



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Presented by
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February, 2016

Trends in Indicators of School Safety, 1993 - 2014

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BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

Presented at NIJ meeting on State School Safety Issues – Santa Fe, NM – February 9 & 10, 2016

Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2014

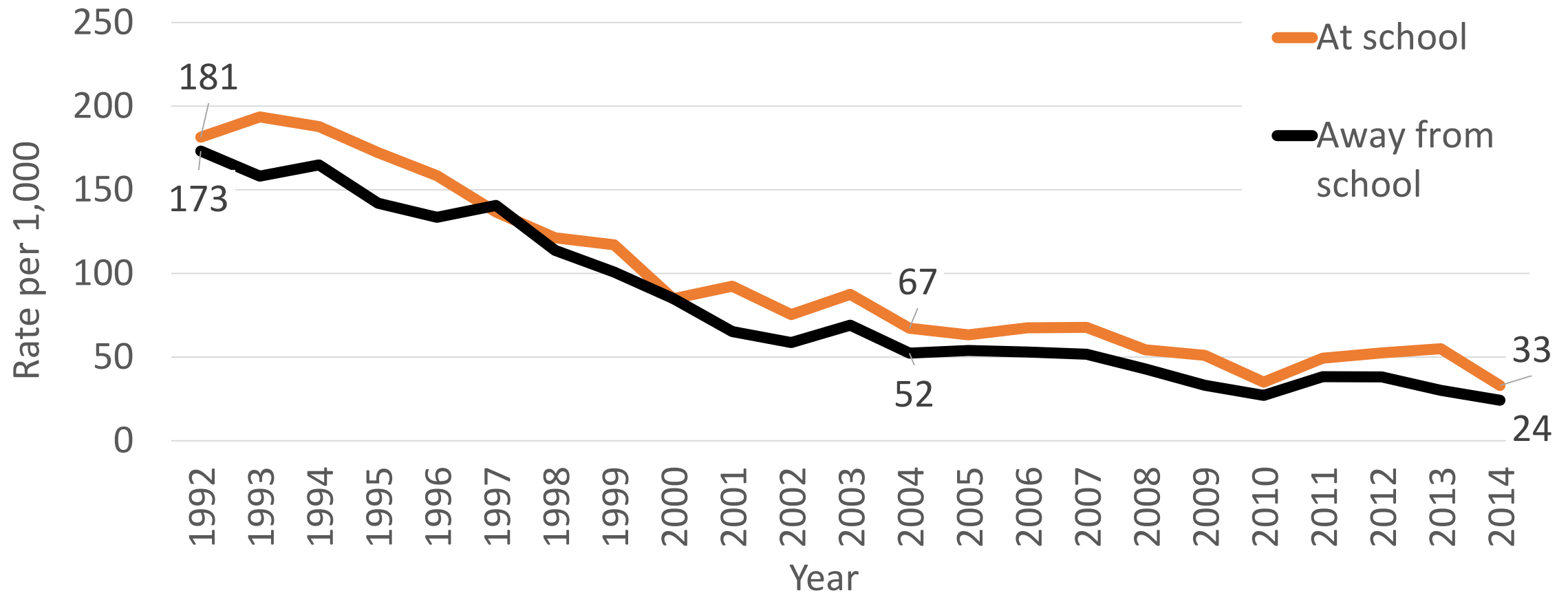


Over 20 indicators of:

- Violent deaths
- Non-fatal student and teacher victimization
- School environment
- Fights, weapons, and illegal substances
- Fear and avoidance
- Discipline, safety, and security measures
- Postsecondary campus safety and security

Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) 1992 – 2014

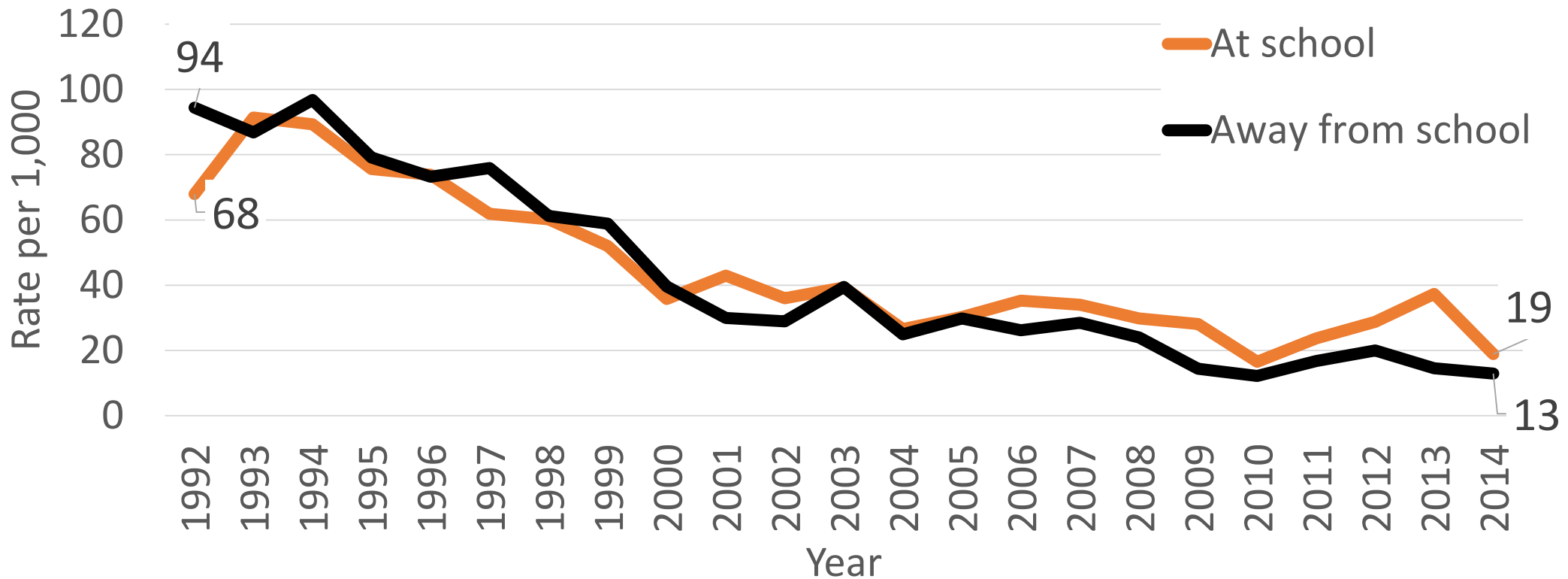
Total non-fatal victimization rates against students ages 12 – 18 have decreased since the early 1990's



Note. Includes theft, simple assault, rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-2014.

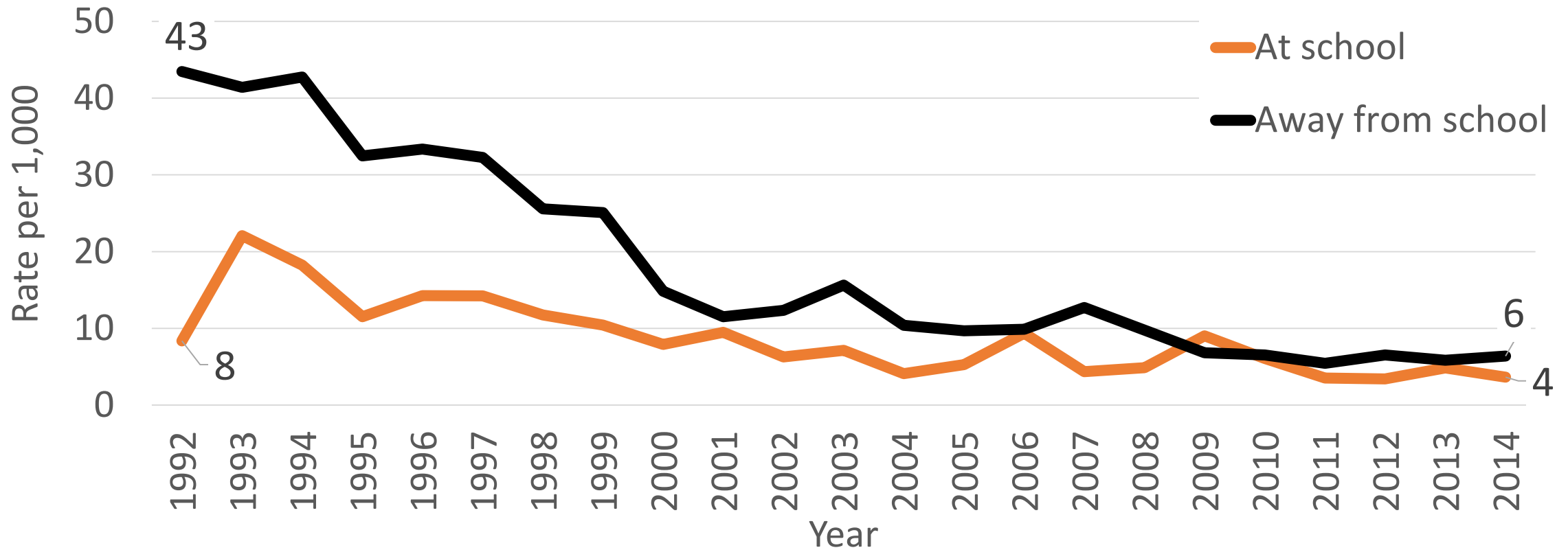
Violent victimization rates against students ages 12 – 18 have decreased since the 1990's



Note. Includes simple assault, rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-2014.

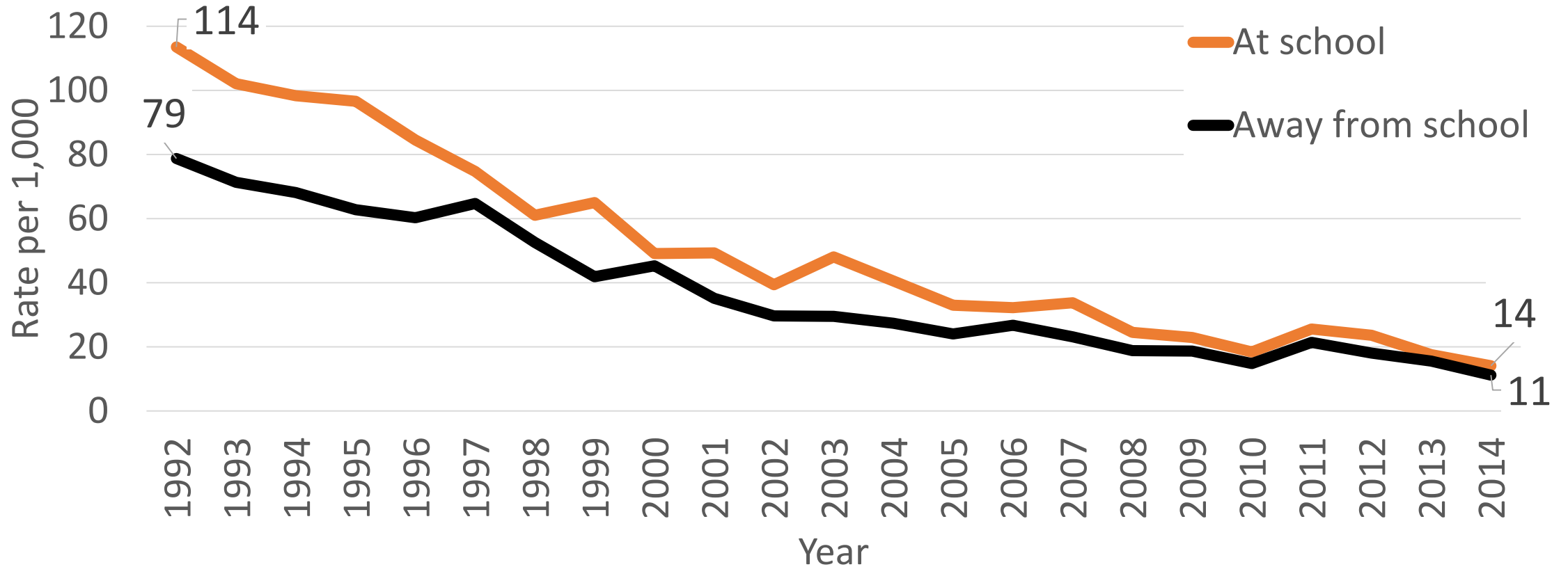
In 2014, serious violent victimization rates were similar at school and away from school



Note. Includes rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-2014.

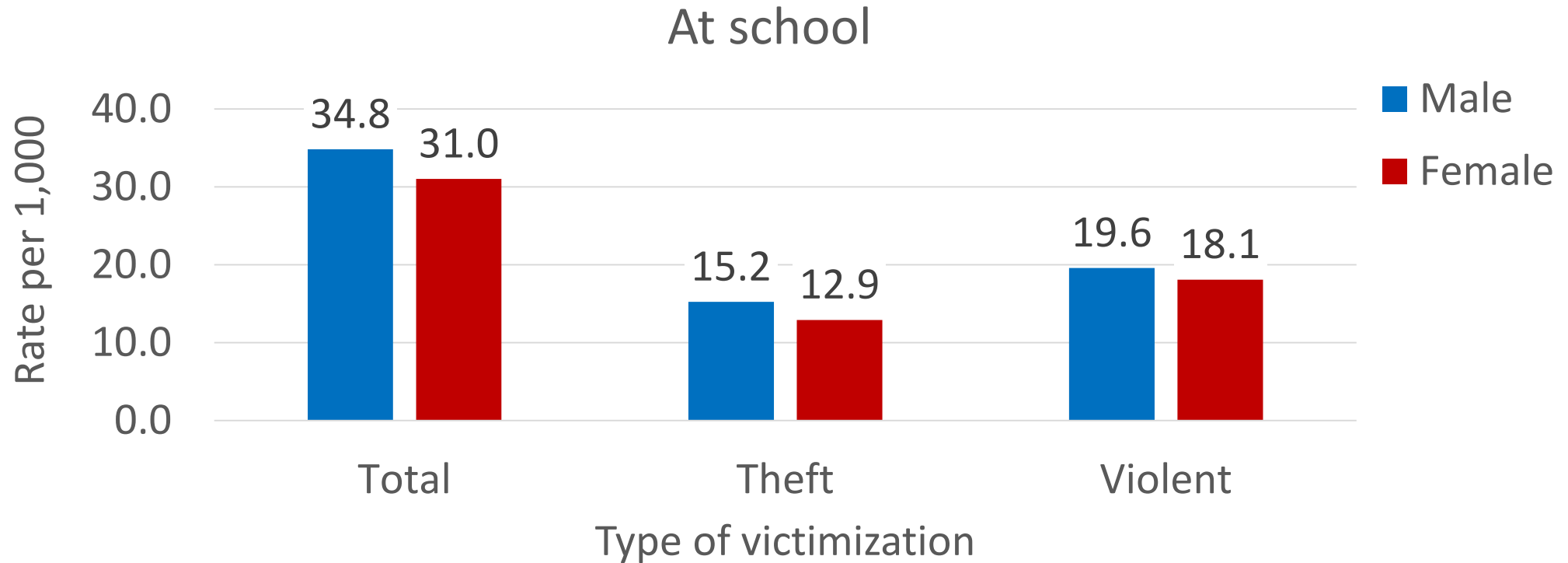
There were fewer thefts in 2014 than in the early 1990's



Note. Includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pick-pocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-2014.

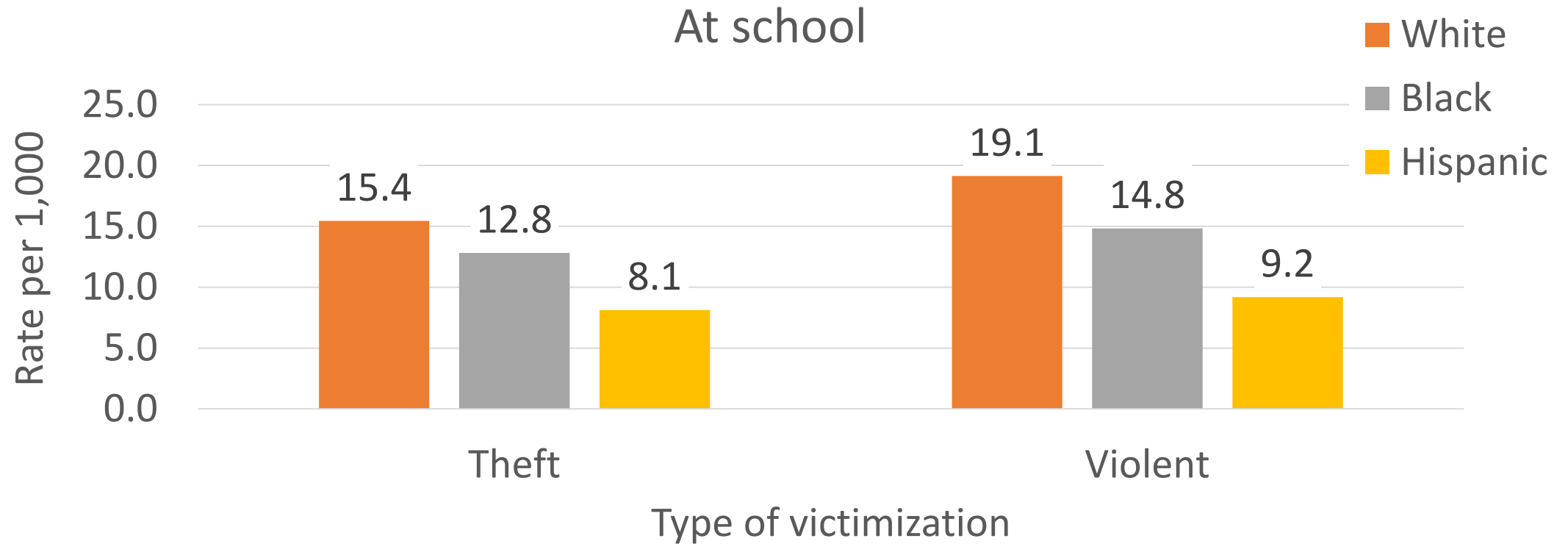
In 2014, males and females experienced similar rates of theft and violent victimization



Note: A total of 850,100 victimizations occurred at school, 486,400 violent victimizations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-2014.

Theft and violent victimization rates at school were lowest among Hispanic students

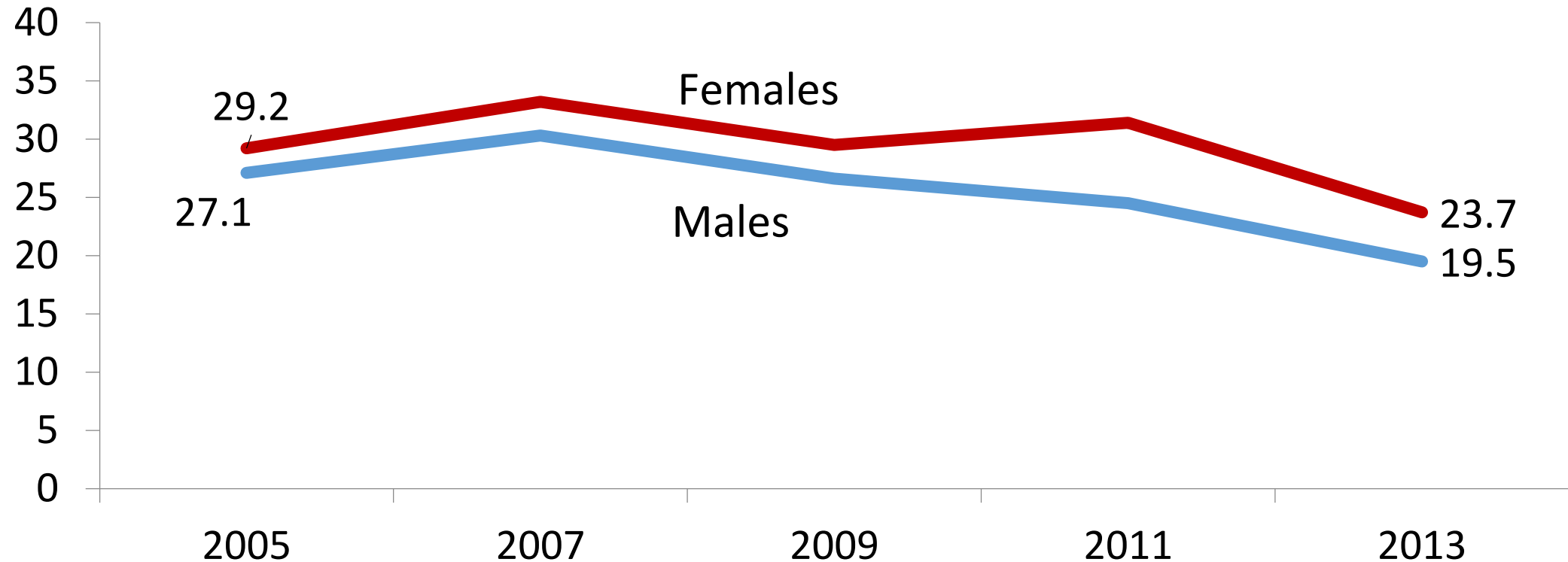


Note: A total of 850,100 victimizations occurred at school, 486,400 violent victimizations.

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**Data from the
School Crime Supplement (SCS)
to the NCVS
2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013**

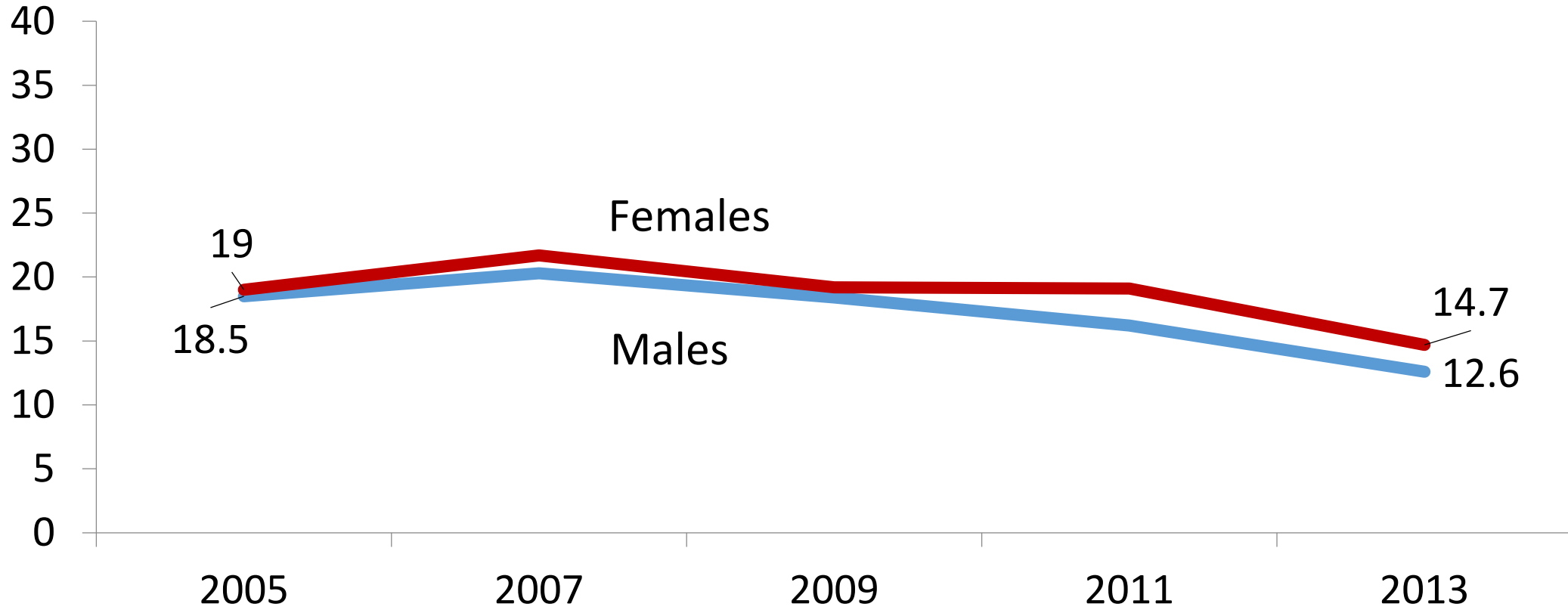
In 2013, a higher percentage of female students than male students experienced bullying



Note: Bullying behaviors include: made fun of, called names, or insulted; spread rumors; threatened with harm; tried to make them do something they did not want to do; excluded from activities on purpose; destroyed property on purpose; pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on.

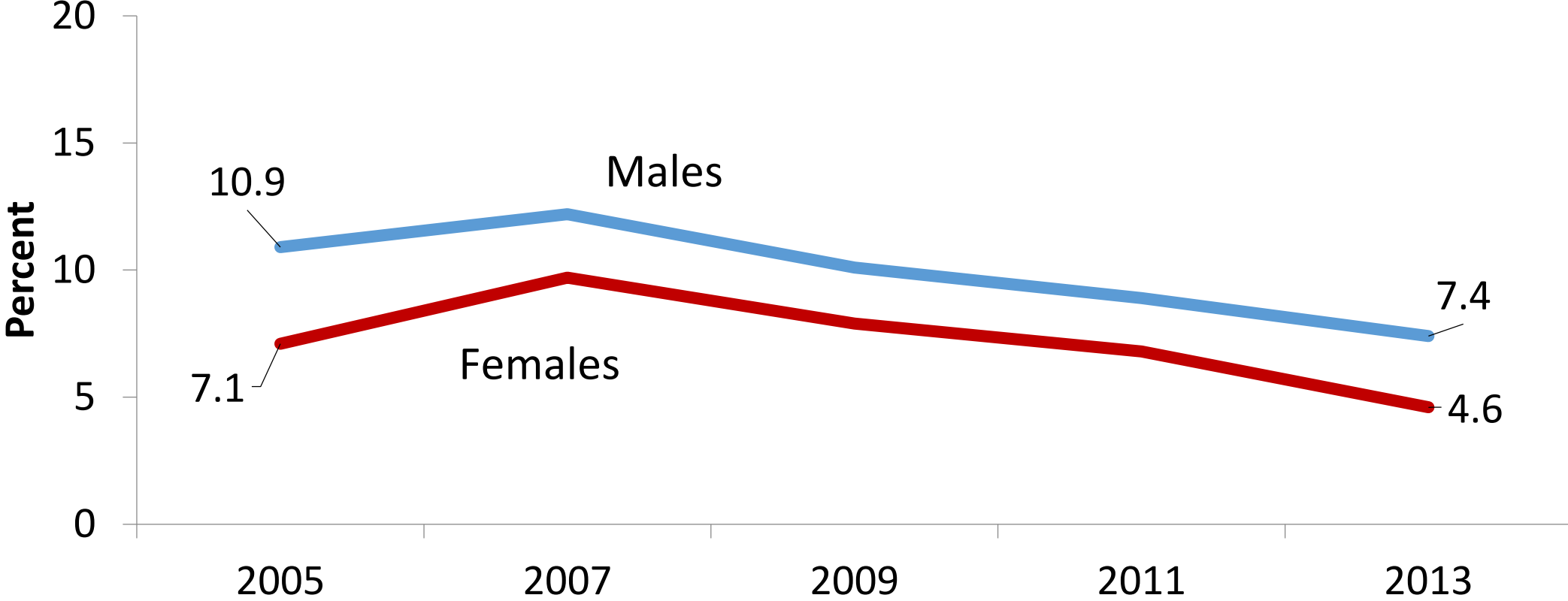
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, School Crime Supplement.

The majority of bullied students were made fun of, called names, or insulted



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, School Crime Supplement.

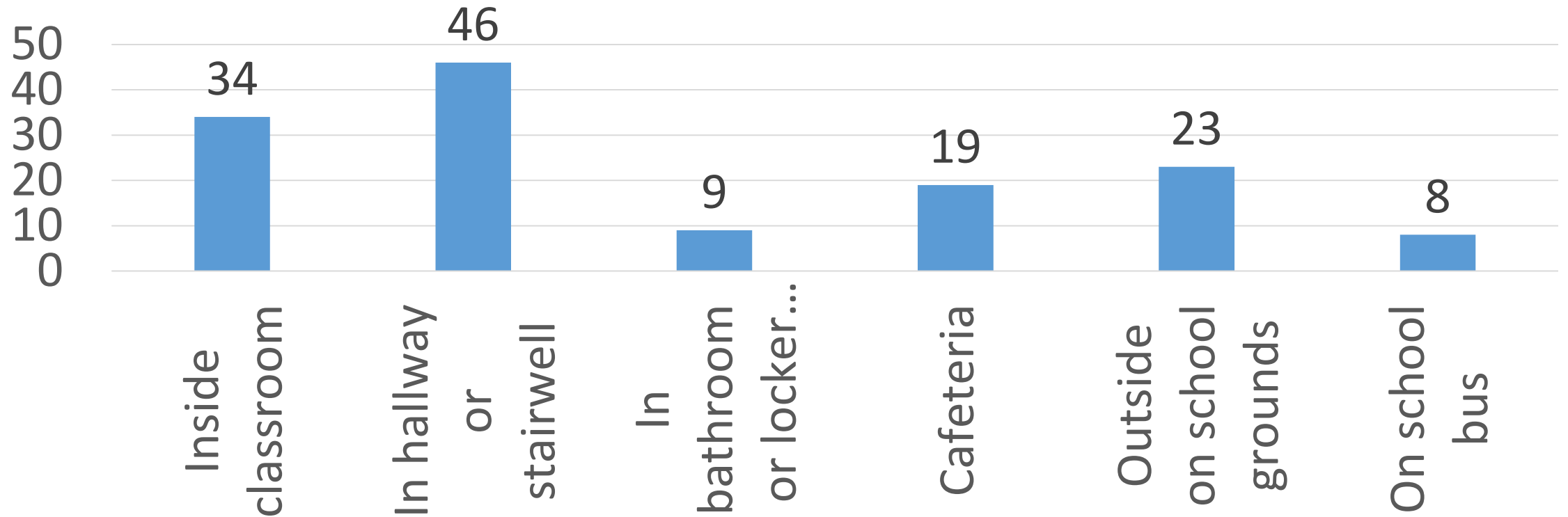
About 7% of males and 5% of females were pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on in 2013



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, School Crime Supplement.

Most often bullying occurred in the hallway or stairwell in 2013

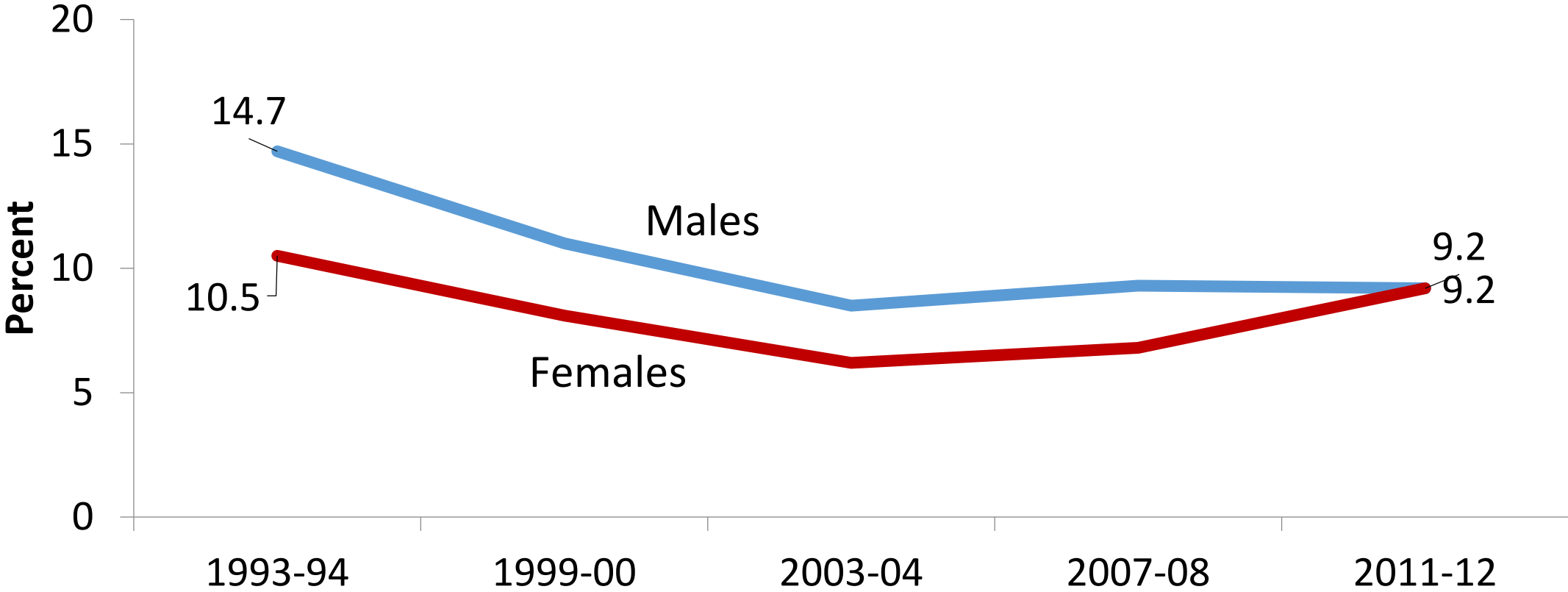
Percent



Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)

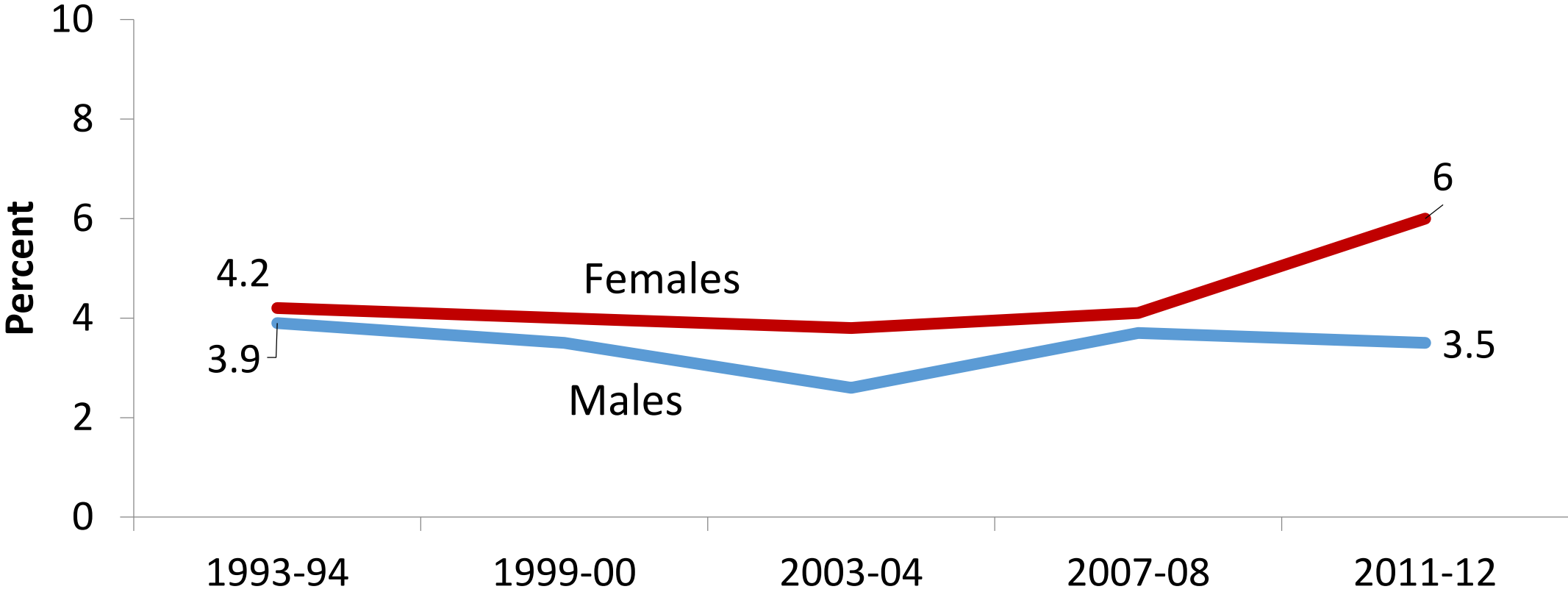
**U.S. Department of Education, National
Center for Educational Statistics**

About 9% of school teachers reported being threatened with injury by a student from their school



Note. The SASS asks school teachers whether they were threatened or physically attacked in the last 12 months.

A higher percentage of female than male teachers were physically attacked in 2011-12

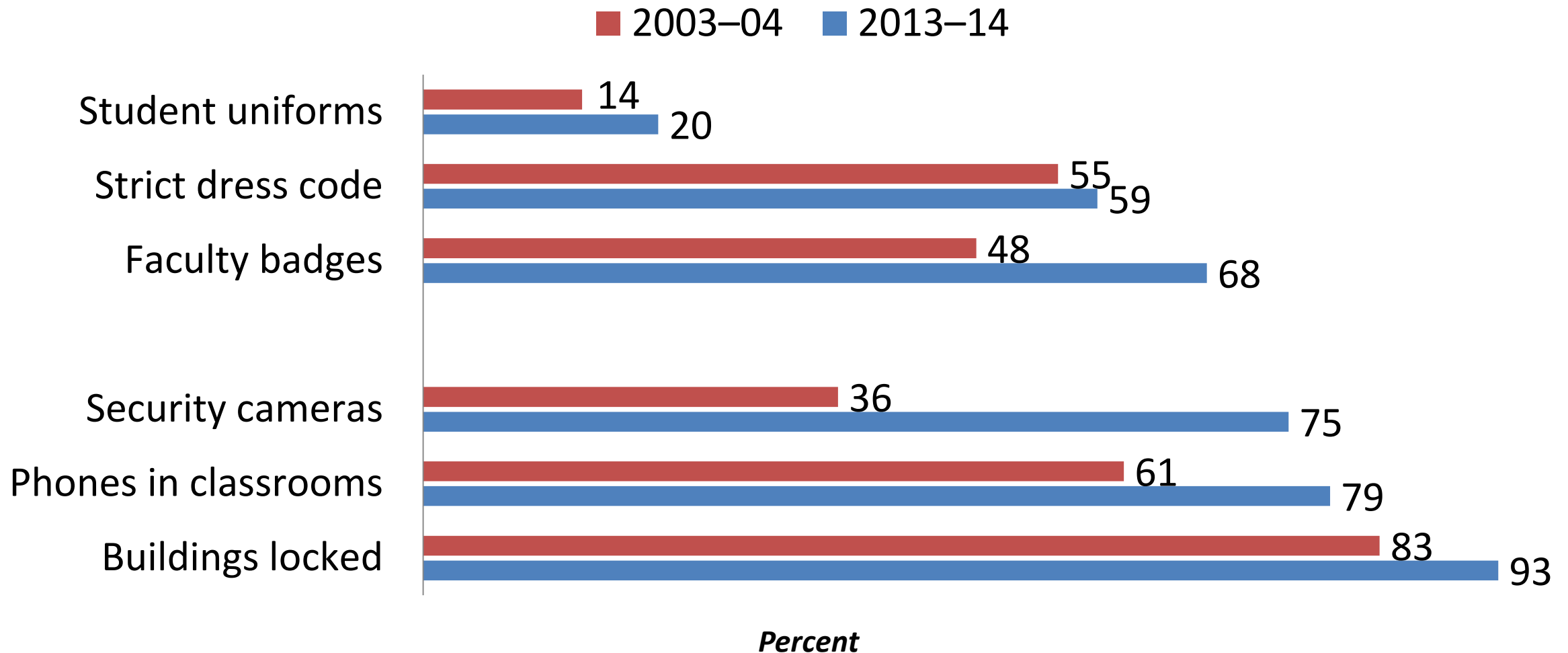


Note. The SASS asks school teachers whether they were threatened or physically attacked in the last 12 months. Data include public and private schools.

**School Survey on Crime and Safety
(SSOCS) 2003–04 and School Safety and
Discipline 2013-14**

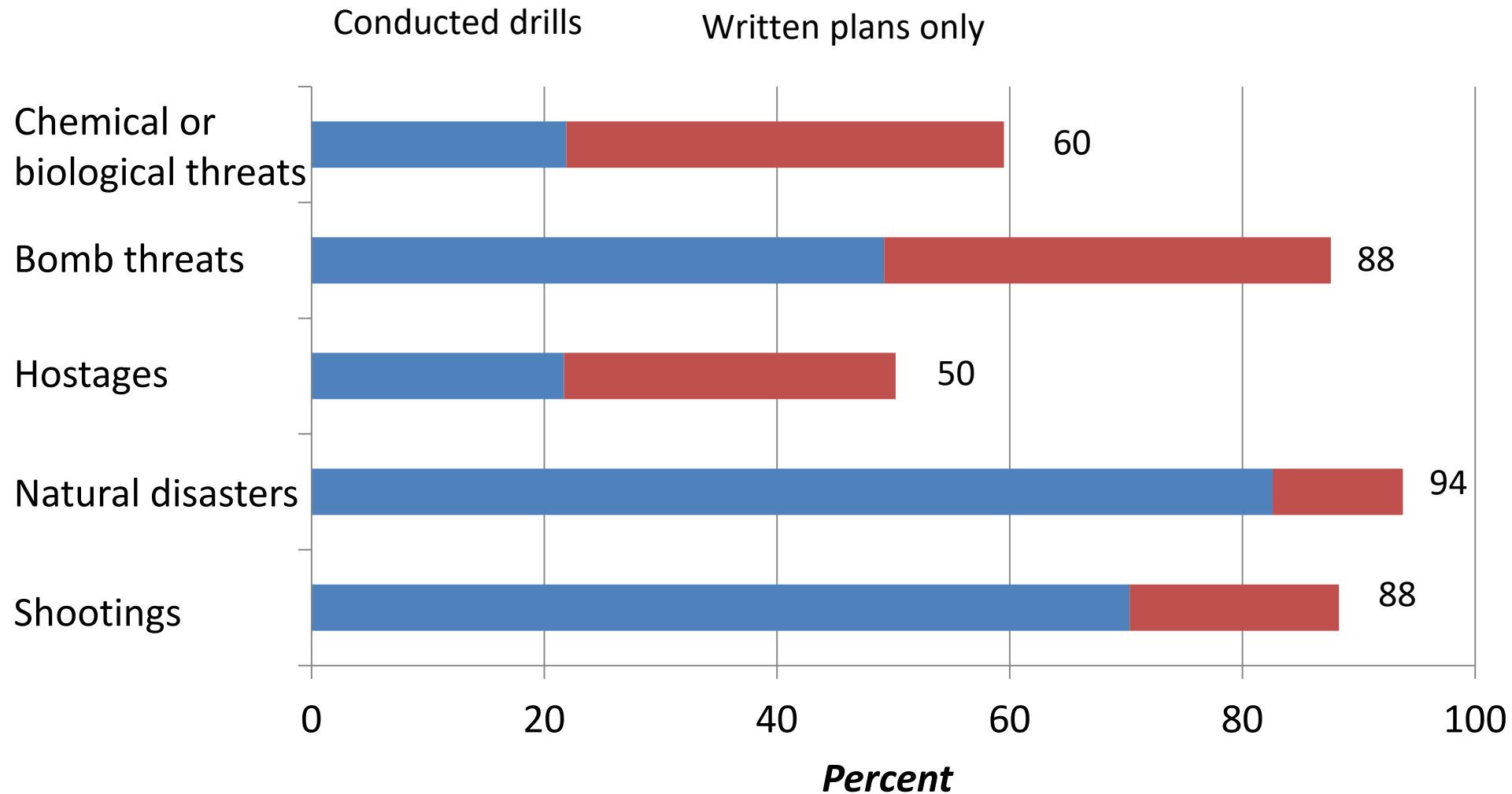
**U.S. Department of Education, National
Center for Education Statistics**

Over 10 years, public schools expanded their security practices.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS) 2003-04 and School Safety and Discipline 2013-14.

Most public schools have written emergency plans.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Safety and Discipline 2013-14.

2 main findings:

1. Generally across indicators, violence and victimization in schools decreased sharply after 1990's and continued to decrease since the early 2000's.
2. In the more recent ten-year time period, public schools have expanded their security practices and today most have plans for emergency situations.

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