

TECHNICAL NOTES

GENERAL INFORMATION

The information presented in this report was obtained from many data sources, including databases from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). While some of the data were collected from universe surveys, most were gathered by sample surveys. Some questions from different surveys may appear the same, but they were actually asked of different populations of students (e.g., students ages 12–18 or students in grades 9–12); in different years; about experiences that occurred within different periods of time (e.g., in the past 30 days or during the past 12 months); and at different locations (e.g., in school or at home). Readers of this report should take particular care when comparing data from the different data sources. The results from the different sources may not be strictly comparable because of the variation in collection procedures, timing, phrasing of questions, sampling techniques, and so forth. After introducing the data sources used for this report, the next section discusses the accuracy of estimates and describes the statistical procedures used.

SOURCES OF DATA

Figure A.1 presents some key information for each of the data sets used in the report, including the survey year(s), target population, response rate, and sample size. The remainder of the section briefly describes each data set and provides directions for obtaining more information. The exact wording of the interview questions used to construct the indicators are presented in figure A.2. (Figures appear at the end of appendix A.)

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), administered for the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is the nation's primary source of information on crime victimization and the victims of crime. Initiated in 1972 and redesigned in 1992, the NCVS collects detailed information annually on the frequency and nature of the crimes of rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft experienced by Americans and their households each year. The survey measures crimes reported as well as those not reported to police.

Readers should note that in order to improve understandability, the presentation of the total number of crimes against teachers shown in *Indicator 9* has been revised to reflect the average annual number of crimes against teachers over the 5-year time period. Because of this change, readers are cautioned not to compare results

presented in this year's *Indicators of School Crime and Safety* report with those presented in previous reports.

The NCVS sample consists of about 53,183 households selected using a stratified, multistage cluster design. In the first stage, the primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of counties or groups of counties, were selected. In the second stage, smaller areas, called Enumeration Districts (EDs), were selected from each sampled PSU. Finally, from selected EDs, clusters of four households, called segments, were selected for interview. At each stage, the selection was done proportionate to population size in order to create a self-weighting sample. The final sample was augmented to account for housing units constructed after the decennial Census. Within each sampled household, U.S. Bureau of the Census personnel interviewed all household members ages 12 and older to determine whether they had been victimized by the measured crimes during the 6 months preceding the interview. The first NCVS interview with a housing unit is conducted in person. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone, if possible. About 75,235 persons ages 12 and older are interviewed each 6 months. Households remain in the sample for 3 years and are interviewed seven times at 6-month intervals. The initial interview at each sample unit is used only to bound future interviews to establish a time frame to avoid duplication of crimes uncovered in these subsequent interviews. After their seventh interview, households are replaced by new sample households. The NCVS has consistently obtained a response rate of about 92 percent at the household level. During the study period, the completion rates for persons within households were about 87 percent. Thus, final response rates were about 84 percent. Weights were developed to permit estimates for the total U.S. population 12 years and older. For more information about the NCVS, contact:

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School Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study (SAVD)

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

deaths in the United States, including all homicides, suicides, and unintentional firearm-related deaths where the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school, while the victim was on the way to or from regular sessions at such a school, or while attending or on the way to or from an official school-sponsored event. Victims of such events include nonstudents as well as students and staff members. SAVD includes descriptive information about the school, event, victim(s), and offender(s). The SAVD Surveillance System has collected data from July 1, 1992, through June 30, 2002.

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

One hundred and five school-associated violent deaths were identified from July 1, 1992–June 30, 1994 (see Kachur et al. 1996). The most recent report from this data collection identified 253 school-associated violent deaths between July 1, 1994–June 30, 1999 (see Anderson et al. 2001). The first effort achieved a response rate of 85 percent for police officials and 81 percent for school officials. The most recent SAVD has achieved a response rate of 97 percent for police officials and 78 percent for school officials. Data for subsequent study years are still preliminary and subject to change. For additional information about SAVD, contact:

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School Crime Supplement (SCS)

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

In all SCS survey years, the SCS was conducted for a 6-month period from January–June in all households selected for the NCVS (see discussion above for information about the NCVS sampling design). It should be noted that the initial NCVS interview is included in the SCS data collection. Within these households, the eligible respondents for the SCS were those household members who had attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the interview, and were enrolled in grades 6–12 in a school that would help them advance toward eventually receiving a high school diploma. The age range of students covered in this report is 12–18 years of age. Eligible respondents were asked the supplemental questions in the SCS only after completing their entire NCVS interview.

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

The prevalence of victimization for 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003 was calculated by using NCVS incident variables appended to the 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003 SCS data files. The NCVS type of crime variable was used to classify victimizations of students in the SCS as serious violent, violent, or theft. The NCVS variables asking

where the incident happened and what the victim was doing when it happened were used to ascertain whether the incident happened at school. For prevalence of victimization, the NCVS definition of “at school” includes in the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school.

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

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

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

A total of 9,728 students participated in the 1995 SCS, 8,398 in 1999, 8,374 in 2001, and 7,152 in 2003. In the 2003 SCS, the household completion rate was 92 percent. In the 1995, 1999, and 2001 SCS, the household completion rates were 95 percent, 94 percent, and 93 percent, respectively; and the student completion rates were 78 percent, 78 percent, and 77 percent, respectively. For the 2003 SCS, the student completion rate was 70 percent. Thus, the overall unweighted SCS response rate (calculated by multiplying the household completion rate by the student completion rate) was 74 percent in 1995, 73 percent in 1999, 72 percent in 2001, and 64 percent in 2003. Response rates for most survey items were high—typically over 95 percent of all eligible respondents. The weights were developed to compensate for differential probabilities of selection and nonresponse. The weighted data permit inferences about the eligible student population who were enrolled in schools in 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003. For SCS data, a full nonresponse bias analysis has not been conducted. For more information about SCS, contact:

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School Survey on Crime and Safety

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

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

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Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)

This report draws upon data on teacher victimization from the Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), which provides national- and state-level data on public and national- and affiliation-level on private schools. The 1993–94 and 1999–2000 SASS were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and sponsored by the National Center for

Education Statistics. SASS consists of four sets of linked surveys, including surveys of schools, the principals of each selected school, a subsample of teachers within each school, and public school districts.

The sampling frames for the 1993–94 and 1999–2000 SASS were created using the 1991–92 and 1997–98 NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) Public School Universe File, respectively. Data were collected by multistage sampling, which began with the selection of schools. This report uses 1993–94 and 1999–2000 SASS data.

Approximately 9,900 public schools and 3,300 private schools were selected to participate in the 1993–94 SASS and 9,900 public schools and 3,600 private schools were selected to participate in the 1999–2000 SASS. Within each school, teachers selected were further stratified into one of five teacher types in the following hierarchy: (1) Asian or Pacific Islander; (2) American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo; (3) teachers who teach classes designed for students with limited English proficiency; (4) teachers in their first, second, or third year of teaching; and (5) teachers not classified in any of the other groups. Within each teacher stratum, teachers were selected systematically with equal probability. In 1993–94, approximately 53,000 public school teachers and 10,400 private school teachers were sampled. In 1999–2000, 56,400 public school teachers and 10,800 private school teachers were sampled.

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

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Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

The Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), which are a part of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, provide incident-level information on criminal homicides including situation (number of victims to number of offenders); the age, sex, and race of victims and offenders; types of weapons used; circumstances of the incident; and the relationship of the victim to the offender. The data are provided monthly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by local law enforcement agencies participating in the FBI's UCR program. The data include murders and non-negligent manslaughters in the United States from January 1976–December 2001; that is, negligent

manslaughters and justifiable homicides have been eliminated from the data. Based on law enforcement agency reports, the FBI estimates that 528,648 murders were committed from 1976 to 2001. Agencies provided detailed information on 480,455 victims and 532,177 offenders.

National coverage is quite high (about 91 percent of homicides are included in the SHR). However, adjustments can be made to the weights to correct for missing reports. Estimates from the SHR used in this report were generated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) using a weight developed by BJS that reconciles the counts of SHR homicide victims with those in the UCR for the 1992 through 2001 data years. The weight is the same for all cases for a given year. The weight represents the ratio of the number of homicides reported in the UCR to the number reported in the SHR. For additional information about SHR, contact:

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

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

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

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National School-Based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

The YRBS uses a three-stage cluster sampling design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12 in the United States. The target population consisted of all public and private school students in grades 9–12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The first-stage sampling frame included selecting primary sampling units (PSUs) from strata formed on the basis of urbanization and the relative percentage of Black and Hispanic students in the PSU. These PSUs are either large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. At the second stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. Schools with substantial numbers of Black and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than all other schools. The final stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting within each chosen school at each grade 9–12 one or two intact classes of a required subject, such as English or social studies. All students in selected classes were eligible to participate. Approximately 16,300, 10,900, 16,300, 15,300, 13,600, and 15,200 students were selected to participate in the 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003 surveys, respectively.

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

are presented, accurate national population projections are provided from the *Digest of Education Statistics*.

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

How do you describe yourself?

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

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

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

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

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

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ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

Standard error calculation for data from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the School Crime Supplement was based on the Taylor series approximation method using PSU and strata variables available from each data set. For statistics based on all years of NCVS data, standard errors were derived from a formula developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which consists of three generalized variance function (gvf) constant parameters that represent the curve fitted to the individual standard errors calculated using the Jackknife Repeated Replication technique. The formulas used to compute the adjusted standard errors associated with percentages or population counts can be found in figure A.3.

Statistical Procedures

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

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

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

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

Once the *t* value was computed, it was compared with the published tables of values at certain critical levels, called alpha levels. For this report, an alpha value of 0.05 was used, which has a *t* value of 1.96. If the *t* value was larger than 1.96, then the difference between the two estimates is statistically significant at the 95 percent level.

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

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

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

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

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

Data source	Target population	Year of survey	Response rate (%)	Sample size
National Crime Victimization Survey (BJS)	A nationally representative sample of individuals 12 years of age and older living in households and group quarters.	1992–2002 (Annual)	About 84 ¹	About 75,200
School Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study (CDC)	Population of school-associated violent deaths in the United States between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 2002. Data collected from two sources: a school official and a police official.	1992–2002	78 (Schools) 97 (Police)	N/A
School Crime Supplement (BJS/NCES)	A nationally representative sample of students ages 12–18 enrolled in public and private schools during the 6 months prior to the interview.	1995	74 ¹	9,700
		1999	73 ¹	8,400
		2001	72 ¹	8,400
		2003	64 ¹	7,200
School Survey on Crime and Safety (NCES)	A nationally representative sample of regular public elementary, middle, and secondary schools.	1999–2000	70 ³	2,270
Schools and Staffing Survey (Teacher Survey) (NCES)	A nationally representative sample of public and private school teachers from grades K–12.	1993–1994	83 (Public) ² 73 (Private) ²	53,000 10,400
		1999–2000	77 (Public) ² 67 (Private) ²	56,400 10,800
Supplementary Homicide Reports (FBI)	Population of criminal homicides in the United States from January 1976–December 2001.	1976–2001	About 91	N/A
Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System™ Fatal (CDC)	Death certificate data reported to the National Center for Health Statistics.	1981–2000	100	N/A
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (CDC)	A nationally representative sample of students enrolled in grades 9–12 in public and private schools at the time of the survey.	1993	70 ¹	16,300
		1995	60 ¹	10,900
		1997	69 ¹	16,300
		1999	66 ¹	15,300
		2001	63 ¹	13,600
		2003	67 ¹	15,200

¹Unweighted response rate.

²Overall weighted response rate.

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

Survey	Questions	Response categories
Nonfatal Student Victimization National Crime Victimization Survey ¹ (Screen Questionnaire)	<p>I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers. As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months. That is since (date). Was something belonging to you stolen, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book Clothing, jewelry, or calculator Bicycle or sports equipment Or did anyone attempt to steal anything belonging to you? <p>(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since (date) were you attacked or threatened or did you have something stolen from you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At work or school Or did anyone attempt to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places? <p>(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways (exclude telephone threats):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle Include any grabbing, punching, or choking Any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack Any face to face threats Or any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime. <p>People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you or were you attacked or threatened by (exclude telephone threats):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone at work or school? <p>Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone you didn't know before A casual acquaintance Or someone you know well? 	<p>Yes/No; if yes, What happened? If yes, how many times?</p> <p>Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?</p> <p>Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?</p> <p>Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?</p> <p>Yes/No; if yes, what happened? If yes, how many times?</p>

See notes at end of figure.

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

Survey	Questions	Response categories
National Crime Victimization Survey ¹ (Incident Report)	Where did this incident happen?	In own home or lodging/Near own home/At, in or near a friend's/relative's/neighbor's home/ Commercial places/Parking lots/garages/School/Open areas, on street or public transportation/ Other
	What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)?	Working or on duty/On the way to or from work/On the way to or from school/On the way to or from other place/Shopping, errands/ Attending school/Leisure activity away from home/Sleeping/Other activities at home/Other
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 times/1 time/2–3 times/4–5 times/6–7 times/8–9 times/10–11 times/12 or more times
	During the last 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?	0 times/1 time/2–3 times/4–5 times/6–7 times/8–9 times/10–11 times/12 or more times
	During the last 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times/1 time/2–3 times/4–5 times/6–7 times/8–9 times/10–11 times/12 or more times
School Crime Supplement ¹	During the last 6 months, have you been bullied at school? That is, have any other students picked on you a lot or tried to make you do things you didn't want to do like give them money? (You may include incidents you reported before.)	Yes/No

See notes at end of figure.

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

Survey	Questions	Response categories
Violence and Crime at School School Survey on Crime and Safety	<p>Please provide the number of incidents at your school during the 1999–2000 school year using the categories below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape or attempted rape Sexual battery other than rape (include threatened rape) Physical attack or fight with weapon Physical attack or fight without weapon Threats of physical attack with weapon Threats of physical attack without weapon Robbery with weapon Robbery without weapon Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation) Possession of firearm/explosive device Possession of knife or sharp object Distribution of illegal drugs Possession or use of illegal drugs Sexual harassment Vandalism 	Total number of incidents/ Number reported to police or other law enforcement
	<p>During the 1999–2000 school year, how many students were involved in committing the following offenses, and how many of the following disciplinary actions were taken in response?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of a firearm/explosive device Possession of a firearm/explosive device Use of a weapon other than a firearm Possession of a weapon other than a firearm Distribution of illegal drugs Possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs Physical attacks or fights Threat or intimidation Insubordination Other infractions (not including academic reasons) 	Total removals with no continuing school services for at least 1 year/ Transfers to specialized schools for disciplinary reasons for at least 1 year/Out-of-school suspensions lasting 5 or more days, but less than 1 year/Other/No disciplinary action taken

See notes at end of figure.

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

Survey	Questions	Response categories
Nonfatal Teacher Victimization National Crime Victimization Survey ¹ (Screen Questionnaire)	<p>I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers. As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months. That is since (date). Was something belonging to you stolen, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book Clothing, jewelry, or calculator Bicycle or sports equipment Or did anyone attempt to steal anything belonging to you? <p>(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since (date) were you attacked or threatened or did you have something stolen from you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At work or school Or did anyone attempt to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places? <p>(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways (exclude telephone threats):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle Include any grabbing, punching, or choking Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack Any face to face threats Or any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime. <p>People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you or were you attacked or threatened by (exclude telephone threats):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone at work or school? <p>Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone you didn't know before A casual acquaintance Or someone you know well? 	<p>Yes/No; if yes, What happened? If yes, how many times?</p> <p>Yes/No; if yes, What happened? If yes, how many times?</p> <p>Yes/No; if yes, What happened? If yes, how many times?</p> <p>Yes/No; if yes, What happened? If yes, how many times?</p> <p>Yes/No; if yes, What happened? If yes, how many times?</p>

See notes at end of figure.

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

Survey	Questions	Response categories
National Crime Victimization Survey ¹ (Incident Report)	Where did this incident happen?	Inside a school building/ On school property
	What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)? ²	Working or on duty
	Did this incident happen at your worksite?	Yes/No
Schools and Staffing Survey	What kind of work did you do, that is, what was your occupation at the time of the incident?	Open-ended response; coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System
	Has a student (from this school) threatened to injure you in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
School Environment Youth Risk Behavior Survey	Has a student (from this school) physically attacked you in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?	0 days/1 day/2-3 days/4-5 days/ 6 or more
School Crime Supplement ¹	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 days/1 day/2-3 days/4-5 days/ 6 or more
	How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you at school?	Never/Almost never/Sometimes/ Most of time
	How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you on the way to and from school?	Never/Almost never/Sometimes/ Most of time
	Besides the times you are at school, or going to and from school, how often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you?	Never/Almost never/Sometimes/ Most of time
	During the last 6 months, that is, since _____1st, did you stay away from any of the following places because you thought someone might attack or harm you there? The entrance into the school Any hallways or stairs in school Parts of the school cafeteria Any school restrooms Other places inside the school building	Yes/No

NOTE: See notes at end of figure.

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

Survey	Questions	Response categories
School Crime Supplement ¹ —Continued	During the last 6 months, has anyone called you a derogatory or bad name at school having to do with your race, religion, ethnic background or national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation? We call these hate-related words.	Yes/No
	Were any of the hate-related words related to....	Yes/No
	Your race?	
	Your religion?	
	Your ethnic background or national origin (for example, people of Hispanic origin)?	
School Survey on Crime and Safety	Any disability (by this I mean physical, mental, or developmental disabilities) you may have?	
	Your gender?	
	Your sexual orientation?	
School Survey on Crime and Safety	During the last 6 months, have you seen any hate-related words or symbols written in school classrooms, school bathrooms, school hallways, or on the outside of your school building?	Yes/No
	Are there any gangs at your school?	Yes/No/Don't Know
	To the best of your knowledge, how often do the following types of problems occur at your school?	Happens daily/Happens at least once a week/Happens at least once a month/Happens on occasion/Never happens
	Student racial tensions	
	Student bullying	
	Student verbal abuse of teachers	
	Widespread disorder in classrooms	
Student acts of disrespect for teachers		
Undesirable gang activities		
Undesirable cult or extremist group activities		

See notes at end of figure.

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

Survey	Questions	Response categories
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?	0 days/1–2 days/3–5 days/6–9 days/10–19 days/20–29 days/all 30 days
	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?	0 days/1–2 days/3–5 days/6–9 days/10–19 days/20–29 days/all 30 days
	During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?	0 times/1–2 times/3–9 times/10–19 times/20–39 times/40 or more times
	During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?	0 times/1–2 times/3–9 times/10–19 times/20–39 times/40 or more times
	During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?	Yes/No

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2003. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public, Private and Charter Teacher and School Surveys,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000. U.S. Department of Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

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

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

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

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

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GENERAL TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIFIC TERMS USED IN VARIOUS SURVEYS

National Crime Victimization Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

School Crime Supplement

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

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

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

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

School Survey on Crime and Safety

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

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

Firearm/explosive device Any weapon that is designed to (or may readily be converted to) expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This includes guns, bombs, grenades, mines, rockets, missiles, pipe bombs, or similar devices designed to explode and capable of causing bodily harm or property damage.

Gang An ongoing loosely organized association of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, that has a common name, signs, symbols, or colors, whose members engage, either individually or collectively, in violent or other forms of illegal behavior.

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

Intimidation To frighten, compel, or deter by actual or implied threats. It includes bullying and sexual harassment.

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.

Rape Forced sexual intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral penetration). Includes penetration from a foreign object.

Robbery The taking or attempting to take anything of value that is owned by another person or organization, under confrontational circumstances by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. A key difference between robbery and theft/larceny is that a threat or battery is involved in robbery.

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

Sexual battery An incident that includes threatened rape, fondling, indecent liberties, child molestation, or sodomy. Principals were instructed that classification of these incidents should take into consideration the age and developmentally appropriate behavior of the offenders.

Sexual harassment Unsolicited, offensive behavior that inappropriately asserts sexuality over another person. The behavior may be verbal or nonverbal.

Specialized school A school that is specifically for students who were referred for disciplinary reasons. The school may also have students who were referred for other reasons. The school may be at the same location as the respondent's school.

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

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

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

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

School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study

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

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

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

Schools and Staffing Survey

Central city A large central city (a central city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area [MSA] with population greater than or equal to 400,000, or a population density greater than

or equal to 6,000 per square mile) or a mid-size central city (a central city of an MSA, but not designated as a large central city).

Elementary school 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).

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

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

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

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