



# Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004

## BJS

Bureau of  
Justice Statistics

**U.S. Department of Education**  
Institute of Education Sciences  
NCES 2005-002

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Office of Justice Programs  
NCJ 205290



**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**



U.S. Department of Education  
Institute of Education Sciences  
NCES 2005-002

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
NCJ 205290

# Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004

November 2004

Jill F. DeVoe  
**Education Statistics Services Institute**

Katharin Peter  
Phillip Kaufman  
**MPR Associates, Inc.**

Amanda Miller  
Margaret Noonan  
**Education Statistics Services Institute**

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

Katrina Baum  
**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

**U.S. Department of Education**

Rod Paige  
*Secretary*

**Institute of Education Sciences**

Grover J. Whitehurst  
*Director*

**National Center for Education Statistics**

Robert Lerner  
*Commissioner*

**U.S. Department of Justice**

John Ashcroft  
*Attorney General*

**Office of Justice Programs**

Deborah J. Daniels  
*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 2004

**Suggested Citation**

DeVoe, J.F., Peter, K., Kaufman, P., Miller, A., Noonan, M., Snyder, T.D., and Baum, K. (2004). *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004* (NCES 2005-002/NCJ 205290). U.S. Departments of Education and Justice. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

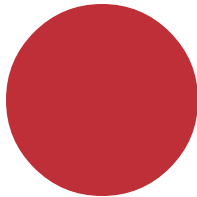
This publication can be downloaded from the World Wide Web at <http://nces.ed.gov> or <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>. Single hard copies can be ordered through ED Pubs at 1-877-4ED-PUBS (NCES 2005-002) (TTY/TDD 1-877-576-7734), and the Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse at 1-800-851-3420 (NCJ 205290).

**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)



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For youth to fulfill their potential in school, schools should be safe and secure places for all students, teachers, and staff members. Without a safe learning environment, teachers may have difficulty teaching and students may have difficulty learning. Gauging the safety of the school environment, however, may be difficult given the large amount of attention devoted to isolated incidents of extreme school violence nationwide.

Ensuring safer schools requires establishing good indicators of the current state of school crime and safety across the nation and periodically monitoring and updating these indicators. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety* is designed to provide an annual snapshot of specific crime and safety indicators, covering topics such as victimization, fights, bullying, classroom disorder, teacher injury, weapons, and student perceptions of school safety. In addition to covering a wide range of topics, the indicators are based on information drawn from a wide range of sources, including surveys of students, teachers, and principals, and data collections by federal departments and agencies such as the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

### KEY FINDINGS

The key findings of the report are presented below.

#### ***Violent Deaths at School***

From July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000, there were 32 school-associated violent deaths in the United States (*Indicator 1*). Twenty-four of these violent deaths were homicides and 8 were suicides. Sixteen of the 24 school-associated homicides involved school-aged children. These 16 homicides are a relatively small percentage (1 percent) of the total of 2,124 children ages 5–19 who were victims of homicide over the same period. Six of the 8 school-associated suicides from July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000, involved school-aged children. Away from school, there were a total of 1,922 suicides of children ages 5–19 during the 2000 calendar year.

#### ***Nonfatal Student Victimization—Student Reports***

The victimization rate for students ages 12–18 generally declined both at school and away from school between 1992 and 2002; this was true for the total crime rate as well as for thefts, serious violent crimes (including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault), and violent crimes (that is, serious violent crime plus simple assault) (*Indicator 2*). While this overall trend indicates a decline during this time frame, no difference was detected between 2001 and 2002 in the total crime rate, the rate of theft, or the rate of violent victimization either at or away from school.

- In 2002, students ages 12–18 were more likely to be victims of nonfatal serious violent crime away from school than at school (*Indicator 2*).<sup>1</sup> Students in this age range were victims of about 309,000 serious violent crimes away from school, compared with about 88,000 at school.
- In 2002, younger students (ages 12–14) were more likely than older students (ages 15–18) to be victims of crime at school, while older students were more likely than younger students to be victims away from school (*Indicator 2*).
- In 2003, 5 percent of students ages 12–18 reported being victims of nonfatal crimes, 4 percent reported being victims of theft, and 1 percent reported being victims of violent incidents (*Indicator 3*).
- The percentage of students in grades 9–12 who have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property fluctuated between 1993 and 2003, but without a clear trend (*Indicator 4*). In all survey years from 1993 to 2003, 7–9 percent of students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property in the preceding 12 months.
- Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being in a fight anywhere declined from 42 percent to 33 percent (*Indicator 5*). Similarly, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported fighting on school property declined over this period, from 16 percent to 13 percent.
- In 2003, 7 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had been bullied at school. The percentage of students in this age range who had been bullied increased from 5 percent in 1999 to 8 percent in 2001, but no differences were detected between 2001 and 2003 (*Indicator 6*).
- In 2003, public school students were more likely than private school students to report being bullied (7 vs. 5 percent) (*Indicator 6*). In the same year, rural students were more likely than their urban and suburban counterparts to report being bullied (10 percent of rural students vs. 7 percent each of urban and suburban students).

### ***Violence and Crime at School—Public School Reports***

In 1999–2000, 20 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Seventy-one percent of public schools reported violent incidents and 46 percent reported thefts (*Indicator 7*). This report also provides the number of disciplinary actions taken by school principals for reasons not related to academics. About 54 percent of public schools reported taking a serious disciplinary action in the 1999–2000 school year. Of those disciplinary actions, 83 percent were suspensions lasting 5 days or more, 11

---

<sup>1</sup>These data are not adjusted by the number of hours that students spend on school property and the number of hours they spend elsewhere.

percent were removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and 7 percent were transfers to specialized schools (*Indicator 8*).

- Secondary schools were more likely than other schools to experience a violent incident during the 1999–2000 school year (92 vs. 61–87 percent for elementary, middle, and combined schools) (*Indicator 7*).
- Two percent of public schools took a serious disciplinary action for the use of a firearm or explosive device, and 4 percent did so for the possession of a firearm or explosive device (*Indicator 8*).

### ***Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School—Teacher Reports***

Annually, over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, teachers were the victims of approximately 234,000 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 144,000 thefts and 90,000 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) (*Indicator 9*).

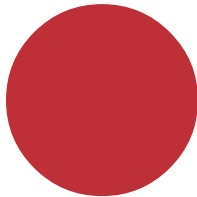
- Over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, senior high school and middle/junior high school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to be victims of violent crimes (most of which were simple assaults) (30 and 26 crimes, respectively, vs. 12 crimes per 1,000 teachers) (*Indicator 9*).
- Teachers were differentially victimized by violent crimes at school according to where they taught (*Indicator 9*). Over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, urban teachers were more likely than rural and suburban teachers to be victims of violent crimes.
- In the 1999–2000 school year, 9 percent of all elementary and secondary school teachers were threatened with injury by a student, and 4 percent were physically attacked by a student (*Indicator 10*).

### ***School Environment***

The percentage of students who reported being afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school decreased from 12 percent in 1995 to 6 percent in 2001. No difference was detected between the most recent survey years, 2001 and 2003, in the percentage of students who feared such an attack (*Indicator 12*). In 1999 and 2001, students were more likely to be afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school than away from school; however, in 2003, no difference was detected in the percentage of students who reported fear of an attack at school and those fearing an attack away from school.

- Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property within the previous 30 days declined—from 12 percent to 6 percent (*Indicator 11*).
- In 2003, 4 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had avoided one or more places in school (*Indicator 13*). Between 1995 and 1999, the percentage of students ages 12–18 who avoided one or more places in school decreased from 9 to 5 percent, but no difference was detected in the percentage of students who did so in 1999, 2001, and 2003 (between 4 and 5 percent in each year).
- In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them (*Indicator 14*). That is, in the previous 6 months, someone at school had called them a derogatory word related to race, religion, ethnicity, disability, gender, or sexual orientation. During the same period, about 36 percent of students ages 12–18 saw hate-related graffiti at school.
- In 2003, 21 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that street gangs were present at their schools (*Indicator 15*). Students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their school (31 percent), followed by suburban students and rural students, who were the least likely to do so (18 and 12 percent, respectively).
- In 1999–2000, public school principals were asked to report how often certain disciplinary problems occurred at their schools. Twenty-nine percent reported that student bullying occurred on a daily or weekly basis and 19 percent reported that student acts of disrespect for teachers occurred at the same frequency (*Indicator 16*). Additionally, 13 percent reported student verbal abuse of teachers, 3 percent reported occurrences of student racial tensions, and 3 percent reported widespread disorder in the classrooms on a daily or weekly basis.
- In 2003, 5 percent of students in grades 9–12 had at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the 30 days prior to the survey, and 45 percent of students had at least one drink anywhere (*Indicator 17*).
- In 2003, 22 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported using marijuana anywhere during the previous 30 days, and 6 percent reported using marijuana on school property (*Indicator 18*).
- In 2003, 29 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey (*Indicator 19*).





## FOREWORD

The *Indicators of School Crime and Safety* provides the most recent national indicators on school crime and safety. These indicators demonstrate that improvements have occurred in the safety of students: between 1992 and 2002, the violent crime victimization rate at school declined from 48 violent victimizations per 1,000 students in 1992 to 24 such victimizations in 2002. Even so, violence, theft, bullying, drugs, and firearms are still prevalent: students ages 12–18 were victims of about 659,000 violent crimes and 1.1 million crimes of theft at school in 2002.

Accurate information about the nature, extent, and scope of the problem being addressed is essential for developing effective programs and policies. The information in this report is intended to serve as a foundation for policymakers and practitioners so that they can develop effective programs and policies to prevent violence and crime in schools and cope with it when it occurs.

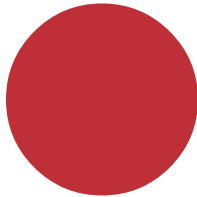
This is the seventh edition of *Indicators of School Crime and Safety*, a joint publication of the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics. This report provides detailed statistical information to inform the nation on the current status of crime in schools. The 2004 edition of *Indicators* includes the most recent available data, including data from the 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey, and the 2003 School Crime Supplement, a survey of our nation's students about their experiences with school crime and safety.

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

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

**Robert Lerner**  
*Commissioner*  
National Center for Education Statistics

**Lawrence A. Greenfeld**  
*Director*  
Bureau of Justice Statistics



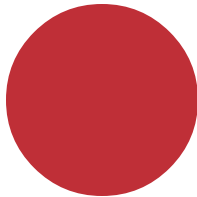
## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

---

The authors would like to dedicate *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004* to Phillip Kaufman (1950–2004) of MPR Associates. Dr. Kaufman was one of the original authors of *Indicators* and conducted much of the analysis over its seven iterations that shaped the report into its current form and content.

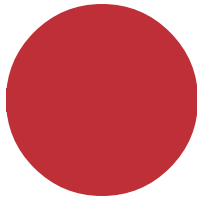
The authors wish to thank the heads of the sponsoring agencies, Robert Lerner of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and Lawrence Greenfeld of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), for supporting this report. From BJS, we wish to thank Patsy Klaus of the Victimization Statistics Branch for her work in verifying data from the National Crime Victimization Survey and Tom Hester for his continued contribution to the report. From NCES, we wish to thank Shelley Burns, Kathryn Chandler, Val Plisko, Marilyn Seastrom, and Bruce Taylor, who served as reviewers. They all provided input that substantially improved the publication. We particularly appreciated their willingness to review the report under very strict time constraints. Outside of NCES and BJS, Nancy Brener of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention generously verified data and performed a review of data documentation. We also value the review of this report and the continued support provided by Bill Modzeleski of the Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (OSDFS). Tara Hill and Maria Worthen of the OSDFS provided valuable comments. Duc-Le To of the Institute of Education Sciences provided helpful input on the final draft.

Without the assistance of the following staff at MPR Associates and the Education Statistics Services Institute, this report could not have been produced: Francesca Tussing, Barbara Kridl, Wes Nations, Andrea Livingston, Sarah Kaffenberger, Martin Hahn, Mike Planty, and Fraser Ireland. They provided invaluable technical, editorial, graphic, and production assistance.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
Executive Summary .....	iii
Foreword .....	vii
Acknowledgments .....	viii
List of Tables .....	x
List of Figures .....	xv
Introduction .....	1
Violent Deaths at School .....	5
1. Violent Deaths at School and Away From School .....	6
Nonfatal Student Victimization—Student Reports .....	9
2. Incidence of Victimization at School and Away From School .....	10
3. Prevalence of Victimization at School .....	14
4. Threats and Injuries With Weapons on School Property .....	16
5. Physical Fights on School Property and Anywhere .....	18
6. Bullying at School .....	20
Violence and Crime at School—Public School Reports .....	23
7. Violent and Other Incidents at Public Schools and Those Reported to the Police... ..	24
8. Serious Disciplinary Actions Taken by Public Schools .....	28
Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School—Teacher Reports .....	31
9. Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School .....	32
10. Teachers Threatened With Injury or Attacked by Students .....	34
School Environment .....	37
11. Students Carrying Weapons on School Property and Anywhere .....	38
12. Students’ Perceptions of Personal Safety at School and Away From School .....	40
13. Students’ Reports of Avoiding Places in School .....	42
14. Students’ Reports of Being Called Hate-Related Words and Seeing Hate-Related Graffiti .....	44
15. Students’ Reports of Gangs at School .....	46
16. Discipline Problems Reported by Public Schools .....	48
17. Students’ Use of Alcohol on School Property and Anywhere .....	50
18. Students’ Use of Marijuana on School Property and Anywhere .....	52
19. Students’ Reports of Drug Availability on School Property .....	54
References .....	57
Supplemental Tables .....	59
Standard Error Tables .....	101
Appendix A. Technical Notes .....	141
Appendix B. Glossary of Terms .....	165



## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
<b>Supplemental Tables</b>	
1.1. Number of school-associated violent deaths and number of homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19, by location: 1992–2002 .....	60
2.1. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002 .....	61
2.2. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002 ...	65
2.3. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002 .....	69
2.4. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002 .....	73
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 characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003 .....	77
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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	79
5.1. 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	80
6.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003 .....	81
7.1. Number and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime and number of incidents, by type of crime and selected school characteristics: 1999–2000 .....	82
7.2. Number and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police and number of incidents, by type of crime and selected school characteristics: 1999–2000 .....	84

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
8.1. 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 .....	86
9.1. Average annual number of 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: 1998–2002 .....	87
10.1. 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 .....	88
10.2. 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 .....	89
11.1. 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	90
12.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid during the previous 6 months, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years: 1995–2003 .....	91
13.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003 .....	92
14.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words or seeing hate-related graffiti at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003 .....	93
14.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 2003 .....	94
15.1. 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 characteristics: 2001 and 2003 .....	95
16.1. Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems by frequency, by school characteristics: 1999–2000 .....	96

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
17.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	98
18.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	99
19.1. 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	100

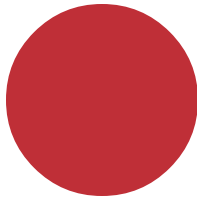
**Standard Error Tables**

S2.1. Standard errors for table 2.1: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002 .....	102
S2.2. Standard errors for table 2.2: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002 .....	106
S2.3. Standard errors for table 2.3: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002 .....	110
S2.4. Standard errors for table 2.4: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002 .....	114
S3.1. Standard errors for table 3.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003 .....	118
S4.1. Standard errors for table 4.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by selected student characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	120
S5.1. Standard errors for table 5.1: 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	121

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
S6.1. Standard errors for table 6.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003 .....	122
S7.1. Standard errors for table 7.1: Number and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime and number of incidents, by type of crime and selected school characteristics: 1999–2000 .....	123
S7.2. Standard errors for table 7.2: Number and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police and number of incidents, by type of crime and selected school characteristics: 1999–2000 .....	124
S8.1. Standard errors for table 8.1: 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 .....	125
S9.1. Standard errors for table 9.1: Average annual number of 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: 1998–2002 .....	126
S10.1. Standard errors for table 10.1: 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 .....	127
S10.2. Standard errors for table 10.2: 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 .....	128
S11.1. Standard errors for table 11.1: 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	129
S12.1. Standard errors for table 12.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid during the previous 6 months, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003 .....	130
S13.1. Standard errors for table 13.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003 .....	131

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
S14.1. Standard errors for table 14.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words or seeing hate-related graffiti at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003 .....	132
S14.2. Standard errors for table 14.2: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 2003 .....	133
S15.1. Standard errors for table 15.1: 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 characteristics: 2001 and 2003 .....	134
S16.1. Standard errors for table 16.1: Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems by frequency, by school characteristics: 1999–2000 .....	135
S17.1. Standard errors for table 17.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	137
S18.1. Standard errors for table 18.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	138
S19.1. Standard errors for table 19.1: 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	139





## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1. Number of homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19, by location: 1999–2000 .....	7
1.2. Number of homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19 at school: 1992–2002 ....	7
2.1. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 per 1,000 students, by type of crime and location: 1992–2002 .....	11
2.2. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 2002 .....	12
2.3. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 2002 .....	13
3.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported nonfatal criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization: Selected years 1995–2003 .....	15
3.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported nonfatal criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by grade level and type of victimization: 2003 .....	15
4.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by sex: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	17
4.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by grade: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	17
5.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and sex: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	19
5.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and grade: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	19
6.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by sex: 1999, 2001, and 2003 .....	21

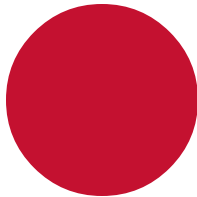
<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
6.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by grade and school sector: 2003 .....	21
7.1. Percentage of public schools with various types of crime and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police, by type of crime and school level: 1999–2000 .....	25
7.2. Percentage of public schools with various types of crime and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police, by type of crime and enrollment: 1999–2000 .....	26
7.3. Percentage of public schools with various types of crime and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police, by type of crime and urbanicity: 1999–2000 .....	27
8.1. Percentage distribution of serious disciplinary actions taken by public schools, by type of action: 1999–2000 .....	29
8.2. Percentage of public schools that took a serious disciplinary action for selected offenses, by type of offense: 1999–2000 .....	29
9.1. Average annual rate of nonfatal crimes against teachers at school per 1,000 teachers, by type of crime and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1998–2002 .....	33
10.1. Percentage of public and private school teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury or that they were physically attacked by a student from school during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity: 1993–94 and 1999–2000 .....	35
10.2. Percentage of public and private school teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury or that they were physically attacked by a student from school during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity and school sector: 1999–2000 .....	35
11.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	39
11.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and grade: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	39

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
12.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid during the previous 6 months, by location: Selected years 1995–2003 .....	41
12.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid of attack or threat of attack during the previous 6 months, by location and race/ethnicity: 2003 .....	41
13.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 2003 ...	43
14.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words or seeing hate-related graffiti at school during the previous 6 months, by student characteristics: 2003 .....	45
15.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that street gangs were present at school during the previous 6 months, by urbanicity and race/ethnicity: 2003 .....	47
15.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that street gangs were present at school during the previous 6 months, by school sector and urbanicity: 2003 .....	47
16.1. Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems, by school level: 1999–2000 .....	49
17.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	51
17.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and grade: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	51
18.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	53
18.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and grade: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	53
19.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by sex: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	55
19.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by grade: Selected years 1993–2003 .....	55

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
---------------	-------------

**Appendixes**

A.1. Descriptions of data sources and samples used in the report.....	154
A.2. Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators .....	155
A.3. Methods used to calculate standard errors of statistics for different surveys .....	162



## INTRODUCTION

*Indicators of School Crime and Safety* is designed to provide an annual snapshot of specific crime and safety indicators, covering topics such as victimization, fights, bullying, classroom disorder, teacher injury, weapons, and student perceptions of school safety. In addition to covering a wide range of topics, the indicators are based on information drawn from a wide range of sources, including surveys of students, teachers, and principals, and data collections by federal departments and agencies such as the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

## FINDINGS

Findings from this year's *Indicators of School Crime and Safety* show students ages 12–18 were victims of about 1.8 million nonfatal crimes of violence or theft at school in 2002, with the majority (62 percent) of all victimizations at school being thefts. However, this report is not only concerned with the safety of students at school. When available, data on crimes that occur outside of school grounds are offered as a point of comparison.<sup>1</sup> In fact, as the data in this report show, a larger number of serious violent victimizations (that is, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) take place away from school than at school.

Preliminary data on homicides and suicides at school show there were 32 school-associated violent deaths in the United States between July 1, 1999, and June 30, 2000, including 24 homicides, 16 of which involved school-aged children. In each school year from 1992 to 2000, youth ages 5–19 were at least 70 times more likely to be murdered away from school than at school.

Trends in school crime over time are also of interest to researchers, educators, and families. No difference was detected in the percentages of students ages 12–18 victimized at school between 2001 and 2003. However, the percentage of students who reported being victims of crime at school decreased from 10 percent to 5 percent between 1995 and 2003. This included a decrease in theft (from 7 percent to 4 percent) and a decrease in violent victimization (from 3 percent to 1 percent) over the same time period.

Similarly, no differences were detected between 2001 and 2003 in the percentages of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school and the percentage of students who avoided one or more places in school. These percentages had declined from 1995 to 2001. The percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being in a fight during the previous 12

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

months on school property and the percentage of students who reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property within the previous 30 days also declined.

For some other types of crime at school, the frequency of these behaviors has shown no detectable pattern of increase or decrease over their respective survey periods. These include the number of homicides and suicides of school-aged youth at school between 1992 and 1999, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property between 1993 and 2003, and the percentage of teachers physically attacked by a student between 1993–94 and 1999–2000. No consistent patterns of increase or decrease were found in the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who used alcohol on school property between 1993 and 2003.

The percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana on school property increased between 1993 and 1995 and then generally declined between 1995 and 2003. Similarly, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported that drugs were made available to them on school property increased from 1993 to 1995; however, no consistent patterns of increase or decrease were found in the percentage of students who had reported that drugs were made available to them between 1995 and 2003. The percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that they had been bullied at school in the last 6 months increased between 1999 and 2001, although there was no measurable difference between 2001 and 2003.

## **ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT**

This report, the seventh in a series of annual reports on school crime and safety from BJS and NCES, presents the latest available data on school crime and student safety. It is organized as a series of indicators, with each indicator presenting data on a different aspect of school crime and safety. The report provides updated data on nonfatal student victimization; nonfatal victimization of teachers; students' perceptions of personal safety; gangs; students' reports of being bullied, avoiding places, being called hate-related words, and seeing hate-related graffiti; and students' reports of being threatened or injured with a weapon, being in fights, carrying weapons at school, using alcohol and marijuana, and drug availability on school property. This year's report also includes data from last year's *Indicators of School Crime and Safety* on principal reports of selected crimes; principal reports of disciplinary problems and actions at school; and fatal student victimization.

This report is organized in five sections, starting with a description of the most serious violence: Violent Deaths at School; Nonfatal Student Victimization—Student Reports; Violence and Crime at School—Public School Reports; Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School—Teacher Reports; and School Environment. Each section contains a set of indicators that, taken together, describe a distinct aspect of school crime and safety.

Rather than relying on data from a large omnibus survey of school crime and safety, this report uses a variety of independent data sources from federal departments and agencies, including BJS, NCES, the FBI, and the CDC. Each data source has an independent sample design, data collection method, and questionnaire design. By combining multiple and independent sources of data, this report aims to present a more complete portrait of school crime and safety than would be possible using any single source of information.

However, because the report relies on so many data sets, the age groups, time periods, and types of respondents analyzed can vary from indicator to indicator. Readers should keep these variations in mind when they compare data from different indicators. Readers should also note that trends in the data are discussed when possible. Where trends are not discussed, either the data are not available in earlier surveys or survey question wording changed from year to year, eliminating the ability to discuss any trend. Furthermore, while every effort has been made to keep key definitions consistent across indicators, readers should always use caution in making comparisons between results from different data sets for several reasons: the data sets may contain definitional differences, such as those used for specific crimes and crimes that occur “at school,” and respondent differences, such as examining students who report a victimization (at the individual level) and a school reporting one or more victimizations schoolwide. In addition, readers should always take into account the standard error of an estimate in making comparisons. Because most of the data in this report are from surveys that use a sample of the population, the standard error will inform the reader of the precision of differences between estimates. All the comparisons described in this report are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix A of this report contains descriptions of all the data sets used in this report as well as a discussion of the calculation of standard errors for each.

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**





**VIOLENT DEATHS  
AT SCHOOL**

Indicator  
1

## VIOLENT DEATHS AT SCHOOL AND AWAY FROM SCHOOL

*In each school year from July 1, 1992, to June 30, 2000, youth ages 5–19 were at least 70 times more likely to be murdered away from school than at school.*

Violent deaths in schools are tragic events that affect not only the individuals and families directly involved, but also many others in the schools and communities where they occur. In the 2001–02 school year, 17 school-aged youth were victims of a school-associated violent death. In this indicator, a school-associated violent death is a homicide, suicide, legal intervention (involving a law enforcement officer), or unintentional firearm-related death in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States. Deaths that occurred while the victim was on the way to or from regular sessions at school, or while the victim was attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event, were also considered a school-associated violent death. Victims of school-associated violent deaths include students, staff members, and other nonstudents. Data were drawn from a number of data sets to enable comparisons of homicides and suicides at school and away from school. Data for school-associated violent deaths during the 1999–2000 through 2000–01 school years are preliminary.

In the most recent school year for which data from all sources are available, from July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000, there were 32 school-associated violent deaths (table 1.1). Of these violent deaths, 24 were homicides and 8 were suicides. Sixteen of the homicides and 6 of the suicides were of school-aged youth (ages 5–19) at school (figure 1.1 and table 1.1). Combined, this translates into less than 1 homicide or suicide of a school-aged youth at school per million students enrolled during the 1999–2000 school year.<sup>2</sup> Away from school, during roughly the same time period, there were 2,124 homicides and 1,922 suicides of youth ages 5–19.

From July 1, 1992, to June 30, 2000, 390 school-associated violent deaths occurred on campuses of U.S. elementary or secondary schools. Of these violent deaths, 234 were homicides and 43 were suicides of school-aged youth (ages 5–19). Away from school during roughly the same period,<sup>3</sup> 24,406 children ages 5–19 were victims of homicide and 16,735 children committed suicide. In each school year, youth were at least 70 times more likely to be murdered away from school than at school.

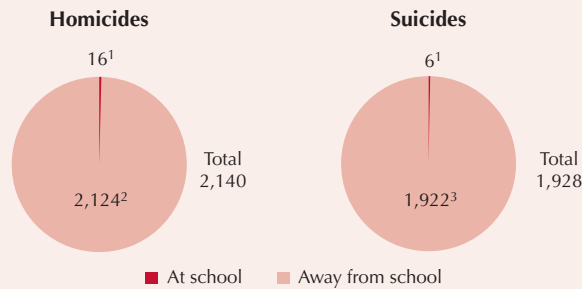
Between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 1999, no consistent pattern of increase or decrease was observed in the number of homicides or suicides of school-aged youth at school (figure 1.2 and table 1.1). During this period, between 28 and 34 homicides and between 1 and 7 suicides of school-aged youth occurred at school in each year. However, from July 1, 1998, to June 30, 2002, there has been a decline in the number of homicides at school, from 33 homicides of youth at school during the 1998–99 school year, to 14 during the 2001–2002 school year.

*This indicator repeats information from the 2003 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.*

<sup>2</sup>The total number of students in grades K–12 enrolled during the Fall of the 1999 school year was 51,360,000 (U.S. Department of Education forthcoming).

<sup>3</sup>The estimates include homicides of youth ages 5–19 occurring from July 1, 1992, to June 30, 2000, and suicides of youth ages 5–19 occurring from 1993 to 2000 calendar years.

**Figure 1.1. Number of homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19, by location: 1999–2000**



<sup>1</sup>Youth ages 5–19 from July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

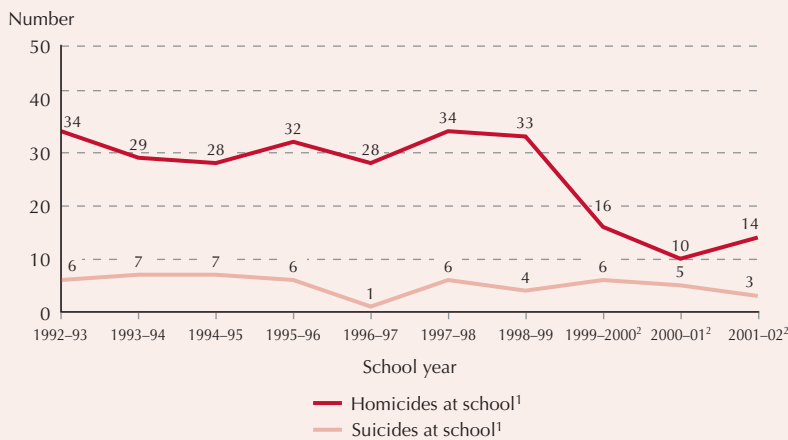
<sup>2</sup>Youth ages 5–19 from July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000.

<sup>3</sup>Youth ages 5–19 in the 2000 calendar year.

NOTE: “At school” includes on school property, on the way to or from school, and while attending or traveling to or from a school-sponsored event.

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, previously unpublished tabulation (August 2003); 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 (WISQARS™) (2003), retrieved August 2003 from <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars>; and data on homicides of youth ages 5–19 away from school for the 1992–93 through 2000–01 school year are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, preliminary data (October 2003).

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



<sup>1</sup>Homicides and suicides of youth ages 5–19 at school from July 1, 1992, to June 30, 2002.

<sup>2</sup>Data are preliminary and subject to change.

NOTE: “At school” includes on school property, on the way to or from school, and while attending or traveling to or from a school-sponsored event.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1992–2002 School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study, previously unpublished tabulation (August 2003).

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**

A large red circle is centered on the page. Inside the circle, the text "NONFATAL STUDENT VICTIMIZATION—STUDENT REPORTS" is written in white, bold, uppercase letters. The circle is intersected by two red dotted lines: one horizontal and one vertical, forming a crosshair that passes through the center of the circle.

**NONFATAL STUDENT  
VICTIMIZATION—  
STUDENT REPORTS**

Indicator  
2

## INCIDENCE OF VICTIMIZATION AT SCHOOL AND AWAY FROM SCHOOL

*Between 1992 and 2002, the victimization rate for students ages 12–18 generally declined for thefts, violent crimes, and serious violent crimes at school and away from school.*

Theft and violence at school and while going to and from school can lead to a disruptive and threatening environment, physical injury, and emotional stress, and can be an obstacle to student achievement (Elliott, Hamburg, and Williams 1998). Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey show that students ages 12–18 were victims of about 1.8 million nonfatal crimes (theft plus violent crime) while they were at school and about 1.5 million crimes while they were away from school in 2002 (tables 2.1 and 2.3).<sup>4</sup> These figures represent victimization rates of 64 crimes per 1,000 students at school, and 55 crimes per 1,000 students away from school (tables 2.2 and 2.4).

Students ages 12–18 were more likely to be victims of theft at school than away from school in most years between 1992 and 2002 (tables 2.1 and 2.3). In 2002, about 1.1 million thefts occurred at school, and about 790,000 occurred away from school. In 2002, students ages 12–18 were victims of about 659,000 violent crimes at school (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault), including 88,000 serious violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault). Away from school, students were victims of about 720,000 violent crimes, including 309,000 serious violent crimes. From 1992 to 1997, the victimization rates for violent crime were lower at school than away from school; however, no such differences were detected between 1998 and 2002, except in 2000. In addition, the rates for serious violent crime were lower at school than away from school in each survey year from 1992 to 2002.

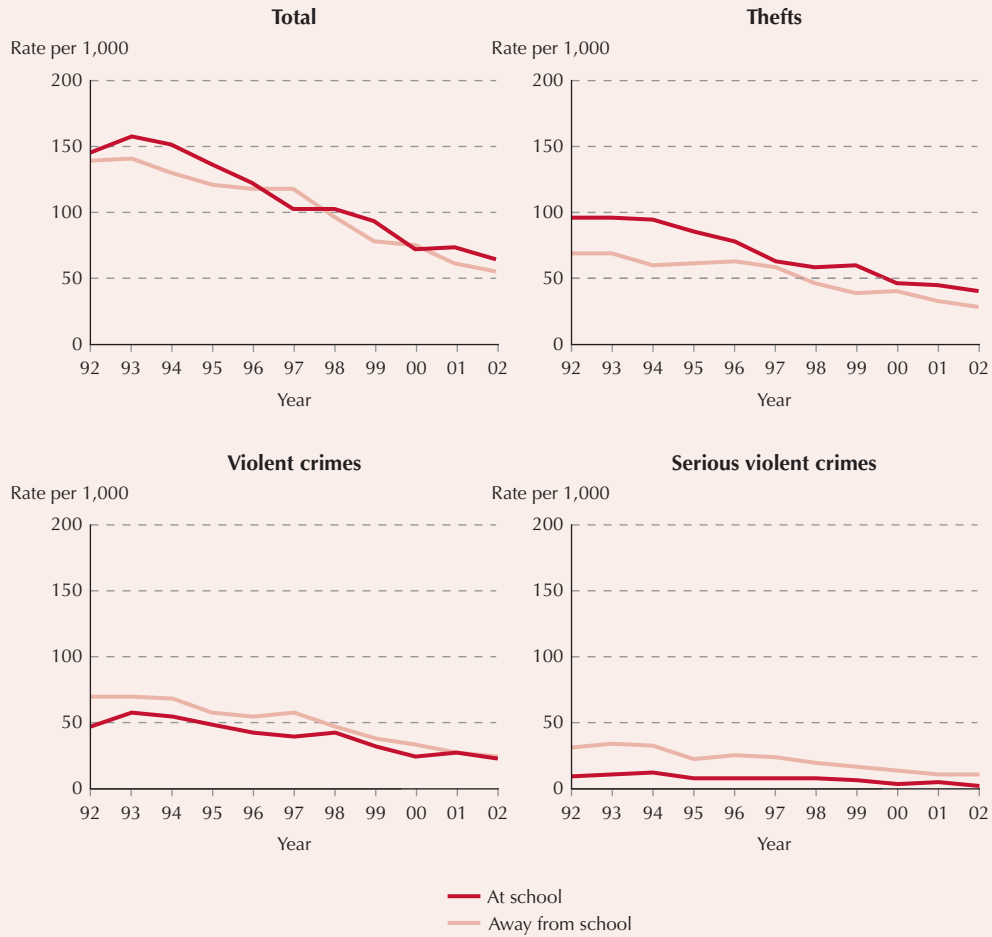
The victimization rate for students ages 12–18 generally declined both at school and away from school between 1992 and 2002; this was true for the total crime rate as well as for thefts, violent crimes, and serious violent crimes (figure 2.1 and tables 2.2 and 2.4). For example, the violent victimization rate declined between 1992 and 2002 from 48 to 24 crimes per 1,000 students at school and from 71 to 26 crimes per 1,000 students away from school. While this overall trend indicates a decline during this time frame, between 2001 and 2002, no differences were detected in the total crime rate, the rate of theft, or the rate of violent victimization either at or away from school.

In 2002, younger students (ages 12–14) were more likely than older students (ages 15–18) to be victims of crime at school, while older students were more likely than younger students to be victims away from school (figures 2.2 and 2.3 and tables 2.2 and 2.4). No differences were detected in the rates of theft, violent victimization, and serious violent victimization between males and females both at school and away from school. The rates of theft and serious violence at school were higher for urban and suburban students than for rural students. However, no differences were detected in the likelihood of theft and serious violent victimization away from school between students living in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

*This indicator has been updated to include 2002 data.*

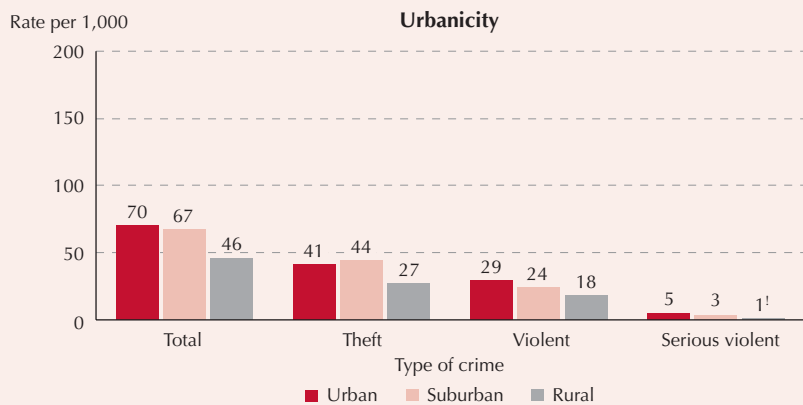
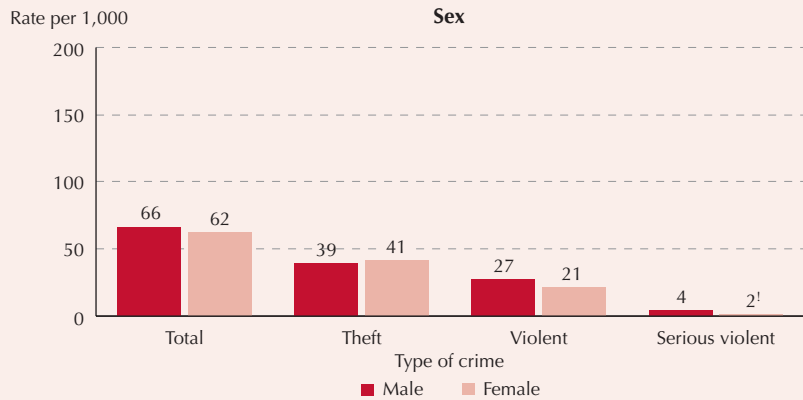
<sup>4</sup>“Students” refers to persons 12–18 years old who reported being in any elementary or secondary grade at the time of the survey. An uncertain percentage of these persons may not have attended school during the survey reference period. These data do not take into account the number of hours that students spend at school and the number of hours they spend away from school.

**Figure 2.1. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 per 1,000 students, by type of crime and location: 1992–2002**



NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002.

**Figure 2.2. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 2002**



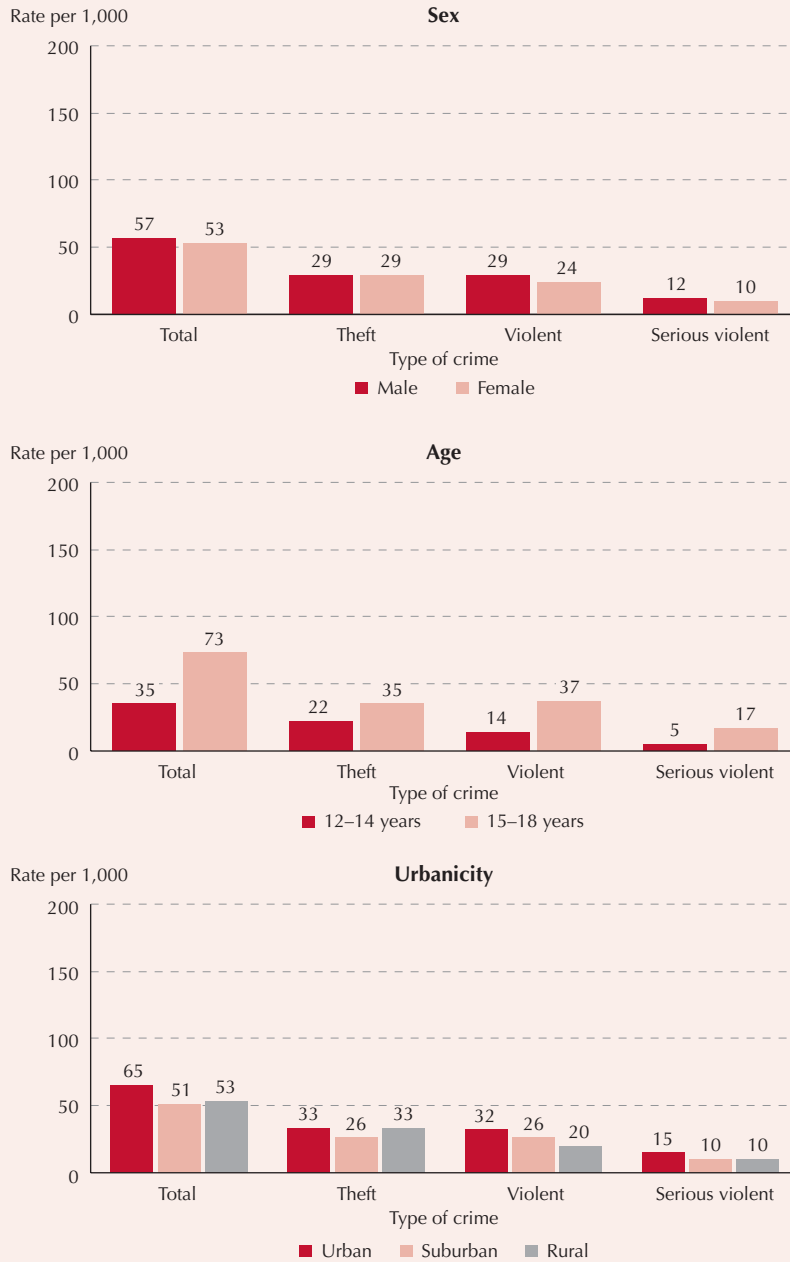
<sup>1</sup>Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2002.



**Figure 2.3. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 2002**



NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.  
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2002.

Indicator  
**3**

## PREVALENCE OF VICTIMIZATION AT SCHOOL

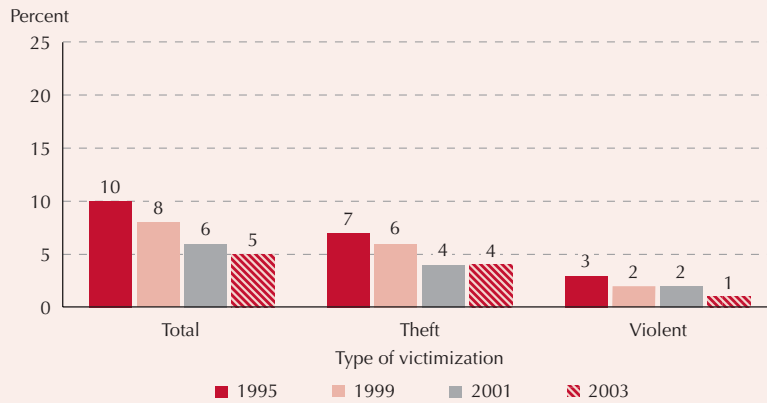
*Overall, the percentage of students ages 12–18 reporting nonfatal victimization declined between 1995 and 2003; however, no difference was detected between the percentage of students victimized in the most recent survey years, 2001 and 2003.*

The most frequently occurring type of nonfatal crime in the United States is theft, though violent crime continues to be of importance in examining school safety (U.S. Department of Justice 2000). Data from the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey show an overall decrease in the percentage of students reporting nonfatal victimization between 1995 and 2003; however, no difference was detected between the percentage of students victimized in the most recent survey years, 2001 and 2003 (figure 3.1 and table 3.1). This pattern held true for total victimization rates, as well as the percentage of students who reported theft, violent victimization, and serious violent victimization. In 1995, 10 percent of students ages 12–18 reported being victims of nonfatal crimes at school: 7 percent reported theft and 3 percent reported a violent incident; while in 2003, 5 percent of students reported being victims of nonfatal crimes, 4 percent reported theft, and 1 percent reported a violent incident.

In 2003, victimization rates varied according to student characteristics. Male students were more likely than female students to report being the victim of a violent crime at school (2 vs. 1 percent) but no difference was detected in their likelihood of reporting theft (4 percent for both). In 2003, students in urban schools were more likely than their rural school counterparts to report being victims of violent crime (2 vs. 1 percent). Nonetheless, less than 3 percent of students reported being a victim of violent crime in 2003—regardless of students' characteristic.

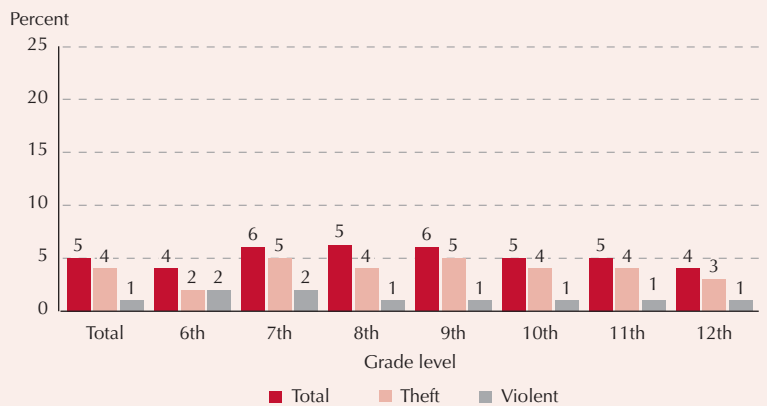
*This indicator  
has been  
updated to  
include 2003  
data.*

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



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

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



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

**Indicator  
4**

## THREATS AND INJURIES WITH WEAPONS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

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

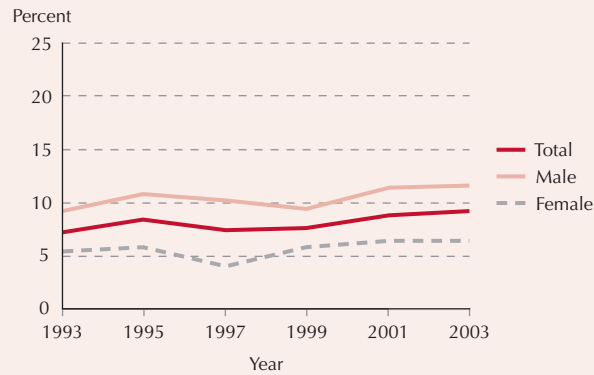
Every year, some students are threatened or injured with a weapon while they are on school property. The percentage of students victimized in this way provides an important measure of how safe our schools are and how this has changed over time. In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students in grades 9–12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

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

Students' likelihood of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was examined by race/ethnicity. In 2003, American Indian students were more likely than Black, Hispanic, and White students to report being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (22 percent vs. 11, 9, and 8 percent, respectively). In addition, Black students were more likely than White students to report being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property.

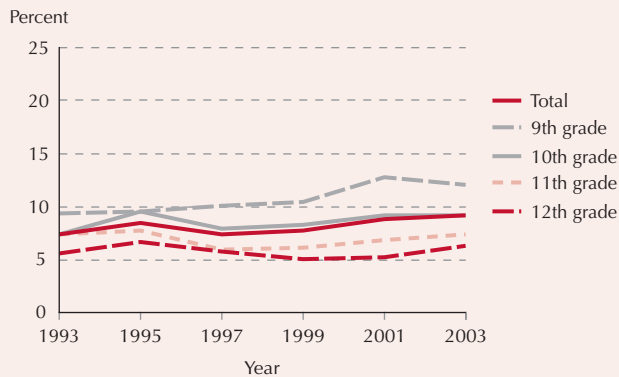
*This indicator  
has been  
updated to  
include 2003  
data.*

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



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents.  
 SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years 1993–2003.

**Figure 4.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months, by grade: Selected years 1993–2003**



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents.  
 SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years 1993–2003.

**Indicator  
5**

## PHYSICAL FIGHTS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ANYWHERE

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

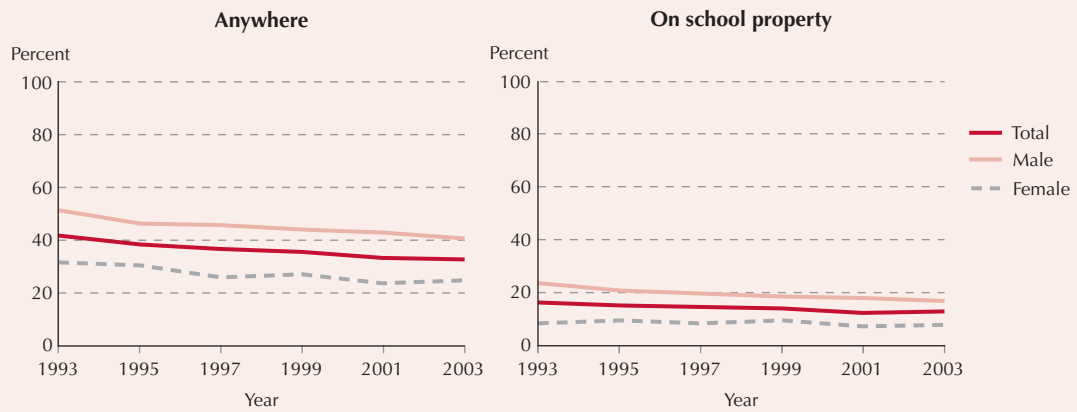
Schools at which there are numerous physical fights may not be able to maintain a focused learning environment for students. Further, students who are involved in fights on school property may have difficulty succeeding in their studies (Hamburg 1998). In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students in grades 9–12 were asked about their general involvement in physical fights during the preceding 12 months (referred to as “anywhere” in this analysis) and their involvement in physical fights on school property. In 2003, 33 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported being in a fight anywhere, and 13 percent said they had been in a fight on school property (table 5.1). Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students who reported being in a fight anywhere declined—from 42 percent in 1993 to 33 percent in 2003. Similarly, the percentages of students who reported fighting on school property in these years declined—from 16 to 13 percent.

In all survey years, males were more likely than females to have been in a fight anywhere and on school property (figure 5.1 and table 5.1). In 2003, 41 percent of males said they had been in a fight anywhere, and 17 percent said they had been in a fight on school property. In that same year, 25 percent of females reported they had been in a fight anywhere, and 8 percent said they had been in a fight on school property. When looking at different grade levels, students in lower grades reported being in fights more frequently than students in higher grades, both anywhere and on school property (figure 5.2 and table 5.1). For example, in 2003, 18 percent of 9th-graders, 13 percent of 10th-graders, 10 percent of 11th-graders, and 7 percent of 12th-graders reported being in a fight on school property.

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

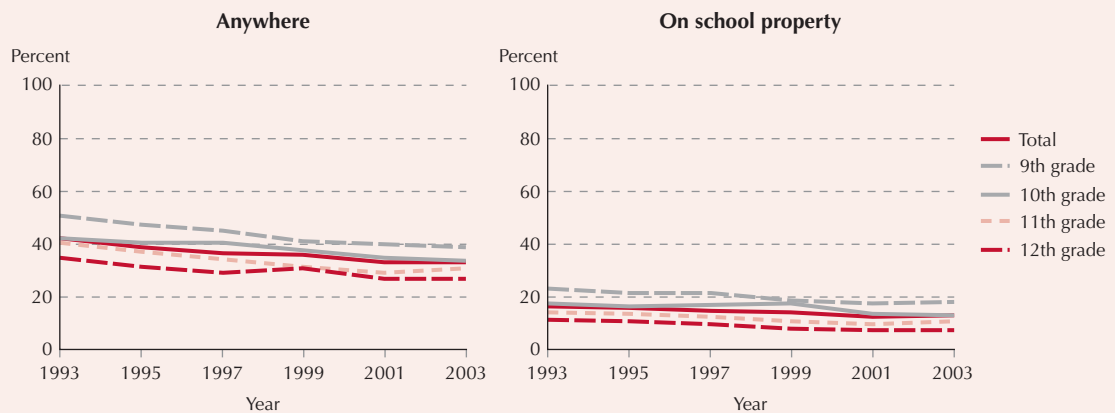
*This indicator  
has been  
updated to  
include 2003  
data.*

**Figure 5.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and sex: Selected years 1993–2003**



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

**Figure 5.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported having been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months, by location and grade: Selected years 1993–2003**



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

Indicator  
6

## BULLYING AT SCHOOL

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

Bullying can contribute to an environment of fear and intimidation in schools (Arnette and Walsleben 1998; Ericson 2001). In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked if they had been bullied (for example, picked on or made to do things they did not want to do) at school. In recent years, fewer than 1 in 10 students reported that they had been bullied at school in the last 6 months. Although the percentage who had been bullied increased from 5 percent in 1999 to 8 percent in 2001, no difference was detected between 2001 and 2003 (figure 6.1 and table 6.1). In 2003, 7 percent of students reported that they had been bullied at school.

In 2003, White students were more likely than Hispanic students to report being bullied (8 vs. 6 percent) (table 6.1). No other differences were detected in the percentage of students who reported that they had been bullied according to students' race/ethnicity and sex.

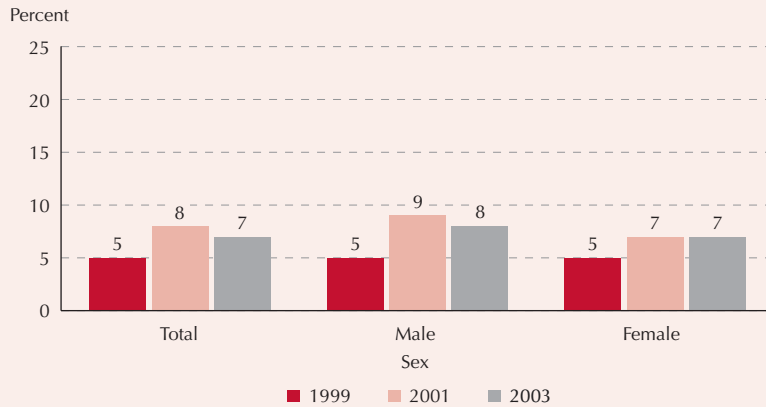
Grade level was inversely related to students' likelihood of being bullied: as grade level increased, students' likelihood of being bullied decreased (figure 6.2 and table 6.1). For example, in 2003, 14 percent of 6th-graders, 7 percent of 9th-graders, and 2 percent of 12th-graders reported that they had been bullied at school.

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

*This indicator  
has been  
updated to  
include 2003  
data.*

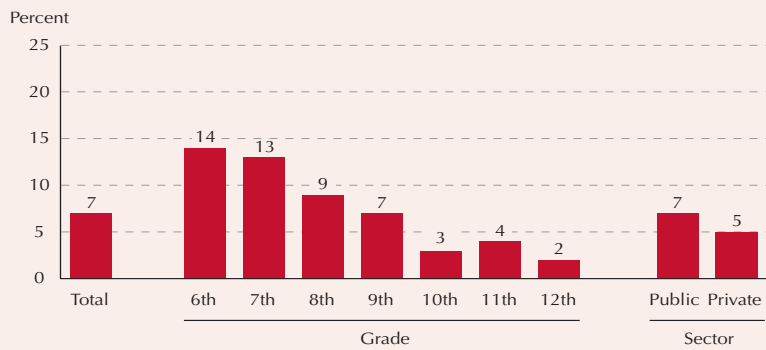


**Figure 6.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by sex: 1999, 2001, and 2003**



NOTE: In the 1999 survey, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In the 2001 and 2003 surveys, “at school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Cognitive interview results suggest that modifications to the definition of “at school” do not have substantial impact on the estimates. See appendix A for more information.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003.

**Figure 6.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by grade and school sector: 2003**



NOTE: “At school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**

A large red circle is centered on the page. Inside the circle, the text "VIOLENCE AND CRIME AT SCHOOL— PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORTS" is written in white, bold, uppercase letters. The circle is intersected by two red dotted lines: one vertical line running through the center from top to bottom, and one horizontal line running through the center from left to right.

**VIOLENCE AND  
CRIME AT SCHOOL—  
PUBLIC SCHOOL  
REPORTS**

Indicator  
7

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

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

This indicator provides the percentage of schools that experienced one or more crimes and the total number of crimes reported by schools. In the School Survey on Crime and Safety, principals of public schools were asked to provide the number of violent incidents, serious violent incidents, thefts, and other incidents that occurred at their school, as well as the number of incidents that were reported to the police. 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.

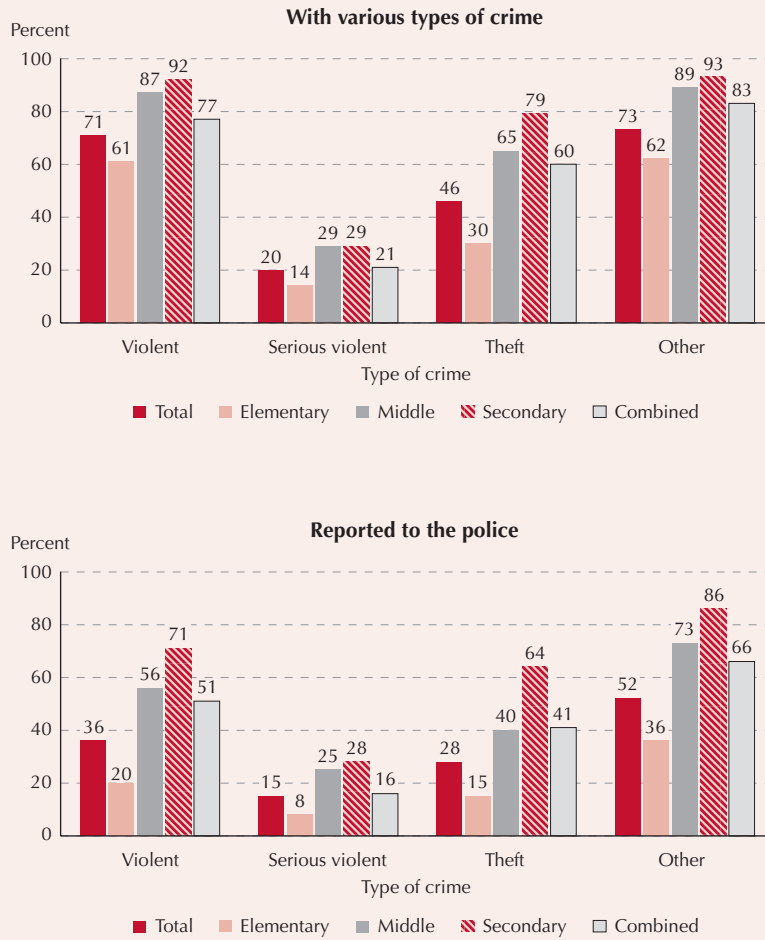
In 1999–2000, an estimated 1.5 million violent incidents occurred in public elementary and secondary schools (table 7.1). Seventy-one percent of public schools experienced one or more violent incidents and 36 percent of schools reported one or more such incidents to the police (tables 7.1 and 7.2). Twenty percent of schools experienced one or more serious violent incidents (which are a subset of violent incidents and 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) and 46 percent of public schools experienced one or more thefts. These translate into an estimated 61,000 serious violent incidents and 218,000 thefts at public schools in 1999–2000. When looking at reports to police, 15 percent of public schools reported one or more serious violent incidents to the police and 28 percent reported one or more thefts to the police.

The prevalence of violent incidents and those reported to the police varied by the school level (figure 7.1 and tables 7.1 and 7.2). Schools with students in higher grades were more likely to experience a violent incident than those with students in lower grades. Specifically, secondary schools were more likely to have a violent incident than elementary, middle, or combined schools (92 percent vs. 61–87 percent for the other school levels). A similar pattern was observed for those incidents that were reported to the authorities: 71 percent of secondary schools reported a violent incident, compared with 20 percent of elementary schools, 56 percent of middle schools, and 51 percent of combined schools.

When examining violent incidents by the location of public schools, city schools were more likely than urban fringe schools to experience or report to the police at least one violent incident during the 1999–2000 school year (figure 7.3 and tables 7.1 and 7.2). Seventy-seven percent of city schools had one or more violent incidents and 44 percent reported one or more incidents to the police, compared with 67 and 35 percent, respectively, of urban fringe schools. Rural schools were the least likely to report one or more violent incidents to the police (29 percent vs. 35–44 percent for public schools in urban fringe and city areas).

*This indicator repeats information from the 2003 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.*

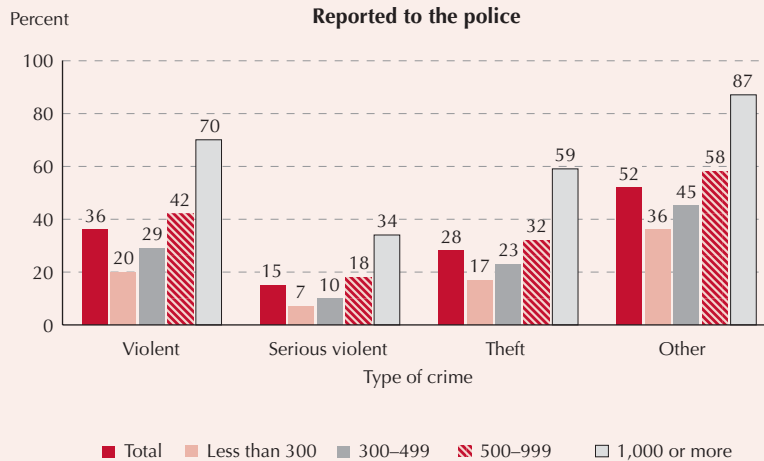
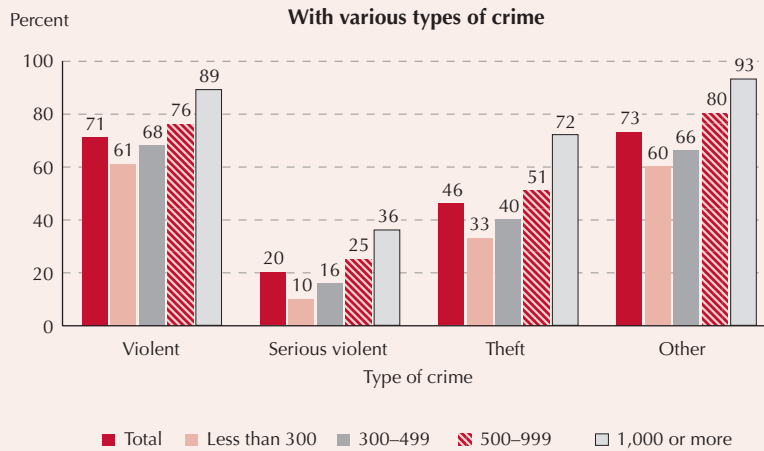
**Figure 7.1. Percentage of public schools with various types of crime and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police, by type of crime and school level: 1999–2000**



NOTE: Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Principals were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school grounds, and on school buses during normal school hours and at school-sponsored events or activities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.

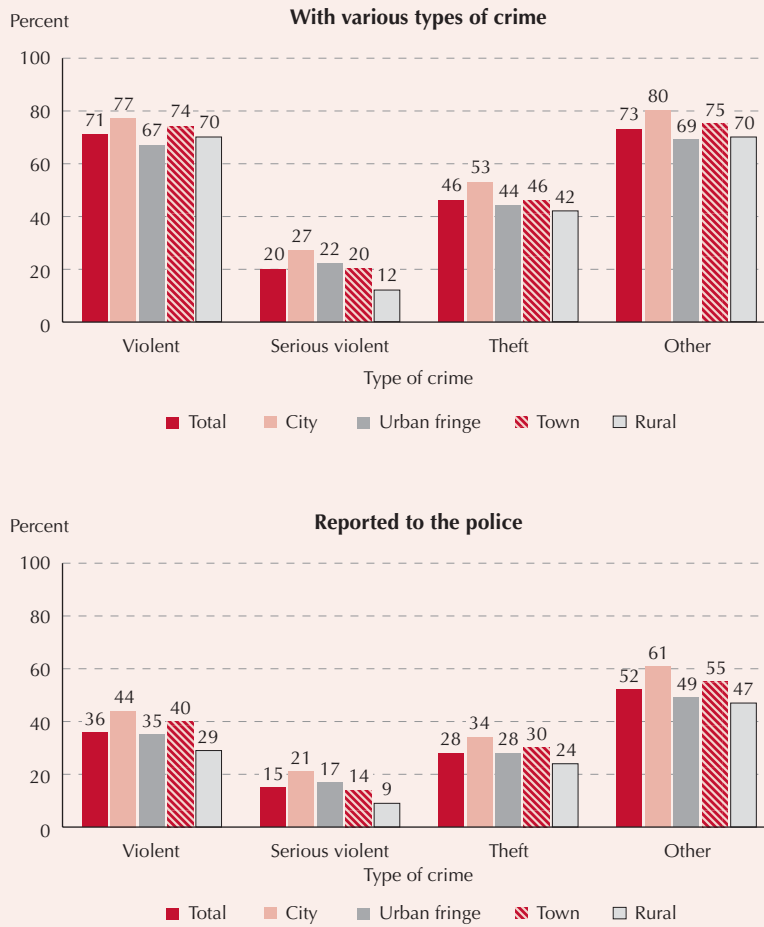
**Figure 7.2. Percentage of public schools with various types of crime and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police, by type of crime and enrollment: 1999–2000**



NOTE: Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Principals were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school grounds, and on school buses during normal school hours and at school-sponsored events or activities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.

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



NOTE: Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Principals were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school grounds, and on school buses during normal school hours and at school-sponsored events or activities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.

Indicator  
8

## SERIOUS DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS TAKEN BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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

The extent to which schools remove students from regular instruction as a result of crime and violence has important consequences for student instruction. In the School Survey on Crime and Safety, public school principals were asked to report the number of disciplinary actions taken during the 1999–2000 school year for specific offenses that were not academic infractions.

About 54 percent of public schools took at least one serious disciplinary action, including suspensions lasting 5 days or more, removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and transfers to specialized schools, for any of the offenses that occurred in the 1999–2000 school year (table 8.1). Altogether, about 1,163,000 actions were taken. Of those serious disciplinary actions, 83 percent were suspensions for 5 days or more, 11 percent were removals with no services, and 7 percent were transfers to specialized schools (figure 8.1 and table 8.1).

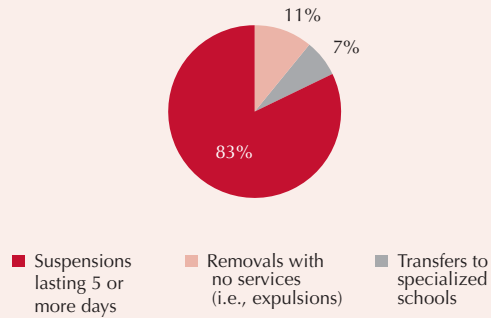
Two percent of all public schools took one or more serious disciplinary actions in response to the use of a firearm or explosive device, and 4 percent did so for the possession of such a device (figure 8.2 and table 8.1). Use of weapons other than firearms resulted in at least one serious disciplinary action in 5 percent of schools, while possession of weapons other than firearms led to a serious disciplinary action in 19 percent of schools.

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

*This indicator repeats information from the 2003 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.*

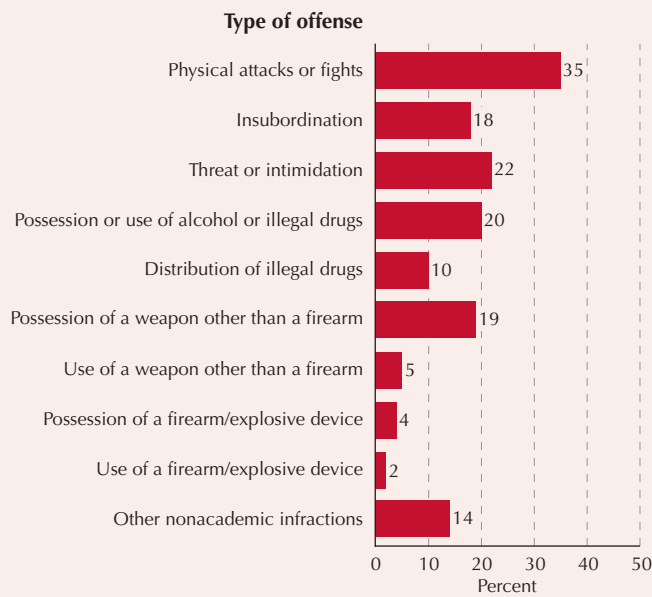


**Figure 8.1. Percentage distribution of serious disciplinary actions taken by public schools, by type of action: 1999–2000**




NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.

**Figure 8.2. Percentage of public schools that took a serious disciplinary action for selected offenses, by type of offense: 1999–2000**



NOTE: Serious disciplinary action includes suspensions lasting 5 days or more, removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and transfers to specialized schools.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**

A red circle is centered on the page, containing white text. Two red dotted lines, one vertical and one horizontal, intersect at the center of the circle, extending to the edges of the page.

**NONFATAL  
TEACHER  
VICTIMIZATION  
AT SCHOOL—  
TEACHER REPORTS**

## NONFATAL TEACHER VICTIMIZATION AT SCHOOL

*Annually, over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, teachers were the victims of approximately 234,000 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 144,000 thefts and 90,000 violent crimes.*

Students are not the only victims of crime at school. Teachers can also be targets of violence and theft in schools. In addition to the personal toll that violence may take on teachers, those who worry about their safety may have difficulty teaching and may leave the profession altogether (Elliott, Hamburg, and Williams 1998). Information on the number of crimes against teachers at school can help show the extent of the problem. Estimates of teacher victimization are drawn from the National Crime Victimization Survey, which obtains information about the occupation of survey respondents. These events are not limited to offenses committed by students; offenses committed by others against teachers are also included.

Annually, over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, teachers were the victims of approximately 234,000 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 144,000 thefts and 90,000 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) (table 9.1).<sup>5</sup> Among the violent crimes against teachers during this 5-year period, there were about 11,000 serious violent crimes annually (accounting for 12 percent of the violent crimes), including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. On average, these figures translate into a rate of 32 thefts, 20 violent crimes, and 2 serious violent crimes per 1,000 teachers annually.<sup>6</sup>

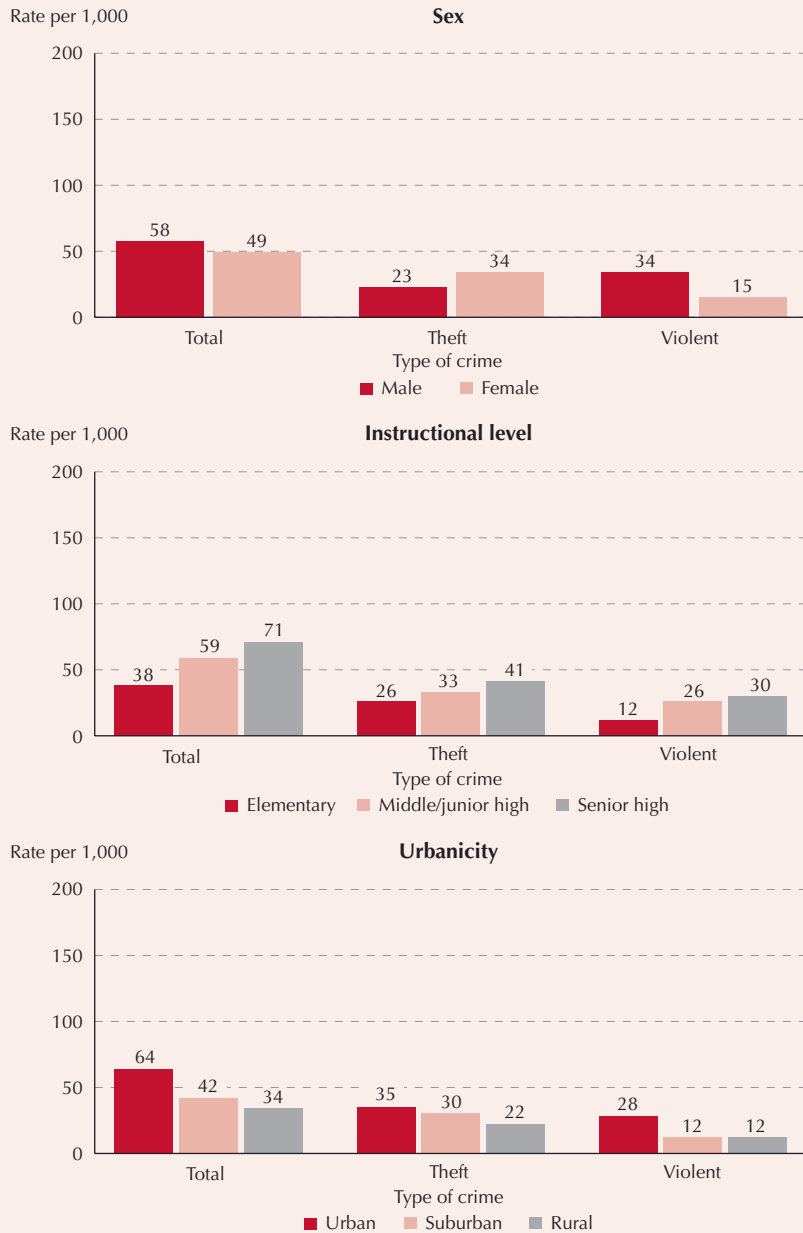
The average annual rate of violent victimization for teachers varied according to their sex, instructional level, and urbanicity (figure 9.1 and table 9.1). Over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, male teachers were more likely than female teachers to be victims of violent crimes (34 vs. 15 crimes per 1,000 teachers annually). Senior high school and middle/junior high school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to be victims of violent crimes (30 and 26 crimes, respectively, vs. 12 crimes per 1,000 teachers). In addition, annually over the 5-year period, urban teachers were more likely than rural and suburban teachers to be victims of violent crimes (28 vs. 12 crimes each per 1,000 teachers).

*This indicator has been updated to include 2002 data.*

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

<sup>6</sup>The average annual rate is the sum of all teacher victimizations across the 5 years divided by the sum of all teachers over those years, multiplied by 1,000.

**Figure 9.1. Average annual rate of nonfatal crimes against teachers at school per 1,000 teachers, by type of crime and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1998–2002**



NOTE: Violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Total crimes include violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, at the work site, or while working. For thefts, "while working" is not considered, since thefts of teachers' property kept at school can occur when teachers are not present. The data are aggregated from 1998–2002 due to the small number of teachers in each year's sample. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1998–2002.

**Indicator  
10**

## TEACHERS THREATENED WITH INJURY OR ATTACKED BY STUDENTS

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

Some of the offenses against teachers are committed by students. Data on the extent to which students make threats or physically attack elementary and secondary teachers can provide a snapshot of this problem. In the Schools and Staffing Survey, teachers were asked whether they had been threatened with injury or physically attacked by a student in the previous 12 months. The survey results indicate that a smaller percentage of elementary and secondary school teachers were threatened with injury by a student at their school in the 1999–2000 school year than in the 1993–94 school year (9 vs. 12 percent) (table 10.1). No difference was detected in the percentage of teachers physically attacked by a student in the 1999–2000 school year compared to the 1993–94 school year (4 percent in both years) (table 10.2).

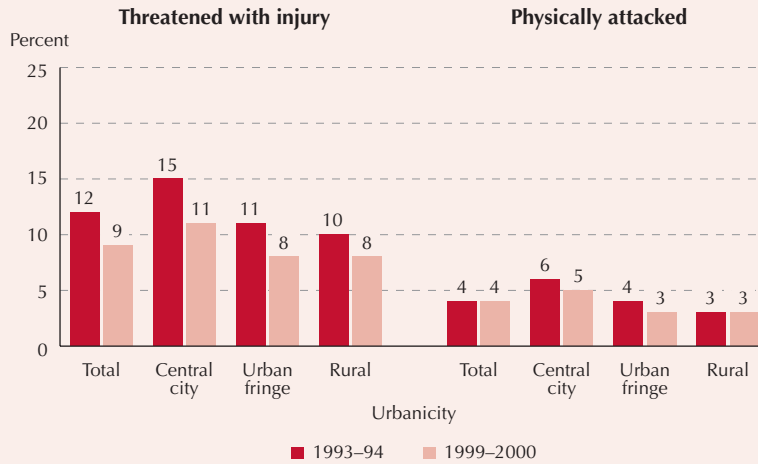
In 1999–2000, few differences were detected in the likelihood of teachers being victims of attacks or threats by students according to teachers' race/ethnicity (tables 10.1 and 10.2). One such difference was that Black teachers were more likely to be threatened than White teachers in 1999–2000 (12 vs. 9 percent).

In both survey years, teachers in central city schools were more likely to be threatened with injury or physically attacked than teachers in urban fringe or rural schools (figure 10.1 and tables 10.1 and 10.2). For example, in 1999–2000, 11 percent of teachers in central city schools had been threatened with injury by students, compared with 8 percent each in urban fringe and rural schools. Five percent of teachers in central city schools had been attacked by students, while 3 percent each of teachers in urban fringe and rural schools had experienced such attacks.

In 1999–2000, teachers' reports of being victimized or attacked by a student varied according to the level and sector of their school. Secondary school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to have been threatened with injury by a student (10 vs. 8 percent); however, secondary school teachers were less likely to have been physically attacked (2 vs. 6 percent). Public school teachers were more likely than private school teachers to be victimized by students in school (figure 10.2 and tables 10.1 and 10.2): 10 percent of public school teachers had been threatened with injury, compared with 4 percent of private school teachers. Likewise, 4 percent of public school teachers and 2 percent of private school teachers had been physically attacked by students. Among teachers in central city schools, those at public schools were four times more likely to be targets of threats of injury than their colleagues in private schools (14 vs. 3 percent) and about three times more likely to be targets of attacks (6 vs. 2 percent).

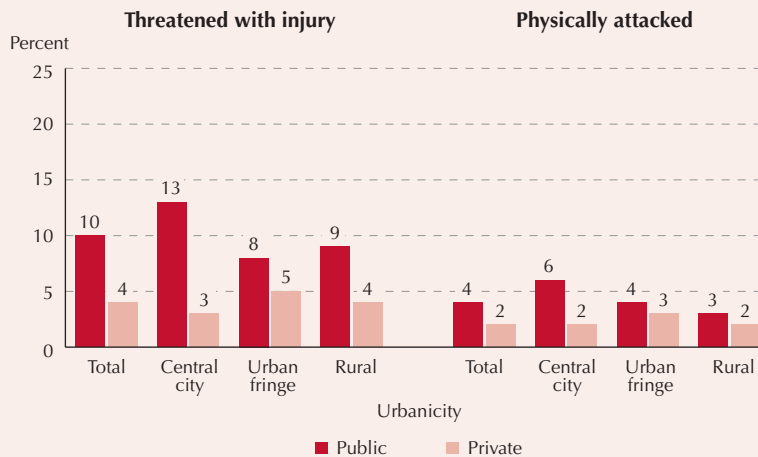
*This indicator repeats information from the 2003 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.*

**Figure 10.1.** Percentage of public and private school teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury or that they were physically attacked by a student from school during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity: 1993–94 and 1999–2000



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

**Figure 10.2.** Percentage of public and private school teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury or that they were physically attacked by a student from school during the previous 12 months, by urbanicity and school sector: 1999–2000



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

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**





**SCHOOL  
ENVIRONMENT**

Indicator  
11

## STUDENTS CARRYING WEAPONS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ANYWHERE

*Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon anywhere or at school declined.*

The presence of weapons at school can create an intimidating and threatening atmosphere, making teaching and learning difficult (Ingersoll and LeBoeuf 1997). The percentage of students who report that they carry a gun or other weapon on school property is an indicator of the breadth of the problem of weapons at school. In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students were asked if they had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club in the past 30 days (referred to as “anywhere” in this analysis) or carried one of these weapons onto school property in the past 30 days. In 2003, 17 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported they had carried a weapon anywhere, and about 6 percent reported they had carried a weapon on school property (table 11.1).

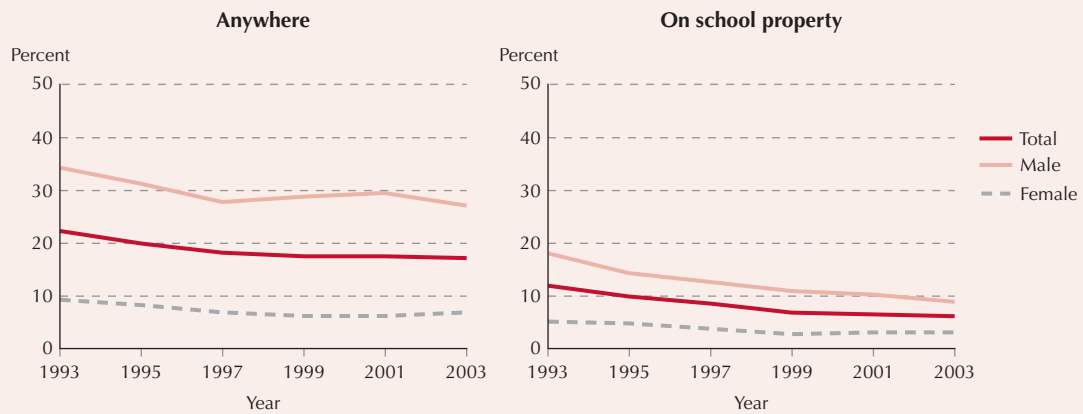
Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students who reported carrying a weapon anywhere generally declined from 22 to 17 percent. Similarly, the percentage of students who carried a weapon at school also declined during this period—from 12 to 6 percent.

When looking at the types of students who carried weapons to school, males were at least two times more likely than females to carry a weapon—either anywhere or on school property in all survey years (figure 11.1 and table 11.1). For example, in 2003, 9 percent of males carried a weapon on school property, compared with 3 percent of females, and 27 percent of males carried a weapon anywhere, compared with 7 percent of females. In 2003, no relationship was detected by grade level for students who reported carrying a weapon at school or anywhere (figure 11.2 and table 11.1).

In 2003, there were few differences in the percentages of students carrying weapons anywhere and on school property according to students’ race/ethnicity. While American Indian students were more likely than Black, White, and Hispanic students to carry a weapon on school property and more likely than Black, White, Hispanic, and Asian students to carry a weapon anywhere, no differences were detected among Black, White, Hispanic, Asian, and Pacific Islander students in the likelihood of carrying a weapon anywhere or on school property.

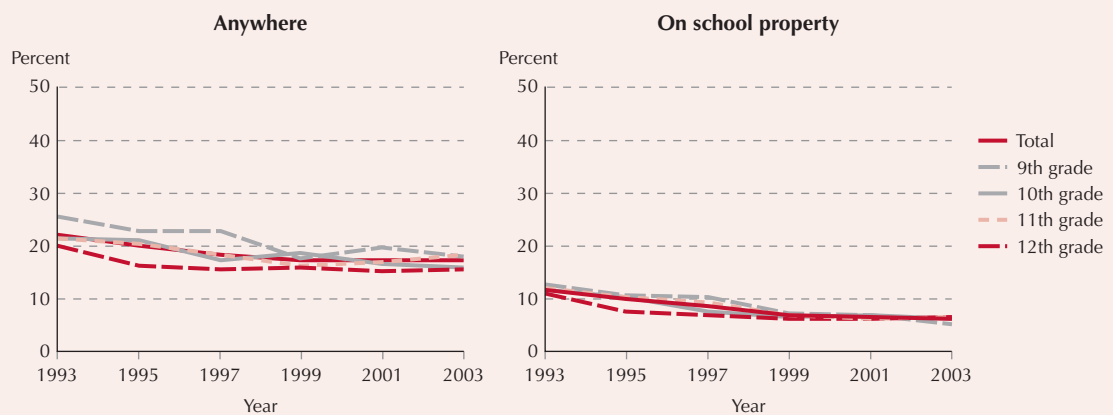
*This indicator has been updated to include 2003 data.*

**Figure 11.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years 1993–2003**



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

**Figure 11.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and grade: Selected years 1993–2003**



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

Indicator  
12

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

*The percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school decreased—from 12 percent in 1995 to 6 percent in 2003; however, no difference was detected in the percentage of students who feared such an attack between the most recent survey years, 2001 and 2003.*

School violence can make students fearful and affect their readiness and ability to learn. Concerns about vulnerability to attacks also have a detrimental effect on the school environment (Elliott, Hamburg, and Williams 1998). In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked how often they had been afraid of attack “at school or on the way to and from school” and “away from school” during the previous 6 months.<sup>7</sup>

In 1999 and 2001, students were more likely to report they were afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school than away from school; however, in 2003, no such difference was detected (figure 12.1 and table 12.1). The percentages of students who reported being afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school decreased from 12 percent in 1995 to 6 percent in 2003; however, no difference was detected in the percentage of students who feared such an attack between the most recent survey years, 2001 and 2003.

In 2003, female students were more likely than male students to fear for their safety both at school and away from school. In the same year, Black and Hispanic students were more likely than White students to fear for their safety regardless of location (figure 12.2 and table 12.1). That is, 11 percent of Black students and 10 percent of Hispanic students reported that they were afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school, compared with 4 percent of White students. Away from school, 10 percent of Black students, 7 percent of Hispanic students, and 4 percent of White students reported that they were afraid of an attack.

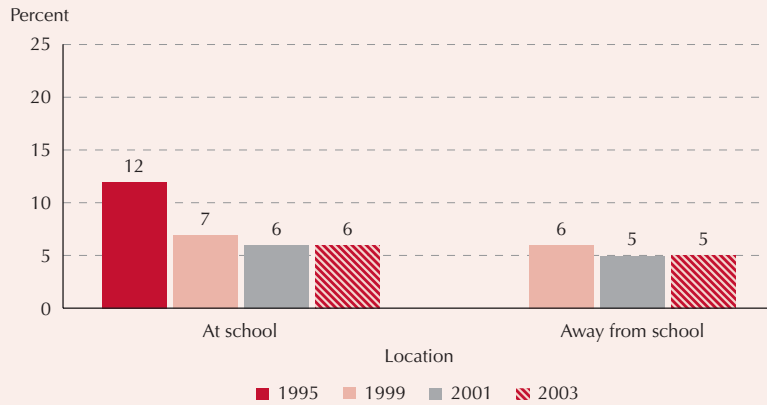
In 2003, grade level was inversely related to students' likelihood of fearing an attack at school or on the way to and from school: as grade level increased, students' likelihood of fearing an attack decreased. In the same year, 10 percent of 6th-graders, 6 percent of 9th-graders, and 4 percent of 12th-graders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

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

*This indicator has been updated to include 2003 data.*

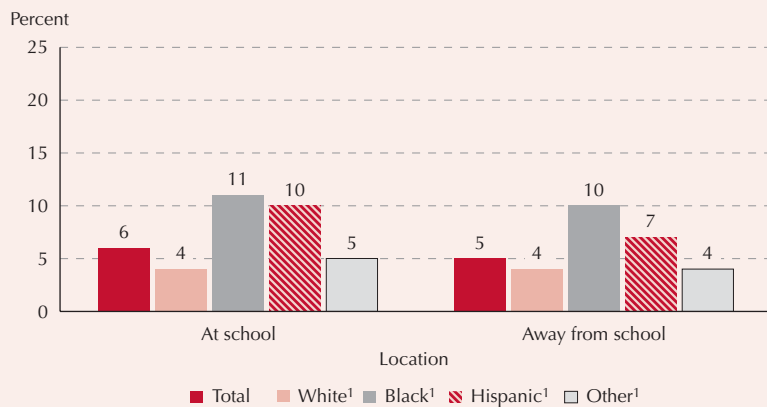
<sup>7</sup>In 1995 and 1999, students reported fear of “attack or harm” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. In 2001 and 2003, students reported fear of “attack or threat of attack” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way.

**Figure 12.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid during the previous 6 months, by location: Selected years 1995–2003**



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. Cognitive interview results suggest modifications to the definition of “at school” does not substantially impact the estimates. See appendix A for more information. In 1995 and 1999, students reported fear of “attack or harm” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. In 2001 and 2003, students reported fear of “attack or threat of attack” at school or on the way to and from school during the previous 6 months. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way. Fear of attack away from school was not collected in 1995. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years 1995–2003.

**Figure 12.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid of attack or threat of attack during the previous 6 months, by location and race/ethnicity: 2003**



<sup>1</sup>Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians (including Alaska Natives), and students who indicated they were more than one race. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race. NOTE: “At school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

Indicator  
**13**

## STUDENTS' REPORTS OF AVOIDING PLACES IN SCHOOL

*In 2003, students' avoidance of certain places in school differed according to the location and sector of their school: students ages 12–18 in urban schools and public schools were more likely than their counterparts in rural or suburban schools and private schools to report that they had avoided one or more places in school.*

School crime may lead students to perceive specific areas at school as unsafe. In trying to ensure their own safety, they begin to avoid these places (Ingersoll and LeBoeuf 1997). Changes in the percentage of students who avoid certain areas in school may be a good barometer of students' perceptions of school safety. In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked whether they had avoided certain places in school—such as the entrance, any hallways or stairs, parts of the cafeteria, restrooms, and other places inside the school building—during the previous 6 months. This indicator provides estimates of those students who responded they avoided at least one of these places.

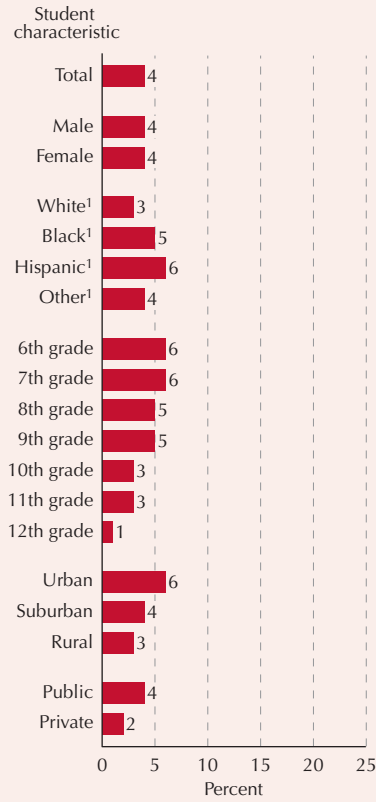
In 2003, 4 percent of students reported that they had avoided one or more places in school (table 13.1). Between 1995 and 1999, the percentage of students ages 12–18 who avoided one or more places in school decreased from 9 to 5 percent, but no difference was detected in the percentage of students who did so in 1999, 2001, and 2003 (between 4 and 5 percent in each year).

Students' reports of avoiding places varied according to their race/ethnicity. In 2003, 3 percent of White students reported avoiding certain areas, compared with 5 percent of Black students and 6 percent of Hispanic students (figure 13.1 and table 13.1). As in all previous survey years, in 2003, no difference was detected in the extent to which students avoided places according to their sex.

In the most recent survey year, students' avoidance of certain places in school differed according to their grade level and the location and sector of their school. Generally, grade level was inversely associated with students' likelihood of avoiding places in school. In 2003, 6 percent of 6th-graders compared with 1 percent of 12th-graders avoided certain places in school. In the same year, students in urban areas were the most likely to avoid specific places in school: 6 percent of urban students reported that they had done so, compared with 4 percent of suburban and 3 percent of rural students. In addition, public school students were more likely to avoid certain places in school than private school students (4 vs. 2 percent).

*This indicator  
has been  
updated to  
include 2003  
data.*

**Figure 13.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 2003**



<sup>1</sup>Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians (including Alaska Natives), and students who indicated they were more than one race. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

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

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

Indicator  
**14**

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

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

A student's exposure to hate-related words or symbols at school may increase that student's feeling of vulnerability. Discriminatory behavior in schools can create a hostile environment that is not conducive to learning (McLaughlin and Brilliant 1997). In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked if someone at school had called them a derogatory word having to do with their race, religion, ethnicity, disability, gender, or sexual orientation during the previous 6 months. In the 2001 and 2003 administrations of the survey, they were then asked to specify the characteristic to which the hate-related word was directed.

In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them (figure 14.1 and table 14.1). Four percent of respondents reported that the hate-related words concerned their race, about 2 percent each reported that the words concerned their ethnicity or gender, and 1 percent each reported that the words were related to their religion, disability, or sexual orientation (table 14.2). In 1999, 2001, and 2003, students were also asked if they had seen hate-related graffiti at their school—that is, hate-related words or symbols written in classrooms, bathrooms, hallways, or on the outside of the school building (figure 14.1 and table 14.1). In each survey year, 36 percent of students saw hate-related graffiti at school.

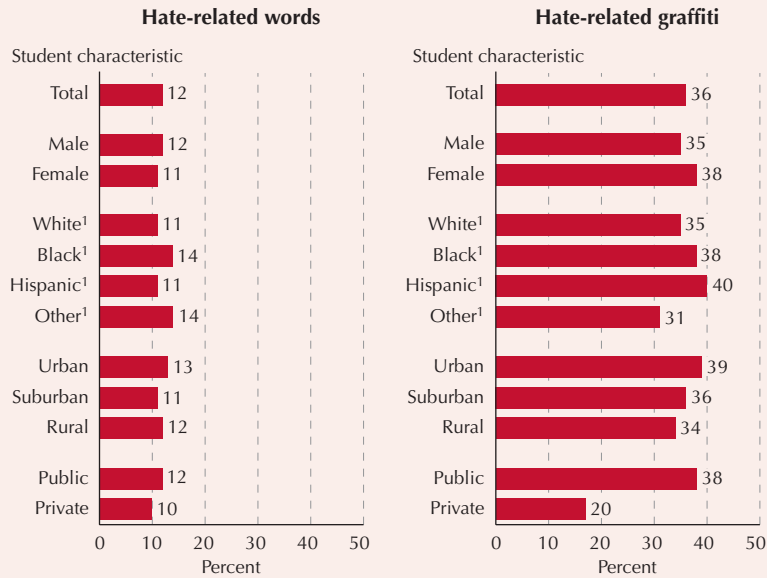
Students' experiences of being called specific types of hate-related words in 2003 differed according to their sex and race/ethnicity (table 14.2). For example, females were more likely to report gender-related hate words than males (4 vs. 1 percent) and White students were less likely to report race-related hate words than students of other race/ethnicities (2 percent of White students vs. 7 percent of Black students, 5 percent of Hispanic students, and 9 percent of students in other racial/ethnic groups).

In 2003, differences were found according to school location and sector in students' reports of being called hate-related words or seeing hate-related graffiti (figure 14.1 and table 14.1). Urban students were more likely than rural and suburban students to see graffiti and more likely than suburban students to be called a hate-related word, but no other differences were detected according to urbanicity. Public school students were more likely than their private school counterparts to report seeing graffiti, but no such difference was found in the likelihood of being called a hate-related word.

*This indicator  
has been  
updated to  
include 2003  
data.*



**Figure 14.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words or seeing hate-related graffiti at school during the previous 6 months, by student characteristics: 2003**



<sup>1</sup>Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians (including Alaska Natives), and students who indicated they were more than one race. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

NOTE: "At school" was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school.

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

Indicator  
15

## STUDENTS' REPORTS OF GANGS AT SCHOOL

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

Street gangs are organized groups that are often involved in drugs, weapons trafficking, and violence. The presence of street gangs at school can be very disruptive to the school environment because they may not only create fear among students but also increase the level of violence in school (Laub and Lauritsen 1998). In the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, students ages 12–18 were asked if street gangs were present at their schools during the previous 6 months.

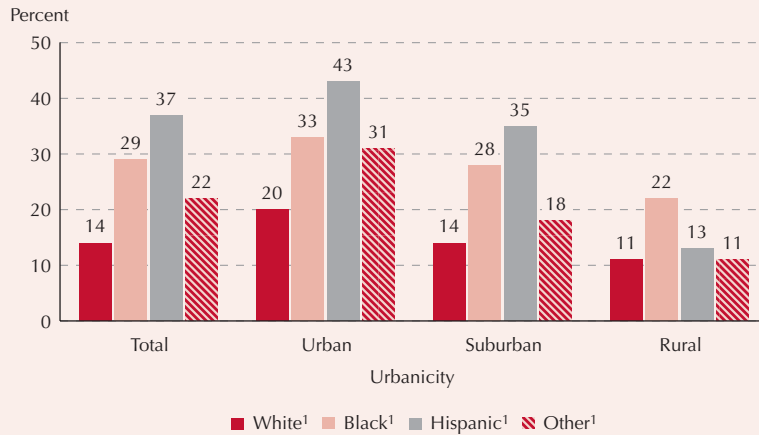
In 2003, 21 percent of students reported that there were gangs at their schools (table 15.1). Of all the students surveyed, students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their school (31 percent), followed by suburban students and rural students, who were the least likely to do so (18 and 12 percent, respectively). However, no difference was detected between 2001 and 2003 in percentages of students who reported the presence of street gangs, regardless of school location.

Hispanic and Black students were more likely than White students to report the existence of street gangs in their schools in 2003 (37 and 29 percent, respectively, vs. 14 percent) (figure 15.1 and table 15.1). This pattern also held among students in urban schools and suburban schools. For rural students, the only significant difference was between Black students (22 percent) and White students (11 percent).

Students in public schools were more likely to report the presence of street gangs than students in private schools regardless of the school's location (figure 15.2 and table 15.1). In 2003, 23 percent of students in public schools reported that there were street gangs in their schools, compared with 4 percent of students in private schools. Among public school students, students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their school, followed by suburban students and rural students. For private school students, no significant difference was detected according to urbanicity.

*This indicator  
has been  
updated to  
include 2003  
data.*

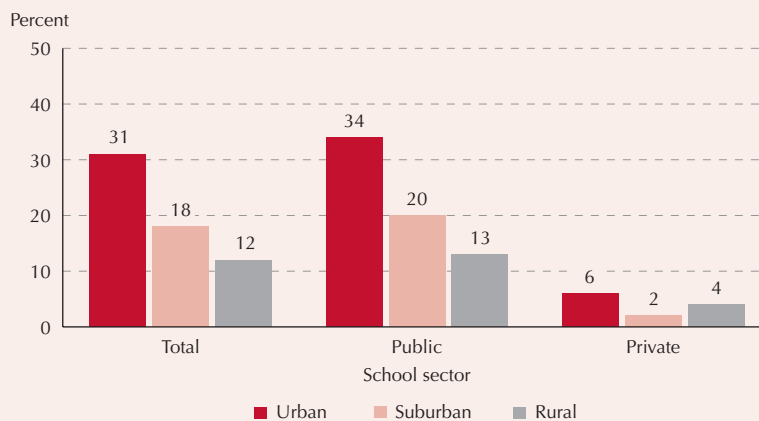
**Figure 15.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that street gangs were present at school during the previous 6 months, by urbanicity and race/ethnicity: 2003**



<sup>1</sup>Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians (including Alaska Natives), and students who indicated they were more than one race. Respondents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their race.

NOTE: “At school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

**Figure 15.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported that street gangs were present at school during the previous 6 months, by school sector and urbanicity: 2003**



NOTE: “At school” was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

**Indicator  
16**

## DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS REPORTED BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

*In 1999–2000, more than one-quarter (29 percent) of public schools reported daily or weekly student bullying.*

Discipline problems in a school may contribute to an overall environment in which violence and crime may occur. In the School Survey on Crime and Safety, school principals were asked how often certain disciplinary problems occur. Behaviors discussed in this indicator include racial tensions, bullying, student verbal abuse of teachers, widespread classroom disorder, and student acts of disrespect for teachers that happened daily or once a week. If gang or cult activities happened at all in the school, they were included as problematic.

In 1999–2000, more than one-quarter (29 percent) of public schools reported daily or weekly student bullying (table 16.1). Among the other discipline problems reported, 19 percent of public schools reported student acts of disrespect for teachers, 13 percent reported student verbal abuse of teachers, 3 percent reported student racial tensions, and 3 percent reported widespread disorder in classrooms. Furthermore, 19 percent of public schools reported undesirable gang activities and 7 percent of schools reported undesirable cult or extremist activities occurred at some point in time during the 1999–2000 school year.

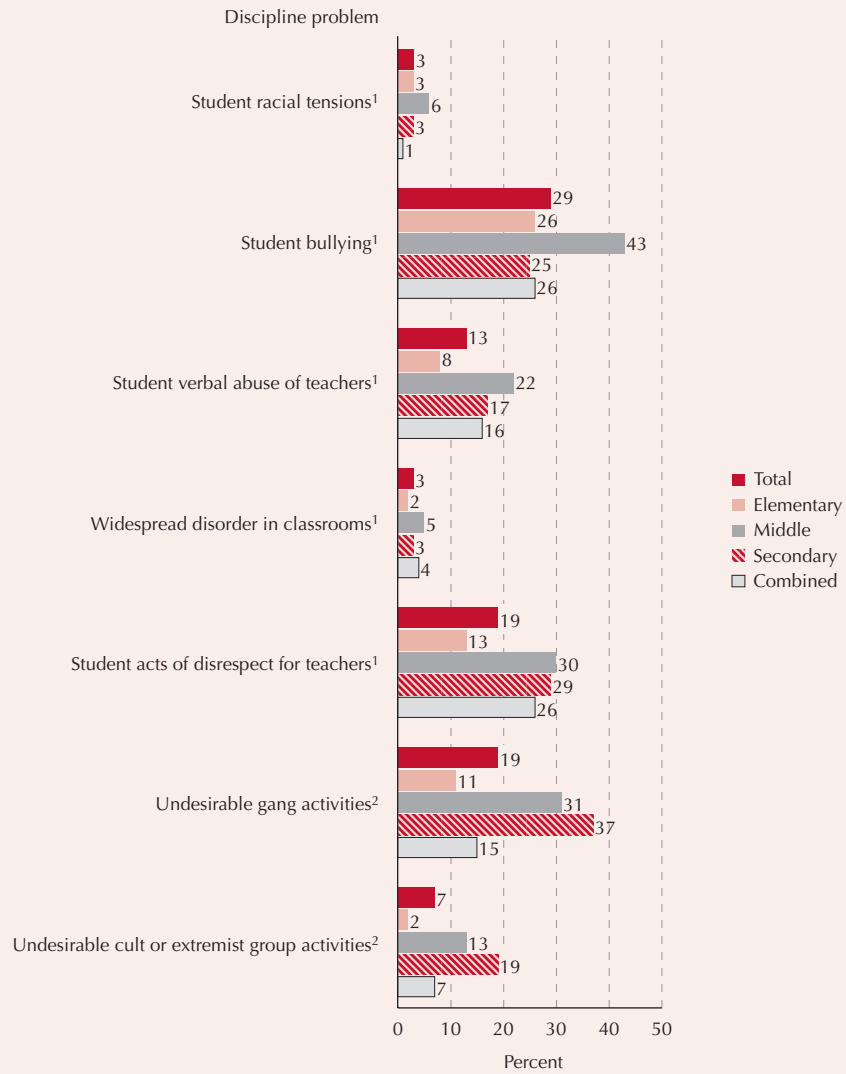
Discipline problems reported by public schools varied by school characteristics. For example, middle schools were more likely than elementary and secondary schools to report racial tensions, bullying, verbal abuse of teachers, and widespread disorder in classrooms (figure 16.1 and table 16.1). Middle schools were more likely than elementary schools, but less likely than high schools to report gang or extremist cult activity.

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

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

*This indicator repeats information from the 2003 Indicators of School Crime and Safety report.*

**Figure 16.1. Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems, by school level: 1999–2000**



<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.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.

Indicator  
17

## STUDENTS' USE OF ALCOHOL ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ANYWHERE

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

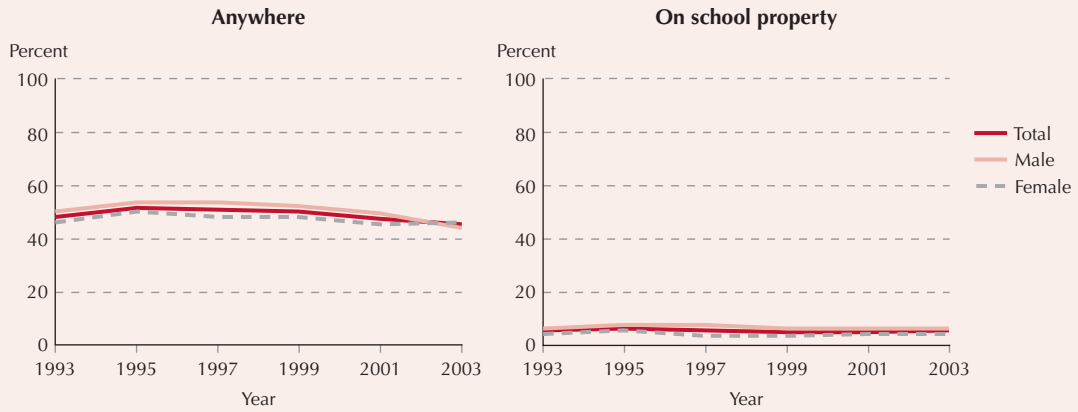
The consumption of alcohol by students on school property, a crime in itself, may lead to other crimes and misbehavior on the part of students. It may also lead to a school environment that is harmful to students, teachers, and staff (Fagan and Wilkinson 1998). In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students in grades 9–12 were asked whether they had consumed alcohol at all in the past 30 days (referred to as “anywhere” in this analysis) and if they had consumed alcohol on school property. In 2003, 45 percent of students had consumed at least one drink of alcohol anywhere in the 30 days before being surveyed, and a smaller percentage (5 percent) had consumed at least one drink on school property (table 17.1). When examining students’ reports of drinking between 1993 and 2003, no consistent patterns of increase or decrease were found in the percentage of students who had consumed alcohol on school property (between 5 and 6 percent in all survey years). The percentage of students who reported using alcohol anywhere increased from 48 percent in 1993 to 52 percent in 1995 and then declined between 1995 and 2003.

The likelihood of drinking alcohol varied by student characteristics. In 2003, males were more likely than females to use alcohol on school property (6 vs. 4 percent), a difference not found in the percentages who reported drinking anywhere (figure 17.1 and table 17.1). In 2003, students in higher grades were more likely to report drinking alcohol anywhere than students in lower grades (figure 17.2 and table 17.1). However, no relationship was found across grade levels for students’ reports of drinking alcohol on school property.

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

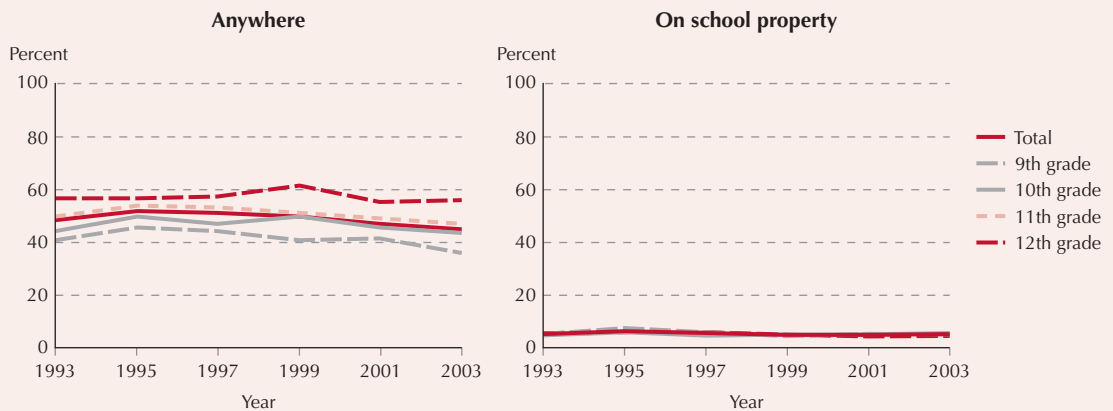
*This indicator has been updated to include 2003 data.*

**Figure 17.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years 1993–2003**



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

**Figure 17.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and grade: Selected years 1993–2003**



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

Indicator  
18

## STUDENTS' USE OF MARIJUANA ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ANYWHERE

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

The use of drugs, such as marijuana, at school may lead to a school environment that is harmful to students, teachers, and school administrators. In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students in grades 9–12 were asked whether they had used marijuana at all in the past 30 days (referred to as “anywhere” in this analysis) and whether they had used marijuana on school property. In 2003, 22 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported using marijuana anywhere during the last 30 days, whereas 6 percent of students reported using marijuana on school property (table 18.1). The percentage of students who reported using marijuana on school property increased from 6 percent in 1993 to 9 percent in 1995, and then declined between 1995 and 2003 (from 9 to 6 percent). The percentage of students who reported using marijuana anywhere also increased between 1993 and 1995 (from 18 to 25 percent). In 1995, 1997, and 1999, roughly one-quarter of students reported using marijuana anywhere (between 25 and 27 percent); however, by 2003, the percentage of students who reported using marijuana anywhere had declined to 22 percent.

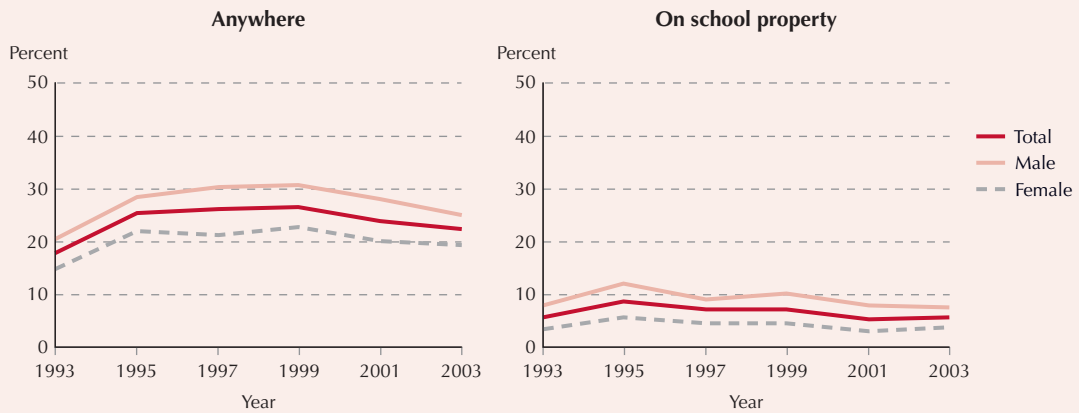
Both students' sex and grade level were associated with use of marijuana. Males were more likely than females to have used marijuana in every survey year, anywhere or on school property (figure 18.1 and table 18.1). For example, in 2003, 8 percent of males and 4 percent of females reported using marijuana on school property. In that same year, students in lower grades were less likely than students in higher grades to report using marijuana anywhere (figure 18.2 and table 18.1). However, no corresponding difference was detected in students' use of marijuana on school property according to grade in school—between 5 and 7 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported such use in 2003.

In 2003, Asian students were less likely than students of all other race/ethnicities to report using marijuana anywhere (10 percent vs. between 22 and 33 percent of students in other racial/ethnic groups). At school, Hispanic students were more likely to report using marijuana than Asian or White students (7 percent vs. 4 and 5 percent, respectively). However, few other differences were found among racial/ethnic groups for students' marijuana use at school.

*This indicator has been updated to include 2003 data.*

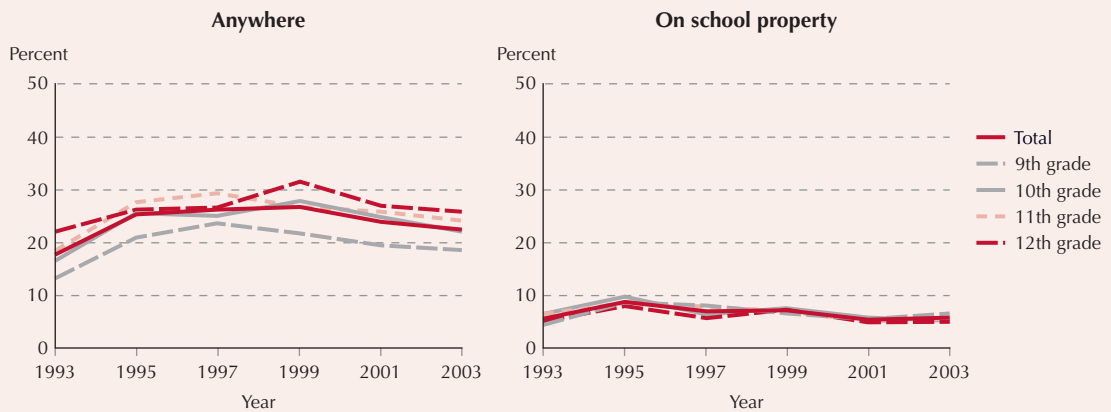


**Figure 18.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years 1993–2003**



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

**Figure 18.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and grade: Selected years 1993–2003**



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

Indicator  
19

## STUDENTS' REPORTS OF DRUG AVAILABILITY ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

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

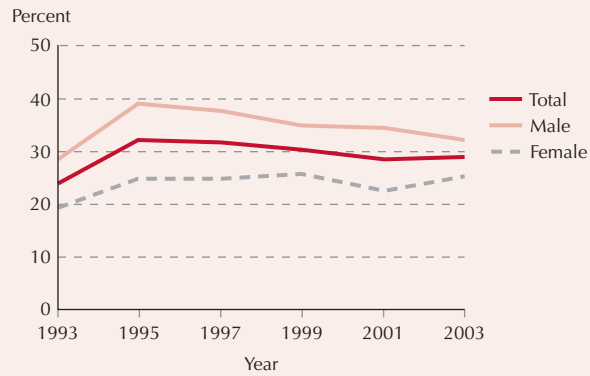
The availability of drugs on school property has a disruptive and corrupting influence on the school environment (Nolin et al. 1997). In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, students in grades 9–12 were asked whether someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months before the survey. In 2003, 29 percent of all students in grades 9–12 reported that drugs were made available to them on school property (table 19.1). The percentage of students who reported that drugs were made available to them on school property increased from 24 percent in 1993 to 32 percent in 1995. However, no consistent patterns of increase or decrease were found in the percentage of students who had reported that drugs were made available to them from 1995 to 2003, with between 29 and 32 percent of students reporting that this occurred in each survey year.

Males were more likely than females to report that drugs were offered, sold, or given to them on school property in each survey year (figure 19.1 and table 19.1). For example, in 2003, 32 percent of males reported the availability of drugs, while 25 percent of females did so. No differences were detected in the percentage of students who reported that drugs were made available to them according to grade (figure 19.2 and table 19.1).

Students' racial/ethnic backgrounds were examined in relation to whether they reported having illegal drugs offered, sold, or given to them on school property. In 2003, Hispanic students were more likely than Asian, Black, and White students to report that drugs were made available to them (37 percent vs. between 23 and 28 percent).

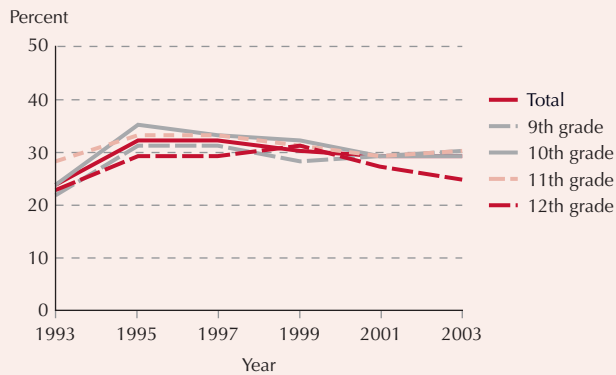
*This indicator  
has been  
updated to  
include 2003  
data.*

**Figure 19.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by sex: Selected years 1993–2003**



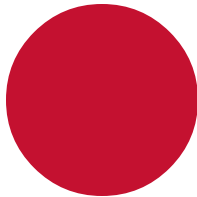
NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents.  
 SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years 1993–2003.

**Figure 19.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months, by grade: Selected years 1993–2003**



NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents.  
 SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), “Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS), selected years 1993–2003.

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**



## REFERENCES

- Anderson, M., Kaufman, J., Simon, T., Barrios, L., Paulozzi, L., Ryan, G., Hammond, R., Modzeleski, W., Feucht, T., Potter, L., and the School-Associated Violent Deaths Study Group. (2001). School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1994–1999. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 286: 2695–2702.
- Arnette, J.L., and Walsleben, M.C. (1998). *Combating Fear and Restoring Safety in Schools* (NCJ 167888). Bulletin. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Brener, N.D., Kann, L., and McManus, T. (2003). A Comparison of Two Survey Questions on Race and Ethnicity Among High School Students. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 67: 227–236.
- Elliott, D.S., Hamburg, B., and Williams, K.R. (1998). Violence in American Schools: An Overview. In Elliott, D.S., Hamburg, B., and Williams, K.R. (Eds.), *Violence in American Schools* (pp. 3–28). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Ericson, N. (2001). *Addressing the Problem of Juvenile Bullying*. OJJDP Fact Sheet #27. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Fagan, J., and Wilkinson, D.L. (1998). Social Contexts and Functions of Adolescent Violence. In Elliott, D.S., Hamburg, B., and Williams, K.R. (Eds.), *Violence in American Schools* (pp. 55–93). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Hamburg, M.A. (1998). Youth Violence Is a Public Health Concern. In Elliott, D.S., Hamburg, B., and Williams, K.R. (Eds.), *Violence in American Schools* (pp. 31–54). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Ingersoll, S., and LeBoeuf, D. (1997). *Reaching Out to Youth Out of the Mainstream*. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Kachur, S.P., Stennies, G.M., Powell, K.E., Modzeleski, W., Stephens, R., Murphy, R., Kresnow, M., Sleet, D., and Lowry, R. (1996). School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1992 to 1994. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 275: 1729–1733.
- Laub, J.H., and Lauritsen, J.L. (1998). The Interdependence of School Violence With Neighborhood and Family Conditions. In Elliott, D.S., Hamburg, B., and Williams, K.R. (Eds.), *Violence in American Schools* (pp. 127–155). New York: Cambridge University Press.

McLaughlin, K.A., and Brilliant, K.J. (1997). *Healing the Hate: A National Hate Crime Prevention Curriculum for Middle Schools*. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Nolin, M.J., Vaden-Kiernan, N., Feibus, M.L., and Chandler, K.A. (1997). *Student Reports of Availability, Peer Approval, and Use of Alcohol, Marijuana, and Other Drugs at School: 1993* (NCES 97-279). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (forthcoming). *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005-025). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2000). *Uniform Crime Report 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.



**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 1992–2000	390	234	24,406	43	16,735
1992–93	57	34	3,583	6	2,199
1993–94	48	29	3,806	7	2,263
1994–95	48	28	3,546	7	2,220
1995–96	53	32	3,303	6	2,113
1996–97	48	28	2,950	1	2,108
1997–98	57	34	2,728	6	2,055
1998–99	47	33	2,366	4	1,855
1999–2000	32 <sup>4</sup>	16 <sup>4</sup>	2,124	6 <sup>4</sup>	1,922
2000–01	27 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	2,045	5 <sup>4</sup>	—
2001–02	31 <sup>4</sup>	14 <sup>4</sup>	—	3 <sup>4</sup>	—

—Not available.

<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 other 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 legal intervention; 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 and 8 suicides; 2000–01, 20 homicides, 6 suicides, and 1 legal intervention; 2001–02, 23 homicides, 7 suicides, and 1 legal intervention.

<sup>2</sup>Youth ages 5–19 from July 1, 1992, to 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 school, and while attending or traveling to or from a school-sponsored event.

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, previously unpublished tabulation (August 2003); 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 (WISQARS™) (2003), from <http://www.cdc.gov/ncepc/wisqars>; and data on homicides of youth ages 5–19 away from school for the 1992–93 through 2000–01 school year are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, preliminary data (October 2003).



Table 2.1. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002

Student characteristic	1992			1993			1994					
	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	3,409,200	2,260,500	1,148,600	245,400	3,795,200	2,357,000	1,438,200	306,700	3,795,500	2,371,500	1,424,000	322,400
Sex												
Male	2,058,400	1,278,000	780,400	183,200	2,168,000	1,275,100	892,900	180,200	2,109,600	1,265,600	844,000	200,600
Female	1,350,700	982,500	368,200	62,200	1,627,200	1,081,900	545,300	126,500	1,685,800	1,105,800	580,000	121,700
Age												
12–14	1,858,900	1,134,200	724,700	172,000	2,123,200	1,241,100	882,100	182,400	2,140,000	1,246,500	893,400	201,800
15–18	1,550,300	1,126,400	423,900	73,300	1,672,100	1,115,900	556,100	124,300	1,655,500	1,124,900	530,600	120,600
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	2,526,700	1,694,300	832,400	148,000	2,832,800	1,775,700	1,057,100	188,400	2,670,800	1,726,600	944,300	179,700
Black	443,300	262,300	181,000	71,500	507,800	300,600	207,200	88,100	552,800	320,100	232,700	60,000
Hispanic	299,200	191,300	107,900	25,900 <sup>1</sup>	335,500	193,800	141,600	25,100	431,700	234,000	197,700	70,200
Other	111,600	95,300	16,300 <sup>1</sup>	#	90,700	64,200	26,500	5,100 <sup>1</sup>	105,600	68,300	37,200	12,500 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity												
Urban	883,000	572,300	310,700	95,600	967,200	557,100	410,200	100,700	978,200	534,800	443,400	140,300
Suburban	1,809,200	1,226,700	582,500	115,000	2,023,000	1,319,500	703,500	135,300	2,036,300	1,293,400	742,900	153,600
Rural	717,000	461,500	255,500	34,700 <sup>1</sup>	804,900	480,500	324,500	70,700	780,900	543,300	237,700	28,500
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	249,300	132,800	116,400	27,400 <sup>1</sup>	253,600	105,900	147,700	27,900	185,000	90,600	94,400	40,400
\$7,500–14,999	335,800	196,700	139,200	38,300 <sup>1</sup>	340,100	205,000	135,100	36,400	322,100	202,300	119,800	15,900 <sup>1</sup>
\$15,000–24,999	415,200	199,700	215,600	53,100	489,000	266,500	222,500	36,000	494,900	312,400	182,500	44,100
\$25,000–34,999	489,800	334,700	155,100	16,900 <sup>1</sup>	684,300	471,100	213,200	36,600	572,200	313,500	258,700	55,100
\$35,000–49,999	765,000	564,000	201,000	38,600 <sup>1</sup>	670,900	418,500	252,400	58,200	741,500	473,500	268,000	50,500
\$50,000–74,999	511,100	406,500	104,600	12,000 <sup>1</sup>	639,300	430,800	208,500	43,200	668,000	421,300	246,700	53,300
\$75,000 or more	382,300	252,000	130,300	31,000 <sup>1</sup>	406,700	300,700	106,000	19,700 <sup>1</sup>	438,900	314,500	124,400	19,800 <sup>1</sup>

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.1. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002**  
—Continued

Student characteristic	1995			1996			1997					
	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	3,467,900	2,177,900	1,290,000	222,500	3,163,000	2,028,700	1,134,400	225,400	2,721,200	1,666,000	1,055,200	201,800
Sex												
Male	1,995,600	1,216,200	779,400	144,800	1,802,200	1,046,100	756,100	148,200	1,555,500	878,300	677,200	133,100
Female	1,472,300	961,700	510,500	77,600	1,360,800	982,500	378,200	77,200	1,165,700	787,700	378,000	68,700
Age												
12–14	2,046,300	1,195,900	850,400	145,900	1,757,000	1,061,300	695,700	103,400	1,441,500	809,600	631,900	114,200
15–18	1,421,600	982,000	439,600	76,600	1,406,000	967,400	438,700	122,000	1,279,700	856,400	423,200	87,600
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	2,512,200	1,594,400	917,800	123,000	2,240,700	1,451,500	789,200	114,600	1,925,100	1,170,200	754,900	122,900
Black	449,300	258,800	190,500	53,300	414,100	288,300	125,900	46,100	392,900	244,400	148,500	33,100 <sup>1</sup>
Hispanic	373,500	222,200	151,300	36,900	383,300	205,400	178,000	52,600	280,100	163,200	116,900	36,300
Other	110,800	85,800	25,100	9,300 <sup>1</sup>	116,500	77,600	38,900	12,100 <sup>1</sup>	106,900	84,200	22,700 <sup>1</sup>	5,300 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity												
Urban	890,000	547,900	342,000	95,200	913,300	548,500	364,800	102,300	791,100	478,000	313,100	89,000
Suburban	1,907,600	1,197,800	709,800	93,400	1,693,900	1,066,800	627,100	101,400	1,470,500	867,000	603,500	101,900
Rural	670,300	432,200	238,100	33,800	555,900	413,400	142,500	21,700 <sup>1</sup>	459,600	321,000	138,600	10,900 <sup>1</sup>
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	141,300	52,700	88,600	27,800	136,800	87,900	48,900	13,500 <sup>1</sup>	86,500	42,800	43,700	4,400 <sup>1</sup>
\$7,500–14,999	284,900	164,400	120,500	35,600	254,600	149,400	105,200	25,700	251,300	143,400	107,900	16,300 <sup>1</sup>
\$15,000–24,999	443,500	275,400	168,000	23,800 <sup>1</sup>	427,000	241,900	185,100	53,400	363,700	219,500	144,200	31,800
\$25,000–34,999	538,800	328,000	210,800	42,000	440,200	264,700	175,500	33,200	390,700	244,400	146,300	23,400
\$35,000–49,999	678,800	429,900	248,900	35,000	602,300	383,700	218,600	42,300	468,000	247,700	220,300	47,700
\$50,000–74,999	620,800	415,000	205,700	34,500	597,200	410,000	187,200	32,200	501,300	342,500	158,800	36,600
\$75,000 or more	495,600	341,300	154,300	13,600 <sup>1</sup>	435,400	326,600	108,800	16,000 <sup>1</sup>	453,600	303,700	149,900	25,300 <sup>1</sup>

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.1. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002**  
—Continued

Student characteristic	1998			1999			2000					
	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	2,715,600	1,562,300	1,153,200	252,700	2,489,700	1,605,500	884,100	185,600	1,946,400	1,246,600	699,800	128,400
Sex												
Male	1,536,100	814,900	721,300	144,200	1,366,500	853,500	513,000	111,200	1,122,400	654,400	468,000	98,900
Female	1,179,400	747,500	431,900	108,400	1,123,200	752,000	371,200	74,300	824,000	592,200	231,800	29,600 <sup>1</sup>
Age												
12–14	1,475,100	769,300	705,800	162,200	1,426,300	883,000	543,200	127,000	952,900	568,700	384,100	57,200
15–18	1,240,500	793,000	447,400	90,500	1,063,400	722,500	340,900	58,600	993,600	677,800	315,700	71,200
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	1,824,300	1,038,800	785,500	157,100	1,689,500	1,107,300	582,200	95,300	1,310,500	852,700	457,800	60,000
Black	464,000	265,700	198,200	48,100	438,200	260,000	178,200	58,900	307,500	197,200	110,300	19,800 <sup>1</sup>
Hispanic	315,100	185,900	129,200	42,600	245,400	161,300	84,100	25,700	251,500	135,200	116,400	43,100
Other	105,700	67,600	38,100	4,900 <sup>1</sup>	93,300	62,300	31,000	5,600 <sup>1</sup>	47,000	37,000	10,000 <sup>1</sup>	2,500 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity												
Urban	865,000	503,600	361,400	99,100	681,600	466,500	215,100	63,700	515,500	347,700	167,800	56,700
Suburban	1,319,500	771,000	548,400	91,700	1,340,700	825,800	514,900	110,400	1,059,000	665,500	393,500	54,200
Rural	531,100	287,700	243,400	61,900	467,300	313,200	154,100	11,400 <sup>1</sup>	372,000	233,400	138,600	17,500 <sup>1</sup>
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	136,500	69,900	66,700	21,100 <sup>1</sup>	94,900	42,000	52,900	17,200 <sup>1</sup>	61,500	32,800	28,600 <sup>1</sup>	6,200 <sup>1</sup>
\$7,500–14,999	242,600	95,700	146,900	30,400 <sup>1</sup>	148,500	88,300	60,300	8,900 <sup>1</sup>	110,600	59,900	50,700	9,200 <sup>1</sup>
\$15,000–24,999	428,700	218,300	210,400	35,400	285,900	183,200	102,700	27,400 <sup>1</sup>	237,800	159,400	78,400	13,200 <sup>1</sup>
\$25,000–34,999	351,100	173,000	178,200	52,100	250,400	166,900	83,500	5,900 <sup>1</sup>	218,600	125,200	93,500	18,300 <sup>1</sup>
\$35,000–49,999	361,500	239,100	122,400	27,200 <sup>1</sup>	440,600	270,700	169,900	24,600 <sup>1</sup>	334,800	200,100	134,700	23,200 <sup>1</sup>
\$50,000–74,999	497,400	306,700	190,600	45,000	449,200	274,300	174,900	53,900	390,800	266,800	124,100	26,600 <sup>1</sup>
\$75,000 or more	453,000	303,500	149,500	23,800 <sup>1</sup>	501,400	395,600	105,700	28,400 <sup>1</sup>	371,900	268,600	103,300	18,900 <sup>1</sup>

See notes at end of table.

Table 2.1. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002  
—Continued

Student characteristic	2001			2002		
	Total	Theft	Violent serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent serious violent <sup>1</sup>
Total	2,001,300	1,237,600	763,700	1,753,600	1,095,000	658,600
Sex						
Male	1,105,600	680,900	424,700	929,300	554,800	374,500
Female	895,700	556,600	339,100	824,300	540,200	284,100
Age						
12–14	997,500	573,900	423,600	926,300	526,100	400,300
15–18	1,003,700	663,600	340,100	827,300	569,000	258,300
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>						
White	1,399,800	888,100	511,700	1,236,100	756,500	479,600
Black	274,100	165,300	108,800	225,200	148,400	76,800
Hispanic	269,100	130,700	138,400	240,200	137,900	102,300
Other	58,300	53,400	4,900 <sup>3</sup>	52,200	52,200	#
Urbanicity						
Urban	551,900	330,000	222,000	532,000	312,100	219,900
Suburban	1,092,000	685,600	406,400	992,100	645,100	346,900
Rural <sup>4</sup>	357,300	222,000	135,400	229,600	137,800	91,800
Household income						
Less than \$7,500	48,800	24,700	24,100 <sup>5</sup>	34,600	17,700 <sup>5</sup>	16,900 <sup>5</sup>
\$7,500–14,999	101,600	60,900	40,700	86,200	37,300	49,000
\$15,000–24,999	226,500	107,900	118,600	154,000	98,000	56,000
\$25,000–34,999	209,700	122,900	86,800	172,600	93,700	78,900
\$35,000–49,999	304,700	168,800	135,900	283,400	167,400	116,100
\$50,000–74,999	363,000	269,600	93,400	299,600	181,800	117,800
\$75,000 or more	477,200	318,800	158,400	473,600	333,100	140,500

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

<sup>2</sup> Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

<sup>3</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 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, and 27,401,000 in 2002. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing cases. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002.

**Table 2.2. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002**

Student characteristic	1992			1993			1994					
	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	144	95	48	10	155	96	59	12	150	94	56	13
Sex												
Male	168	105	64	15	171	101	70	14	162	97	65	15
Female	117	85	32	5	137	91	46	11	137	90	47	10
Age												
12–14	172	105	67	16	190	111	79	16	187	109	78	18
15–18	120	87	33	6	125	83	42	9	119	81	38	9
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	156	105	52	9	170	106	63	11	156	101	55	11
Black	114	67	46	18	128	76	52	22	140	81	59	15
Hispanic	113	72	41	10 <sup>1</sup>	118	68	50	9	137	74	63	22
Other	129	110	19 <sup>1</sup>	#	99	70	29	6 <sup>1</sup>	109	71	39	13 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity												
Urban	141	92	50	15	145	84	62	15	143	78	65	21
Suburban	155	105	50	10 <sup>1</sup>	174	113	60	12	169	107	62	13
Rural	124	80	44	6 <sup>1</sup>	129	77	52	11	121	84	37	4
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	123	65	57	14 <sup>1</sup>	123	51	71	13	96	47	49	21
\$7,500–14,999	111	65	46	13 <sup>1</sup>	123	74	49	13	119	75	44	6 <sup>1</sup>
\$15,000–24,999	125	60	65	16	137	75	62	10	134	85	50	12
\$25,000–34,999	137	94	43	5 <sup>1</sup>	187	128	58	10	162	89	73	16
\$35,000–49,999	180	133	47	9 <sup>1</sup>	157	98	59	14	164	105	59	11
\$50,000–74,999	150	119	31	4 <sup>1</sup>	170	115	56	12	166	105	61	13
\$75,000 or more	206	136	70	17 <sup>1</sup>	193	143	50	9 <sup>1</sup>	179	129	51	8 <sup>1</sup>

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.2. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued**

Student characteristic	1995			1996			1997					
	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	135	85	50	9	121	78	43	9	102	63	40	8
Sex												
Male	151	92	59	11	134	78	56	11	114	64	50	10
Female	118	77	41	6	107	77	30	6	91	61	29	5
Age												
12–14	176	103	73	13	151	91	60	9	123	69	54	10
15–18	101	70	31	5	97	67	30	8	86	58	29	6
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	147	93	54	7	129	83	45	7	111	67	43	7
Black	111	64	47	13	105	73	32	12	95	59	36	8 <sup>1</sup>
Hispanic	113	67	46	11	109	58	51	15	76	44	32	10
Other	103	80	23	9 <sup>1</sup>	108	72	36	11 <sup>1</sup>	91	72	19 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity												
Urban	126	78	49	14	126	76	50	14	105	63	42	12
Suburban	153	96	57	7	130	82	48	8	111	66	46	8
Rural	108	70	39	5	95	71	24	4 <sup>1</sup>	79	55	24	2 <sup>1</sup>
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	81	30	51	16	86	55	31	8 <sup>1</sup>	64	31	32	3 <sup>1</sup>
\$7,500–14,999	101	59	43	13	92	54	38	9	93	53	40	6 <sup>1</sup>
\$15,000–24,999	131	82	50	7 <sup>1</sup>	120	68	52	15	107	65	42	9
\$25,000–34,999	153	93	60	12	130	78	52	10	114	71	43	7
\$35,000–49,999	142	90	52	7	131	84	48	9	105	56	49	11
\$50,000–74,999	151	101	50	8	138	95	43	7	110	75	35	8
\$75,000 or more	173	119	54	5 <sup>1</sup>	139	104	35	5 <sup>1</sup>	125	84	41	7 <sup>1</sup>

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.2. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued**

Student characteristic	1998			1999			2000					
	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	101	58	43	9	92	59	33	7	72	46	26	5
Sex												
Male	111	59	52	10	98	62	37	8	80	47	33	7
Female	91	58	33	8	85	57	28	6	62	45	18	2 <sup>1</sup>
Age												
12–14	125	65	60	14	120	74	46	11	80	48	32	5
15–18	83	53	30	6	70	48	23	4	65	45	21	5
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	105	60	45	9	98	64	34	6	75	49	26	3
Black	111	64	48	12	106	63	43	14	72	46	26	5 <sup>1</sup>
Hispanic	82	48	34	11	62	40	21	6	63	34	29	11
Other	89	57	32	4 <sup>1</sup>	77	52	26	5 <sup>1</sup>	40	32	8 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity												
Urban	117	68	49	13	93	63	29	9	68	46	22	7
Suburban	97	56	40	7	94	58	36	8	74	47	28	4
Rural	93	50	43	11	86	58	28	2 <sup>1</sup>	70	44	26	3 <sup>1</sup>
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	110	56	53	17 <sup>1</sup>	86	38	48	15 <sup>1</sup>	61	32	28 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>
\$7,500–14,999	97	38	59	12 <sup>1</sup>	70	42	29	4 <sup>1</sup>	57	31	26	5 <sup>1</sup>
\$15,000–24,999	126	64	62	10	90	58	32	9 <sup>1</sup>	81	55	27	5 <sup>1</sup>
\$25,000–34,999	102	50	52	15	77	51	26	2 <sup>1</sup>	69	40	30	6 <sup>1</sup>
\$35,000–49,999	86	57	29	6 <sup>1</sup>	108	66	42	6 <sup>1</sup>	81	49	33	6 <sup>1</sup>
\$50,000–74,999	110	68	42	10	100	61	39	12	86	58	27	6 <sup>1</sup>
\$75,000 or more	112	75	37	6 <sup>1</sup>	108	85	23	6 <sup>1</sup>	74	54	21	4 <sup>1</sup>

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.2. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued**

Student characteristic	2001			2002		
	Total	Theft	Violent	Thft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
Total	73	45	28	6	64	40
Sex						
Male	78	48	30	6	66	39
Female	67	42	26	5	62	41
Age						
12–14	82	47	35	7	73	41
15–18	66	43	22	5	56	39
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>						
White	79	50	29	5	72	44
Black	63	38	25	7 <sup>1</sup>	52	34
Hispanic	64	31	33	9	53	30
Other	51	46	4 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	42	42
Urbanicity						
Urban	73	44	29	7	70	41
Suburban	76	48	28	6	67	44
Rural	66	41	25	5 <sup>1</sup>	46	27
Household income						
Less than \$7,500	57	29	28 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	44	23 <sup>1</sup>
\$7,500–14,999	55	33	22	3 <sup>1</sup>	49	21
\$15,000–24,999	79	38	41	9 <sup>1</sup>	53	34
\$25,000–34,999	68	40	28	4 <sup>1</sup>	59	32
\$35,000–49,999	80	45	36	11	76	45
\$50,000–74,999	80	59	21	5 <sup>1</sup>	68	41
\$75,000 or more	88	59	29	4 <sup>1</sup>	81	57

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

<sup>2</sup>Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

<sup>3</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 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, and 27,401,000 in 2002. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002.



**Table 2.3. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002**

Student characteristic	1992			1993			1994			Serious violent <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total		Theft	Violent
Total	3,286,800	1,607,600	1,679,200	750,200	3,419,700	1,691,800	1,728,000	849,500	3,258,100	1,521,700	1,736,400	832,700
Sex												
Male	1,967,600	1,000,400	967,300	433,300	2,009,000	1,001,100	1,007,900	527,800	1,921,200	866,200	1,055,000	522,800
Female	1,319,200	607,200	712,000	316,900	1,410,800	690,700	720,100	321,700	1,336,800	655,400	681,400	309,900
Age												
12–14	1,253,700	685,900	567,800	249,700	1,236,200	655,800	580,500	280,500	1,132,900	572,200	560,700	231,400
15–18	2,033,100	921,700	1,111,400	500,500	2,183,500	1,036,000	1,147,500	569,000	2,125,200	949,500	1,175,700	601,300
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	2,294,400	1,152,100	1,142,300	450,800	2,322,900	1,128,700	1,194,200	502,600	2,209,500	1,048,100	1,161,400	482,300
Black	461,300	227,100	234,200	139,000	597,600	302,100	295,400	193,500	499,200	229,900	269,300	170,400
Hispanic	383,400	163,900	219,500	113,200	380,600	187,800	192,900	129,300	423,300	191,800	231,500	141,500
Other	132,400	59,600	72,800	40,900 <sup>1</sup>	94,600	61,300	33,400	19,200 <sup>1</sup>	99,400	47,600	51,700	25,300
Urbanicity												
Urban	1,124,200	532,400	591,900	265,800	1,245,900	589,000	657,000	354,200	1,095,100	489,500	605,600	320,200
Suburban	1,658,000	838,400	819,600	360,100	1,515,400	771,700	743,700	364,700	1,592,300	729,700	862,600	396,000
Rural	504,500	236,800	267,700	124,300	658,400	331,200	327,200	130,700	570,700	302,400	268,200	116,500
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	379,500	192,900	186,600	75,200	423,500	180,300	243,300	107,100	354,400	157,800	196,600	108,600
\$7,500–14,999	491,500	197,500	294,000	168,600	494,800	261,600	233,200	136,900	389,900	170,800	219,200	116,500
\$15,000–24,999	592,300	246,500	345,800	143,500	563,600	257,100	306,500	152,700	426,100	179,000	247,100	110,800
\$25,000–34,999	501,400	217,400	284,000	121,600	503,500	258,600	244,800	124,900	487,200	226,000	261,200	122,300
\$35,000–49,999	479,800	242,600	237,200	80,200	549,500	253,600	295,900	144,700	494,200	233,500	260,700	120,900
\$50,000–74,999	373,700	221,700	152,000	60,000	380,200	217,000	163,200	76,200	483,500	248,700	234,700	105,900
\$75,000 or more	243,700	151,700	92,000	34,600 <sup>1</sup>	222,000	122,800	99,300	38,100	292,700	156,200	136,500	60,000

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.3. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued**

Student characteristic	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	Theft	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
Total	3,058,300	1,561,800	599,000	3,050,600	1,622,900	670,600	3,107,300	1,551,600	635,900
Sex									
Male	1,786,900	883,000	374,600	1,890,300	1,004,000	421,200	1,806,000	914,600	361,300
Female	1,271,400	678,800	224,400	1,160,200	618,900	249,300	1,301,400	637,000	274,600
Age									
12–14	1,040,200	556,100	178,300	1,058,100	600,800	209,100	1,030,700	557,600	190,300
15–18	2,018,100	1,005,700	420,700	1,992,500	1,022,000	461,400	2,076,600	994,000	445,600
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>									
White	2,048,300	1,075,900	373,100	2,030,000	1,078,400	391,700	2,089,200	1,037,500	414,900
Black	512,100	254,200	98,200	522,800	265,300	157,400	520,500	271,300	109,900
Hispanic	349,800	144,000	95,500	349,200	186,600	94,200	404,300	191,400	94,400
Other	114,000	64,800	23,400 <sup>1</sup>	112,000	72,000	24,800 <sup>1</sup>	67,900	36,900	12,400 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity									
Urban	1,057,300	518,000	229,900	993,000	494,800	274,800	1,079,800	531,600	270,700
Suburban	1,463,700	776,900	277,000	1,481,200	800,500	294,600	1,504,600	772,400	268,600
Rural	537,200	267,000	92,100	576,400	327,700	101,100	522,800	247,600	96,600
Household income									
Less than \$7,500	329,100	162,000	68,500	284,800	134,500	103,000	181,200	97,800	31,300
\$7,500–14,999	428,100	191,400	97,100	422,400	213,300	127,200	443,900	167,200	137,600
\$15,000–24,999	491,400	289,100	86,100	468,600	218,800	109,800	388,700	209,600	74,300
\$25,000–34,999	411,700	203,700	76,000	377,600	215,900	68,100	420,600	202,000	81,500
\$35,000–49,999	486,000	238,800	104,200	465,800	250,300	69,500	510,100	308,300	81,600
\$50,000–74,999	442,100	225,000	96,400	394,500	245,100	72,300	445,000	203,400	89,600
\$75,000 or more	288,900	140,000	38,300	324,900	218,400	29,300	384,100	199,600	79,500

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.3. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued**

Student characteristic	1998			1999			2000					
	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	2,534,500	1,236,400	1,298,100	550,200	2,106,600	1,048,200	1,058,300	476,400	2,011,800	1,091,000	920,800	373,100
Sex												
Male	1,493,600	732,700	761,000	364,900	1,240,800	595,700	645,200	303,600	1,181,400	637,000	544,400	238,300
Female	1,040,900	503,700	537,100	185,300	865,700	452,600	413,200	172,800	830,400	454,000	376,400	134,700
Age												
12–14	761,000	430,800	330,200	131,900	702,100	401,500	300,600	126,900	655,500	393,300	262,200	128,600
15–18	1,773,500	805,600	967,900	418,300	1,404,500	646,800	757,700	349,500	1,356,300	697,700	658,600	244,400
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	1,698,800	832,900	865,900	331,000	1,341,000	685,100	655,800	266,700	1,336,900	714,800	622,100	236,600
Black	394,000	200,600	193,400	106,000	360,400	172,300	188,100	97,700	338,700	166,900	171,800	84,400
Hispanic	311,300	122,300	189,100	95,300	312,500	141,500	171,000	99,900	247,000	156,800	90,100	36,700
Other	104,800	68,200	36,600	15,800 <sup>1</sup>	62,400	35,400	27,000 <sup>1</sup>	12,100 <sup>1</sup>	49,400	29,500	19,900	5,900
Urbanicity												
Urban	869,600	389,200	480,400	229,400	660,500	311,300	349,200	206,200	639,200	355,500	283,700	114,400
Suburban	1,333,400	656,900	676,500	275,900	1,153,100	575,300	577,800	228,500	1,070,800	548,000	522,800	217,400
Rural	331,500	190,300	141,200	44,900 <sup>1</sup>	292,900	161,600	131,300	41,700 <sup>1</sup>	301,800	187,500	114,300	41,300
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	137,700	51,500	86,200	39,200	184,300	82,100	102,200	50,600	122,600	59,500	63,000	27,100
\$7,500–14,999	350,200	162,100	188,100	56,800	200,600	114,200	86,400	54,100	128,900	64,500	64,400	36,500
\$15,000–24,999	379,700	181,200	198,500	103,100	245,900	114,900	131,000	52,700	319,600	194,300	125,300	43,200
\$25,000–34,999	360,700	165,700	195,000	107,200	281,500	144,800	136,700	38,200	279,200	126,200	153,000	70,400
\$35,000–49,999	406,900	237,600	169,300	83,600	300,400	160,200	140,200	61,800	326,000	154,000	172,000	49,900
\$50,000–74,999	341,200	147,300	193,900	70,300	313,700	146,600	167,100	93,400	281,000	158,100	122,900	58,500
\$75,000 or more	317,000	176,700	140,300	53,400	344,600	179,000	165,600	70,300	293,700	177,000	116,700	39,500

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.3. Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued**

Student characteristic	2001			2002				
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
Total	1,670,500	912,900	757,500	290,300	1,510,400	790,100	720,300	309,200
Sex								
Male	927,400	518,000	409,500	173,700	804,200	401,700	402,500	170,600
Female	743,100	395,000	348,100	116,600	706,200	388,400	317,800	138,700
Age								
12–14	493,400	278,700	214,800	64,400	447,500	275,400	172,100	67,300
15–18	1,177,000	634,200	542,800	225,800	1,062,900	514,700	548,200	242,000
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>								
White	1,102,700	624,300	478,400	154,800	1,023,800	557,200	466,600	187,800
Black	273,700	117,600	156,100	82,200	242,100	105,200	136,800	59,300
Hispanic	242,000	140,100	101,900	46,200	192,400	92,200	100,200	58,600
Other	52,100	31,000	21,100	7,000	52,100	35,500	16,700 <sup>1</sup>	3,600 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity								
Urban	564,700	290,100	274,600	127,200	490,600	248,600	242,000	110,900
Suburban	798,600	450,700	347,900	122,500	754,500	377,100	377,400	150,000
Rural	307,200	172,100	135,000	40,600	265,300	164,400	100,900	48,300
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	127,400	58,900	68,500	38,200	52,700	30,700	22,100 <sup>1</sup>	16,500 <sup>1</sup>
\$7,500–14,999	142,800	74,100	68,700	27,700	160,400	97,900	62,500	48,000
\$15,000–24,999	211,400	99,300	112,100	49,700	218,200	105,300	112,900	34,800 <sup>1</sup>
\$25,000–34,999	165,400	79,700	85,800	34,200	240,300	112,900	127,400	48,300
\$35,000–49,999	254,600	156,100	98,500	37,700	182,300	93,500	88,800	50,000
\$50,000–74,999	195,200	134,500	60,700	15,300	195,100	100,100	95,000	33,400
\$75,000 or more	300,400	150,400	150,000	46,000	228,800	150,300	78,500	31,100 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

<sup>2</sup>Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

<sup>3</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 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, and 27,401,000 in 2002. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing cases. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002.

**Table 2.4. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002**

Student characteristic	1992			1993			1994		
	Total	Theft	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
Total	138	68	32	139	69	35	129	60	33
Sex									
Male	161	82	35	159	79	42	147	66	40
Female	115	53	28	119	58	27	109	53	25
Age									
12–14	116	63	23	111	59	25	99	50	20
15–18	157	71	39	163	77	43	153	68	43
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>									
White	142	71	28	139	68	30	129	61	28
Black	118	58	36	151	76	49	127	58	43
Hispanic	145	62	43	134	66	46	134	61	45
Other	153	69	47 <sup>1</sup>	103	67	21 <sup>1</sup>	103	49	26
Urbanicity									
Urban	180	85	43	187	89	53	160	72	47
Suburban	142	72	31	130	66	31	132	61	33
Rural	87	41	21	105	53	21	88	47	18
Household income									
Less than \$7,500	187	95	37	205	87	52	185	82	57
\$7,500–14,999	162	65	56	180	95	50	144	63	43
\$15,000–24,999	178	74	43	158	72	43	116	49	30
\$25,000–34,999	140	61	34	137	71	34	138	64	35
\$35,000–49,999	113	57	19	129	59	34	110	52	27
\$50,000–74,999	110	65	18	101	58	20	120	62	26
\$75,000 or more	131	82	19 <sup>1</sup>	106	58	18	120	64	25

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.4. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued**

Student characteristic	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	Theft	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
Total	119	61	23	117	62	26	117	58	24
Sex									
Male	135	67	28	141	75	31	132	67	26
Female	102	54	18	91	49	20	101	49	21
Age									
12–14	89	48	15	91	52	18	88	48	16
15–18	143	71	30	137	70	32	140	67	30
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>									
White	119	63	22	117	62	22	120	60	24
Black	127	63	24	132	67	40	126	65	27
Hispanic	106	43	29	99	53	27	110	52	26
Other	106	60	22 <sup>1</sup>	104	67	23 <sup>1</sup>	58	32	11 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity									
Urban	150	74	33	137	68	38	143	70	36
Suburban	117	62	22	113	61	23	114	58	20
Rural	87	43	15	99	56	17	90	43	17
Household income									
Less than \$7,500	189	93	39	179	85	65	133	72	23
\$7,500–14,999	152	68	35	153	77	46	164	62	51
\$15,000–24,999	146	86	26	132	62	31	114	62	22
\$25,000–34,999	117	58	22	112	64	20	123	59	24
\$35,000–49,999	102	50	22	102	55	15	114	69	18
\$50,000–74,999	107	55	23	91	57	17	98	45	20
\$75,000 or more	101	49	13	104	70	9	106	55	22

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.4. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued**

Student characteristic	1998			1999			2000					
	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	95	46	48	21	78	39	39	18	74	40	34	14
Sex												
Male	108	53	55	26	89	43	46	22	84	46	39	17
Female	80	39	41	14	66	34	31	13	63	34	29	10
Age												
12–14	65	37	28	11	59	34	25	11	55	33	22	11
15–18	118	54	64	28	93	43	50	23	89	46	43	16
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>												
White	98	48	50	19	77	40	38	15	77	41	36	14
Black	95	48	46	25	87	42	45	24	80	39	40	20
Hispanic	81	32	49	25	78	35	43	25	62	39	23	9
Other	88	57	31	13 <sup>1</sup>	52	29	22 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	42	25	17	5
Urbanicity												
Urban	117	52	65	31	90	42	47	28	84	47	37	15
Suburban	98	48	50	20	81	40	41	16	75	38	37	15
Rural	58	33	25	8 <sup>1</sup>	54	30	24	8 <sup>1</sup>	57	35	21	8
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	111	41	69	31	166	74	92	46	121	59	62	27
\$7,500–14,999	140	65	75	23	95	54	41	26	66	33	33	19
\$15,000–24,999	112	53	59	30	77	36	41	17	109	66	43	15
\$25,000–34,999	105	48	57	31	86	44	42	12	88	40	48	22
\$35,000–49,999	97	57	40	20	74	39	34	15	79	37	42	12
\$50,000–74,999	75	33	43	16	70	33	37	21	62	35	27	13
\$75,000 or more	78	44	35	13	74	39	36	15	59	35	23	8

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.4. Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued**

Student characteristic	2001			2002				
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent <sup>1</sup>
Total	61	33	28	11	55	29	26	11
Sex								
Male	66	37	29	12	57	29	29	12
Female	56	30	26	9	53	29	24	10
Age								
12–14	41	23	18	5	35	22	14	5
15–18	77	42	36	15	73	35	37	17
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>								
White	62	35	27	9	60	32	27	11
Black	63	27	36	19	56	24	31	14
Hispanic	58	33	24	11	42	20	22	13
Other	45	27	18	6	42	28	13 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity								
Urban	75	38	36	17	65	33	32	15
Suburban	55	31	24	8	51	26	26	10
Rural	57	32	25	8	53	33	20	10
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	149	69	80	45	68	39	28 <sup>1</sup>	21 <sup>1</sup>
\$7,500–14,999	77	40	37	15	91	56	36	27
\$15,000–24,999	74	35	39	17	76	36	39	12 <sup>1</sup>
\$25,000–34,999	54	26	28	11	82	39	44	17
\$35,000–49,999	67	41	26	10	49	25	24	13
\$50,000–74,999	43	30	13	3	44	23	22	8
\$75,000 or more	55	28	28	8	39	26	13	5 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

<sup>2</sup>Serious violent crimes are also included in violent crimes.

<sup>3</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 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, and 27,401,000 in 2002. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002.



**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 characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003**

Student 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	7.6	5.7	2.3	5.5	4.2	1.8	0.4
Sex										
Male	10.0	7.1	3.5	7.8	5.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	2.1	0.5
Female	9.0	7.1	2.4	7.3	5.7	2.0	4.9	3.8	1.5	0.4
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>										
White	9.8	7.4	3.0	7.5	5.8	2.1	5.8	4.2	2.0	0.4
Black	10.2	7.1	3.4	9.9	7.4	3.5	6.1	5.0	1.3	0.5
Hispanic	7.6	5.8	2.7	5.7	3.9	1.9	4.6	3.7	1.5	0.8
Other	8.8	6.5	2.5	6.4	4.4	2.2	3.1	2.9	0.4	#
Grade										
6th	9.6	5.4	5.1	8.0	5.2	3.8	5.9	4.0	2.6	0.1
7th	11.2	8.1	3.8	8.2	6.0	2.6	5.8	3.4	2.6	0.6
8th	10.5	7.9	3.1	7.6	5.9	2.4	4.3	3.3	1.3	0.3
9th	11.9	9.1	3.4	8.9	6.5	3.2	7.9	6.2	2.4	0.8
10th	9.1	7.7	2.1	8.0	6.5	1.7	6.5	5.7	1.2	0.4
11th	7.3	5.5	1.9	7.2	5.5	1.8	4.8	3.8	1.6	0.3
12th	6.1	4.6	1.9	4.8	4.0	0.8	2.9	2.3	0.9	0.3
Urbanicity										
Urban	9.3	6.6	3.3	8.4	6.9	2.3	5.9	4.5	1.7	0.5
Suburban	10.3	7.6	3.5	7.6	5.4	2.4	5.7	4.3	1.7	0.4
Rural	8.3	6.8	1.8	6.4	5.0	1.9	4.7	3.4	2.0	0.5
Sector										
Public	9.8	7.3	3.1	7.9	5.9	2.5	5.7	4.4	1.9	0.5
Private	6.6	5.2	1.7	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 characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003—Continued**

Student 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 23,601,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

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

**Table 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student 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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.6	8.5	7.8
Black	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.6	9.3	10.9
Hispanic	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	9.8	8.9	9.4
Asian	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.7	11.3	11.5
American Indian	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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

<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.

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 through 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 5.1. 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student 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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	33.1	32.2	30.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	12.3	11.2	10.0
Black	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	41.4	36.5	39.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	18.7	16.8	17.1
Hispanic	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	39.9	35.8	36.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	48.7	49.2	46.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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

<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.

NOTE: "On school property" was not defined for survey respondents. The term "anywhere" is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times in the last 12 months they had been in a physical fight. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9 through 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 6.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003**

Student 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 7.1. Number and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime and number of incidents, by type of crime and selected school characteristics: 1999–2000**

School characteristic	Violent		Serious violent <sup>1</sup>		Theft		Other		
	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	
Total	58,500	71.4	1,466,400	19.7	60,700	45.6	217,900	72.7	575,000
School level									
Elementary	30,500	61.1	717,400	14.4	23,000	30.3	42,200	62.0	167,400
Middle	13,500	87.4	441,300	29.4	18,200	64.5	62,700	88.7	170,100
Secondary	10,900	91.7	261,400	29.3	15,200	79.5	100,500	92.7	203,800
Combined	3,700	76.9	46,300	20.6	4,400	60.4	12,500	83.0	33,800
Enrollment									
Less than 300	12,200	60.7	115,400	9.9	6,900	33.0	21,900	60.4	53,400
300–499	15,600	68.2	301,100	15.7	9,500	39.9	34,600	65.8	102,100
500–999	23,000	75.8	755,100	24.5	27,500	50.5	73,600	80.2	228,200
1,000 or more	7,800	89.3	294,700	36.2	16,800	72.4	87,700	93.0	191,300
Urbanicity									
City	15,000	77.3	494,000	27.4	22,100	52.6	67,400	80.3	182,200
Urban fringe	17,800	67.5	453,000	22.1	23,000	43.9	82,100	68.6	201,800
Town	7,700	73.6	221,300	20.0	7,100	45.9	23,000	75.1	64,300
Rural	18,100	70.2	298,000	11.5	9,500	41.9	45,300	70.1	126,700
Minority enrollment									
0–5 percent	17,200	70.2	261,200	13.8	8,000	43.6	49,400	70.2	128,300
6–20 percent	12,600	69.0	284,600	19.6	12,100	43.9	54,000	67.8	129,700
21–50 percent	11,700	70.9	338,800	21.2	18,200	45.2	47,900	78.0	140,100
More than 50 percent	16,000	74.4	560,400	26.1	21,900	49.1	64,100	75.6	170,400
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility									
0–20 percent	15,700	68.1	288,300	16.2	11,200	46.4	74,600	68.9	160,000
21–50 percent	20,500	70.9	499,800	18.5	18,500	47.2	84,400	73.6	217,200
More than 50 percent	22,400	74.4	678,300	23.6	31,000	43.4	58,900	74.7	197,800

See notes at end of table.

**Table 7.1. Number and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime and number of incidents, by type of crime and selected school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued**

School characteristic	Violent		Serious violent <sup>1</sup>		Theft		Other					
	Number of schools	Percent of schools incidents	Number of schools	Percent of schools incidents	Number of schools	Percent of schools incidents	Number of schools	Percent of schools incidents				
Student/teacher ratio <sup>2</sup>												
Less than 12	18,700	68.2	371,500	4,300	15.8	13,300	11,400	41.7	57,200	19,900	72.8	152,800
12–16	19,400	71.5	520,800	5,300	19.6	22,300	13,200	48.8	74,300	19,200	70.5	202,900
More than 16	18,100	77.8	510,400	5,800	24.9	23,000	11,300	48.7	78,200	18,200	78.3	196,200

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

<sup>2</sup>Student/teacher ratio was derived by dividing the total number of students enrolled in school by the total number of full-time-equivalent teachers.

NOTE: Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Principals were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school grounds, and on school buses during normal school hours and at school-sponsored events or activities. Population size is 82,000 public schools. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing cases. Number of schools and number of incidents are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.

**Table 7.2. Number and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police and number of incidents, by type of crime and selected school characteristics: 1999–2000**

School characteristic	Violent		Serious violent <sup>1</sup>		Theft		Other	
	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools
Total	29,500	36.0	12,100	14.8	23,400	28.5	42,700	52.0
School level								
Elementary	10,000	20.1	4,200	8.4	7,700	15.4	18,100	36.2
Middle	8,500	55.5	3,800	24.8	6,200	40.1	11,200	73.1
Secondary	8,400	71.2	3,300	28.0	7,500	63.6	10,100	85.5
Combined	2,500	51.0	800	16.2	2,000	40.8	3,200	66.2
Enrollment								
Less than 300	4,000	19.9	1,400	6.9	3,500	17.3	7,200	35.7
300–499	6,600	29.0	2,200	9.8	5,100	22.5	10,300	44.9
500–999	12,700	42.0	5,500	18.3	9,600	31.8	17,700	58.2
1,000 or more	6,100	70.2	3,000	33.9	5,100	58.6	7,600	87.2
Urbanicity								
City	8,600	44.4	4,100	21.0	6,600	34.3	11,800	60.8
Urban fringe	9,300	35.4	4,400	16.6	7,400	28.1	13,000	49.4
Town	4,200	40.0	1,400	13.7	3,200	30.3	5,800	55.4
Rural	7,400	28.5	2,200	8.7	6,100	23.8	12,100	46.9
Minority enrollment								
0–5 percent	7,300	29.8	2,200	8.9	6,400	25.9	11,200	45.6
6–20 percent	6,300	34.4	2,500	13.9	5,300	29.1	9,400	51.8
21–50 percent	6,300	38.1	2,800	17.1	4,500	27.1	9,500	57.8
More than 50 percent	9,200	42.5	4,500	21.0	6,800	31.6	12,000	55.4
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility								
0–20 percent	8,300	35.9	2,800	12.3	7,100	30.8	12,000	52.1
21–50 percent	9,800	34.0	4,000	13.7	8,200	28.5	15,100	52.3
More than 50 percent	11,400	37.9	5,300	17.7	8,100	26.8	15,600	51.8

See notes at end of table.





**Table 8.1. 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	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 infractions <sup>6</sup>	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.”

<sup>6</sup>Does not include academic reasons.

NOTE: 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), 1999–2000.

**Table 9.1. Average annual number of 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: 1998–2002**

Teacher or school characteristic	Average annual number of crimes 1998–2002				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	233,900	143,700	90,300	10,700	51	32	20	2
Sex								
Male	62,400	25,200	37,200	4,400 <sup>1</sup>	58	23	34	4 <sup>1</sup>
Female	171,600	118,400	53,100	6,300	49	34	15	2
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>								
White	200,600	124,300	76,200	9,000	53	33	20	2
Black	13,800	8,800	5,000 <sup>1</sup>	800 <sup>1</sup>	32	21	12 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>
Hispanic	17,900	9,800	8,100	400 <sup>1</sup>	62	34	28	2 <sup>1</sup>
Other	1,700 <sup>1</sup>	700 <sup>1</sup>	1,000 <sup>1</sup>	400 <sup>1</sup>	23 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	14 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>
Instructional level								
Elementary	91,300	62,200	29,100	5,700	38	26	12	2
Middle/junior high	56,700	31,900	24,800	3,200 <sup>1</sup>	59	33	26	3 <sup>1</sup>
Senior high	86,000	49,600	36,400	1,800 <sup>1</sup>	71	41	30	1 <sup>1</sup>
Urbanicity <sup>3</sup>								
Urban	141,600	78,600	63,000	5,100	64	35	28	2
Suburban	59,600	42,900	16,800	3,800 <sup>1</sup>	42	30	12	3 <sup>1</sup>
Rural	24,700	15,900	8,700	400 <sup>1</sup>	34	22	12	1 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

<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>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 1998–2002 due to the small number of teachers in each year's sample. On average, there were about 4.6 million teachers per year over the 5-year period for a total population size of 22,790,000 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 cases. Total crime numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1998–2002.

**Table 10.1. 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	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																
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.

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 10.2. 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	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																
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.

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 11.1. 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student 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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	16.4	17.9	16.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.4	6.1	5.5
Black	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	17.2	15.2	17.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.0	6.3	6.9
Hispanic	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	18.7	16.5	16.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	21.8	31.2	29.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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

<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.

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 through 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 12.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid during the previous 6 months, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003**

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

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

**Table 13.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003**

Student 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 23,601,000 in 1995, 24,614,000 in 1999, 24,315,000 in 2001, and 25,684,000 in 2003.

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



**Table 14.1. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words or seeing hate-related graffiti at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003**

Student 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 14.2. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 2003**

Student characteristic	Hate-related words related to student's characteristics						
	Total <sup>1</sup>	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 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 percent 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 15.1. 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 characteristics: 2001 and 2003**

Student 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 16.1. 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							
Elementary	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							
0–5 percent	1.0	24.8	7.4	1.6	14.7	6.6	4.1
6–20 percent	4.0	32.2	10.7	2.7	17.0	14.1	7.5
21–50 percent	3.4	26.3	14.6	1.9	20.9	23.5	9.7
More than 50 percent	5.9	34.8	18.9	6.2	26.5	33.0	7.1
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 16.1. 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>5</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>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: 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), 1999–2000.

**Table 17.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student 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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	52.5	50.4	47.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.8	4.2	3.9
Black	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	39.9	32.7	37.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.3	5.3	5.8
Hispanic	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	52.8	49.2	45.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	49.4	51.4	51.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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

<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.

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 through 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 18.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student 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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	26.4	24.4	21.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.5	4.8	4.5
Black	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	26.4	21.8	23.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.2	6.1	6.6
Hispanic	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	28.2	24.6	23.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	36.2	36.4	32.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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

<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.

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 through 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 19.1. 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student 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	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	28.8	28.3	27.5
Black	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	25.3	21.9	23.1
Hispanic	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	36.9	34.2	36.5
Asian	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	25.7	25.7	22.5
American Indian	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	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

<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.

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 through 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.





**STANDARD ERROR  
TABLES**

Table S2.1. Standard errors for table 2.1: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002

Student characteristic	1992			1993			1994			
	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	
Total	198,370	153,120	40,700	162,900	120,580	88,770	145,100	107,810	78,580	32,520
Sex										
Male	144,430	107,630	34,510	114,440	82,460	66,440	100,210	73,110	57,220	24,820
Female	111,330	91,740	19,040	95,770	74,610	49,550	87,190	67,350	45,770	18,780
Age										
12–14	135,560	100,080	33,310	112,960	81,110	65,960	101,110	72,440	59,200	24,910
15–18	121,170	99,660	20,810	97,400	76,030	50,130	86,220	68,050	43,440	18,690
Race/ethnicity										
White	164,190	127,990	30,630	135,350	101,090	73,570	116,160	88,490	61,210	23,330
Black	57,210	42,280	20,530	47,520	35,070	28,380	44,500	32,380	27,000	12,760
Hispanic	45,580	35,360	11,920	37,350	27,330	22,930	38,500	27,080	24,620	13,900
Other	26,190	24,010	9,350	17,940	14,860	9,260	17,370	13,690	9,880	5,570
Urbanicity										
Urban	86,020	66,450	24,050	69,720	50,180	41,960	62,530	43,640	39,100	20,320
Suburban	133,300	104,970	26,630	109,610	84,200	57,610	98,030	74,090	53,010	21,370
Rural	75,950	58,570	13,920	62,430	46,010	36,640	54,610	44,040	27,320	8,580
Household income										
Less than \$7,500	41,070	28,830	12,280	31,820	19,530	23,470	23,720	15,970	16,330	10,320
\$7,500–14,999	48,700	35,910	14,670	37,650	28,210	22,340	32,500	24,940	18,620	6,310
\$15,000–24,999	55,070	36,220	17,480	46,480	32,730	29,550	41,700	31,930	23,540	10,820
\$25,000–34,999	60,640	48,610	9,530	56,670	45,480	28,840	45,410	32,000	28,670	12,190
\$35,000–49,999	78,940	65,880	14,740	56,010	42,450	31,740	52,950	40,630	29,250	11,630
\$50,000–74,999	62,170	54,390	7,970	54,430	43,170	28,480	49,760	37,960	27,910	11,970
\$75,000 or more	52,490	41,320	13,110	41,750	35,070	19,540	38,870	32,060	19,010	7,080

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.1. Standard errors for table 2.1: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent
Total	137,010	102,220	26,320	135,320	102,390	27,750	135,390	93,670	27,750
Sex									
Male	96,800	71,360	20,680	95,130	68,170	21,930	89,920	64,160	22,070
Female	80,210	61,890	14,670	80,010	65,630	15,310	75,780	60,210	15,420
Age									
12–14	98,330	70,630	20,770	93,650	68,770	17,970	85,940	61,180	20,300
15–18	78,500	62,680	14,570	81,630	65,020	19,680	80,080	63,220	17,580
Race/ethnicity									
White	111,780	84,240	18,890	108,940	83,240	19,010	102,130	75,950	21,130
Black	39,410	28,680	11,970	39,340	31,920	11,590	40,350	30,880	10,460
Hispanic	35,400	26,300	9,840	37,610	26,330	12,440	33,330	24,680	10,980
Other	17,830	15,500	4,770	19,190	15,360	5,730	19,580	17,210	4,050
Urbanicity									
Urban	59,070	44,260	16,410	62,800	46,360	17,860	60,360	45,120	17,730
Suburban	94,130	70,700	16,240	91,550	68,980	17,780	86,960	63,680	19,080
Rural	49,870	38,530	9,390	46,730	39,300	7,770	44,120	35,980	5,860
Household income									
Less than \$7,500	20,400	11,900	8,460	20,970	16,440	6,060	17,530	12,010	3,680
\$7,500–14,999	30,290	22,200	9,650	29,740	22,030	8,500	31,700	23,140	7,230
\$15,000–24,999	39,110	29,710	7,800	40,040	28,880	12,540	39,190	29,360	10,260
\$25,000–34,999	43,830	32,840	10,540	40,760	30,400	9,730	40,860	31,200	8,730
\$35,000–49,999	50,240	38,410	9,560	48,990	37,630	11,070	45,400	31,440	12,720
\$50,000–74,999	47,650	37,630	9,490	48,750	39,110	9,570	47,280	37,860	11,050
\$75,000 or more	41,730	33,600	5,820	40,500	34,290	6,620	44,580	35,320	9,100

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.1. Standard errors for table 2.1: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	1998			1999			2000					
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	149,930	103,930	85,310	33,210	125,980	95,930	66,490	26,370	113,340	85,640	60,010	22,210
Sex												
Male	102,780	68,310	63,240	23,850	86,840	65,080	47,860	19,710	80,230	57,610	47,080	19,170
Female	86,560	64,680	45,950	20,230	76,970	60,260	39,490	15,730	66,300	54,230	31,140	9,910
Age												
12–14	100,100	65,870	62,380	25,550	89,160	66,440	49,540	21,240	72,500	52,920	41,860	14,170
15–18	89,430	67,140	46,960	18,240	74,430	58,820	37,560	13,790	74,390	58,850	37,280	15,980
Race/ethnicity												
White	115,070	79,760	66,740	25,070	99,010	76,300	51,640	18,070	88,350	67,710	46,460	14,540
Black	48,030	34,220	28,740	12,790	43,570	32,050	25,760	13,830	36,710	28,370	20,380	8,000
Hispanic	37,920	27,680	22,380	11,960	30,990	24,330	16,850	8,830	32,650	22,860	21,010	12,140
Other	19,930	15,470	11,240	3,770	17,860	14,270	9,760	3,950	12,720	11,180	5,570	2,730
Urbanicity												
Urban	70,950	50,520	41,210	19,210	56,790	45,230	28,710	14,450	49,880	39,460	25,850	14,090
Suburban	93,090	65,960	53,270	18,380	85,820	63,790	47,970	19,630	77,390	58,200	42,460	13,760
Rural	52,210	35,890	32,470	14,720	45,280	35,740	23,710	5,720	41,070	31,260	23,190	7,500
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	23,100	15,760	15,350	8,150	18,030	11,500	13,040	7,110	14,730	10,480	9,730	4,350
\$7,500–14,999	32,410	18,830	24,110	9,940	23,220	17,310	14,010	5,040	20,420	14,530	13,260	5,340
\$15,000–24,999	45,740	30,430	29,780	10,800	33,880	26,170	18,840	9,130	31,600	25,110	16,850	6,470
\$25,000–34,999	40,490	26,530	26,990	13,370	31,360	24,810	16,780	4,060	30,100	21,890	18,580	7,680
\$35,000–49,999	41,210	32,130	21,690	9,350	43,720	32,810	25,070	8,610	38,590	28,600	22,820	8,700
\$50,000–74,999	50,130	37,300	28,090	12,330	44,220	33,070	25,490	13,170	42,290	33,780	21,790	9,360
\$75,000 or more	47,320	37,070	24,360	8,700	47,220	41,010	19,150	9,300	41,060	33,920	19,650	7,790

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.1. Standard errors for table 2.1: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	2001			2002				
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	117,810	86,520	63,920	25,280	102,040	76,690	56,570	17,880
Sex								
Male	80,560	59,550	44,680	18,050	69,480	51,110	40,590	14,640
Female	70,590	52,630	39,050	16,080	64,670	50,310	34,590	9,400
Age								
12–14	75,510	53,620	44,610	17,540	69,350	49,530	42,200	14,100
15–18	75,800	58,610	39,130	16,620	64,810	51,880	32,750	10,130
Race/ethnicity								
White	93,580	70,210	50,000	18,030	82,520	61,440	46,910	12,650
Black	34,440	25,670	20,230	10,040	30,280	23,910	16,580	7,730
Hispanic	14,290	13,630	3,820	2,710	31,410	22,940	19,420	8,590
Other	34,070	22,450	23,190	11,530	13,430	13,430	#	#
Urbanicity								
Urban	52,360	38,430	30,440	13,500	49,860	36,520	29,870	11,910
Suburban	79,930	59,800	43,510	17,160	72,270	55,880	38,830	12,140
Rural	40,290	30,440	22,900	9,470	30,610	22,930	18,290	2,990
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	12,970	8,970	8,860	5,010	10,760	7,540	7,350	4,210
\$7,500–14,999	19,470	14,640	11,740	4,430	17,670	11,190	12,970	4,770
\$15,000–24,999	30,800	20,140	21,240	9,110	24,410	18,960	13,950	7,030
\$25,000–34,999	29,450	21,670	17,830	6,300	26,030	18,500	16,830	5,160
\$35,000–49,999	36,660	25,980	22,950	11,720	34,550	25,580	20,830	5,730
\$50,000–74,999	40,670	34,110	18,570	8,990	35,670	26,810	21,000	4,930
\$75,000 or more	47,940	37,650	25,050	8,030	46,560	37,920	23,180	8,560

# 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.

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, and 27,401,000 in 2002. Standard errors are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002.

Table S2.2. Standard errors for table 2.2: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002

Student characteristic	1992			1993			1994			
	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	
Total	7.2	5.8	1.7	5.7	4.4	3.4	4.9	3.8	2.9	1.3
Sex										
Male	10.0	7.9	2.8	7.7	5.9	4.9	6.6	5.1	4.1	1.9
Female	8.6	7.3	1.6	7.0	5.7	4.0	6.2	5.0	3.5	1.5
Age										
12–14	10.6	8.3	3.0	8.4	6.5	5.4	7.4	5.7	4.8	2.1
15–18	8.3	7.0	1.6	6.4	5.2	3.6	5.5	4.5	3.0	1.3
Race/ethnicity										
White	8.7	7.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.1	5.8	4.7	3.4	1.3
Black	13.3	10.2	5.2	10.7	8.2	6.8	10.0	7.6	6.5	3.2
Hispanic	15.6	12.5	4.5	11.9	9.1	7.7	10.8	8.0	7.4	4.3
Other	27.5	25.5	#	18.2	15.4	9.9	16.5	13.4	9.9	5.7
Urbanicity										
Urban	12.1	9.7	3.8	9.2	6.9	5.9	8.0	5.9	5.4	2.9
Suburban	9.8	8.1	2.2	8.0	6.4	4.6	6.9	5.5	4.1	1.7
Rural	11.7	9.4	2.4	8.9	6.8	5.6	7.6	6.3	4.1	1.3
Household income										
Less than \$7,500	18.3	13.4	6.0	13.9	9.0	10.7	11.4	8.0	8.1	5.3
\$7,500–14,999	14.6	11.2	4.8	12.3	9.6	7.8	10.8	8.6	6.6	2.3
\$15,000–24,999	14.8	10.3	5.2	11.5	8.6	7.8	10.1	8.0	6.1	2.9
\$25,000–34,999	15.1	12.5	2.7	13.2	11.1	7.4	11.2	8.4	7.6	3.4
\$35,000–49,999	15.9	13.8	3.4	11.4	9.1	7.0	10.1	8.2	6.1	2.5
\$50,000–74,999	16.0	14.4	2.3	12.5	10.4	7.2	10.7	8.6	6.6	2.9
\$75,000 or more	23.9	19.9	7.0	17.0	14.8	8.9	13.7	11.8	7.4	2.9

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.2. Standard errors for table 2.2: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent
Total	4.6	3.6	2.7	4.6	3.6	2.6	4.3	3.3	2.6
Sex									
Male	6.3	4.9	3.9	6.2	4.7	3.9	6.0	4.4	3.8
Female	5.7	4.6	3.2	5.6	4.7	2.8	5.4	4.4	3.0
Age									
12–14	7.1	5.5	4.6	7.0	5.4	4.3	6.6	4.9	4.3
15–18	5.0	4.1	2.7	5.1	4.2	2.7	5.0	4.0	2.8
Race/ethnicity									
White	5.6	4.4	3.3	5.5	4.4	3.1	5.3	4.1	3.2
Black	8.8	6.7	5.7	9.1	7.6	4.9	9.0	7.1	5.5
Hispanic	9.7	7.5	6.1	9.7	7.1	6.6	8.5	6.5	5.4
Other	15.4	13.6	7.3	16.4	13.5	9.5	15.7	13.9	7.2
Urbanicity									
Urban	7.4	5.8	4.5	7.7	5.9	4.8	7.3	5.6	4.5
Suburban	6.5	5.1	3.9	6.1	4.8	3.6	6.0	4.5	3.7
Rural	7.3	5.8	4.2	7.3	6.3	3.6	7.1	5.9	3.8
Household income									
Less than \$7,500	10.9	6.6	8.7	12.3	9.9	7.3	12.2	8.6	8.7
\$7,500–14,999	9.9	7.5	6.4	9.9	7.6	6.3	10.7	8.1	7.0
\$15,000–24,999	10.3	8.2	6.4	10.2	7.6	6.7	10.4	8.1	6.5
\$25,000–34,999	10.9	8.6	6.9	10.8	8.4	6.8	10.7	8.5	6.5
\$35,000–49,999	9.3	7.4	5.6	9.5	7.6	5.7	9.2	6.6	6.3
\$50,000–74,999	10.1	8.3	5.8	10.0	8.3	5.5	9.3	7.7	5.2
\$75,000 or more	12.6	10.6	7.1	11.5	10.0	5.7	10.9	9.0	6.3

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.2. Standard errors for table 2.2: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	1998			1999			2000			
	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	
Total	4.8	3.3	3.1	4.3	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.0	2.1	0.8
Sex										
Male	6.4	4.4	4.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	5.2	3.9	3.2	1.4
Female	5.7	4.0	3.6	5.4	4.3	2.9	4.7	3.9	2.3	0.7
Age										
12–14	6.1	4.2	3.8	6.7	5.2	4.0	5.6	4.2	3.4	1.2
15–18	5.9	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.7	2.4	4.5	3.7	2.4	1.0
Race/ethnicity										
White	5.6	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.1	2.9	4.6	3.6	2.6	0.8
Black	9.7	6.9	6.4	9.5	7.3	6.0	8.0	6.4	4.7	1.9
Hispanic	9.0	5.8	6.5	7.3	5.9	4.1	7.6	5.5	5.1	3.0
Other	15.4	12.3	9.0	13.9	11.3	7.9	10.5	9.3	4.7	2.3
Urbanicity										
Urban	8.3	5.7	5.8	7.1	5.8	3.8	6.1	4.9	3.3	1.8
Suburban	6.0	4.2	3.9	5.5	4.2	3.2	5.0	3.9	2.9	1.0
Rural	7.0	5.1	4.4	7.7	6.2	4.2	7.2	5.6	4.2	1.4
Household income										
Less than \$7,500	16.8	10.6	13.0	15.1	10.0	11.3	13.8	10.1	9.4	4.3
\$7,500–14,999	13.3	9.0	10.0	10.3	7.9	6.5	10.0	7.3	6.7	2.7
\$15,000–24,999	11.4	7.8	8.0	9.8	7.8	5.8	10.0	8.1	5.6	2.2
\$25,000–34,999	10.7	7.2	7.7	8.9	7.2	5.0	8.9	6.6	5.7	2.4
\$35,000–49,999	9.3	7.2	5.7	9.7	7.5	5.9	8.7	6.6	5.4	2.1
\$50,000–74,999	8.7	5.9	5.9	9.0	6.9	5.4	8.5	7.0	4.6	2.0
\$75,000 or more	9.2	6.9	5.6	9.2	8.1	4.0	7.6	6.4	3.8	1.6

See notes at end of table.



Table S2.2. Standard errors for table 2.2: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 at school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	2001			2002				
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	3.9	2.9	2.2	0.9	3.5	2.7	2.0	0.7
Sex								
Male	5.2	3.9	3.0	1.3	4.6	3.5	2.8	1.0
Female	4.9	3.7	2.8	1.2	4.6	3.6	2.5	0.7
Age								
12–14	5.6	4.1	3.5	1.4	5.1	3.7	3.2	1.1
15–18	4.5	3.6	2.5	1.1	4.2	3.4	2.2	0.7
Race/ethnicity								
White	4.8	3.7	2.7	1.0	4.5	3.4	2.7	0.7
Black	7.4	5.6	4.5	2.3	6.6	5.3	3.7	1.8
Hispanic	11.9	11.3	3.3	2.3	6.5	4.9	4.1	1.9
Other	7.6	5.1	5.3	2.7	10.4	10.4	#	#
Urbanicity								
Urban	6.3	4.8	3.9	1.8	6.1	4.6	3.8	1.6
Suburban	5.0	3.9	2.9	1.2	4.6	3.6	2.6	0.8
Rural	6.9	5.4	4.1	1.7	5.8	4.4	3.6	0.6
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	14.4	10.2	10.1	5.8	13.3	9.5	9.3	5.4
\$7,500–14,999	9.9	7.6	6.2	2.4	9.6	6.3	7.2	2.7
\$15,000–24,999	9.9	6.7	7.1	3.1	8.1	6.4	4.7	2.4
\$25,000–34,999	8.9	6.8	5.6	2.0	8.4	6.1	5.6	1.8
\$35,000–49,999	8.9	6.5	5.8	3.0	8.6	6.5	5.4	1.5
\$50,000–74,999	8.2	7.0	4.0	2.0	7.6	5.9	4.7	1.1
\$75,000 or more	8.0	6.5	4.4	1.5	7.4	6.2	3.9	1.5

#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.

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, and 27,401,000 in 2002.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002.

Table S2.3. Standard errors for table 2.3: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002

Student characteristic	1992			1993			1994		
	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent
Total	193,820	123,910	78,020	152,470	98,100	64,490	134,190	82,740	56,760
Sex									
Male	140,430	92,750	56,450	109,140	71,190	48,610	95,760	58,520	43,260
Female	109,740	68,810	47,110	87,720	56,990	36,460	76,340	49,480	31,880
Age									
12–14	106,380	73,970	41,110	80,910	55,260	33,710	68,930	45,640	26,970
15–18	143,320	88,270	61,410	114,950	72,680	50,810	102,070	61,870	47,000
Race/ethnicity									
White	154,560	101,040	57,770	119,490	76,560	47,240	104,620	65,720	41,250
Black	58,550	38,950	29,570	52,300	35,170	27,310	42,100	26,870	22,690
Hispanic	52,580	32,420	26,400	40,170	26,850	21,800	38,210	24,250	20,450
Other	28,790	18,600	15,200	18,350	14,490	7,820	16,820	11,280	8,050
Urbanicity									
Urban	99,540	63,680	42,600	81,300	51,860	38,540	67,510	41,610	32,490
Suburban	126,290	83,390	50,710	91,660	60,880	39,190	85,110	52,770	36,750
Rural	61,700	39,890	27,800	55,390	37,070	21,930	45,560	31,440	18,360
Household income									
Less than \$7,500	52,270	35,520	21,100	42,740	26,240	19,650	34,450	21,730	17,660
\$7,500–14,999	60,760	36,000	32,940	46,810	32,390	22,500	36,420	22,720	18,360
\$15,000–24,999	67,810	40,810	30,100	50,530	32,070	23,910	38,360	23,330	17,850
\$25,000–34,999	61,480	38,000	27,460	47,290	32,180	21,390	41,500	26,610	18,860
\$35,000–49,999	59,910	40,440	21,850	49,780	31,820	23,210	41,850	27,110	18,740
\$50,000–74,999	51,800	38,420	18,670	40,150	29,130	16,310	41,310	28,100	17,410
\$75,000 or more	40,540	31,050	13,900	29,510	21,190	11,230	30,850	21,610	12,770

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.3. Standard errors for table 2.3: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent
Total	126,520	83,180	46,650	132,260	89,160	52,210	147,650	94,140	54,410
Sex									
Male	90,390	58,790	35,460	97,990	66,500	39,730	103,690	67,780	39,020
Female	73,320	50,240	26,450	72,590	49,790	29,380	84,290	54,470	33,330
Age									
12–14	64,900	44,650	23,230	68,640	48,920	26,600	72,930	50,320	45,670
15–18	97,480	63,580	37,930	101,250	67,210	41,890	113,410	71,320	44,090
Race/ethnicity									
White	98,390	66,240	35,380	102,430	69,440	38,090	113,860	73,230	42,290
Black	42,540	28,390	16,690	45,070	30,440	22,680	48,310	33,100	19,970
Hispanic	34,080	20,620	16,430	35,640	24,940	17,070	41,650	27,170	18,380
Other	18,120	13,310	7,730	18,770	14,740	8,340	15,370	11,100	6,270
Urbanicity									
Urban	65,540	42,830	26,810	66,050	43,640	31,060	75,050	48,910	33,060
Suburban	79,920	54,450	29,810	84,280	58,030	32,320	92,330	61,160	32,910
Rural	43,750	29,190	16,110	47,740	34,360	17,750	48,430	31,420	18,610
Household income									
Less than \$7,500	32,900	22,020	13,710	31,700	20,780	17,930	26,350	18,740	10,170
\$7,500–14,999	38,310	24,180	16,590	39,790	26,900	20,140	43,990	25,190	22,610
\$15,000–24,999	41,520	30,550	15,530	42,270	27,290	18,570	40,710	28,590	16,140
\$25,000–34,999	37,450	25,040	14,510	37,290	27,080	14,300	42,630	28,010	16,970
\$35,000–49,999	41,260	27,390	17,240	42,130	29,450	14,460	47,740	35,610	16,980
\$50,000–74,999	39,040	26,490	16,520	38,240	29,100	14,780	44,050	28,110	17,860
\$75,000 or more	30,540	20,300	10,030	34,190	27,260	9,110	40,430	27,820	16,740

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.3. Standard errors for table 2.3: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	1998			1999			2000					
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	143,160	89,240	92,110	53,370	113,540	73,780	74,210	45,800	115,740	78,820	70,980	41,140
Sex												
Male	100,920	63,870	65,420	41,450	81,830	52,350	54,930	35,090	82,820	56,670	51,550	31,640
Female	79,870	50,530	52,580	27,620	65,650	44,420	42,080	25,310	66,620	46,230	41,350	22,820
Age												
12–14	65,420	45,880	39,010	22,650	57,810	41,370	34,880	21,230	57,670	42,440	33,450	22,230
15–18	112,950	67,820	76,230	45,060	88,320	55,010	60,540	38,120	90,270	59,900	57,830	32,110
Race/ethnicity												
White	109,800	69,270	71,000	39,070	85,840	56,960	55,480	32,530	89,460	60,780	55,870	31,510
Black	43,440	28,950	28,330	19,970	38,810	25,270	26,580	18,320	38,860	25,770	26,210	17,560
Hispanic	37,640	21,680	27,950	18,790	35,690	22,580	25,160	18,550	32,300	24,880	18,210	11,130
Other	19,840	15,540	11,000	6,980	14,280	10,480	9,050	5,920	13,080	9,900	8,020	4,250
Urbanicity												
Urban	71,190	43,110	49,070	31,340	55,720	35,610	38,090	28,020	56,790	39,980	35,020	20,810
Suburban	93,720	59,630	60,740	35,000	78,220	51,270	51,410	29,730	77,920	51,750	50,310	30,000
Rural	39,100	28,060	23,560	12,310	34,360	24,360	21,650	11,450	36,310	27,550	20,800	11,860
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	23,220	13,280	17,740	11,420	26,270	16,630	18,790	12,730	21,630	14,480	14,940	9,460
\$7,500–14,999	40,430	25,540	27,870	14,030	27,580	20,010	17,110	13,200	22,260	15,130	15,120	11,090
\$15,000–24,999	42,470	27,260	28,770	19,650	31,030	20,080	21,610	13,010	37,550	28,120	21,910	12,150
\$25,000–34,999	41,160	25,870	28,470	20,100	33,570	22,880	22,140	10,920	34,700	22,000	24,530	15,880
\$35,000–49,999	44,300	32,010	26,200	17,440	34,870	24,240	22,470	14,200	37,990	24,620	26,230	13,150
\$50,000–74,999	39,790	24,150	28,370	15,810	35,770	23,040	24,830	17,870	34,820	24,990	21,660	14,340
\$75,000 or more	38,060	26,860	23,470	13,550	37,800	25,830	24,700	15,250	35,730	26,660	21,040	11,580

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.3. Standard errors for table 2.3: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	2001			2002				
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	104,810	71,430	63,600	35,620	93,180	63,050	59,670	36,330
Sex								
Male	72,140	50,380	43,710	26,410	63,720	42,280	42,340	25,860
Female	62,850	42,780	39,670	21,030	58,970	41,460	36,900	23,010
Age								
12–14	48,920	34,780	29,860	15,110	45,040	33,980	25,990	15,420
15–18	83,810	57,010	51,830	30,740	75,330	48,900	50,750	31,550
Race/ethnicity								
White	80,420	56,450	48,010	24,720	73,650	51,240	46,160	27,300
Black	34,410	21,140	24,840	17,290	31,550	19,730	22,840	14,390
Hispanic	13,450	10,140	8,250	4,630	27,680	18,330	19,200	14,300
Other	32,010	23,350	19,500	12,580	13,420	10,900	7,290	3,300
Urbanicity								
Urban	53,100	35,610	34,480	22,100	47,540	32,040	31,550	20,310
Suburban	65,720	46,310	39,650	21,630	61,340	40,750	40,780	24,050
Rural	36,830	26,270	22,870	11,730	33,260	25,330	19,270	12,880
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	22,120	14,370	15,630	11,340	13,500	10,080	8,460	7,270
\$7,500–14,999	23,600	16,320	15,650	9,550	24,970	18,950	14,810	12,830
\$15,000–24,999	29,590	19,220	20,580	13,090	29,740	19,730	20,520	10,790
\$25,000–34,999	25,680	16,990	17,700	10,690	31,420	20,510	21,950	12,880
\$35,000–49,999	32,980	24,840	19,140	11,270	26,850	18,470	17,960	13,120
\$50,000–74,999	28,250	22,820	14,610	6,940	27,900	19,190	18,640	10,560
\$75,000 or more	36,350	24,320	24,280	12,550	30,550	24,070	16,790	10,170

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 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, and 27,401,000 in 2002. Standard errors are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002.

Table S2.4. Standard errors for table 2.4: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002

Student characteristic	1992			1993			1994					
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	7.1	4.8	4.9	3.2	5.4	3.7	3.7	2.5	4.5	3.0	3.2	2.1
Sex												
Male	9.8	7.0	6.8	4.4	7.4	5.2	5.2	3.7	6.3	4.1	4.6	3.2
Female	8.5	5.6	6.1	4.0	6.5	4.5	4.6	3.0	5.5	3.8	3.8	2.5
Age												
12–14	8.8	6.4	5.8	3.7	6.5	4.6	4.3	2.9	5.4	3.7	3.7	2.3
15–18	9.5	6.3	7.0	4.5	7.3	5.0	5.3	3.6	6.2	4.1	4.6	3.2
Race/ethnicity												
White	8.3	5.8	5.7	3.4	6.2	4.3	4.4	2.7	5.3	3.6	3.8	2.3
Black	13.5	9.5	9.6	7.3	11.5	8.3	8.2	6.6	9.5	6.4	7.0	5.5
Hispanic	17.6	11.6	13.4	9.6	12.6	8.9	9.0	7.4	10.7	7.3	8.0	6.2
Other	29.7	20.4	22.5	16.9	18.5	15.0	11.1	8.4	16.1	11.2	11.7	8.2
Urbanicity												
Urban	13.5	9.4	9.9	6.5	10.3	7.2	7.6	5.5	8.5	5.6	6.3	4.5
Suburban	9.4	6.6	6.5	4.2	6.9	4.9	4.8	3.2	6.1	4.1	4.5	2.9
Rural	9.8	6.6	7.0	4.7	8.0	5.6	5.6	3.4	6.4	4.6	4.3	2.8
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	22.1	16.2	15.9	10.1	17.5	11.8	13.6	9.1	15.4	10.5	11.7	8.7
\$7,500–14,999	17.5	11.2	13.7	10.3	14.6	10.8	10.2	7.8	11.9	7.9	9.0	6.5
\$15,000–24,999	17.5	11.4	13.6	8.7	12.3	8.4	9.2	6.4	9.4	6.0	7.1	4.7
\$25,000–34,999	15.2	10.1	11.5	7.4	11.4	8.2	8.0	5.6	10.4	7.1	7.6	5.2
\$35,000–49,999	12.7	9.0	8.9	5.0	10.4	7.0	7.6	5.3	8.4	5.7	6.0	4.0
\$50,000–74,999	13.8	10.6	8.8	5.4	9.8	7.3	6.3	4.3	9.2	6.6	6.4	4.2
\$75,000 or more	19.6	15.6	12.2	7.4	12.8	9.6	8.6	5.3	11.4	8.3	7.8	5.1

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.4. Standard errors for table 2.4: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Serious violent
Total	4.3	3.0	1.8	4.5	3.2	1.9	4.7	3.2	2.0
Sex									
Male	6.0	4.1	2.6	6.3	4.6	2.8	6.4	4.5	2.7
Female	5.3	3.8	2.1	5.2	3.7	2.3	5.8	3.9	2.5
Age									
12–14	5.1	3.6	2.0	5.4	4.0	2.2	5.6	4.0	2.3
15–18	6.0	4.2	2.6	6.1	4.3	2.8	6.4	4.4	2.8
Race/ethnicity									
White	5.1	3.6	2.0	5.2	3.7	2.1	5.0	3.9	2.3
Black	9.4	6.6	4.0	10.2	7.2	5.5	9.1	7.5	4.7
Hispanic	9.4	6.0	4.8	9.3	6.7	4.7	9.9	7.0	4.9
Other	15.6	11.8	7.1	16.1	13.0	7.6	1.1	9.2	5.3
Urbanicity									
Urban	8.1	5.6	3.7	8.0	5.6	4.1	8.5	6.0	4.2
Suburban	5.7	4.1	2.3	5.7	4.1	2.4	6.0	4.3	2.4
Rural	6.5	4.5	2.6	7.4	5.6	3.0	7.6	5.2	3.1
Household income									
Less than \$7,500	16.2	11.7	7.6	17.3	12.2	10.7	17.4	13.0	7.3
\$7,500–14,999	12.0	8.1	5.7	12.7	9.1	7.0	14.0	8.8	8.0
\$15,000–24,999	10.8	8.4	4.5	10.6	7.3	5.1	10.7	7.9	4.6
\$25,000–34,999	9.6	6.7	4.0	10.0	7.6	4.2	11.1	7.7	4.8
\$35,000–49,999	7.9	5.5	3.5	8.4	6.1	3.1	9.6	7.4	3.7
\$50,000–74,999	8.6	6.1	3.9	8.1	6.4	3.4	8.8	5.9	3.8
\$75,000 or more	9.8	6.8	3.5	9.9	8.2	2.9	10.1	7.3	4.5

See notes at end of table.

Table S2.4. Standard errors for table 2.4: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	1998			1999			2000					
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	4.8	3.3	3.1	1.7	3.9	2.6	2.6	1.7	3.9	2.8	2.5	1.5
Sex												
Male	6.4	4.4	4.3	2.5	5.4	3.6	3.8	2.5	5.4	3.8	3.5	2.2
Female	5.7	4.0	3.6	1.9	4.7	3.3	3.1	1.9	4.7	3.4	3.0	1.7
Age												
12–14	6.1	4.2	3.8	1.9	4.6	3.3	2.8	1.8	4.5	3.4	2.7	1.8
15–18	5.9	4.1	4.0	2.4	5.4	3.5	3.8	2.5	5.4	3.7	3.6	2.1
Race/ethnicity												
White	5.6	3.9	3.7	1.9	4.6	3.2	3.1	1.8	4.7	3.3	3.0	1.8
Black	9.7	6.9	6.4	4.3	8.6	5.8	6.1	4.3	8.4	5.8	5.9	4.0
Hispanic	9.0	5.8	6.5	4.4	8.3	5.5	6.0	4.5	7.6	6.0	4.4	3.6
Other	15.4	12.3	9.0	5.5	11.3	8.5	7.3	4.9	10.8	8.3	6.7	2.8
Urbanicity												
Urban	8.3	5.7	5.8	3.6	6.9	4.6	4.9	3.7	6.8	5.0	4.4	2.7
Suburban	6.0	4.2	3.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	3.5	2.1	5.0	3.5	3.4	2.1
Rural	7.0	5.1	4.4	2.2	6.0	4.3	3.9	2.1	6.4	5.0	3.8	2.2
Household income												
Less than \$7,500	16.8	10.6	13.0	8.5	20.7	14.1	15.7	11.0	19.3	13.6	14.0	9.1
\$7,500–14,999	13.3	9.0	10.0	5.2	12.0	9.0	7.8	6.1	10.8	7.5	7.5	5.6
\$15,000–24,999	11.4	7.8	8.0	5.1	9.1	6.1	6.5	4.0	11.6	9.0	7.2	4.1
\$25,000–34,999	10.7	7.2	7.7	5.2	9.5	6.7	6.5	3.3	10.1	6.7	7.4	4.9
\$35,000–49,999	9.3	7.2	5.7	3.7	8.0	5.7	5.3	3.4	8.5	5.8	6.1	3.2
\$50,000–74,999	8.7	5.9	5.9	3.3	7.4	4.9	5.3	3.9	7.2	5.3	4.6	3.1
\$75,000 or more	9.2	6.9	5.6	3.1	7.6	5.3	5.1	3.2	6.7	5.1	4.1	2.3

See notes at end of table.



Table S2.4. Standard errors for table 2.4: Rate of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12–18 away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992–2002—Continued

Student characteristic	2001			2002				
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	3.5	2.5	2.2	1.3	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.3
Sex								
Male	4.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	4.3	2.9	2.9	1.8
Female	4.4	3.1	2.9	1.6	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.7
Age								
12–14	3.8	2.8	2.4	1.2	3.4	2.6	2.0	1.2
15–18	5.0	3.5	3.2	2.0	4.8	3.2	3.3	2.1
Race/ethnicity								
White	4.2	3.0	2.6	1.4	4.1	2.9	2.6	1.6
Black	7.4	4.7	5.5	3.9	6.9	4.4	5.1	3.3
Hispanic	11.2	8.6	7.0	4.0	5.8	3.9	4.1	3.1
Other	7.1	5.3	4.5	2.9	10.4	8.5	5.8	2.6
Urbanicity								
Urban	6.4	4.5	4.3	2.9	5.9	4.1	4.0	2.6
Suburban	4.2	3.1	2.6	1.5	4.0	2.7	2.7	1.6
Rural	6.4	4.7	4.1	2.1	6.3	4.9	3.8	2.5
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	22.9	15.9	17.1	12.8	16.4	12.5	10.6	9.2
\$7,500–14,999	11.8	8.4	8.1	5.0	13.2	10.3	8.2	7.1
\$15,000–24,999	9.6	6.4	6.9	4.5	9.6	6.6	6.8	3.7
\$25,000–34,999	7.9	5.4	5.6	3.4	10.0	6.8	7.2	4.3
\$35,000–49,999	8.1	6.3	4.9	2.9	6.8	4.8	4.7	3.5
\$50,000–74,999	5.9	4.9	3.2	1.5	6.1	4.3	4.2	2.4
\$75,000 or more	6.3	4.3	4.3	2.3	5.0	4.0	2.8	1.7

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 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, and 27,401,000 in 2002.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2002.

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

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

See notes at end of table.

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

Student characteristic	2003			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	0.27	0.24	0.14	0.05
Sex				
Male	0.38	0.33	0.22	0.09
Female	0.38	0.35	0.16	0.05
Race/ethnicity				
White	0.35	0.32	0.18	0.06
Black	0.72	0.62	0.41	0.08
Hispanic	0.53	0.47	0.30	0.17
Other	1.08	1.03	0.34	0.22
Grade				
6th	0.73	0.57	0.52	#
7th	0.74	0.65	0.39	0.16
8th	0.66	0.58	0.36	0.15
9th	0.70	0.65	0.32	0.21
10th	0.66	0.59	0.36	#
11th	0.71	0.64	0.34	0.08
12th	0.71	0.68	0.25	#
Urbanicity				
Urban	0.54	0.47	0.30	0.13
Suburban	0.33	0.30	0.17	0.05
Rural	0.73	0.67	0.31	0.12
Sector				
Public	0.28	0.25	0.15	0.06
Private	0.86	0.77	0.40	#

# 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.

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

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

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

Student characteristic	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.44	0.52	0.45	0.42	0.55	0.75
Sex						
Male	0.64	0.57	0.71	0.80	0.66	0.96
Female	0.40	0.68	0.32	0.64	0.52	0.61
Race/ethnicity						
White	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.35	0.66	0.77
Black	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.85	0.71	0.80
Hispanic	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.09	1.05	1.23
Asian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.05	2.73	2.66
American Indian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5.45	4.57	4.79
Pacific Islander	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.46	7.16	4.31
More than one race	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.22	2.33	3.11
Grade						
9th	0.92	0.96	1.02	0.95	0.89	1.25
10th	0.59	1.03	1.14	0.92	0.75	1.02
11th	0.64	0.64	0.70	0.46	0.65	0.69
12th	0.62	0.57	0.80	0.79	0.52	0.92

<sup>1</sup>The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic.

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 through 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 S5.1. Standard errors for table 5.1: 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student characteristic	Anywhere				On school property							
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.99	1.14	1.01	1.17	0.71	0.99	0.59	0.79	0.64	0.62	0.49	0.76
Sex												
Male	1.05	1.09	1.07	1.27	0.84	1.32	0.71	0.90	1.04	0.66	0.74	0.92
Female	1.19	1.49	1.26	1.70	0.95	0.85	0.73	1.03	0.78	0.95	0.47	0.70
Race/ethnicity												
White	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.45	0.95	1.11	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.86	0.60	0.73
Black	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.12	1.60	1.23	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.51	1.26	1.30
Hispanic	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.65	0.91	0.98	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.91	0.89	1.14
Asian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.71	2.73	2.99	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.95	1.92	2.26
American Indian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	6.78	6.58	6.53	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5.23	4.41	5.03
Pacific Islander	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.42	6.25	5.21	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.60	7.63	4.82
More than one race	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.76	2.85	3.64	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.40	1.97	3.83
Grade												
9th	1.54	2.22	1.98	1.96	1.27	1.38	1.55	1.79	1.29	1.02	0.77	1.24
10th	1.45	1.49	1.91	2.11	1.37	1.20	1.07	1.57	1.67	1.23	0.88	0.89
11th	1.52	1.48	1.72	1.55	1.10	1.38	1.27	1.00	0.87	1.01	0.71	0.89
12th	1.56	1.71	1.36	1.91	1.01	1.08	0.66	0.73	0.73	1.00	0.56	0.70

<sup>1</sup>The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic.

NOTE: “On school property” was not defined for survey respondents. The term “anywhere” is not used in the YRBS questionnaire. Rather, students are simply asked how many times in the last 12 months they had been in a physical fight. Population sizes from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2003* (NCES 2005–025) for students in grades 9 through 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 S6.1. Standard errors for table 6.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003**

Student characteristic	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.27	0.31	0.32
Sex			
Male	0.38	0.49	0.45
Female	0.38	0.40	0.46
Race/ethnicity			
White	0.32	0.37	0.43
Black	0.74	0.81	0.79
Hispanic	0.69	0.85	0.62
Other	0.77	1.19	1.36
Grade			
6th	1.27	1.28	1.44
7th	0.76	0.95	1.02
8th	0.60	0.85	0.89
9th	0.61	0.79	0.73
10th	0.45	0.58	0.57
11th	0.45	0.62	0.62
12th	0.38	0.53	0.56
Urbanicity			
Urban	0.52	0.56	0.55
Suburban	0.35	0.45	0.40
Rural	0.69	0.88	1.02
Sector			
Public	0.28	0.33	0.34
Private	0.57	0.93	0.89

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 S7.1. Standard errors for table 7.1: Number and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime and number of incidents, by type of crime and selected school characteristics: 1999–2000**

School characteristic	Violent		Serious violent		Theft		Other				
	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools			
Total	1,120	1.37	103,750	0.98	7,040	1,130	1.37	9,210	1,070	1.30	21,300
School level											
Elementary	1,030	2.06	91,180	1.37	4,900	970	1.94	4,080	990	1.98	14,380
Middle	270	1.75	28,590	1.93	2,120	350	2.25	5,000	220	1.43	10,680
Secondary	230	1.36	9,760	1.28	1,920	220	1.65	5,160	200	1.20	7,960
Combined	240	3.80	5,890	3.68	2,240	210	4.36	1,270	200	3.50	3,580
Enrollment											
Less than 300	690	3.25	12,150	1.58	2,340	630	3.17	3,130	710	3.22	5,160
300–499	730	2.55	57,590	1.63	1,760	720	2.85	3,330	600	2.23	11,320
500–999	700	1.90	78,320	1.96	4,900	670	2.18	4,350	700	1.76	12,860
1,000 or more	290	2.08	18,270	2.23	2,410	190	2.42	5,510	230	1.75	7,790
Urbanicity											
City	570	2.95	58,140	2.51	2,750	570	2.92	5,960	410	2.13	10,810
Urban fringe	630	2.38	38,620	1.78	3,220	640	2.44	5,400	700	2.64	12,420
Town	440	4.19	41,300	3.10	2,150	350	3.38	2,370	410	3.95	5,360
Rural	650	2.51	54,080	1.10	2,530	550	2.13	3,140	570	2.21	10,020
Minority enrollment											
0–5 percent	970	2.50	25,900	1.44	1,080	730	2.76	3,230	1,170	2.80	10,140
6–20 percent	810	2.96	42,600	2.03	2,530	570	3.24	5,460	790	3.08	9,120
21–50 percent	780	2.95	60,330	2.50	4,590	600	3.27	4,270	800	3.01	15,650
More than 50 percent	920	2.71	69,010	1.74	2,530	740	3.27	5,950	830	2.27	11,490
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility											
0–20 percent	730	2.60	35,020	1.64	1,860	580	2.58	5,110	810	2.65	7,090
21–50 percent	990	2.52	59,710	1.28	2,270	720	2.25	5,680	990	2.54	15,200
More than 50 percent	1,120	2.34	77,840	2.13	6,900	910	2.57	4,760	1,040	1.88	12,900
Student/teacher ratio											
Less than 12	1,070	2.32	49,460	1.50	2,530	630	2.34	4,470	1,040	2.25	12,260
12–16	850	2.27	66,650	1.83	4,520	720	2.35	4,940	920	2.09	15,880
More than 16	860	2.49	66,280	1.87	2,680	820	2.96	5,880	920	2.39	12,090

NOTE: Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Principals were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school grounds, and on school buses during normal school hours and at school-sponsored events or activities. Population size is 82,000 public schools. Standard errors for number of schools and number of incidents are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.

**Table S7.2. Standard errors for table 7.2: Number and percentage of public schools that reported various types of crime to the police and number of incidents, by type of crime and selected school characteristics: 1999–2000**

School characteristic	Violent		Serious violent		Thefts		Other		
	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	Number of schools	Percent of schools	
Total	1,040	1.26	14,280	0.82	2,620	1.04	5,560	1.14	8,970
School level									
Elementary	930	1.87	11,860	0.94	2,020	1.54	2,230	1.85	6,870
Middle	290	1.89	7,040	1.76	1,080	2.13	2,960	1.57	3,470
Secondary	250	1.78	6,750	1.24	1,480	1.83	4,010	1.46	5,130
Combined	230	4.44	1,160	3.45	380	4.14	500	4.11	1,490
Enrollment									
Less than 300	450	2.37	1,940	1.43	550	2.54	1,680	2.31	2,280
300–499	510	2.16	3,890	1.52	1,640	2.15	1,900	2.45	4,820
500–999	640	2.11	12,440	1.64	1,480	1.79	2,190	1.98	5,240
1,000 or more	200	2.17	6,520	2.03	1,490	2.68	4,350	2.15	4,980
Urbanicity									
City	500	2.59	12,750	2.26	2,220	2.41	3,230	2.76	7,660
Urban fringe	450	1.69	6,330	1.45	1,490	1.68	3,810	2.11	4,180
Town	360	3.49	2,970	2.27	540	3.01	1,750	4.03	2,510
Rural	550	2.12	2,650	0.89	490	1.62	1,740	2.58	4,260
Minority enrollment									
0–5 percent	550	1.97	2,840	0.95	590	1.66	1,630	2.08	4,330
6–20 percent	460	2.19	5,680	1.48	790	2.39	3,070	3.10	4,820
21–50 percent	410	2.34	5,650	1.97	1,730	2.47	2,750	3.25	5,200
More than 50 percent	600	2.27	12,230	1.65	1,690	2.85	3,220	2.54	6,070
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility									
0–20 percent	480	2.45	5,380	1.29	1,040	2.17	3,470	2.31	3,630
21–50 percent	580	2.00	7,040	1.08	1,230	1.76	3,210	2.21	6,820
More than 50 percent	720	2.25	12,650	1.64	2,230	2.25	2,530	2.31	7,160
Student/teacher ratio									
Less than 12	650	2.07	12,560	1.09	760	1.53	2,820	1.69	6,200
12–16	650	2.04	6,470	1.55	1,780	2.16	3,650	2.26	7,290
More than 16	510	2.18	7,380	1.53	1,690	2.40	3,460	2.53	6,310

NOTE: Violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with or without a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Serious violent incidents include rape, sexual battery other than rape, physical attack or fight with a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, and robbery with or without a weapon. Other incidents include possession of a firearm or explosive device, possession of a knife or sharp object, distribution of illegal drugs, possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, sexual harassment, or vandalism. Principals were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school grounds, and on school buses during normal school hours and at school-sponsored events or activities. Population size is 82,000 public schools. Standard errors for number of schools and number of incidents are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.



**Table S8.1. Standard errors for table 8.1: 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	Transfers to specialized schools
Total	1,070	1.31	86,940	2.02	2.02	0.51
Physical attacks or fights	840	1.02	27,420	1.78	1.64	0.59
Insubordination	640	0.79	27,720	3.27	3.17	0.76
Threat or intimidation	740	0.91	14,720	1.62	1.28	0.65
Possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs	630	0.77	4,410	1.77	1.08	1.46
Distribution of illegal drugs	370	0.46	1,490	2.66	2.01	2.35
Possession of a weapon other than a firearm	820	1.00	2,250	1.71	1.26	1.44
Use of a weapon other than a firearm	340	0.42	1,000	6.82	7.86	5.00
Possession of a firearm/explosive device	300	0.37	930	5.07	2.74	3.65
Use of a firearm/explosive device	210	0.25	3,180	23.71	13.27	11.05
Other infractions	670	0.82	35,950	3.76	3.81	0.65

NOTE: Serious disciplinary action includes suspensions lasting 5 days or more, removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and transfers to specialized schools. Population size is 82,000 public schools. Standard errors for number of schools and number of actions are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS), 1999–2000.

**Table S9.1. Standard errors for table 9.1: Average annual number of 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: 1998–2002**

Teacher or school characteristic	Average annual number of crimes 1998–2002			Average annual rate of crimes per 1,000 teachers				
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent
Total	36,190	27,790	21,680	7,150	3.7	2.9	2.2	0.7
Sex								
Male	17,830	11,120	13,590	4,540	7.4	4.7	5.7	1.9
Female	30,580	25,050	16,390	5,460	4.1	3.4	2.2	0.7
Race/ethnicity								
White	33,280	25,710	19,820	6,550	4.1	3.2	2.5	0.8
Black	8,140	6,480	4,830	1,930	8.6	6.8	5.1	2.0
Hispanic	9,310	6,840	6,200	1,410	14.4	10.7	9.7	2.2
Other	2,820	1,820	2,150	1,400	17.1	11.0	13.0	8.5
Instructional level								
Elementary	21,800	17,800	11,960	5,190	4.2	3.5	2.3	1.0
Middle/junior high	16,960	12,560	11,020	3,870	7.9	5.9	5.2	1.8
Senior high	21,120	15,800	13,450	2,880	7.9	6.0	5.1	1.1
Urbanicity								
Urban	27,570	20,150	17,920	4,880	5.7	4.2	3.7	1.0
Suburban	17,420	14,650	9,000	4,240	5.6	4.7	2.9	1.4
Rural	10,990	8,780	6,440	1,440	6.9	5.5	4.1	0.9

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 1998–2002 due to the small number of teachers in each year's sample. On average, there were about 4.6 million teachers per year over the 5-year period for a total population size of 22,790,000 teachers. The population reported here includes teachers from any sector, part-time teachers, and other instructional and support staff. Standard errors for crime numbers are rounded to the nearest 10.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1998–2002.

**Table S10.1. Standard errors for table 10.1: 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	0.23	0.40	0.40	0.29	7,040	4,360	3,840	3,550	0.20	0.45	0.24	0.35	7,090	4,890	4,570	2,600
Sex																
Male	0.40	0.87	0.61	0.51	3,870	2,470	1,720	1,760	0.38	0.93	0.44	0.60	3,610	2,600	2,100	1,310
Female	0.20	0.59	0.47	0.30	5,530	3,830	3,300	2,640	0.20	0.44	0.31	0.40	5,490	3,470	4,210	2,190
Race/ethnicity																
White	0.24	0.54	0.43	0.30	6,280	3,870	3,720	3,400	0.19	0.50	0.24	0.36	5,670	4,050	4,070	2,430
Black	0.61	0.90	1.30	1.16	1,400	1,190	630	500	0.84	1.27	0.99	1.78	2,150	1,710	820	620
Hispanic	1.32	2.10	1.40	1.94	1,840	1,650	490	450	1.01	1.53	1.54	2.33	1,980	1,560	1,190	430
Other	1.08	2.02	2.08	1.26	680	510	420	200	0.98	1.77	1.41	1.39	850	580	530	190
Instructional level																
Elementary	0.30	0.67	0.52	0.38	4,480	3,400	2,700	2,290	0.29	0.60	0.41	0.52	5,560	3,770	3,800	2,120
Secondary	0.28	0.49	0.51	0.42	5,380	2,780	2,790	2,450	0.26	0.56	0.36	0.42	4,360	2,780	2,870	1,560
Sector																
Public	0.26	0.56	0.42	0.32	6,960	4,420	3,450	3,500	0.22	0.55	0.27	0.37	7,060	4,860	4,430	2,570
Private	0.29	0.38	0.67	0.61	1,100	610	990	480	0.35	0.46	0.47	0.95	1,700	1,000	950	540

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

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

**Table S10.2. Standard errors for table 10.2: 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	0.13	0.23	0.20	0.18	3,890	2,230	2,300	1,920	0.14	0.32	0.19	0.21	4,820	3,320	3,450	1,590
Sex																
Male	0.21	0.58	0.29	0.26	1,760	1,350	740	900	0.22	0.61	0.36	0.29	1,990	1,580	1,630	590
Female	0.18	0.34	0.31	0.22	3,840	2,220	2,170	1,640	0.17	0.39	0.23	0.27	4,390	3,010	3,040	1,470
Race/ethnicity																
White	0.16	0.31	0.20	0.19	3,970	2,160	2,100	1,940	0.13	0.33	0.19	0.21	3,810	2,450	2,980	1,460
Black	0.40	0.69	1.18	0.71	860	830	530	310	0.59	0.89	0.73	1.50	1,540	1,270	610	500
Hispanic	0.99	1.57	1.14	0.66	1,260	1,170	380	130	0.83	1.41	1.20	0.81	1,660	1,450	930	140
Other	0.76	1.60	1.52	0.79	450	340	300	120	0.54	1.07	0.78	0.83	460	350	270	110
Instructional level																
Elementary	0.20	0.43	0.32	0.27	3,250	2,170	1,700	1,560	0.23	0.52	0.31	0.37	4,360	3,080	3,020	1,350
Secondary	0.14	0.25	0.26	0.20	1,980	1,030	1,190	1,120	0.14	0.30	0.19	0.20	2,270	1,430	1,530	720
Sector																
Public	0.14	0.29	0.27	0.19	3,690	2,350	2,130	1,890	0.15	0.39	0.22	0.23	4,630	3,230	3,450	1,600
Private	0.23	0.31	0.46	0.56	850	500	660	420	0.22	0.29	0.38	0.58	1,070	630	770	320

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

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

**Table S11.1. Standard errors for table 11.1: 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student characteristic	Anywhere				On school property							
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	1.18	0.66	0.91	0.97	0.99	0.90	0.73	0.45	0.79	0.60	0.52	0.57
Sex												
Male	1.68	1.03	1.57	1.71	1.67	1.31	0.96	0.76	1.50	1.07	0.88	0.74
Female	0.85	0.72	0.54	0.56	0.41	0.60	0.65	0.53	0.37	0.38	0.27	0.50
Race/ethnicity												
White	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.36	1.30	0.95	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.87	0.62	0.57
Black	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.68	1.23	1.77	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.50	0.92	0.96
Hispanic	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.35	0.78	1.31	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.73	0.53	0.56
Asian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.01	2.10	2.67	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.44	2.05	2.44
American Indian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5.68	5.52	4.58	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5.13	4.02	3.40
Pacific Islander	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5.02	4.35	6.37	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.66	3.05	2.05
More than one race	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.34	3.41	5.03	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.76	3.61	4.10
Grade												
9th	1.42	1.24	1.34	1.58	1.44	1.81	0.73	0.76	0.90	1.07	0.66	1.13
10th	1.11	0.94	1.33	1.31	1.11	1.14	0.97	0.78	0.99	0.83	0.60	0.53
11th	1.66	1.40	1.69	1.31	1.26	1.21	1.41	0.94	1.33	0.60	0.74	0.80
12th	1.46	0.93	1.65	1.44	1.28	1.06	0.83	0.68	0.91	0.78	0.71	0.64

<sup>1</sup>The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic.

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 through 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 S12.1. Standard errors for table 12.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being afraid during the previous 6 months, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003**

Student characteristic	At school			Away from school			
	1995	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.27
Sex							
Male	0.51	0.44	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.31	0.32
Female	0.58	0.53	0.43	0.45	0.49	0.42	0.44
Race/ethnicity							
White	0.36	0.32	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.29
Black	1.31	1.27	0.87	1.01	1.00	0.87	0.98
Hispanic	1.27	1.20	1.07	0.80	1.03	0.75	0.71
Other	1.58	1.09	1.11	1.00	1.04	1.32	0.85
Grade							
6th	1.13	1.37	1.26	1.23	1.11	1.15	0.99
7th	1.02	0.79	0.95	0.83	0.72	0.80	0.76
8th	0.84	0.74	0.69	0.73	0.66	0.61	0.66
9th	0.82	0.74	0.63	0.72	0.63	0.62	0.58
10th	0.82	0.77	0.71	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.71
11th	0.80	0.68	0.65	0.70	0.72	0.62	0.68
12th	0.94	0.88	0.55	0.63	0.86	0.62	0.71
Urbanicity							
Urban	0.84	0.81	0.59	0.67	0.82	0.68	0.61
Suburban	0.49	0.42	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.31
Rural	0.80	0.70	0.97	0.73	0.71	0.59	0.67
Sector							
Public	0.43	0.38	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.28
Private	1.01	0.81	0.92	0.76	0.92	1.08	0.90

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

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

**Table S13.1. Standard errors for table 13.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported avoiding one or more places in school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: Selected years 1995–2003**

Student characteristic	1995	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.23
Sex				
Male	0.43	0.35	0.40	0.32
Female	0.46	0.39	0.35	0.34
Race/ethnicity				
White	0.32	0.27	0.30	0.26
Black	1.01	0.90	0.75	0.71
Hispanic	0.97	0.73	0.71	0.66
Other	1.61	0.99	1.16	0.93
Grade				
6th	0.99	0.92	0.93	0.91
7th	0.89	0.72	0.79	0.69
8th	0.77	0.70	0.62	0.62
9th	0.71	0.63	0.61	0.63
10th	0.75	0.61	0.64	0.52
11th	0.64	0.46	0.43	0.49
12th	0.74	0.51	0.64	0.41
Urbanicity				
Urban	0.73	0.48	0.52	0.52
Suburban	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.28
Rural	0.65	0.56	0.70	0.54
Sector				
Public	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.25
Private	0.47	0.45	0.69	0.49

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

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

Table S14.1. Standard errors for table 14.1: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words or seeing hate-related graffiti at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 1999, 2001, and 2003

Student characteristic	Hate-related words		Hate-related graffiti		
	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003
Total	0.46	0.39	0.94	0.75	0.59
Sex					
Male	0.65	0.56	1.06	0.89	0.82
Female	0.52	0.56	1.14	0.92	0.85
Race/ethnicity					
White	0.58	0.49	1.20	0.95	0.75
Black	1.08	1.11	1.71	1.52	1.59
Hispanic	1.15	0.88	1.46	1.87	1.35
Other	2.05	1.75	2.53	2.82	2.24
Grade					
6th	1.26	1.31	1.82	1.88	1.95
7th	1.13	0.99	1.43	1.36	1.44
8th	1.07	0.99	1.51	1.40	1.41
9th	1.00	1.04	1.55	1.55	1.44
10th	0.95	1.00	1.77	1.49	1.53
11th	1.13	0.90	1.74	1.76	1.63
12th	0.87	1.11	2.04	1.79	1.65
Urbanicity					
Urban	0.73	0.77	1.18	1.21	1.09
Suburban	0.63	0.48	1.12	0.87	0.76
Rural	1.11	1.12	2.60	2.56	1.63
Sector					
Public	0.51	0.41	0.97	0.80	0.62
Private	1.13	1.29	1.85	1.34	1.65

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 S14.2. Standard errors for table 14.2: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported being targets of hate-related words at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student characteristics: 2003

Student characteristic	Hate-related words related to student's characteristics						
	Total	Race	Ethnicity	Religion	Disability	Gender	Sexual orientation
Total	0.39	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.14
Sex							
Male	0.56	0.36	0.29	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.21
Female	0.56	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.32	0.20
Race/ethnicity							
White	0.49	0.23	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.24	0.21
Black	1.11	0.80	0.57	0.31	0.35	0.50	0.29
Hispanic	0.88	0.62	0.60	0.27	0.25	0.32	0.18
Other	1.75	1.50	1.09	0.50	0.56	0.65	0.28
Grade							
6th	1.31	0.77	0.69	0.30	0.54	0.41	0.29
7th	0.99	0.61	0.52	0.38	0.40	0.45	0.30
8th	0.99	0.57	0.37	0.37	0.28	0.49	0.37
9th	1.04	0.62	0.40	0.38	0.27	0.54	0.43
10th	1.00	0.60	0.51	0.39	0.34	0.47	0.46
11th	0.90	0.56	0.49	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.25
12th	1.11	0.64	0.50	0.45	0.29	0.47	0.41
Urbanicity							
Urban	0.77	0.50	0.42	0.25	0.24	0.33	0.27
Suburban	0.48	0.29	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.24	0.18
Rural	1.12	0.59	0.44	0.48	0.39	0.45	0.40
Sector							
Public	0.41	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.15
Private	1.29	0.79	0.53	0.66	0.38	0.58	0.49

NOTE: "At school" means in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. Population size for students ages 12–18 is 25,684,000 in 2003. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003.

**Table S15.1. Standard errors for table 15.1: 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 characteristics: 2001 and 2003**

Student characteristic	2001			2003				
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Total	0.71	1.23	0.72	1.71	0.49	1.04	0.61	1.13
Sex								
Male	0.86	1.62	0.92	2.08	0.71	1.47	0.89	1.55
Female	0.90	1.52	1.08	1.84	0.69	1.46	0.83	1.63
Race/ethnicity								
White	0.72	1.28	0.75	1.70	0.55	1.50	0.65	1.23
Black	1.90	2.79	2.79	5.78	1.50	2.21	2.41	3.67
Hispanic	1.82	2.45	2.25	7.49	1.33	1.94	1.94	3.89
Other	2.18	4.41	2.95	4.89	1.93	3.46	2.39	6.12
Grade								
6th	1.28	2.45	1.52	2.78	1.24	2.97	1.36	1.05
7th	1.09	2.54	1.16	1.87	1.10	2.37	1.30	2.60
8th	1.22	2.66	1.50	2.24	1.10	2.37	1.38	2.46
9th	1.27	2.77	1.48	3.03	1.30	2.75	1.63	2.70
10th	1.48	3.08	1.58	3.05	1.35	2.68	1.70	3.42
11th	1.56	3.18	1.71	3.85	1.44	2.91	1.84	3.38
12th	1.54	3.21	1.81	4.51	1.45	3.13	1.79	3.26
Sector								
Public	0.77	1.35	0.80	1.80	0.53	1.12	0.66	1.17
Private	1.05	1.38	1.45	3.79	0.81	1.67	0.81	3.12

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 S16.1. Standard errors for table 16.1: Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems by frequency, by school characteristics: 1999–2000

School characteristic	Happens at least once a week				Happens at all		
	Student racial tensions	Student bullying	Student verbal abuse of teachers	Widespread disorder in classrooms	Student acts of disrespect for teachers	Undesirable gang activities	Undesirable cult or extremist group activities
Total	0.41	1.21	0.69	0.44	0.85	0.85	0.46
School level							
Elementary	0.69	1.93	1.03	0.61	1.18	1.18	0.50
Middle	0.79	1.85	1.47	0.73	1.67	1.67	1.16
Secondary	0.58	1.45	1.34	0.62	1.82	1.82	1.44
Combined	0.82	4.24	3.31	2.15	2.82	2.82	2.17
Enrollment							
Less than 300	0.63	2.73	1.46	0.60	2.48	2.48	0.81
300–499	0.81	2.88	1.67	0.93	1.99	1.52	0.89
500–999	0.96	1.89	1.19	0.85	1.55	1.85	0.89
1,000 or more	1.39	2.26	2.37	1.06	1.98	2.17	1.52
Urbanicity							
City	1.18	3.00	2.14	1.42	2.43	2.48	1.08
Urban fringe	0.68	1.97	1.17	0.39	1.24	1.62	0.84
Town	1.55	3.44	1.45	0.87	2.73	1.66	1.07
Rural	0.55	2.31	1.16	0.67	1.54	1.27	0.82
Minority enrollment							
0–5 percent	0.42	2.52	1.10	0.60	1.64	0.90	0.64
6–20 percent	0.89	2.53	1.44	0.87	1.84	1.82	1.00
21–50 percent	0.85	2.40	1.79	0.44	1.96	2.33	1.52
More than 50 percent	1.31	2.69	2.16	1.35	1.84	2.85	1.98
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility							
0–20 percent	0.45	1.68	0.98	0.61	1.29	1.19	0.75
21–50 percent	0.38	1.92	1.00	0.55	1.56	1.23	0.85
More than 50 percent	1.16	2.23	1.63	1.04	2.01	2.15	0.94

See notes at end of table.

Table S16.1. Standard errors for table 16.1: Percentage of public schools that reported selected discipline problems by frequency, by school characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

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

NOTE: 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), 1999–2000.

**Table S17.1. Standard errors for table 17.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using alcohol during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student characteristic	Anywhere					On school property						
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	1.06	1.19	1.43	1.30	1.11	1.21	0.39	0.45	0.34	0.39	0.28	0.46
Sex												
Male	1.23	1.33	1.22	1.47	1.42	1.31	0.39	0.50	0.66	0.54	0.43	0.61
Female	1.32	1.79	1.99	1.45	1.11	1.29	0.54	0.70	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.41
Race/ethnicity												
White	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.62	1.12	1.51	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.55	0.26	0.45
Black	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.07	2.33	1.67	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.52	0.65	0.80
Hispanic	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.41	1.52	1.39	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.88	0.71	1.08
Asian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.24	3.22	3.47	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.42	1.42	1.55
American Indian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	6.43	3.97	5.29	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.80	1.69	2.61
Pacific Islander	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5.11	8.54	7.04	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.59	3.50	3.29
More than one race	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.98	4.11	3.59	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.09	2.36	2.93
Grade												
9th	1.79	1.87	3.12	2.17	1.82	1.43	0.38	0.90	0.83	0.60	0.47	0.69
10th	2.00	2.38	2.19	1.89	1.29	1.66	0.43	0.88	0.71	0.67	0.45	0.60
11th	1.73	1.51	1.49	1.98	1.70	2.08	0.80	0.86	0.86	0.57	0.45	0.57
12th	1.35	1.64	2.50	2.25	1.53	1.65	0.64	0.58	0.66	0.89	0.44	0.68

<sup>1</sup>The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic.

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 through 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 S18.1. Standard errors for table 18.1: Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported using marijuana during the previous 30 days, by location and selected student characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student characteristic	Anywhere					On school property						
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	1.22	1.03	1.11	1.30	0.77	1.09	0.65	0.59	0.52	0.73	0.37	0.68
Sex												
Male	1.61	1.08	1.46	1.92	0.81	1.25	0.83	0.85	0.68	1.30	0.54	0.88
Female	1.02	1.44	1.04	0.96	0.87	0.96	0.48	0.72	0.56	0.40	0.28	0.48
Race/ethnicity												
White	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	1.59	1.04	1.20	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	0.84	0.45	0.66
Black	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	3.49	2.12	1.58	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	1.10	0.60	0.89
Hispanic	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	2.29	0.81	1.16	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	1.21	0.58	0.72
Asian	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	2.04	2.12	2.21	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	0.71	1.56	1.38
American Indian	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	6.55	5.48	5.29	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	5.15	6.55	4.42
Pacific Islander	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	4.11	4.07	6.47	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	3.21	2.46	3.17
More than one race	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	4.00	3.22	5.57	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	( <sup>l</sup> )	1.81	1.24	5.49
Grade												
9th	1.10	1.83	1.95	1.84	1.25	1.52	0.40	1.38	0.90	0.97	0.62	1.03
10th	1.79	1.89	1.29	2.21	1.12	1.47	0.94	0.87	0.73	1.14	0.51	0.70
11th	1.77	1.35	1.81	2.47	1.33	1.56	1.07	0.62	1.17	0.72	0.48	0.71
12th	1.40	2.35	2.09	2.81	1.77	1.19	0.78	1.15	0.61	1.14	0.71	0.75

<sup>a</sup>The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic.

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 through 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 S19.1. Standard errors for table 19.1: 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 characteristics: Selected years 1993–2003**

Student characteristic	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	1.33	1.55	0.90	1.23	1.01	1.95
Sex						
Male	1.50	1.73	1.19	1.69	1.20	2.07
Female	1.31	1.43	1.22	1.26	1.03	1.92
Race/ethnicity						
White	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.50	1.31	2.68
Black	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.03	1.72	1.42
Hispanic	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.10	1.17	1.91
Asian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.65	2.92	3.71
American Indian	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5.90	5.15	5.64
Pacific Islander	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.33	5.73	6.19
More than one race	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.72	3.22	3.99
Grade						
9th	1.24	1.69	2.33	2.51	1.59	2.39
10th	1.86	1.54	1.71	1.94	1.39	2.02
11th	1.61	1.88	1.42	2.16	1.39	2.33
12th	1.82	2.63	1.80	1.11	1.30	2.24

<sup>1</sup>The response categories for race/ethnicity changed in 1999 making comparisons of some categories with earlier years problematic.

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 through 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.

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**



## 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:

Katrina Baum  
Victimization Statistics Branch  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
U.S. Department of Justice  
810 7th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Telephone: (202) 307-5889  
E-mail: [Katrina.Baum@usdoj.gov](mailto:Katrina.Baum@usdoj.gov)  
Internet: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>

### ***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:

Mark Anderson  
Division of Violence Prevention  
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Mailstop K60  
4770 Buford Highway NE  
Atlanta, GA 30341  
Telephone: (770) 488-4646  
E-mail: mea6@cdc.gov

### ***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:

Kathryn A. Chandler  
National Center for Education Statistics  
1990 K Street NW  
Washington, DC 20006  
Telephone: (202) 502-7486  
E-mail: Kathryn.Chandler@ed.gov  
Internet: <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crime>

### ***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:

Kathryn A. Chandler  
National Center for Education Statistics  
1990 K Street NW  
Washington, DC 20006  
Telephone: (202) 502-7486  
E-mail: [Kathryn.Chandler@ed.gov](mailto:Kathryn.Chandler@ed.gov)  
Internet: <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/ssocs>

### ***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:

Kerry Gruber  
National Center for Education Statistics  
1990 K Street NW  
Washington, DC 20006  
Telephone: (202) 502-7349  
E-mail: Kerry.Gruber@ed.gov  
Internet: <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/sass>

### ***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:

Communications Unit  
Criminal Justice Information Services Division  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Module D3  
1000 Custer Hollow Road  
Clarksburg, WV 26306  
Telephone: (304) 625-4995  
E-mail: [cjis\\_comm@leo.gov](mailto:cjis_comm@leo.gov)

### ***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:



National Center for Injury Prevention and Control  
Mailstop K59  
4770 Buford Highway NE  
Atlanta, GA 30341-3724  
Telephone: (770) 488-1506  
E-mail: OHCINFO@cdc.gov  
Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars>

### ***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.

For additional information about the YRBS, contact:

Laura Kann  
Division of Adolescent and School Health  
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Mailstop K-33  
4770 Buford Highway NE  
Atlanta, GA 30341-3717  
Telephone: (770) 488-6181  
E-mail: LKK1@cdc.gov  
Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs>

## 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	9,700
		1999	73 <sup>1</sup>	8,400
		2001	72 <sup>1</sup>	8,400
		2003	64 <sup>1</sup>	7,200
School Survey on Crime and Safety (NCES)	A nationally representative sample of regular public elementary, middle, and secondary schools.	1999–2000	70 <sup>3</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup> 73 (Private) <sup>2</sup>	53,000 10,400
		1999–2000	77 (Public) <sup>2</sup> 67 (Private) <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	16,300
		1995	60 <sup>1</sup>	10,900
		1997	69 <sup>1</sup>	16,300
		1999	66 <sup>1</sup>	15,300
		2001	63 <sup>1</sup>	13,600
		2003	67 <sup>1</sup>	15,200

<sup>1</sup>Unweighted response rate.

<sup>2</sup>Overall weighted response rate.

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

Survey	Questions	Response categories
<p>Nonfatal Student Victimization National Crime Victimization Survey<sup>1</sup> (Screen Questionnaire)</p>	<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"> <li>Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book</li> <li>Clothing, jewelry, or calculator</li> <li>Bicycle or sports equipment</li> <li>Or did anyone attempt to steal anything belonging to you?</li> </ul> <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"> <li>At work or school</li> <li>Or did anyone attempt to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?</li> </ul> <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"> <li>With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife</li> <li>With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick</li> <li>By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle</li> <li>Include any grabbing, punching, or choking</li> <li>Any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack</li> <li>Any face to face threats</li> <li>Or any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all?</li> <li>Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>Someone at work or school?</li> </ul> <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"> <li>Someone you didn't know before</li> <li>A casual acquaintance</li> <li>Or someone you know well?</li> </ul>	<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 <sup>1</sup> (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
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	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
	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 <sup>1</sup>	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"> <li>Rape or attempted rape</li> <li>Sexual battery other than rape (include threatened rape)</li> <li>Physical attack or fight with weapon</li> <li>Physical attack or fight without weapon</li> <li>Threats of physical attack with weapon</li> <li>Threats of physical attack without weapon</li> <li>Robbery with weapon</li> <li>Robbery without weapon</li> <li>Theft/larceny (taking things over \$10 without personal confrontation)</li> <li>Possession of firearm/explosive device</li> <li>Possession of knife or sharp object</li> <li>Distribution of illegal drugs</li> <li>Possession or use of illegal drugs</li> <li>Sexual harassment</li> <li>Vandalism</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Use of a firearm/explosive device</li> <li>Possession of a firearm/explosive device</li> <li>Use of a weapon other than a firearm</li> <li>Possession of a weapon other than a firearm</li> <li>Distribution of illegal drugs</li> <li>Possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs</li> <li>Physical attacks or fights</li> <li>Threat or intimidation</li> <li>Insubordination</li> <li>Other infractions (not including academic reasons)</li> </ul>	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 <sup>1</sup> (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"> <li>Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book</li> <li>Clothing, jewelry, or calculator</li> <li>Bicycle or sports equipment</li> <li>Or did anyone attempt to steal anything belonging to you?</li> </ul> <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"> <li>At work or school</li> <li>Or did anyone attempt to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?</li> </ul> <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"> <li>With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife</li> <li>With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick</li> <li>By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle</li> <li>Include any grabbing, punching, or choking</li> <li>Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack</li> <li>Any face to face threats</li> <li>Or any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all?</li> <li>Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>Someone at work or school?</li> </ul> <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"> <li>Someone you didn't know before</li> <li>A casual acquaintance</li> <li>Or someone you know well?</li> </ul>	<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 <sup>1</sup> (Incident Report)	Where did this incident happen?	Inside a school building/ On school property
	What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)? <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup> —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

<sup>1</sup>Readers 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.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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 Health and Human Services, 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: <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm</a> .																																														
		<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), <math>\gamma</math> 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
Year	a	b	c																																													
1992	-0.00013407	4,872	3.858																																													
1993	-0.00007899	2,870	2.273																																													
1994	-0.00006269	2,278	1.804																																													
1995	-0.00006269	2,278	1.804																																													
1996	-0.00006863	2,494	1.975																																													
1997	0.00016972	2,945	2.010																																													
1998	0.00001297	2,656	3.390																																													
1999	-0.00026646	2,579	2.826																																													
2000	-0.00011860	2,829	2.868																																													
2001	-0.00011330	2,803	2.905																																													
2002	-0.00028000	2,852	2.701																																													
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 <math>p</math> is the percentage or interest expressed as a proportion, <math>y</math> is the size of the population to which the percent applies, and <math>b</math> and <math>c</math> 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 (<math>x</math>) is:</p> $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + cx^{3/2}}$ <p>where <math>x</math> is the estimated number of students who experienced a given event, and <math>a</math>, <math>b</math>, and <math>c</math> 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
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																			
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.																				

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**



## 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.