

APPENDIX C. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

General Terms

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| Cluster sampling | Cluster sampling is a technique in which the sampling of respondents or subjects occurs within clusters or groups. For example, selecting students by sampling schools and the students that attend that school. |
| Crime | Any violation of a statute or regulation or any act that the government has determined is injurious to the public, including felonies and misdemeanors. Such violation may or may not involve violence, and it may affect individuals or property. |
| Incident | A specific criminal act or offense involving one or more victims and one or more offenders. |
| Multi-stage sampling | A survey sampling technique in which there is more than one wave of sampling. That is, one sample of units is drawn, and then another sample is drawn within that sample. For example, at the first stage, a number of Census blocks may be sampled out of all the Census blocks in the United States. At the second stage, households are sampled within the previously sampled Census blocks. |
| Prevalence | The percentage of the population directly affected by crime in a given period. This rate is based upon specific information elicited directly from the respondent regarding crimes committed against his or her person, against his or her property, or against an individual bearing a unique relationship to him or her. It is not based upon perceptions and beliefs about, or reactions to, criminal acts. |
| School | An education institution consisting of one or more of grades K through 12. |
| School crime | Any criminal activity that is committed on school property. |
| School year | The 12-month period of time denoting the beginning and ending dates for school accounting purposes, usually from July 1 through June 30. |
| Stratification | Stratification is a survey sampling technique in which the target population is divided into mutually exclusive groups or strata based on some variable or variables (e.g., metropolitan area) and sampling of units occurs separately within each stratum. |

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

Specific Terms Used in Various Surveys

National Crime Victimization Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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| Simple assault | Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury, or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon. |
| Suburban | A county or counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On the data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities." |
| Theft | Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. |
| Victimization | A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. |
| Victimization rate | A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specific population group. |
| Violent crime | Rape, sexual assault, robbery, or assault. |
| Urban | The largest city (or grouping of cities) in an MSA. |

School Crime Supplement

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| Any victimization | Combination of violent and property victimization. If a student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the student reported having experienced both, he or she is counted once under "any victimization." |
| At school | In the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. |
| Property victimization | Theft of property from a student's desk, locker, or other locations at school. |
| Violent victimization | Physical attacks or taking property from the student directly by force, weapons, or threats. |

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

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| On school property | On school property is included in the question wording but was not defined for respondents. |
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| Weapon | Examples of weapons appearing in the questionnaire include guns, knives, and clubs. |
| Illegal drugs | Examples of illegal drugs were marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, steroids, or prescription drugs without a doctor's permission, heroin, and methamphetamines. |

FRSS Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey

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| At school | In school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, or at places that hold school-sponsored events or activities, but are not officially on school grounds. |
| Central region | Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. |
| City | A central city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). |
| Elementary school | A school that has a low grade of 3 or less and a high grade of 1 through 8. |
| Free/reduced-price lunch | The percent of students enrolled in the school who are eligible for the federally funded free or reduced-price lunch program. |
| High school/combined | A school that has a low grade of 9 through 12 and a high grade of 10 through 12. Schools that do not precisely meet these qualifications, and are not elementary and middle schools, are classified as "combined" and are included in the analyses with high schools. |
| Less serious or nonviolent crime | Physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft or larceny, or vandalism. |
| Minority enrollment | The percentage of students enrolled in the school whose race or ethnicity is classified as one of the following: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, or Hispanic, based on data in the 1993–94 Common Core of Data (CCD) file. |
| Middle school | A school that has a low grade of 4 through 9 and a high grade of 4 through 9. |
| Northeast region | Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. |
| Robbery | The taking or attempting to take anything of value that is owned by another person or organization, under confrontational circumstances by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. |

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| Physical attack or fight | An actual and intentional touching or striking of another person against his or her will, or the intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual. This category should be used only when the attack is serious enough to warrant calling the police or other law enforcement representative. |
| Rural | A place with a population less than 2,500 and defined as rural by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. |
| School enrollment | Total number of students enrolled as defined by the 1993–94 CCD. |
| Serious violent crime | Murder, suicide, rape or sexual battery, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. |
| Sexual battery | An incident that includes rape, fondling, indecent liberties, child molestation, or sodomy. |
| Southeast region | Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. |
| Theft or larceny | The unlawful taking of another person's property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm. |
| Town | A place not within an MSA, but with a population greater than or equal to 2,500 and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. |
| Urban fringe | A place within an MSA of a central city, but not primarily its central city. |
| Vandalism | The damage or destruction of school property. |
| West region | Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. |

Schools and Staffing Survey

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| Central city | A large central city (a central city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area [MSA] with population greater than or equal to 400,000, or a population density greater than or equal to 6,000 per square mile) or a mid-size central city (a central city of an MSA, but not designated as a large central city). |
| Elementary school teachers | An elementary school teacher is one who, when asked for the grades taught, checked: 1) only "ungraded" and was designated as an elementary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school; 2) 6th grade or lower, or "ungraded," and no grade higher than 6th; 3) 6th grade or lower and 7th grade or higher, and |

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

Rural or small town

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

Secondary school teachers

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

Urban fringe or large town

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

S. Patrick Kachur et al., “School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1992 to 1994”

Homicide

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

School-associated violent death

A homicide or suicide in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States, while the victim was on the way to or from regular sessions at such a school, or while the victim

was attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event. Victims included nonstudents as well as students and staff members.

Suicide

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