

# Summary of Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2014

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This summary is based on the Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2014, a report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The report highlighted findings related to the following topics: victimization, injury, bullying/cyber bullying, conditions of schools, fights, weapons, prevalence and student use of alcohol and drugs, perceived student safety at school, and other criminal incidents that occurred at post-secondary institutions. When available, data on crimes occurring away from school are presented for comparison. This summary of findings represents data related to violent and serious violent victimizations. These findings may be useful to the Arizona Department of Health Program Manager and funded contractors for the Sexual Violence Prevention & Education Program. The full report is available from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/iscs14.pdf>. The report was published in July 2015.

## Survey Description

This report presents the most recent data available on school crime and student safety. The indicators in this report are based on information drawn from a variety of data sources, including national surveys of students, teachers, principals, and postsecondary institutions. Sources include the School-Associated Violent Deaths Study, the National Crime Victimization Survey and School Crime Supplement to that survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the Schools and Staffing Survey, School Survey on Crime and Safety, and Security Survey. The surveys were sponsored by various federal agencies. The most recent data for each indicator varied by survey and ranged from 2009 to 2013.

In the report, “violent victimization” was defined as serious violent crimes and simple assault. “Serious violent victimization” included crimes of rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

## Findings Specific to Violent Victimization at School including Sexual Assault

- In 2013, there were about 1,420,900 nonfatal victimizations at school among students ages 12–18. They included 454,900 theft victimizations and 966,000 violent victimizations (simple assault and serious violent victimizations).
- In 2013, students ages 12–14 were more likely to be victimized (67 per 1,000 students) compared with students ages 15–18 (44 per 1,000 students).
- In 2013, the rate of violent victimization at school (37 per 1,000 students) was greater than the rate away from school (15 per 1,000 students).
- In 2013, about 3 percent of students ages 12–18 reported being victimized at school during the past 6 months. Two percent of students reported experiencing theft, 1 percent reported violent victimization, and less than one-half of 1 percent reported serious violent victimization.

Percentages of serious violent crime by gender and school location		2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
<b>Total Serious Violent Crime</b>		<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Gender	Male	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
	Female	0.4	*	0.3	0.2	*	*	0.2
Urbanicity <sup>1</sup>	Urban	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	*	0.3
	Suburban	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	*	0.2
	Rural	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*

\* Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup> Refers to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) status of the respondent's house-hold as defined in 2000 by the U.S. Census Bureau. Categories include "central city of an MSA (Urban)," "in MSA but not in central city (Suburban)," and "not MSA (Rural)."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, selected years, 1995 through 2013.