma	1.23
Hawaii	†	Oregon	†
Idaho	1.26	Pennsylvania	†
Illinois	†	Rhode Island	1.26
Indiana	1.55	South Carolina	†
Iowa	†	South Dakota	1.25
Kansas	†	Tennessee	2.25
Kentucky	1.51	Texas	†
Louisiana	†	Utah	2.04
Maine	1.73	Vermont	1.67
Maryland	†	Virginia	†
Massachusetts	1.08	Washington	†
Michigan	1.50	West Virginia	2.06
Minnesota	†	Wisconsin	1.18
Mississippi	1.31	Wyoming	0.99

†Not applicable.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), "Youth Risk Behavior Survey" (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table S11.1. Standard errors for table 11.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words and seeing hate-related graffiti at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003

Student or school characteristic	Hate-related words		Hate-related graffiti		
	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.46	0.47	0.94	0.75	0.84
Sex					
Male	0.65	0.61	1.06	0.89	0.97
Female	0.52	0.64	1.14	0.92	1.06
Race/ethnicity					
White	0.58	0.56	1.20	0.95	0.86
Black	1.08	1.35	1.71	1.52	1.95
Hispanic	1.15	0.96	1.46	1.87	2.24
Other	2.05	2.03	2.53	2.82	2.83
Grade					
6th	1.26	1.31	1.82	1.88	1.83
7th	1.13	1.04	1.43	1.36	1.41
8th	1.07	0.92	1.51	1.40	1.53
9th	1.00	1.23	1.55	1.55	1.48
10th	0.95	1.12	1.77	1.49	1.67
11th	1.13	0.97	1.74	1.76	1.74
12th	0.87	1.25	2.04	1.79	1.78
Urbanicity					
Urban	0.73	0.83	1.18	1.21	1.27
Suburban	0.63	0.58	1.12	0.87	1.16
Rural	1.11	1.35	2.60	2.56	1.97
Sector					
Public	0.51	0.49	0.97	0.80	0.90
Private	1.13	1.11	1.85	1.34	1.75

NOTE: In the 1999 survey, "at school" was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, "at school" was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

Table S11.2. Standard errors for table 11.2: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: 2003

Student or school characteristic	Total	Hate-related words related to student's characteristics					
		Race	Ethnicity	Religion	Disability	Gender	Sexual orientation
Total	0.47	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.19	0.15
Sex							
Male	0.61	0.36	0.27	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.21
Female	0.64	0.32	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.30	0.22
Race/ethnicity							
White	0.56	0.23	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.24	0.22
Black	1.14	0.82	0.52	0.31	0.37	0.55	0.30
Hispanic	0.96	0.63	0.60	0.49	0.20	0.33	0.17
Other	2.03	1.84	1.45	0.28	0.56	0.72	0.28
Grade							
6th	1.31	0.78	0.67	0.35	0.55	0.41	0.42
7th	1.04	0.65	0.52	0.39	0.40	0.44	0.29
8th	0.92	0.56	0.38	0.37	0.30	0.49	0.38
9th	1.23	0.64	0.36	0.39	0.28	0.53	0.49
10th	1.12	0.65	0.54	0.39	0.34	0.48	0.48
11th	0.97	0.63	0.57	0.31	0.32	0.39	0.26
12th	1.25	0.71	0.55	0.44	0.29	0.49	0.43
Urbanicity							
Urban	0.83	0.53	0.42	0.26	0.25	0.36	0.28
Suburban	0.58	0.31	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.25	0.19
Rural	1.35	0.62	0.48	0.51	0.32	0.43	
Sector							
Public	0.49	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.20	0.15
Private	1.11	0.74	0.57	0.62	0.38	0.52	0.49

NOTE: "At school" means in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population size for students ages 12–18 is 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

Table S12.1. Standard errors for table 12.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003

Student or school characteristic	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.27	0.31	0.33
Sex			
Male	0.38	0.49	0.46
Female	0.38	0.40	0.45
Race/ethnicity			
White	0.32	0.37	0.44
Black	0.74	0.81	0.73
Hispanic	0.69	0.85	0.67
Other	0.77	1.19	1.82
Grade			
6th	1.27	1.28	1.65
7th	0.76	0.95	0.97
8th	0.60	0.85	0.80
9th	0.61	0.79	0.75
10th	0.45	0.58	0.63
11th	0.45	0.62	0.61
12th	0.38	0.53	0.63
Urbanicity			
Urban	0.52	0.56	0.59
Suburban	0.35	0.45	0.40
Rural	0.69	0.88	1.15
Sector			
Public	0.28	0.33	0.35
Private	0.57	0.93	0.92

NOTE: In the 1999 survey, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

Table S13.1. Standard errors for table 13.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	Anywhere						On school property					
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.99	1.14	1.01	1.17	0.71	0.99	0.59	0.79	0.64	0.62	0.49	0.76
Sex												
Male	1.05	1.09	1.07	1.27	0.84	1.32	0.71	0.90	1.04	0.66	0.74	0.92
Female	1.19	1.49	1.26	1.70	0.95	0.85	0.73	1.03	0.78	0.95	0.47	0.70
Race/ethnicity												
White	1.13	1.06	1.29	1.45	0.95	1.11	0.68	0.62	0.84	0.86	0.60	0.73
Black	1.82	1.99	1.92	3.12	1.60	1.23	1.39	1.25	1.20	1.51	1.26	1.30
Hispanic	1.58	2.69	1.68	1.65	0.91	0.98	1.75	1.68	1.50	0.91	0.89	1.14
Asian	†	†	†	2.71	2.73	2.99	†	†	†	0.95	1.92	2.26
American Indian	4.79	6.44	5.75	6.78	6.58	6.53	2.74	5.58	5.55	5.23	4.41	5.03
Pacific Islander	†	†	†	3.42	6.25	5.21	†	†	†	4.60	7.63	4.82
More than one race	†	†	†	2.76	2.85	3.64	†	†	†	2.40	1.97	3.83
Grade												
9th	1.54	2.22	1.98	1.96	1.27	1.38	1.55	1.79	1.29	1.02	0.77	1.24
10th	1.45	1.49	1.91	2.11	1.37	1.20	1.07	1.57	1.67	1.23	0.88	0.89
11th	1.52	1.48	1.72	1.55	1.10	1.38	1.27	1.00	0.87	1.01	0.71	0.89
12th	1.56	1.71	1.36	1.91	1.01	1.08	0.66	0.73	0.73	1.00	0.56	0.70
Urbanicity												
Urban	†	†	2.00	2.66	1.53	2.17	†	†	1.50	1.08	0.90	1.31
Suburban	†	†	1.59	1.56	0.80	1.23	†	†	0.95	0.86	0.75	1.23
Rural	†	†	2.91	2.14	2.58	1.61	†	†	2.09	2.33	1.10	1.36

†Not applicable.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times in the last 12 months they have been in a physical fight. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table S13.2. Standard errors for table 13.2: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and state: 2003

State	Anywhere	On school property	State	Anywhere	On school property
United States	0.99	0.76	Missouri	2.07	0.95
Alabama	1.78	1.21	Montana	1.16	0.68
Alaska	1.55	0.92	Nebraska	1.14	0.81
Arizona	1.98	0.92	Nevada	1.56	1.01
Arkansas	†	†	New Hampshire	1.84	1.20
California	†	†	New Jersey	†	†
Colorado	†	†	New Mexico	†	†
Connecticut	†	†	New York	0.82	0.73
Delaware	1.15	0.70	North Carolina	1.41	1.00
District of Columbia	1.61	1.07	North Dakota	1.60	0.96
Florida	0.74	0.65	Ohio	2.83	1.67
Georgia	1.20	0.74	Oklahoma	2.61	1.15
Hawaii	†	†	Oregon	†	†
Idaho	2.00	1.20	Pennsylvania	†	†
Illinois	†	†	Rhode Island	1.59	1.18
Indiana	2.01	1.14	South Carolina	†	†
Iowa	†	†	South Dakota	2.72	1.12
Kansas	†	†	Tennessee	1.94	1.33
Kentucky	1.66	1.05	Texas	†	†
Louisiana	†	†	Utah	2.74	1.80
Maine	1.39	1.01	Vermont	0.92	0.71
Maryland	†	†	Virginia	†	†
Massachusetts	1.05	0.67	Washington	†	†
Michigan	1.51	1.02	West Virginia	1.62	1.39
Minnesota	†	†	Wisconsin	1.68	0.92
Mississippi	1.66	1.26	Wyoming	1.23	0.93

†Not applicable.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents. The term "anywhere" is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times in the last 12 months they have been in a physical fight.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), "Youth Risk Behavior Survey" (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table S14.1. Standard errors for table 14.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	Anywhere						On school property					
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	1.18	0.66	0.91	0.97	0.99	0.90	0.73	0.45	0.79	0.60	0.52	0.57
Sex												
Male	1.68	1.03	1.57	1.71	1.67	1.31	0.96	0.76	1.50	1.07	0.88	0.74
Female	0.85	0.72	0.54	0.56	0.41	0.60	0.65	0.53	0.37	0.38	0.27	0.50
Race/ethnicity												
White	1.43	0.93	1.29	1.36	1.30	0.95	0.86	0.65	1.16	0.87	0.62	0.57
Black	1.24	2.03	1.99	2.68	1.23	1.77	0.85	1.13	0.98	0.50	0.92	0.96
Hispanic	1.35	1.87	1.44	1.35	0.78	1.31	1.09	1.63	0.99	0.73	0.53	0.56
Asian	†	†	†	2.01	2.10	2.67	†	†	†	1.44	2.05	2.44
American Indian	8.08	5.69	3.65	5.68	5.52	4.58	5.70	4.35	3.68	5.13	4.02	3.40
Pacific Islander	†	†	†	5.02	4.35	6.37	†	†	†	2.66	3.05	2.05
More than one race	†	†	†	3.34	3.41	5.03	†	†	†	2.76	3.61	4.10
Grade												
9th	1.42	1.24	1.34	1.58	1.44	1.81	0.73	0.76	0.90	1.07	0.66	1.13
10th	1.11	0.94	1.33	1.31	1.11	1.14	0.97	0.78	0.99	0.83	0.60	0.53
11th	1.66	1.40	1.69	1.31	1.26	1.21	1.41	0.94	1.33	0.60	0.74	0.80
12th	1.46	0.93	1.65	1.44	1.28	1.06	0.83	0.68	0.91	0.78	0.71	0.64
Urbanicity												
Urban	†	†	1.34	0.85	0.99	1.32	†	†	0.67	1.09	0.67	0.81
Suburban	†	†	1.02	1.34	1.39	1.36	†	†	0.68	0.74	0.68	1.01
Rural	†	†	2.12	2.19	1.86	1.91	†	†	2.19	1.61	1.48	0.67

†Not applicable.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days they carried a weapon. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table S14.2. Standard errors for table 14.2: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and state: 2003

State	Anywhere	On school property	State	Anywhere	On school property
United States	0.90	0.57	Missouri	1.87	1.04
Alabama	1.44	1.35	Montana	0.88	0.56
Alaska	1.14	0.81	Nebraska	1.06	0.53
Arizona	0.87	0.72	Nevada	1.09	0.67
Arkansas	†	†	New Hampshire	1.59	1.00
California	†	†	New Jersey	†	†
Colorado	†	†	New Mexico	†	†
Connecticut	†	†	New York	1.01	0.51
Delaware	0.88	0.47	North Carolina	1.49	0.79
District of Columbia	1.40	0.96	North Dakota	†	0.98
Florida	0.76	0.38	Ohio	1.40	0.75
Georgia	1.17	0.52	Oklahoma	1.72	1.01
Hawaii	†	†	Oregon	†	†
Idaho	†	0.90	Pennsylvania	†	†
Illinois	†	†	Rhode Island	1.01	0.85
Indiana	1.93	0.91	South Carolina	†	†
Iowa	†	†	South Dakota	†	†
Kansas	†	†	Tennessee	2.06	0.80
Kentucky	1.20	0.86	Texas	†	†
Louisiana	†	†	Utah	1.80	1.24
Maine	1.20	0.91	Vermont	†	0.31
Maryland	†	†	Virginia	†	†
Massachusetts	0.89	0.50	Washington	†	†
Michigan	0.89	0.66	West Virginia	1.37	1.25
Minnesota	†	†	Wisconsin	0.81	0.43
Mississippi	1.78	0.78	Wyoming	1.49	0.91

†Not applicable.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents. The term "anywhere" is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days they carried a weapon.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), "Youth Risk Behavior Survey" (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table S15.1. Standard errors for table 15.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	Anywhere						On school property					
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	1.06	1.19	1.43	1.30	1.11	1.21	0.39	0.45	0.34	0.39	0.28	0.46
Sex												
Male	1.23	1.33	1.22	1.47	1.42	1.31	0.39	0.50	0.66	0.54	0.43	0.61
Female	1.32	1.79	1.99	1.45	1.11	1.29	0.54	0.70	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.41
Race/ethnicity												
White	1.26	1.77	1.51	1.62	1.12	1.51	0.44	0.62	0.42	0.55	0.26	0.45
Black	1.82	2.24	1.46	4.07	2.33	1.67	0.98	0.87	0.72	0.52	0.65	0.80
Hispanic	2.82	2.56	1.96	2.41	1.52	1.39	0.84	1.73	0.96	0.88	0.71	1.08
Asian	†	†	†	2.24	3.22	3.47	†	†	†	0.42	1.42	1.55
American Indian	7.18	7.18	3.79	6.43	3.97	5.29	3.06	3.30	4.15	4.80	1.69	2.61
Pacific Islander	†	†	†	5.11	8.54	7.04	†	†	†	1.59	3.50	3.29
More than one race	†	†	†	3.98	4.11	3.59	†	†	†	1.09	2.36	2.93
Grade												
9th	1.79	1.87	3.12	2.17	1.82	1.43	0.38	0.90	0.83	0.60	0.47	0.69
10th	2.00	2.38	2.19	1.89	1.29	1.66	0.43	0.88	0.71	0.67	0.45	0.60
11th	1.73	1.51	1.49	1.98	1.70	2.08	0.80	0.86	0.86	0.57	0.45	0.57
12th	1.35	1.64	2.50	2.25	1.53	1.65	0.64	0.58	0.66	0.89	0.44	0.68
Urbanicity												
Urban	†	†	2.07	2.75	1.97	1.48	†	†	0.85	0.60	0.61	0.94
Suburban	†	†	2.11	1.32	1.26	2.10	†	†	0.43	0.61	0.37	0.54
Rural	†	†	5.36	4.51	1.91	2.35	†	†	0.55	0.67	0.83	0.49

†Not applicable.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days did they have at least one drink of alcohol. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table S15.2. Standard errors for table 15.2: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and state: 2003

State	Anywhere	On school property	State	Anywhere	On school property
United States	1.21	0.46	Missouri	2.16	0.58
Alabama	2.04	0.82	Montana	1.68	0.70
Alaska	2.05	0.81	Nebraska	1.29	0.61
Arizona	2.11	0.73	Nevada	1.51	0.74
Arkansas	†	†	New Hampshire	2.70	0.79
California	†	†	New Jersey	†	†
Colorado	†	†	New Mexico	†	†
Connecticut	†	†	New York	1.53	0.39
Delaware	1.30	0.44	North Carolina	2.68	0.47
District of Columbia	1.72	0.64	North Dakota	1.74	0.79
Florida	1.10	0.36	Ohio	2.40	0.69
Georgia	1.41	0.55	Oklahoma	1.41	0.64
Hawaii	†	†	Oregon	†	†
Idaho	2.44	0.56	Pennsylvania	†	†
Illinois	†	†	Rhode Island	1.92	0.73
Indiana	1.57	0.57	South Carolina	†	†
Iowa	†	†	South Dakota	2.58	1.13
Kansas	†	†	Tennessee	2.04	0.48
Kentucky	1.87	0.69	Texas	†	†
Louisiana	†	†	Utah	2.19	0.74
Maine	1.78	0.48	Vermont	1.48	0.60
Maryland	†	†	Virginia	†	†
Massachusetts	1.19	0.50	Washington	†	†
Michigan	1.40	0.33	West Virginia	1.81	0.84
Minnesota	†	†	Wisconsin	1.63	†
Mississippi	1.74	0.70	Wyoming	2.16	0.75

†Not applicable.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents. The term "anywhere" is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked during the past 30 days, on how many days did they have at least one drink of alcohol.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), "Youth Risk Behavior Survey" (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table S16.1. Standard errors for table 16.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1993–2003

Student or school characteristic	Anywhere						On school property					
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	1.22	1.03	1.11	1.30	0.77	1.09	0.65	0.59	0.52	0.73	0.37	0.68
Sex												
Male	1.61	1.08	1.46	1.92	0.81	1.25	0.83	0.85	0.68	1.30	0.54	0.88
Female	1.02	1.44	1.04	0.96	0.87	0.96	0.48	0.72	0.56	0.40	0.28	0.48
Race/ethnicity												
White	1.41	1.49	1.56	1.59	1.04	1.20	0.72	0.62	0.69	0.84	0.45	0.66
Black	1.84	2.62	1.67	3.49	2.12	1.58	1.23	1.88	1.07	1.10	0.60	0.89
Hispanic	1.33	2.92	2.06	2.29	0.81	1.16	1.10	2.20	1.03	1.21	0.58	0.72
Asian	†	†	†	2.04	2.12	2.21	†	†	†	0.71	1.56	1.38
American Indian	4.77	5.72	4.31	6.55	5.48	5.29	2.61	3.39	5.56	5.15	6.55	4.42
Pacific Islander	†	†	†	4.11	4.07	6.47	†	†	†	3.21	2.46	3.17
More than one race	†	†	†	4.00	3.22	5.57	†	†	†	1.81	1.24	5.49
Grade												
9th	1.10	1.83	1.95	1.84	1.25	1.52	0.40	1.38	0.90	0.97	0.62	1.03
10th	1.79	1.89	1.29	2.21	1.12	1.47	0.94	0.87	0.73	1.14	0.51	0.70
11th	1.77	1.35	1.81	2.47	1.33	1.56	1.07	0.62	1.17	0.72	0.48	0.71
12th	1.40	2.35	2.09	2.81	1.77	1.19	0.78	1.15	0.61	1.14	0.71	0.75
Urbanicity												
Urban	†	†	1.50	2.32	1.23	1.65	†	†	1.11	1.03	0.56	1.05
Suburban	†	†	1.05	1.60	0.96	1.90	†	†	0.67	1.03	0.46	1.03
Rural	†	†	3.23	4.36	2.49	2.80	†	†	2.02	1.57	0.93	0.64

†Not applicable.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times during the past 30 days they used marijuana. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9–12 are 13,093,000 students in 1993; 13,697,000 in 1995; 14,272,000 in 1997; 14,623,000 in 1999; 15,058,000 in 2001; and 15,577,000 (projected) in 2003.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years, 1993–2003.

Table S16.2. Standard errors for table 16.2: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and state: 2003

State	Anywhere	On school property	State	Anywhere	On school property
United States	1.09	0.68	Missouri	1.37	0.58
Alabama	1.38	0.54	Montana	1.45	0.70
Alaska	1.29	0.80	Nebraska	1.23	0.51
Arizona	1.16	0.55	Nevada	1.31	0.69
Arkansas	†	†	New Hampshire	2.51	0.86
California	†	†	New Jersey	†	†
Colorado	†	†	New Mexico	†	†
Connecticut	†	†	New York	1.05	0.41
Delaware	1.13	0.54	North Carolina	1.99	0.71
District of Columbia	1.23	0.88	North Dakota	1.58	0.98
Florida	0.89	0.41	Ohio	2.33	0.96
Georgia	0.94	0.45	Oklahoma	2.20	0.70
Hawaii	†	†	Oregon	†	†
Idaho	1.56	0.55	Pennsylvania	†	†
Illinois	†	†	Rhode Island	1.11	0.70
Indiana	1.19	0.67	South Carolina	†	†
Iowa	†	†	South Dakota	3.35	1.50
Kansas	†	†	Tennessee	2.10	0.86
Kentucky	1.09	0.55	Texas	†	†
Louisiana	†	†	Utah	1.28	0.59
Maine	1.69	0.76	Vermont	1.58	0.44
Maryland	†	†	Virginia	†	†
Massachusetts	1.39	0.44	Washington	†	†
Michigan	1.96	1.20	West Virginia	2.13	0.72
Minnesota	†	†	Wisconsin	1.18	†
Mississippi	1.57	0.90	Wyoming	1.56	0.66

†Not applicable.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents. The term "anywhere" is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times during the past 30 days they used marijuana.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), "Youth Risk Behavior Survey" (YRBS), 2003. Retrieved March 2005, from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>.

Table S17.1. Standard errors for table 17.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid of attack or threat of attack during the previous 6 months, by location and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1995–2003

Student or school characteristic	At school				Away from school		
	1995	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.29
Sex							
Male	0.51	0.44	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.30
Female	0.58	0.53	0.43	0.48	0.49	0.42	0.48
Race/ethnicity							
White	0.36	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.31
Black	1.31	1.27	0.87	1.22	1.00	0.87	1.13
Hispanic	1.27	1.20	1.07	0.65	1.03	0.75	0.80
Other	1.58	1.09	1.11	1.31	1.04	1.32	1.02
Grade							
6th	1.13	1.37	1.26	1.35	1.11	1.15	1.01
7th	1.02	0.79	0.95	0.86	0.72	0.80	0.80
8th	0.84	0.74	0.69	0.68	0.66	0.61	0.71
9th	0.82	0.74	0.63	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.55
10th	0.82	0.77	0.71	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.67
11th	0.80	0.68	0.65	0.66	0.72	0.62	0.69
12th	0.94	0.88	0.55	0.53	0.86	0.62	0.72
Urbanicity							
Urban	0.84	0.81	0.59	0.68	0.82	0.68	0.60
Suburban	0.49	0.42	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34
Rural	0.80	0.70	0.97	0.93	0.71	0.59	0.69
Sector							
Public	0.43	0.38	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.31
Private	1.01	0.81	0.92	0.73	0.92	1.08	0.89

NOTE: In the 1995 and 1999 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. In the 1995 and 1999 surveys, students reported fear of “attack or harm” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. In 2001 and 2003, students reported fear of “attack or threat of attack” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way. Fear of attack away from school was not collected in 1995. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 23,601,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Table S18.1. Standard errors for table 18.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding school activities or avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months: Selected years, 1995–2003

Activity or place avoided	1995	1999	2001	2003
Total	†	0.34	0.32	0.30
Avoided school activities	†	0.22	0.18	0.18
Any extracurricular activities	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.11
Any class	†	0.09	0.09	0.10
Stayed home from school	†	0.19	0.13	0.11
Avoided one or more places in school	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.27
Entrance to the school	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.11
Hallways or stairs in school	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.17
Parts of the school cafeteria	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.13
Any school restrooms	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.16
Other places inside the school building	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.14

†Not applicable.

NOTE: See appendix A for details on changes to the questionnaire among survey years. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 23,325,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Table S18.2. Standard errors for table 18.2: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1995–2003

Student or school characteristic	1995	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.27
Sex				
Male	0.43	0.35	0.40	0.34
Female	0.46	0.39	0.35	0.37
Race/ethnicity				
White	0.32	0.27	0.30	0.27
Black	1.01	0.90	0.75	0.79
Hispanic	0.97	0.73	0.71	0.70
Other	1.61	0.99	1.16	1.02
Grade				
6th	0.99	0.92	0.93	0.94
7th	0.89	0.72	0.79	0.73
8th	0.77	0.70	0.62	0.63
9th	0.71	0.63	0.61	0.62
10th	0.75	0.61	0.64	0.54
11th	0.64	0.46	0.43	0.53
12th	0.74	0.51	0.64	0.41
Urbanicity				
Urban	0.73	0.48	0.52	0.59
Suburban	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.30
Rural	0.65	0.56	0.70	0.53
Sector				
Public	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.29
Private	0.47	0.45	0.69	0.49

NOTE: Places include the entrance, any hallways or stairs, parts of the cafeteria, restrooms, and other places inside the school building. See appendix A for details on changes to the questionnaire among survey years. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 23,601,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995–2003.

Table S19.1. Standard errors for table 19.1: Percentage and number of public schools that took a serious disciplinary action, number of actions taken, and percentage distribution of actions according to type, by type of offense: 1999–2000

Type of offense	Schools using a serious disciplinary action		Number of serious disciplinary actions	Percentage distribution of serious disciplinary actions		
	Number of schools	Percent of schools		Suspensions lasting 5 days or more	Removals with no services (i.e., expulsions)	Transfers to specialized schools
Total	1,070	1.31	86,940	2.02	2.02	0.51
Physical attacks or fights	840	1.02	27,420	1.78	1.64	0.59
Insubordination	640	0.79	27,720	3.27	3.17	0.76
Threat or intimidation	740	0.91	14,720	1.62	1.28	0.65
Possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs	630	0.77	4,410	1.77	1.08	1.46
Distribution of illegal drugs	370	0.46	1,490	2.66	2.01	2.35
Possession of a weapon other than a firearm	820	1.00	2,250	1.71	1.26	1.44
Use of a weapon other than a firearm	340	0.42	1,000	6.82	7.86	5.00
Possession of a firearm/explosive device	300	0.37	930	5.07	2.74	3.65
Use of a firearm/explosive device	210	0.25	3,180	23.71	13.27	11.05
Other nonacademic infractions	670	0.82	35,950	3.76	3.81	0.65

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. Serious disciplinary action includes suspensions lasting 5 days or more, removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and transfers to specialized schools. Population size is 82,000 public schools. Standard errors for number of schools and number of actions are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table S20.1. Standard errors for table 20.1: Percentage of public schools that used selected safety and security measures, by school characteristics: 1999–2000

School characteristic	Limited access during school hours		Visitor requirements		Required to wear badges or picture IDs		Metal detector checks on students		Sweeps and technology			Require clear book bags or ban book bags
	Buildings (e.g., locked or monitored doors)	Grounds (e.g., locked or monitored gates)	Sign-in or check-in	Pass through metal detectors	Students	Faculty and staff	Random checks	Require to pass through daily	Random dog sniffs to check for drugs	Random sweeps for contraband	Use security cameras to monitor school	
Total	1.35	1.26	0.54	0.95	0.32	1.39	0.54	0.16	0.75	0.54	0.88	0.50
School level												
Primary	2.05	1.86	0.70	#	0.43	2.17	0.66	#	0.95	0.63	1.40	0.61
Middle	1.49	1.45	0.66	0.51	0.96	1.86	1.31	0.53	1.78	1.75	1.32	1.19
Secondary	1.92	2.06	0.93	0.62	1.15	1.71	1.31	0.60	1.91	1.28	2.01	1.36
Combined	4.18	2.83	3.23	#	#	2.63	1.39	#	3.97	3.04	3.50	2.30
Enrollment												
Less than 300	3.57	2.96	1.73	#	0.47	2.24	0.99	#	2.28	1.20	1.92	0.66
300–499	2.05	2.76	0.70	0.26	0.68	2.28	0.94	0.44	1.60	1.05	1.82	0.82
500–999	2.01	2.20	0.47	0.28	0.70	2.04	1.09	0.19	0.93	1.02	1.65	1.00
1,000 or more	1.95	2.24	0.55	0.74	1.73	2.96	1.43	0.78	1.93	1.56	2.41	1.69
Urbanicity												
City	2.24	3.15	0.50	0.53	0.93	3.18	1.65	0.66	1.30	1.39	1.71	1.14
Urban fringe	2.05	2.14	0.82	0.13	0.54	2.55	0.57	#	0.77	0.66	2.05	0.86
Town	3.69	3.44	1.92	0.31	1.23	3.19	1.04	0.28	2.07	1.52	2.11	1.30
Rural	2.61	2.07	1.22	0.22	0.45	1.91	0.81	#	1.87	1.28	1.52	0.67
Minority enrollment												
Less than 10 percent	1.98	1.85	0.91	0.13	0.45	1.97	0.43	#	1.56	1.10	1.23	0.65
10 to 24 percent	3.35	3.11	0.96	#	0.63	2.89	1.34	#	2.08	1.32	2.96	0.58
25 to 50 percent	3.01	2.85	1.23	0.25	1.05	3.56	1.02	0.17	2.67	1.46	2.46	1.38
50 to 74 percent	4.03	4.28	1.23	0.74	0.88	3.67	1.68	0.58	2.82	1.86	2.71	1.58
75 percent or more	3.30	3.41	0.98	0.77	1.38	3.09	2.45	0.94	1.69	2.19	2.31	1.47
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility												
0–20 percent	2.21	2.07	0.88	#	0.37	2.44	0.58	#	1.40	1.04	1.66	0.77
21–50 percent	2.14	1.82	1.01	0.27	0.60	1.96	0.90	0.20	1.78	1.21	1.74	0.79
More than 50 percent	2.31	2.51	0.76	0.34	0.72	2.56	1.14	0.43	1.38	1.34	1.51	0.95

See notes at end of table.

Table S20.1. Standard errors for table 20.1: Percentage of public schools that used selected safety and security measures, by school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

School characteristic	Limited access during school hours		Visitor requirements		Required to wear badges or picture IDs		Metal detector checks on students		Sweeps and technology			
	Buildings (e.g., locked or monitored doors)	Grounds (e.g., locked or monitored gates)	Sign-in or check-in	Pass through metal detectors	Students	Faculty and staff	Random checks	Require to pass through daily	Random dog sniffs to check for drugs	Random sweeps for contra-band	Use security cameras to monitor school	Require clear book bags or ban book bags
Student/teacher ratio												
Less than 12	2.19	2.50	1.18	0.25	0.46	2.22	0.83	0.19	1.90	1.02	1.60	0.62
12–16	1.91	2.13	0.87	0.34	0.76	2.44	0.96	0.41	1.30	1.08	1.72	1.02
More than 16	2.54	2.68	0.58	0.24	0.65	2.52	1.19	0.29	1.25	0.98	1.75	0.70

#Rounds to zero.

#Reporting standards not met.

NOTE: Either school principals or the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at school completed the SSOCS questionnaire. “At school/ at your school” was defined for respondents as including activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that are holding a school-sponsored event. Population size is 82,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 2000.

Table S21.1. Standard errors for table 21.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported selected security measures at school: 1999, 2001, and 2003

Security measures	1999	2001	2003
Total	†	0.09	0.12
Metal detectors	0.51	0.61	0.84
Locker checks	0.83	0.92	0.91
One or more security cameras to monitor the school	†	1.13	1.16
Security Guards and /or assigned police officers	1.36	1.25	0.91
Other school staff or other adult supervision in the hallway	0.54	0.45	0.39
A requirement that students wear badges or picture identification	†	0.99	1.11
A code of student conduct	†	0.34	0.37
Locked entrance or exit doors during the day	0.97	1.12	1.16
A requirement that visitors sign in	0.62	0.58	0.48

†Not applicable.

NOTE: In the 1999 survey, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population sizes for students ages 12–18 are 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

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TECHNICAL NOTES

GENERAL INFORMATION

The indicators in this report are based on information drawn from a variety of independent data sources, including national surveys of students, teachers, and principals, and data collections from federal departments and agencies, including the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Center for Education Statistics, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Each data source has an independent sample design, data collection method, and questionnaire design or is the result of a universe data collection. Universe data collections include a census of all known entities in a specific universe (e.g., all deaths occurring on school property). Readers should be cautious when comparing data from different sources. Differences in sampling procedures, populations, time periods, and question phrasing can all affect the comparability of results. For example, some questions from different surveys may appear the same, but asked of different populations of students (e.g., students ages 12–18 or students in grades 9–12); in different years; about experiences that occurred within different periods of time (e.g., in the past 30 days or during the past 12 months); or at different locations (e.g., in school or anywhere).

The following is a description of data sources, accuracy of estimates, and statistical procedures used in this report.

SOURCES OF DATA

This section briefly describes each of the data sets used in this report: the School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study, the Supplementary Homicide Reports, the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal, the National Crime Victimization Survey, the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the Schools and Staffing Survey, and the School Survey on Crime and Safety. Directions for obtaining more information are provided at the end of each description. Figure A.1 presents some key information for each of the data sets used in the report, including the survey year(s), target population, response rate, and sample size. The wording of the interview questions used to construct the indicators are presented in figure A.2. (Figures appear at the end of appendix A.)

School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study (SAVD)

The School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study (SAVD) is an epidemiological study developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Justice. SAVD seeks to describe the epidemiology of school-associated violent deaths, identify common features of these deaths, estimate the rate of school-associated violent death in the United States, and identify potential risk factors for these deaths. The surveillance system includes descriptive data on all school-associated violent deaths in the United States,

including all homicides, suicides, and unintentional firearm-related deaths where the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school, while the victim was on the way to or from regular sessions at such a school, or while attending or on the way to or from an official school-sponsored event. Victims of such events include nonstudents as well as students and staff members. SAVD includes descriptive information about the school, event, victim(s), and offender(s). The SAVD Surveillance System has collected data from July 1, 1992, through present.

SAVD uses a four-step process to identify and collect data on school-associated violent deaths. Cases are initially identified through a search of the Lexis/Nexis newspaper and media database. Then police officials are contacted to confirm the details of the case to determine if the event meets the case definition. Once a case is confirmed, a police official and a school official are interviewed regarding details about the school, event, victim(s), and offender(s). If police officials are unwilling or unable to complete the interview, a copy of the full police report is obtained. The information obtained on schools includes school demographics, attendance/absentee rates, suspension/expulsions and mobility, school history of weapon carrying, security measures, violence prevention activities, school response to the event, and school policies about weapon carrying. Event information includes the location of injury, the context of injury (while classes held, during break, etc.), motives for injury, method of injury, and school and community events happening around the time period. Information obtained on victim(s) and offender(s) includes demographics, circumstances of the event (date/time, alcohol or drug use, number of persons involved), types and origins of weapons, criminal history, psychological risk factors, school-related problems, extracurricular activities, and family history, including structure and stressors.

One hundred five school-associated violent deaths were identified from July 1, 1992–June 30, 1994 (see Kachur et al. 1996). A more recent report from this data collection identified 253 school-associated violent deaths between July 1, 1994–June 30, 1999 (see Anderson et al. 2001). Other publications from this study have described how the number of events changes during the school year (Centers for Disease Control 2001), the source of the firearms used in these events (Reza et al. 2003), and suicides that were associated with schools (Kauffman et al. 2004). The interviews conducted on cases between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 1999 achieved a response rate of 97 percent for police officials and 78 percent for school officials. Data for subsequent study years are preliminary and subject to change. For additional information about SAVD, contact:

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Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

The Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), which are a part of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, provide incident-level information on criminal homicides including situation (number of victims to number of offenders); the age, sex, and race of victims and offenders; types of weapons used; circumstances of the incident; and the relationship of the victim to the offender. The data are provided monthly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by local law enforcement agencies participating in the FBI's UCR program. The data include murders and non-negligent manslaughters in the United States from January 1976–December 2003; that is, negligent manslaughters and justifiable homicides have been eliminated from the data. Based on law enforcement agency reports, the FBI estimates that 561,412 murders were committed from 1976 to 2003. Agencies provided detailed information on 561,412 victims and 561,412 offenders.

About 91 percent of homicides are included in the SHR. However, adjustments can be made to the weights to correct for missing reports. Estimates from the SHR used in this report were generated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) using a weight developed by BJS that reconciles the counts of SHR homicide victims with those in the UCR for the 1992 through 2003 data years. The weight is the same for all cases for a given year. The weight represents the ratio of the number of homicides reported in the UCR to the number reported in the SHR. For additional information about SHR, contact:

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Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal (WISQARS™ Fatal)

WISQARS Fatal provides mortality data related to injury. The mortality data reported in WISQARS Fatal come from death certificate data reported to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data include causes of death reported by attending physicians, medical examiners, and coroners. It also includes demographic information about decedents reported by funeral directors who obtain that information from family members and other informants. NCHS collects, compiles, verifies, and prepares these data for release to the public. The data provide information about what types of injuries are leading causes of deaths, how common they are, and who they affect. These data are intended for a broad audience—the public, the media, public health practitioners and researchers, and public health officials—to increase their knowledge of injury.

WISQARS Fatal mortality reports provide tables of the total numbers of injury-related deaths and the death rates per 100,000 U.S. population. The reports list deaths according to cause (mechanism) and intent (manner) of injury by state, race, Hispanic origin, sex, and age groupings. For more information on WISQARS Fatal, contact:

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National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), administered for the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is the nation's primary source of information on crime and the victims of crime. Initiated in 1972 and redesigned in 1992, the NCVS collects detailed information annually on the frequency and nature of the crimes of rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft experienced by Americans and their households each year. The survey measures crimes reported to police as well.

Readers should note that in 2003, in accordance with changes to the Office of Management and Budget's standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity, the NCVS item on race/ethnicity was modified. A question on Hispanic origin is followed by a question on race. The new race question allows the respondent to choose more than one race and delineates Asian as a separate category from Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Analysis conducted by the Demographic Surveys Division at the U.S. Census Bureau shows that the new race question had very little impact on the aggregate racial distribution of the NCVS respondents with one exception. There was a 1.6 percentage point decrease in the percent of respondents who reported themselves as White. Due to changes in race/ethnicity categories, comparisons of race/ethnicity across years should be made with caution.

The NCVS sample consists of about 63,124 households selected using a stratified, multistage cluster design. In the first stage, the primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of counties or groups of counties, were selected. In the second stage, smaller areas, called Enumeration Districts (EDs), were selected from each sampled PSU. Finally, from selected EDs, clusters of four households, called segments, were selected for interview. At each stage, the selection was done proportionate to population size in order to create a self-weighting sample. The final sample was augmented to account for housing units constructed after the decennial Census. Within each sampled household, U.S. Bureau of the Census personnel interviewed all household members ages 12 and older to determine whether they had been victimized by the measured crimes during the 6 months preceding the interview.

The first NCVS interview with a housing unit is conducted in person. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone, if possible. About 87,422 persons ages 12 and older are interviewed each 6 months. Households remain in the sample for 3 years and are interviewed seven times at 6-month intervals. The initial interview at each sample unit is used only to bound future interviews to establish a time frame to avoid duplication of crimes uncovered in these subsequent interviews. After their seventh interview, households are replaced by new sample households. The NCVS has consistently obtained a response rate of about 92 percent at the household level. The completion rates for persons within households were about 87 percent. Thus, final response rates were about 79 percent in 2003. Weights were developed to permit estimates for the total U.S. population 12 years and older. For more information about the NCVS, contact:

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School Crime Supplement (SCS)

Created as a supplement to the NCVS and codesigned by the National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, the School Crime Supplement (SCS) survey was conducted in 1989, 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003 to collect additional information about school-related victimizations on a national level. This report includes data from the 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003 collections. The 1989 data are not included in this report as a result of methodological changes to the NCVS and SCS. The survey was designed to assist policymakers as well as academic researchers and practitioners at the federal, state, and local levels so that they can make informed decisions concerning crime in schools. The SCS asks students a number of key questions about their experiences with and perceptions of crime and violence that occurred inside their school, on school grounds, on a school bus, or on the way to or from school. Additional questions not included in the NCVS were also added to the SCS, such as those concerning preventive measures used by the school, students' participation in after-school activities, students' perceptions of school rules, the presence of weapons and street gangs in school, the presence of hate-related words and graffiti in school, student reports of bullying and reports of rejection at school, and the availability of drugs and alcohol in school, as well as attitudinal questions relating to fear of victimization and avoidance behavior at school.

In all SCS survey years, the SCS was conducted for a 6-month period from January–June in all households selected for the NCVS (see discussion above for information about the NCVS sampling design and changes to the race/ethnicity item made in

2003). It should be noted that the initial NCVS interview is included in the SCS data collection. Within these households, the eligible respondents for the SCS were those household members who had attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the interview, and were enrolled in grades 6–12 in a school that would help them advance toward eventually receiving a high school diploma. The age range of students covered in this report is 12–18 years of age. Eligible respondents were asked the supplemental questions in the SCS only after completing their entire NCVS interview.

In 2001, the SCS survey instrument was modified from previous collections in three ways. First, in 1995 and 1999, “at school” was defined for respondents as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In 2001, the definition for “at school” was changed to mean in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. This change was made to the 2001 questionnaire in order to be consistent with the definition of “at school” as it is constructed in the NCVS and was also used as the definition in 2003. Cognitive interviews conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census on the 1999 School Crime Supplement suggested that modifications to the definition of “at school” would not have a substantial impact on the estimates.

The prevalence of victimization for 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003 was calculated by using NCVS incident variables appended to the 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003 SCS data files. The NCVS type of crime variable was used to classify victimizations of students in the SCS as serious violent, violent, or theft. The NCVS variables asking where the incident happened and what the victim was doing when it happened were used to ascertain whether the incident happened at school. For prevalence of victimization, the NCVS definition of “at school” includes in the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school.

Second, the SCS questions pertaining to fear and avoidance changed between 1999 and 2001. In 1995 and 1999, students were asked if they avoided places or were fearful because they thought someone would “attack or harm” them. In 2001 and 2003, students were asked if they avoided places or were fearful because they thought someone would “attack or threaten to attack them.” These changes should be considered when making comparisons between the 1995 and 1999 data and the 2001 and 2003 data.

Third, the SCS question pertaining to gangs changed in the 2001 SCS. The introduction and definition of gangs as well as the placement of the item in the questionnaire changed in the 2001 SCS. Because of these changes, the reader should be cautioned not to compare results based on the 2001 and 2003 SCS presented in this report with those estimates of gangs presented in previous reports.

Total victimization is a combination of violent victimization and theft. If the student reported an incident of either violent or theft victimization or both, he or she is counted as having experienced “total” victimization. Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault.

A total of 9,728 students participated in the 1995 SCS, 8,398 in 1999, 8,374 in 2001, and 7,152 in 2003. In the 2003 SCS, the household completion rate was 92 percent. In the 1995, 1999, and 2001 SCS, the household completion rates were 95 percent, 94 percent, and 93 percent, respectively; and the student completion rates were 78 percent, 78 percent, and 77 percent, respectively. For the 2003 SCS, the student completion rate was 70 percent.

Thus, the overall unweighted SCS response rate (calculated by multiplying the household completion rate by the student completion rate) was 74 percent in 1995, 73 percent in 1999, 72 percent in 2001, and 64 percent in 2003. Response rates for most survey items were high—typically over 95 percent of all eligible respondents. The weights were developed to compensate for differential probabilities of selection and nonresponse. The weighted data permit inferences about the eligible student population who were enrolled in schools in 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003. For SCS data, a full nonresponse bias analysis has not been conducted. For more information about SCS, contact:

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Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The National School-Based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is one component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), an epidemiological surveillance system developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor the prevalence of youth behaviors that most influence health.¹ The YRBS focuses on priority health-risk behaviors established during youth that result in the most significant mortality, morbidity, disability, and social problems during both youth and adulthood. This report uses 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003 YRBS data.

The YRBS uses a three-stage cluster sampling design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12 in the United States. The target population consisted of all public and private school students in grades 9–12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The first-stage sampling frame included selecting primary sampling units (PSUs) from strata formed on the basis of urbanization and the relative percentage of Black and Hispanic students in the PSU. These PSUs are either large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. At the second stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

¹For more information on the YRBSS methodology, see Brener et al. (2004).

Schools with substantial numbers of Black and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than all other schools. The final stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting within each chosen school at each grade 9–12 one or two intact classes of a required subject, such as English or social studies. All students in selected classes were eligible to participate. Approximately 16,300, 10,900, 16,300, 15,300, 13,600, and 15,200 students participated in the 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003 surveys, respectively.

The overall response rate was 70 percent for the 1993 survey, 60 percent for the 1995 survey, 69 percent for the 1997 survey, 66 percent for the 1999 survey, 63 percent for the 2001 survey, and 67 percent for the 2003 survey. NCES standards call for response rates of 85 percent or better for cross-sectional surveys and bias analyses are called for by NCES when that percentage is not achieved. For YRBS data, a full nonresponse bias analysis has not been done because the data necessary to do the analysis are not available. The weights were developed to adjust for nonresponse and the oversampling of Black and Hispanic students in the sample. The final weights were constructed so that only weighted proportions of students (not weighted counts of students) in each grade matched national population projections. Where YRBS data are presented, accurate national population projections are provided from the Digest of Education Statistics.

State level data were downloaded from Youth Online: Comprehensive Results web page <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>. Each state and local school-based YRBS employs a two-stage, cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9–12 in their jurisdiction. All except a few state and local samples include only public schools, and each local sample includes only schools in the funded school district (e.g., San Diego Unified School District) rather than in the entire city (e.g., greater San Diego area).

In the first sampling stage in all except a few states and districts, schools are selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. In the second sampling stage, intact classes of a required subject or intact classes during a required period (e.g., second period) are selected randomly. All students in sampled classes are eligible to participate. Certain states and districts modify these procedures to meet their individual needs. For example, in a given state or district, all schools, rather than a sample of schools, might be selected to participate. State and local surveys that have a scientifically selected sample, appropriate documentation, and an overall response rate greater than 60 percent are weighted. The overall response rate reflects the school response rate multiplied by the student response rate. These three criteria are used to ensure that the data from those surveys can be considered representative of students in grades 9–12 in that jurisdiction. A weight is applied to each record to adjust for student non-response and the distribution of students by grade, sex, and race/ethnicity in each jurisdiction. Therefore, weighted estimates are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending schools in each jurisdiction. Surveys that do not have an overall response rate of greater than or equal to 60 percent and do not have appropriate documentation are not weighted and are not included in this report.

In 2003, a total of 32 states and 20 districts had weighted data. In sites with weighted data, the student sample sizes for the state and local YRBS ranged from 968 to 9,320. School response rates ranged from 67 to 100 percent, student response rates ranged from 60 to 94 percent, and overall response rates ranged from 60 to 90 percent.

Readers should note that reports of these data published by the CDC do not include percentages where the denominator includes less than 100 unweighted cases. However, NCES publications do not include percentages where the denominator includes less than 30 unweighted cases. Therefore, estimates presented here may not appear in CDC publications of YRBS estimates and are considered unstable by CDC standards.

In 1999, in accordance with changes to the Office of Management and Budget's standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity, the YRBS item on race/ethnicity was modified. The version of the race and ethnicity question used in 1993, 1995, and 1997 was:

How do you describe yourself?

1. White - not Hispanic
2. Black - not Hispanic
3. Hispanic or Latino
4. Asian or Pacific Islander
5. American Indian or Alaskan Native
6. Other

The version used in 1999, 2001, and 2003 was:

How do you describe yourself? (Select one or more responses.)

- A. American Indian or Alaska Native
- B. Asian
- C. Black or African American
- D. Hispanic or Latino
- E. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- F. White

This new version of the question used in 1999, 2001, and 2003 results in the possibility of respondents marking more than one category. While more accurately reflecting respondents' racial and ethnic identity, the new item cannot be directly compared to responses to the old item. A recent study by Brener, Kann, and McManus (2003) found that allowing students to select more than one response to the race/ethnicity question on the YRBS had only a minimal effect on reported race/ethnicity among high school students.

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Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)

This report draws upon data on teacher victimization from the Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), which provides national- and state-level data on public schools and national- and affiliation-level data on private schools. The 1993–94 and 1999–2000 SASS were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). SASS consists of four sets of linked surveys, including surveys of schools, the principals of each selected school, a subsample of teachers within each school, and public school districts.

The sampling frames for the 1993–94 and 1999–2000 SASS were created using the 1991–92 and 1997–98 NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) Public School Universe File, respectively. Data were collected by multistage sampling, which began with the selection of schools. This report uses 1993–94 and 1999–2000 SASS data. Approximately 9,900 public schools and 3,300 private schools were selected to participate in the 1993–94 SASS and 9,900 public schools and 3,600 private schools were selected to participate in the 1999–2000 SASS. Within each school, teachers selected were further stratified into one of five teacher types in the following hierarchy: (1) Asian or Pacific Islander; (2) American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo; (3) teachers who teach classes designed for students with limited English proficiency; (4) teachers in their first, second, or third year of teaching; and (5) teachers not classified in any of the other groups. Within each teacher stratum, teachers were selected systematically with equal probability. In 1993–94, approximately 53,000 public school teachers and 10,400 private school teachers were sampled. In 1999–2000, 56,400 public school teachers and 10,800 private school teachers were sampled.

This report focuses on responses from teachers. The overall weighted response rates were 83 percent and 77 percent for public school teachers in 1993–94 and 1999–2000, respectively. For private school teachers, the overall weighted response rates were 73 percent and 67 percent in 1993–94 and 1999–2000, respectively. Values were imputed for questionnaire items that should have been answered but were not. For additional information about SASS, contact:

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School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS)

The School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS) was conducted by NCES in Spring/Summer of the 1999–2000 school year. SSOCS focuses on incidents of specific crimes/offenses and a variety of specific discipline issues in public schools. It also covers characteristics of school policies, school violence prevention programs and policies, and school characteristics that have been associated with school crime. The survey was conducted with a nationally representative sample of regular public elementary, middle, and high schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Special education, alternative and vocational schools, schools in the territories, and schools that taught only prekindergarten, kindergarten, or adult education were not included in the sample.

The sampling frame for the SSOCS:2000 was constructed from the public school universe file created for the 2000 Schools and Staffing Survey from the 1997–98 NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) Public School Universe File. The sample was stratified by instructional level, type of locale, and enrollment size. Within the primary strata, schools were also sorted by geographic region and by percentage of minority enrollment. The sample sizes were then allocated to the primary strata in rough proportion to the aggregate square root of the size of enrollment of schools in the stratum. A total of 3,300 schools were selected for the study. Among those, 2,270 schools completed the survey. In March 2000, questionnaires were mailed to school principals, who were asked to complete the survey or to have it completed by the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at the school. The weighted overall response rate was 70 percent, and item nonresponse rates ranged from 0–2.7 percent on the public-use data file. For SSOCS data, a full nonresponse bias analysis was conducted and no bias on the basis of nonresponse was detected. The weights were developed to adjust for the variable probabilities of selection and differential nonresponse and can be used to produce national estimates for regular public schools in the 1999–2000 school year. For more information about the School Survey on Crime and Safety, contact:

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ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES

The accuracy of any statistic is determined by the joint effects of nonsampling and sampling errors. Both types of error affect the estimates presented in this report. Several sources can contribute to nonsampling errors. For example, members of the population of interest are inadvertently excluded from the sampling frame; sampled members refuse to answer some of the survey questions (item nonresponse) or all of the survey questions (questionnaire nonresponse); mistakes are made during data editing, coding, or entry; the responses that respondents provide differ from the “true” responses; or measurement instruments such as tests or questionnaires fail to measure the characteristics they are intended to measure. Although nonsampling errors due to questionnaire and item nonresponse can be reduced somewhat by the adjustment of sample weights and imputation procedures, correcting nonsampling errors or gauging the effects of these errors is usually difficult.

Sampling errors occur because observations are made on samples rather than on entire populations. Surveys of population universes are not subject to sampling errors. Estimates based on a sample will differ somewhat from those that would have been obtained by a complete census of the relevant population using the same survey instruments, instructions, and procedures. The standard error of a statistic is a measure of the variation due to sampling; it indicates the precision of the statistic obtained in a particular sample. In addition, the standard errors for two sample statistics can be used to estimate the precision of the difference between the two statistics and to help determine whether the difference based on the sample is large enough so that it represents the population difference.

Most of the data used in this report were obtained from complex sampling designs rather than a simple random design. The features of complex sampling require different techniques to calculate standard errors than are used for data collected using a simple random sampling. Therefore, calculation of standard errors requires procedures that are markedly different from the ones used when the data are from a simple random sample. The Taylor series approximation technique or the balanced repeated replication (BRR) method was used to estimate most of the statistics and their standard errors in this report. Figure A.3 lists the various methods used to compute standard errors for different data sets.

Standard error calculation for data from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the School Crime Supplement was based on the Taylor series approximation method using PSU and strata variables available from each data set.

For statistics based on all years of NCVS data, standard errors were derived from a formula developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which consists of three generalized variance function (gvf) constant parameters that represent the curve fitted to the individual standard errors calculated using the Jackknife Repeated Replication technique. The formulas used to compute the adjusted standard errors associated with percentages or population counts can be found in figure A.3.

STATISTICAL PROCEDURES

The comparisons in the text have been tested for statistical significance to ensure that the differences are larger than might be expected due to sampling variation. Unless otherwise noted, all statements cited in the report are statistically significant at the .05 level. Several test procedures were used, depending upon the type of data being analyzed and the nature of the statement being tested. The primary test procedure used in this report was the Student's t statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates, for example, between males and females. The formula used to compute the t statistic is as follows:

$$t = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{\sqrt{se_1^2 + se_2^2}} \quad (1)$$

where E_1 and E_2 are the estimates to be compared and se_1 and se_2 are their corresponding standard errors. Note that this formula is valid only for independent estimates. When the estimates are not independent (for example, when comparing a total percentage with that for a subgroup included in the total), a covariance term (i.e., $2*se_1*se_2$) must be added to the denominator of the formula:

$$t = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{\sqrt{se_1^2 + se_2^2 + 2*se_1*se_2}} \quad (2)$$

Once the t value was computed, it was compared with the published tables of values at certain critical levels, called alpha levels. For this report, an alpha value of .05 was used, which has a t value of 1.96. If the t value was larger than 1.96, then the difference between the two estimates is statistically significant at the 95 percent level.

A linear trend test was used when differences among percentages were examined relative to ordered categories of a variable, rather than the differences between two discrete categories. This test allows one to examine whether, for example, the percentage of students using drugs increased (or decreased) over time or whether the percentage of students who reported being physically attacked in school increased (or decreased) with their age. Based on a regression with, for example, student's age as the independent variable and whether a student was physically attacked as the dependent variable, the test involves computing the regression coefficient (b) and its corresponding standard error (se). The ratio of these two (b/se) is the test statistic t . If t is greater than 1.96, the critical value for one comparison at the .05 alpha level, the hypothesis that there is a linear relationship between student's age and being physically attacked is not rejected.

When using data sets in which multiple years of data are available, a Bonferroni adjustment to the significance level was used when one year's estimate was compared to

another. The Bonferroni adjustment to the significance level was used to ensure that the significance level for the tests as a series was at the .05 level. Generally, when multiple statistical comparisons are made, it becomes increasingly likely that an indication of a population difference is erroneous. Even when there is no difference in the population, at an alpha of .05, there is still a 5 percent chance of concluding that an observed *t* value representing one comparison in the sample is large enough to be statistically significant. As the number of years and thus the number of comparisons increase, so does the risk of making such an erroneous inference. The Bonferroni procedure corrects the significance (or alpha) level for the total number of comparisons made within a particular classification variable. For each classification variable, there are $(K*(K-1)/2)$ possible comparisons (or nonredundant pairwise combinations), where *K* is the number of categories. The Bonferroni procedure divides the alpha level for a single *t* test by the number of possible pairwise comparisons in order to produce a new alpha level that is corrected for the fact that multiple contrasts are being made. As a result, the *t* value for a certain alpha level (e.g., .05) increases, which makes it more difficult to claim that the difference observed is statistically significant.

While many descriptive comparisons in this report were tested using *t* statistic or the *F* statistic, some comparisons among categories of an ordered variable with three or more levels involved a test for a linear trend across all categories, rather than a series of tests between pairs of categories. In this report, when differences among percentages were examined relative to a variable with ordered categories, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test for a linear relationship between the two variables. To do this, ANOVA models included orthogonal linear contrasts corresponding to successive levels of the independent variable. The squares of the Taylorized standard errors (that is, standard errors that were calculated by the Taylor series method), the variance between the means, and the unweighted sample sizes were used to partition total sum of squares into within- and between-group sums of squares. These were used to create mean squares for the within- and between-group variance components and their corresponding *F* statistics, which were then compared with published values of *F* for a significance level of .05. Significant values of both the overall *F* and the *F* associated with the linear contrast term were required as evidence of a linear relationship between the two variables.

Figure A.1. Descriptions of data sources and samples used in the report

Data source	Target population	Year of survey	Response rate (%)	Sample size
School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study (CDC)	Population of school-associated violent deaths in the United States between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 2003. Data collected from two sources: a school official and a police official.	1992–ongoing	78 (Schools) 97 (Police)	N/A
Supplementary Homicide Reports (FBI)	Population of criminal homicides in the United States from January 1976–December 2001.	1976–2001	91	N/A
Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System™ Fatal (CDC)	Death certificate data reported to the National Center for Health Statistics.	1981–2000	100	N/A
National Crime Victimization Survey (BJS)	A nationally representative sample of individuals 12 years of age and older living in households and group quarters.	1992–2003 (Annual)	About 91.5 ¹	About 87,400
School Crime Supplement (BJS/NCES)	A nationally representative sample of students ages 12–18 enrolled in public and private schools during the 6 months prior to the interview.	1995	74 ¹	9,700
		1999	73 ¹	8,400
		2001	72 ¹	8,400
		2003	64 ¹	7,200
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (CDC)	A nationally representative sample of students enrolled in grades 9–12 in public and private schools at the time of the survey.	1993	70 ¹	16,300
		1995	60 ¹	10,900
		1997	69 ¹	16,300
		1999	66 ¹	15,300
		2001	63 ¹	13,600
		2003	67 ¹	15,200
State Youth Risk Behavior Survey (CDC)	Representative samples of students in grades 9–12 in each state. All except a few state samples include only public schools.	2003	60–90 ¹	968–9,320
Schools and Staffing Survey (Teacher Survey) (NCES)	A nationally representative sample of public and private school teachers from grades K–12.	1993–1994	83 (Public) ²	53,000
			73 (Private) ²	10,400
		1999–2000	77 (Public) ²	56,400
			67 (Private) ²	10,800
School Survey on Crime and Safety (NCES)	A nationally representative sample of regular public elementary, middle, and secondary schools.	1999–2000	70 ²	2,270

¹Unweighted response rate.

²Overall weighted response rate.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
Nonfatal Student Victimization		
<i>Indicator 2. Incidence of Victimization at School and Away From School</i>		
National Crime Victimization Survey ¹ (Screen Questionnaire)	I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers. As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months. That is since (date). Was something belonging to you stolen, such as: Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book Clothing, jewelry, or calculator Bicycle or sports equipment Or did anyone attempt to steal anything belonging to you?	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?
	(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since (date) were you attacked or threatened or did you have something stolen from you At work or school Or did anyone attempt to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?
	(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways (exclude telephone threats): With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle Include any grabbing, punching, or choking Any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack Any face to face threats Or any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?
	People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you or were you attacked or threatened by (exclude telephone threats): Someone at work or school?	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?
	Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by: Someone you didn't know before A casual acquaintance Or someone you know well?	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators—Continued

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
National Crime Victimization Survey ¹ (Incident Report)	Where did this incident happen?	In own home or lodging/Near own home/At, in, or near a friend's/relative's/neighbor's home/Commercial places/Parking lots/garages/School/Open areas, on street or public transportation/Other
	What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)?	Working or on duty/On the way to or from work/On the way to or from school/On the way to or from other place/Shopping, errands/Attending school/Leisure activity away from home/Sleeping/Other activities at home/Other
Indicator 3. Prevalence of Victimization at School		
School Crime Supplement ¹	Derived from NCVS Screen Questionnaire and Incident Report (see information for Indicator 2).	
Indicator 4. Threats and Injuries With Weapons on School Property		
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 times/1 time/2–3 times/4–5 times/6–7 times/8–9 times/10–11 times/12 or more times

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators—Continued

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
Nonfatal Teacher Victimization		
<i>Indicator 5. Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School</i>		
National Crime Victimization Survey ^{1, 2} (Screen Questionnaire)	I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers. As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months. That is since (date). Was something belonging to you stolen, such as: Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book Clothing, jewelry, or calculator Bicycle or sports equipment Or did anyone attempt to steal anything belonging to you?	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?
	(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since (date) were you attacked or threatened or did you have something stolen from you At work or school Or did anyone attempt to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?
	(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways (exclude telephone threats): With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle Include any grabbing, punching, or choking Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack Any face to face threats Or any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?
	People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you or were you attacked or threatened by (exclude telephone threats): Someone at work or school?	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators—Continued

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
	Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by: Someone you didn't know before A casual acquaintance Or someone you know well?	Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?
National Crime Victimization Survey ^{1,2} (Incident Report)	Where did this incident happen?	Inside a school building/ On school property
	What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)? ²	Working or on duty
	Did this incident happen at your worksite?	Yes/No
	What kind of work did you do, that is, what was your occupation at the time of the incident?	Open-ended response; coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System
<i>Indicator 6. Teachers Threatened With Injury or Attacked by Students</i>		
Schools and Staffing Survey	Has a student (from this school) threatened to injure you in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
	Has a student (from this school) physically attacked you in the past 12 months?	Yes/No

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators—Continued

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
School Environment		
<i>Indicator 7. Violent and Other Incidents at Public Schools and Those Reported to the Police</i>		
School Survey on Crime and Safety	Please provide the number of incidents at your school during the 1999–2000 school year using the categories below. - Rape or attempted rape - Sexual battery other than rape (include threatened rape) - Physical attack or fight with weapon - Physical attack or fight without weapon - Threats of physical attack with weapon - Threats of physical attack without weapon - Robbery with weapon - Robbery without weapon - Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation) - Possession of firearm/explosive device - Possession of knife or sharp object - Distribution of illegal drugs - Possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs - Sexual harassment - Vandalism	Total number of incidents/ Number reported to police or other law enforcement
<i>Indicator 8. Discipline Problems Reported by Public Schools</i>		
School Survey on Crime and Safety	To the best of your knowledge, how often do the following types of problems occur at your school? - Student racial tensions - Student bullying - Student verbal abuse of teachers - Widespread disorder in classrooms - Student acts of disrespect for teachers - Undesirable gang activities - Undesirable cult or extremist group activities	Happens daily/Happens at least once a week/Happens at least once a month/Happens on occa- sion/Never happens
<i>Indicator 9. Students' Reports of Gangs at School</i>		
School Crime Supplement ¹	Are there any gangs at your school?	Yes/No/Don't Know

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators—Continued

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
<i>Indicator 10. Students' Reports of Drug Availability on School Property</i>		
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?	Yes/No
<i>Indicator 11. Students' Reports of Being Called Hate-Related Words and Seeing Hate-Related Graffiti</i>		
School Crime Supplement ¹	During the last 6 months, has anyone called you a derogatory or bad name at school having to do with your race, religion, ethnic background or national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation? We call these hate-related words.	Yes/No
	Were any of the hate-related words related to.... Your race? Your religion? Your ethnic background or national origin (for example people of Hispanic origin)? Any disability (by this I mean physical, mental, or developmental disabilities) you may have? Your gender? Your sexual orientation?	Yes/No/Don't Know
	During the last 6 months, have you seen any hate-related words or symbols written in school classrooms, school bathrooms, school hallways, or on the outside of your school building?	Yes/No
<i>Indicator 12. Bullying at School</i>		
School Crime Supplement ¹	During the last 6 months, have you been bullied at school? That is, have any other students picked on you a lot or tried to make you do things you didn't want to do like give them money? (You may include incidents you reported before.)	Yes/No

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators—Continued

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
Fights, Weapons, and Illegal Substances		
<i>Indicator 13. Physical Fights on School Property and Anywhere</i>		
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	During the last 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?	0 times/1 time/2–3 times/4–5 times/6–7 times/8–9 times/10–11 times/12 or more times
	During the last 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times/1 time/2–3 times/4–5 times/6–7 times/8–9 times/10–11 times/12 or more times
<i>Indicator 14. Students Carrying Weapons on School Property and Anywhere</i>		
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?	0 days/1 day/2–3 days/4–5 days/6 or more days
	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 days/1 day/2–3 days/4–5 days/6 or more days
<i>Indicator 15. Students' Use of Alcohol on School Property and Anywhere</i>		
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?	0 days/1–2 days/3–5 days/6–9 days/10–19 days/20–29 days/all 30 days
	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?	0 days/1–2 days/3–5 days/6–9 days/10–19 days/20–29 days/all 30 days
<i>Indicator 16. Students' Use of Marijuana on School Property and Anywhere</i>		
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?	0 times/1–2 times/3–9 times/10–19 times/20–39 times/40 or more times
	During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?	0 times/1–2 times/3–9 times/10–19 times/20–39 times/40 or more times

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators—Continued

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
Fear and Avoidance		
<i>Indicator 17. Students' Perceptions of Personal Safety at School and Away From School</i>		
School Crime Supplement ¹	How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you at school?	Never/Almost never/Sometimes/ Most of time
	How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you on the way to and from school?	Never/Almost never/Sometimes/ Most of time
	Besides the times you are at school, how often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you?	Never/Almost never/Sometimes/ Most of time
<i>Indicator 18. Students' Reports of Avoiding School Activities or Specific Places in School</i>		
School Crime Supplement ¹	During the last 6 months, that is, since _____1st, did you stay away from any of the following places because you thought someone might attack or harm you there? The entrance into the school Any hallways or stairs in school Parts of the school cafeteria Any school restrooms Other places inside the school building	Yes/No
	Did you avoid any extra-curricular activities at your school because you thought someone might attack or harm you?	Yes/No
	Did you avoid any classes because you thought someone might attack or harm you?	Yes/No
	Did you stay home from school because you thought someone might attack or harm you at school, or going to or from school?	Yes/No

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators—Continued

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
Safety, Security, and Discipline Measures		
<i>Indicator 19. Serious Disciplinary Actions Taken by Public Schools</i>		
School Survey on Crime and Safety	During the 1999–2000 school year, how many students were involved in committing the following offenses, and how many of the following disciplinary actions were taken in response? Use of a firearm/explosive device Possession of a firearm/explosive device Use of a weapon other than a firearm Possession of a weapon other than a firearm Distribution of illegal drugs Possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs Physical attacks or fights Threat or intimidation Insubordination Other infractions (not including academic reasons)	Total removals with no continuing school services for at least 1 year/ Transfers to specialized schools for disciplinary reasons for at least 1 year/Out-of-school suspensions lasting 5 or more days, but less than 1 year/Other/No disciplinary action taken
<i>Indicator 20. Safety and Security Measures Taken by Public Schools</i>		
School Survey on Crime and Safety	During the school year, was it a practice of your school to do the following? Require visitors to sign or check in Control access to school buildings during school hours (e.g., locked or monitored doors) Control access to school grounds during school hours (e.g., locked or monitored gates) Require students to pass through metal detectors each day Require visitors to pass through metal detectors Perform one or more random metal detector checks on students Use one or more random dog sniffs to check for drugs Perform one or more random sweeps for contraband (e.g., drugs or weapons), but not including dog sniffs Require clear book bags or ban book bags on school grounds Require students to wear badges or picture IDs Require faculty and staff to wear badges or picture IDs Use one or more security cameras to monitor the school	Yes/No

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

Figure A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators—Continued

Chapter, Indicator, and Survey	Questions	Response categories
<i>Indicator 21. Students' Reports of Safety and Security Measures Observed at School</i>		
School Crime Supplement ¹	Does your school take any measures to make sure students are safe? For example, does the school have: Security guards and/or assigned police officers? Other school staff or other adults supervising the hallway? Metal detectors? Locked entrance or exit doors during the day? A requirement that visitors sign in? Locker checks? A requirement that students wear badges or picture identification? One or more security cameras to monitor the school? A code of student conduct, that is, a set of written rules or guidelines that the school provides you?	Yes/No/Don't know

¹Readers should note that this table reflects the most recent version of the NCVS (2002) and SCS (2003) instruments. Survey items shown here may have changed from past NCVS and SCS collections.

²Estimates of teacher victimizations include crimes occurring to teachers at school (location), or at the worksite (location), or while working (activity). For thefts, activity was not considered, since thefts of teachers' property kept at school can occur when teachers are not present.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2003. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public, Private and Charter Teacher and School Surveys,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

Figure A.3. Methods used to calculate standard errors of statistics for different surveys

Survey	Year	Method of calculation																																																						
National Crime Victimization Survey	1992 to 2003	Standard errors of crime level data and aggregated crime rates per 1,000 persons were calculated using three generalized variance function (gvf) constant parameters (denoted as <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , and <i>c</i>) and formulas published in the Methodology Section of <i>Criminal Victimization in the United States—Statistical Tables</i> (NCJ184938) on the Bureau of Justice Statistics website: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm .																																																						
		The formula used to calculate standard errors (<i>q</i>) of crime level data (<i>x</i>) is: $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + cx^{3/2}}$ where <i>x</i> is the estimated number of crimes of interest, and <i>a</i>, <i>b</i>, and <i>c</i> are gvf constant parameters. The formula used to calculate standard errors of aggregated crime rates per 1,000 persons (<i>r</i>) is: $\sqrt{br(1000 - r)/y + cr(\sqrt{1000r - r})/\sqrt{y}}$ where <i>r</i> is the aggregate crime rate (i.e., 1000*total crimes/total population), <i>y</i> is the aggregated base population, and <i>b</i> and <i>c</i> are gvf constant parameters. The three gvf constant parameters associated with the specific years are: <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>a</th><th>b</th><th>c</th></tr><tr><td>1992</td><td>-0.00013407</td><td>4,872</td><td>3.858</td></tr><tr><td>1993</td><td>-0.00007899</td><td>2,870</td><td>2.273</td></tr><tr><td>1994</td><td>-0.00006269</td><td>2,278</td><td>1.804</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>-0.00006269</td><td>2,278</td><td>1.804</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>-0.00006863</td><td>2,494</td><td>1.975</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>0.00016972</td><td>2,945</td><td>2.010</td></tr><tr><td>1998</td><td>0.00001297</td><td>2,656</td><td>3.390</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>-0.00026646</td><td>2,579</td><td>2.826</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>-0.00011860</td><td>2,829</td><td>2.868</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>-0.00011330</td><td>2,803</td><td>2.905</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>-0.00028000</td><td>2,852</td><td>2.701</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>-0.00029301</td><td>3,059</td><td>2.872</td></tr><tr><td>Aggregated data from 1998 to 2003</td><td>-0.00005686</td><td>4,751</td><td>2.132</td></tr></table>	Year	a	b	c	1992	-0.00013407	4,872	3.858	1993	-0.00007899	2,870	2.273	1994	-0.00006269	2,278	1.804	1995	-0.00006269	2,278	1.804	1996	-0.00006863	2,494	1.975	1997	0.00016972	2,945	2.010	1998	0.00001297	2,656	3.390	1999	-0.00026646	2,579	2.826	2000	-0.00011860	2,829	2.868	2001	-0.00011330	2,803	2.905	2002	-0.00028000	2,852	2.701	2003	-0.00029301	3,059	2.872	Aggregated data from 1998 to 2003	-0.00005686
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Aggregated data from 1998 to 2003	-0.00005686	4,751	2.132																																																					
School Crime Supplement	1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003	Standard errors of percentage and population counts were calculated using the Taylor series approximation method using PSU and strata variables from the 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003 data sets. Another way in which the standard errors can be calculated for these years is by using the generalized variance function (gvf) constant parameters (denoted as <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , and <i>c</i>).																																																						

Figure A.3. Methods used to calculate standard errors of statistics for different surveys
—Continued

Survey	Year	Method of calculation																				
School Crime Supplement—Continued		The formula used to calculate standard errors for percentages (p) is:																				
		$\sqrt{bp(1 - p) / y + cp(\sqrt{p - p}) / \sqrt{y}}$																				
		where <i>p</i> is the percentage or interest expressed as a proportion, <i>y</i> is the size of the population to which the percent applies, and <i>b</i> and <i>c</i> are gvf constant parameters. After the standard error is estimated, it is multiplied by 100 to make it applicable to the percentage.																				
		The formula used to calculate standard errors of population counts (<i>x</i>) is:																				
		$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + cx^{3/2}}$																				
		where <i>x</i> is the estimated number of students who experienced a given event, and <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , and <i>c</i> are gvf constant parameters for calculating person crime domain estimates.																				
		The three gvf constant parameters associated with the specific years are:																				
		<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>-0.00006269</td><td>2,278</td><td>1.804</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>-0.00026646</td><td>2,579</td><td>2.826</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>0.00011330</td><td>2,803</td><td>2.905</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>-0.00029301</td><td>3,059</td><td>2.872</td></tr></table>	Year	a	b	c	1995	-0.00006269	2,278	1.804	1999	-0.00026646	2,579	2.826	2001	0.00011330	2,803	2.905	2003	-0.00029301	3,059	2.872
Year	a	b	c																			
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2001	0.00011330	2,803	2.905																			
2003	-0.00029301	3,059	2.872																			
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003	Taylor series approximation method using PSU and strata variables available from the data set.																				
Schools and Staffing Survey	1993–1994 and 1999–2000	Balanced repeated replication method using replicate weights available from the data set.																				
School Survey on Crime and Safety	1999–2000	Jackknife replication method using replicate weights available from the data set.																				

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GENERAL TERMS

Cluster sampling Cluster sampling is a technique in which the sampling of respondents or subjects occurs within clusters or groups. For example, selecting students by sampling schools and the students that attend that school.

Crime Any violation of a statute or regulation or any act that the government has determined is injurious to the public, including felonies and misdemeanors. Such violation may or may not involve violence, and it may affect individuals or property.

Incident A specific criminal act or offense involving one or more victims and one or more offenders.

Multistage sampling A survey sampling technique in which there is more than one wave of sampling. That is, one sample of units is drawn, and then another sample is drawn within that sample. For example, at the first stage, a number of Census blocks may be sampled out of all the Census blocks in the United States. At the second stage, households are sampled within the previously sampled Census blocks.

Prevalence The percentage of the population directly affected by crime in a given period. This rate is based upon specific information elicited directly from the respondent regarding crimes committed against his or her person, against his or her property, or against an individual bearing a unique relationship to him or her. It is not based upon perceptions and beliefs about, or reactions to, criminal acts.

School An education institution consisting of one or more of grades K through 12.

School crime Any criminal activity that is committed on school property.

School year The 12-month period of time denoting the beginning and ending dates for school accounting purposes, usually from July 1 through June 30.

Stratification A survey sampling technique in which the target population is divided into mutually exclusive groups or strata based on some variable or variables (e.g., metropolitan area) and sampling of units occurs separately within each stratum.

Unequal probabilities A survey sampling technique in which sampled units do not have the same probability of selection into the sample. For example, the investigator may over-sample minority students in order to increase the sample sizes of minority students. Minority students would then be more likely than other students to be sampled.

SPECIFIC TERMS USED IN VARIOUS SURVEYS

School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study

Homicide An act involving a killing of one person by another resulting from interpersonal violence.

School-associated violent death A homicide or suicide in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States, while the victim was on the way to or from regular sessions at such a school, or while the victim was attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event. Victims included nonstudents as well as students and staff members.

Suicide An act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally.

National Crime Victimization Survey

Aggravated assault Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurs, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results.

At school (students) Inside the school building, on school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.), or on the way to or from school.

At school (teachers) Inside the school building, on school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.), at worksite, or while working. For thefts, "while working" was not considered, since thefts of teachers' property kept at school can occur when teachers are not present.

Rape Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion, as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). Includes attempts and verbal threats of rape. This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle.

Robbery Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Rural A place not located inside the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations of less than 50,000.

Serious violent crime Rape, sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault.

Sexual assault A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender. Sexual assault may or may not involve force and includes such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Simple assault Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury, or an undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Suburban A county or counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On the data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Theft Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact.

Urban The largest city (or grouping of cities) in an MSA.

Victimization A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident.

Victimization rate A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specific population group.

Violent crime Rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, or simple assault.

School Crime Supplement

At school In the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to or from school.

Serious violent crime Rape, sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault.

Total victimization Combination of violent victimization and theft. If a student reported an incident of either type, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the student reported having experienced both, he or she is counted once under “total victimization.”

Violent crime Rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, or simple assault.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Illegal drugs Examples of illegal drugs were marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, steroids, or prescription drugs without a doctor’s permission, heroin, and methamphetamines.

On school property On school property is included in the question wording, but was not defined for respondents.

Rural school is located outside a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Suburban school is located inside a MSA, but outside the “central city.”

Urban school is located inside a MSA and inside the “central city.”

Weapon Examples of weapons appearing in the questionnaire include guns, knives, and clubs.

Schools and Staffing Survey

Central city A large central city (a central city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area [MSA] with population greater than or equal to 400,000, or a population density greater than or equal to 6,000 per square mile) or a mid-size central city (a central city of an MSA, but not designated as a large central city).

Elementary school A school in which the lowest grade is less than or equal to grade 6 and the highest grade is less than or equal to grade 8.

Elementary school teachers An elementary school teacher is one who, when asked for the grades taught, checked: (1) only “ungraded” and was designated as an elementary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school; (2) 6th grade or lower, or “un-

graded,” and no grade higher than 6th; (3) 6th grade or lower and 7th grade or higher, and reported a primary assignment of prekindergarten, kindergarten, or general elementary; (4) 7th and 8th grades only, and reported a primary assignment of prekindergarten, kindergarten, or general elementary; (5) 6th grade or lower and 7th grade or higher, and reported a primary assignment of special education and was designated as an elementary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school; or (6) 7th and 8th grades only, and reported a primary assignment of special education and was designated as an elementary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school. A teacher at school that has grade 6 or lower, or one that is “ungraded” with no grade higher than the 8th.

Rural or small town Rural area (a place with a population of less than 2,500 and defined as rural by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) or a small town (a place not within an Metropolitan Statistical Area, with a population of less than 25,000, but greater than or equal to 2,500, and defined as nonurban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census).

Secondary school A school in which the lowest grade is greater than or equal to grade 7 and the highest grade is less than or equal to grade 12.

Secondary school teachers A secondary school teacher is one who, when asked for the grades taught, checked: (1) “ungraded” and was designated as a secondary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school; (2) 6th grade or lower and 7th grade or higher, and reported a primary assignment other than prekindergarten, kindergarten, or general elementary; (3) 9th grade or higher, or 9th grade or higher and “ungraded”; (4) 7th and 8th grades only, and reported a primary assignment other than prekindergarten, kindergarten, general elementary, or special education; (5) 7th and 8th grades only, and reported a primary assignment of special education and was designated as a secondary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school; or (6) 6th grade or lower and 7th grade or higher, or 7th and 8th grades only, and was not categorized above as either elementary or secondary.

Urban fringe or large town Urban fringe of a large or mid-size city (a place within an Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of a mid-size central city and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) or a large town (a place not within an MSA, but with a population greater or equal to 25,000 and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census).

School Survey on Crime and Safety

At school/at your school Includes activities that happened in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that held school-sponsored events or activities. Unless otherwise specified, respondents were requested to report on activities that occurred during normal school hours or when school activities/events were in session.

Combined schools Schools that include all combinations of grades, including K–12 schools, other than primary, middle, and secondary schools (see definitions for these school levels later in this section).

Cult or extremist group A group that espouses radical beliefs and practices, which may include a religious component, that are widely seen as threatening the basic values and cultural norms of society at large.

- Firearm/explosive device** Any weapon that is designed to (or may readily be converted to) expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This includes guns, bombs, grenades, mines, rockets, missiles, pipe bombs, or similar devices designed to explode and capable of causing bodily harm or property damage.
- Gang** An ongoing loosely organized association of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, that has a common name, signs, symbols, or colors, whose members engage, either individually or collectively, in violent or other forms of illegal behavior.
- Insubordination** A deliberate and inexcusable defiance of or refusal to obey a school rule, authority, or a reasonable order. It includes but is not limited to direct defiance of school authority, failure to attend assigned detention or on-campus supervision, failure to respond to a call slip, and physical or verbal intimidation/abuse.
- Intimidation** To frighten, compel, or deter by actual or implied threats. It includes bullying and sexual harassment.
- Middle school** A school in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 4 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 9.
- Physical attack or fight** An actual and intentional touching or striking of another person against his or her will, or the intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual.
- Primary school** A school in which the lowest grade is not higher than grade 3 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 8.
- Rape** Forced sexual intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral penetration). Includes penetration from a foreign object.
- Robbery** The taking or attempting to take anything of value that is owned by another person or organization, under confrontational circumstances by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. A key difference between robbery and theft/larceny is that a threat or battery is involved in robbery.
- Secondary school** A school in which the lowest grade is not lower than grade 9 and the highest grade is not higher than grade 12.
- Serious violent incidents** Include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attacks or fights with a weapon, threats of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon.
- Sexual battery** An incident that includes threatened rape, fondling, indecent liberties, child molestation, or sodomy. Principals were instructed that classification of these incidents should take into consideration the age and developmentally appropriate behavior of the offenders.
- Sexual harassment** Unsolicited, offensive behavior that inappropriately asserts sexuality over another person. The behavior may be verbal or nonverbal.
- Specialized school** A school that is specifically for students who were referred for disciplinary reasons. The school may also have students who were referred for other reasons. The school may be at the same location as the respondent's school.

Theft/larceny Taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation. Specifically, the unlawful taking of another person's property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm. Included are pocket picking, stealing purse or backpack (if left unattended or no force was used to take it from owner), theft from a building, theft from a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts or accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from vending machines, and all other types of thefts.

Urbanicity As collected by the Common Core of Data and appended to the SSOCS data file, city includes large cities and mid-size cities, urban fringe includes urban fringe of large and mid-sized cities, town includes large and small towns, and rural includes rural outside a MSA and inside a MSA.

Vandalism The willful damage or destruction of school property including bombing, arson, graffiti, and other acts that cause property damage. Includes damage caused by computer hacking.

Violent incidents Include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attacks or fights with or without a weapon, threats of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon.

Weapon Any instrument or object used with the intent to threaten, injure, or kill. Includes look-alikes if they are used to threaten others.