



**NCES**  
National Center for  
Education Statistics

U.S. Department of Education  
Institute of Education Sciences  
NCES 2006-001

# Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005

**BJS**  
Bureau of  
Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
NCJ 210697





**U.S. Department of Education**  
Institute of Education Sciences  
NCES 2006-001

# Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005

November 2005



**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Office of Justice Programs  
NCJ 210697

Jill F. DeVoe  
Education Statistics Services Institute

Katharin Peter  
MPR Associates, Inc.

Margaret Noonan  
Education Statistics Services Institute

Thomas D. Snyder  
National Center for Education Statistics

Katrina Baum  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Thomas D. Snyder  
*Project Officer*  
National Center for Education Statistics

**U.S. Department of Education**

Margaret Spellings  
*Secretary*

**Institute of Education Sciences**

Grover J. Whitehurst  
*Director*

**National Center for Education Statistics**

Mark Schneider  
*Commissioner*

**U.S. Department of Justice**

Alberto Gonzales  
*Attorney General*

**Office of Justice Programs**

Regina B. Schofield  
*Assistant Attorney General*

**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

Lawrence A. Greenfeld  
*Director*

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

**Suggested Citation**

DeVoe, J.F., Peter, K., Noonan, M., Snyder, T.D., and Baum, K. (2005). *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005* (NCES 2006-001 / NCJ 210697). U.S. Departments of Education and Justice. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

This publication can be downloaded from the World Wide Web at <http://nces.ed.gov> or <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>. Single hard copies can be ordered through ED Pubs at 1-877-4ED-PUBS (NCES 2006-001) (TTY/TDD 1-877-576-7734), and the Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse at 1-800-851-3420 (NCJ 210697).

**Contact at NCES:**

Thomas D. Snyder  
(202) 502-7452  
E-mail: [tom.snyder@ed.gov](mailto:tom.snyder@ed.gov)

**Contact at BJS:**

Katrina Baum  
(202) 307-5889  
E-mail: [katrina.baum@usdoj.gov](mailto:katrina.baum@usdoj.gov)



**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 <sup>1</sup>	Homicides of youth ages 5–19		Suicides of youth ages 5–19	
		Homicides <sup>2</sup> at school	Homicides <sup>2</sup> away from school	Suicides <sup>2</sup> at school	Suicides <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>4</sup>	35	14	2,126	8	1,920
2000–01 <sup>4</sup>	31	12	2,047	5	1,885
2001–02 <sup>4</sup>	38	17	2,036	5	1,772

<sup>1</sup>School-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.

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

<sup>3</sup>Youth ages 5–19 in the calendar year from 1993 to 2002.

<sup>4</sup>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 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 <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
<b>At school</b>								
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
<b>Away from school</b>								
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

<sup>1</sup>Serious 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 <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
<b>At school</b>								
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 <sup>2</sup>								
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.

<sup>1</sup>Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

<sup>2</sup>Other 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 <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
<b>Away from school</b>								
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 <sup>2</sup>								
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.

<sup>1</sup>Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

<sup>2</sup>Other 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 <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>												
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			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>				
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.

<sup>1</sup>Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

<sup>2</sup>Other 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 <sup>1</sup>						
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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.7	11.3	11.5
American Indian	11.7	11.4	12.5	13.2	15.2	22.1
Pacific Islander	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	15.6	24.8	16.3
More than one race	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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.

<sup>1</sup>American 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.

<sup>2</sup>The 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 <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>								
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 <sup>3</sup>								
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 <sup>4</sup>								
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.

<sup>1</sup>Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

<sup>2</sup>Other 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.

<sup>3</sup>Instructional level was identified by respondent teachers.

<sup>4</sup>Teachers 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 <sup>1</sup>																
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 <sup>2</sup>																
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

<sup>1</sup>Other 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.

<sup>2</sup>Elementary 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 <sup>1</sup>																
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 <sup>2</sup>																
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

<sup>1</sup>Other 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.

<sup>2</sup>Elementary 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 <sup>1</sup>			Serious violent incidents <sup>2</sup>			Theft <sup>3</sup>			Other incidents <sup>4</sup>		
		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 <sup>5</sup>													
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 <sup>1</sup>			Serious violent incidents <sup>2</sup>			Theft <sup>3</sup>			Other incidents <sup>4</sup>		
		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 <sup>6</sup>													
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

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.”

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>Student/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 <sup>1</sup>			Serious violent incidents <sup>2</sup>			Theft <sup>3</sup>			Other incidents <sup>4</sup>		
		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 <sup>5</sup>													
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 <sup>1</sup>			Serious violent incidents <sup>2</sup>			Theft <sup>3</sup>			Other incidents <sup>4</sup>		
		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 <sup>6</sup>													
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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.”

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>Student/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 <sup>1</sup>				Happens at all <sup>2</sup>		
	Student racial tensions	Student bullying	Student verbal abuse of teachers	Widespread disorder in classrooms	Student acts of disrespect for teachers	Undesirable gang activities <sup>3</sup>	Undesirable cult or extremist group activities <sup>4</sup>
Total	3.4	29.3	12.5	3.1	19.4	18.7	6.7
School level <sup>5</sup>							
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 <sup>1</sup>					Happens at all <sup>2</sup>	
	Student racial tensions	Student bullying	Student verbal abuse of teachers	Widespread disorder in classrooms	Student acts of disrespect for teachers	Undesirable gang activities <sup>3</sup>	Undesirable cult or extremist group activities <sup>4</sup>
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 <sup>6</sup>							
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

<sup>1</sup>Includes schools that reported the activity happens either once a week or daily.

<sup>2</sup>Includes schools that reported the activity has happened at all at their school.

<sup>3</sup>A 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.”

<sup>4</sup>A 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.”

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>Violent 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 <sup>1</sup>								
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

<sup>1</sup>Other 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 <sup>1</sup>						
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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	25.7	25.7	22.5
American Indian	20.9	22.8	30.1	30.6	34.5	31.3
Pacific Islander	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	46.9	50.2	34.7
More than one race	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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.

<sup>1</sup>American 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.

<sup>2</sup>The 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 <sup>1</sup>					
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

<sup>1</sup>Other 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>							
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

<sup>1</sup>In 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.

<sup>2</sup>Other 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 <sup>1</sup>			
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

<sup>1</sup>Other 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 <sup>1</sup>												
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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	22.7	22.3	25.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	50.7	51.7	30.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	25.3	29.1	22.2
More than one race	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	40.2	39.6	38.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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.

<sup>1</sup>American 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.

<sup>2</sup>The 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 <sup>1</sup>												
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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	13.0	10.6	11.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	25.3	17.4	16.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	9.3	10.0	4.9
More than one race	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	22.2	25.2	29.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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.

<sup>1</sup>American 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.

<sup>2</sup>The 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 <sup>1</sup>												
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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	25.7	28.4	27.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	60.8	52.3	40.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.7	12.4	8.5
More than one race	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	51.1	45.4	47.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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.

<sup>1</sup>American 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.

<sup>2</sup>The 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 <sup>1</sup>												
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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	13.5	10.9	9.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	33.8	21.9	28.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	11.0	6.4	9.1
More than one race	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	29.1	31.8	28.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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.

<sup>1</sup>American 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.

<sup>2</sup>The 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 <sup>1</sup>							
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

<sup>1</sup>Other 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 <sup>1</sup>				
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

<sup>1</sup>Other 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 <sup>1</sup>
Total	44,300	54.0	1,162,600	82.5	10.9	6.5
Physical attacks or fights <sup>2</sup>	29,000	35.4	332,500	85.1	9.0	5.9
Insubordination <sup>3</sup>	15,000	18.3	253,500	81.6	15.0	3.4
Threat or intimidation <sup>4</sup>	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 <sup>5</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup>A 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.”

<sup>2</sup>Physical 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.”

<sup>3</sup>Insubordination 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.”

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

<sup>5</sup>A 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 <sup>1</sup>	Require to pass through daily	Random dog sniffs to check for drugs <sup>1</sup>	Random sweeps for contraband <sup>1,2</sup>	Use security cameras to monitor school <sup>1</sup>	
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 <sup>3</sup>												
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 <sup>1</sup>	Require to pass through daily	Random dog sniffs to check for drugs <sup>1</sup>	Random sweeps for contra-band <sup>1,2</sup>	Use security cameras to monitor school <sup>1</sup>	
Student/teacher ratio <sup>4</sup>												
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.

<sup>1</sup>One or more.

<sup>2</sup>For example, drugs or weapons. Does not include dog sniffs.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Student/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.