

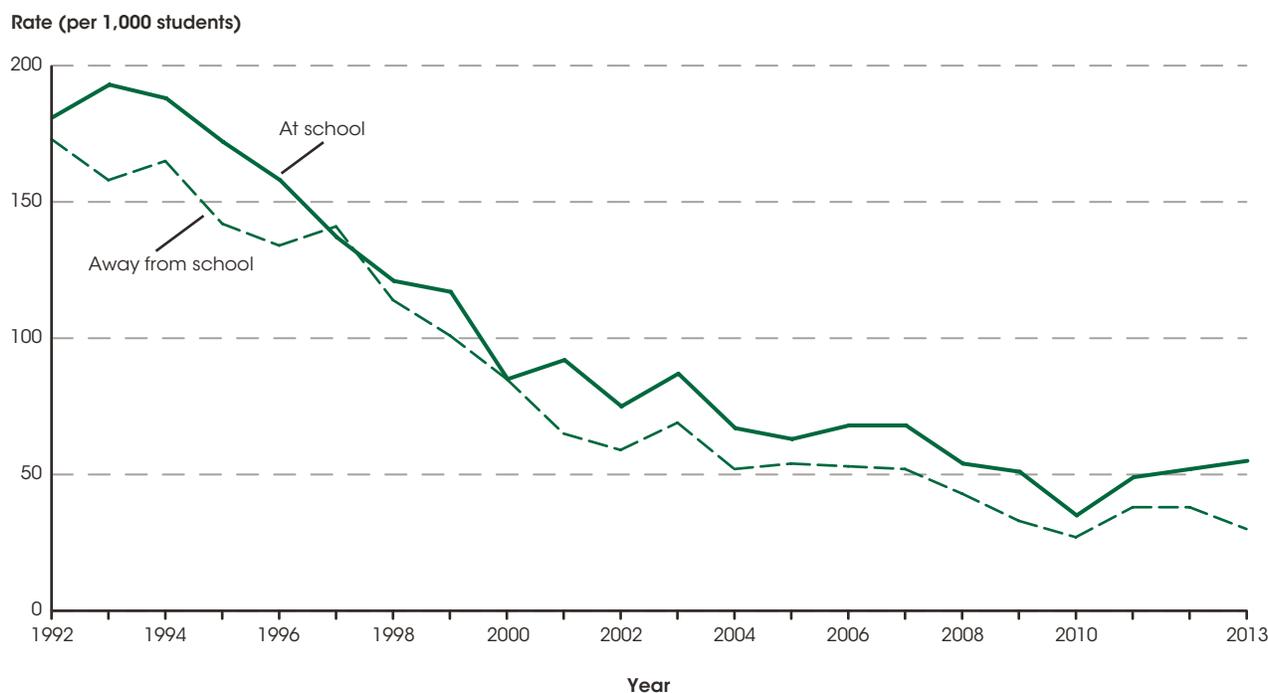
Rates of School Crime

Through nearly two decades of decline, the nonfatal victimization rate for 12- to 18-year-old students at school fell from 181 crimes per 1,000 students in 1992 to 55 per 1,000 students in 2013. The nonfatal victimization rate away from school for these students also declined from 173 to 30 crimes per 1,000 students during the same period.

Between 1992 and 2013, the total nonfatal victimization rate for students ages 12–18 declined both at school¹ and away from school. Included in nonfatal victimizations are theft and all violent crime. Violent crime includes serious

violent crime (rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) and simple assault. Victimization rates for theft, violent crime, and for serious violent crime generally declined between 1992 and 2013 as well.

Figure 1. Rate of total nonfatal victimizations against students ages 12–18 per 1,000 students, by location: 1992–2013

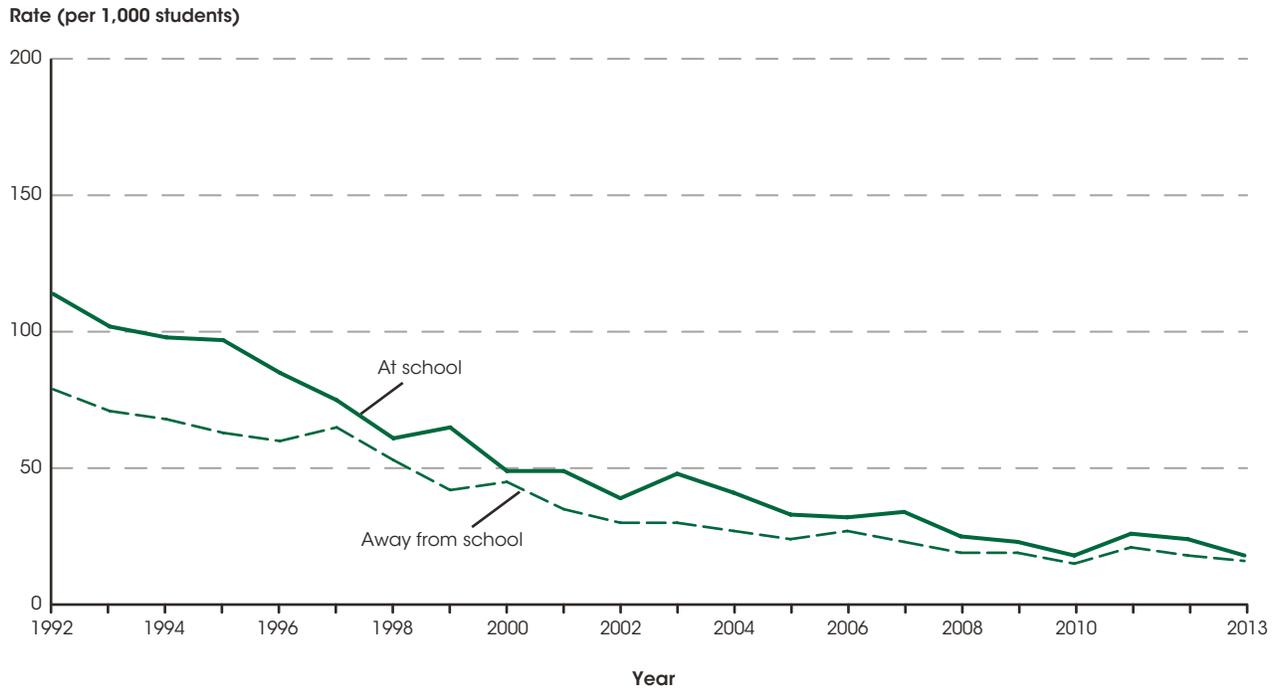


NOTE: Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing 2006 estimates to other years. "Total victimization" includes theft and violent crimes. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2013. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2014*, table 228.20.

In 2013, students ages 12–18 reported more total nonfatal victimizations at school than away from school. Students ages 12–18 experienced 1,420,900 victimizations (theft and violent crime) at school, compared with 778,500 victimizations away from school. These data represent total victimization rates of 55 crimes per 1,000 students at school and 30 per 1,000 students away from school.

From 1992 to 2013, the rate of crime against students at school declined from 181 to 55 crimes per 1,000 students. Away from school, the rate of crime against students also declined, from 173 to 30 crimes per 1,000 students. Between the two most recent survey years, 2012 and 2013, the total victimization rate for students ages 12–18 did not change measurably at or away from school.

Figure 2. Rate of thefts against students ages 12-18 per 1,000 students, by location: 1992-2013

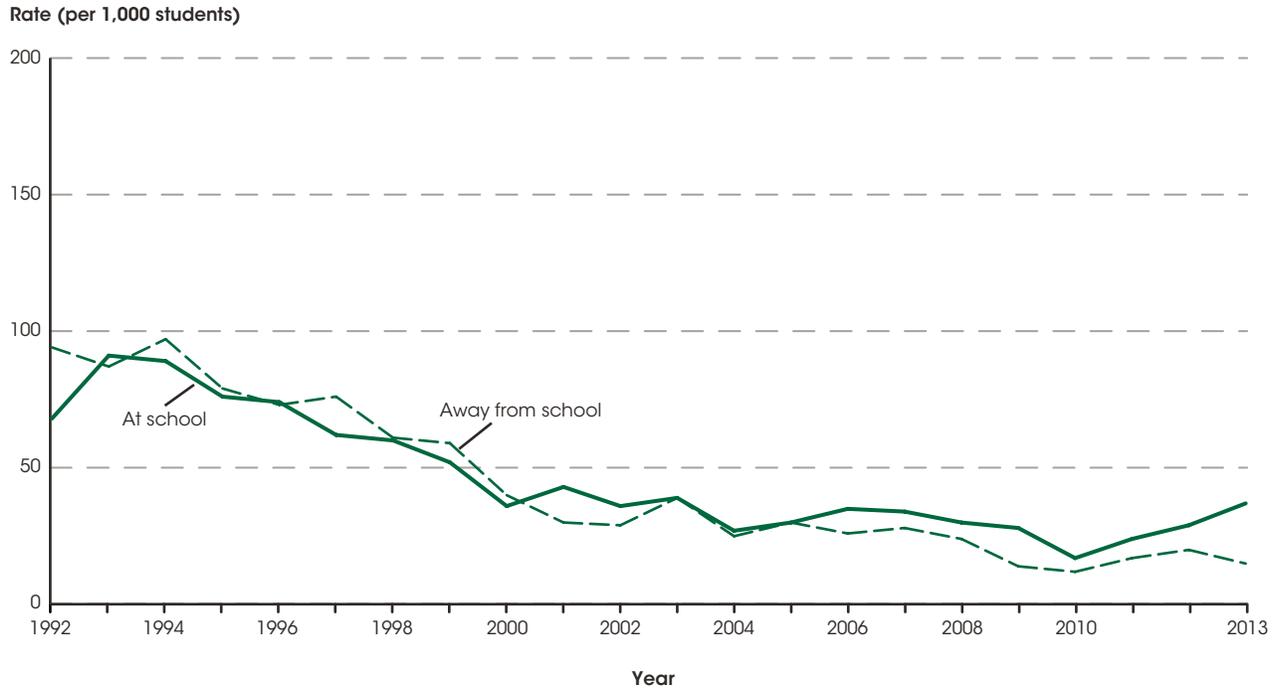


NOTE: Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing 2006 estimates to other years. "Theft" includes purse-snatching, pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts, with the exception of motor vehicle thefts. Theft does not include robbery, which involves the threat or use of force and is classified as a violent crime. "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), 1992-2013. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2014*, table 228.20.

Theft declined both at and away from school between 1992 and 2013. During this period, theft rates declined from 114 to 18 thefts per 1,000 students at school and from 79 to 16 thefts per 1,000 students away from school. The difference between theft rates at school and away from school narrowed from 35 more thefts per 1,000 students at school than away from school in 1992 to no

measurable difference in the theft rates per 1,000 students at school compared with away from school in 2013. The rate of theft at school was lower in 2013 (18 per 1,000 students) than in 2011 (26 per 1,000 students) and in 2012 (24 per 1,000 students). The theft rate away from school was lower in 2013 (16 per 1,000 students) than in 2011 (21 per 1,000 students).

Figure 3. Rate of all nonfatal violent victimizations against students ages 12–18 per 1,000 students, by location: 1992–2013

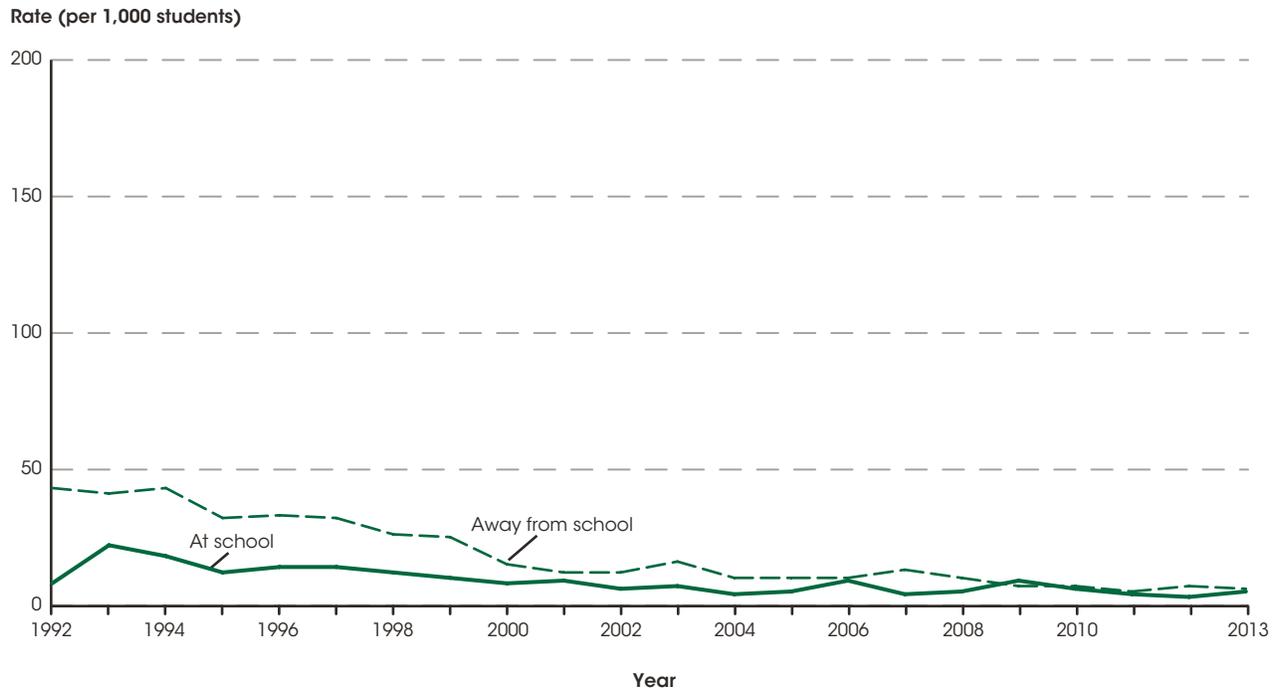


NOTE: Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing 2006 estimates to other years. "All violent victimization" includes serious violent crimes and simple assault. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2013. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2014*, table 228.20.

Between 1992 and 2013, nonfatal violent victimization rates decreased both at and away from school. During this period, violent crime declined from 68 to 37 violent victimizations per 1,000 students at school and from 94 to 15 violent victimizations per 1,000 students away from school. In 1992, more violent victimizations occurred away from school (94 per 1,000 students) than at school

(68 per 1,000 students); by contrast, in 2013 more violent victimizations occurred at school (37 per 1,000 students) than away from school (15 per 1,000 students). The rate of violent victimization against students at school was higher in 2013 than in 2011 (37 vs. 24 per 1,000 students), although the 2013 rate away from school was not measurably different from the rate in 2011 or 2012.

Figure 4. Rate of nonfatal serious violent victimizations against students ages 12–18 per 1,000 students, by location: 1992–2013

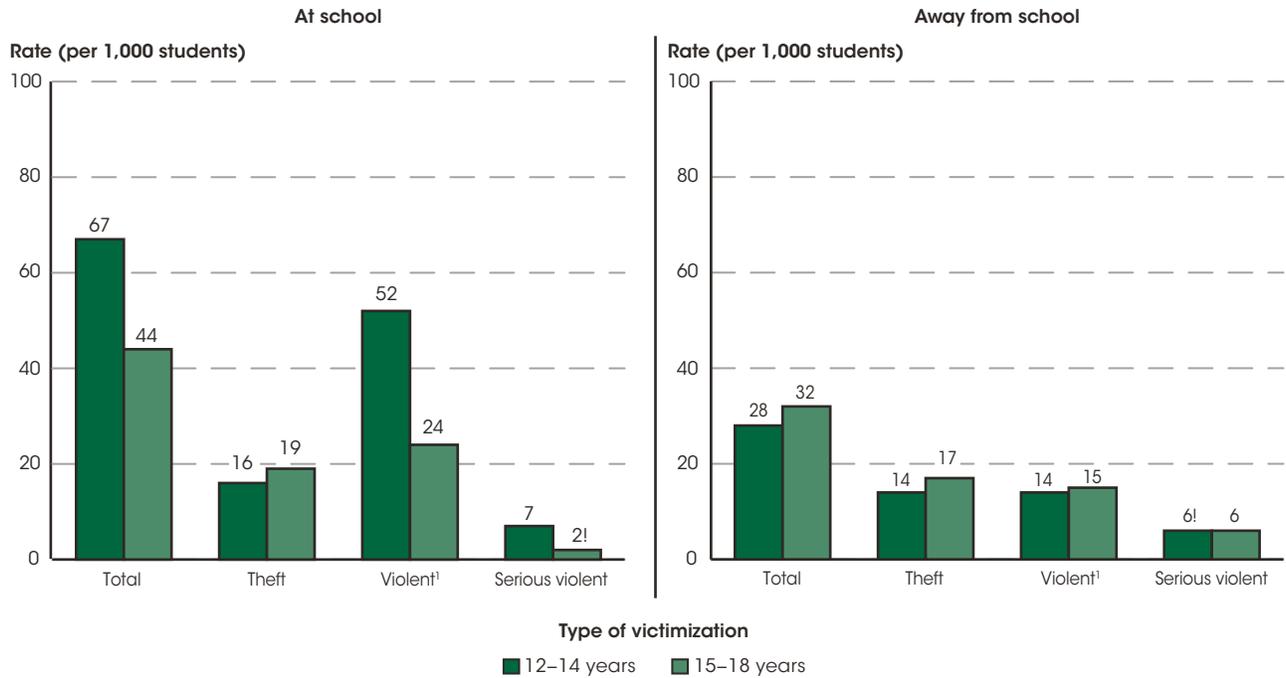


NOTE: Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing 2006 estimates to other years. "Serious violent victimization" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992–2013. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2014*, table 228.20.

The nonfatal serious violent victimization rate at school in 2013 was not measurably different from the rate in 1992 (5 serious violent crimes at school per 1,000 students in 2013 compared with 8 per 1,000 students in 1992). The serious violent crime rate away from school decreased from 43 to 6 crimes per 1,000 students between 1992 and 2013. The difference between serious violent crime rates at school and away from school also narrowed over the

past two decades from 35 more serious violent crimes per 1,000 students away from school than at school in 1992 to no measurable difference in the rates of serious violent crimes at school and away from school in 2013. The rates of serious violent victimization at and away from school in 2013 were not measurably different from the rates at and away from school in 2011 or 2012.

Figure 5. Rate of nonfatal victimizations against students ages 12–18 at and away from school per 1,000 students, by type of victimization and age: 2013



¹ Interpret with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

¹ Serious violent victimization is also included in violent victimization.

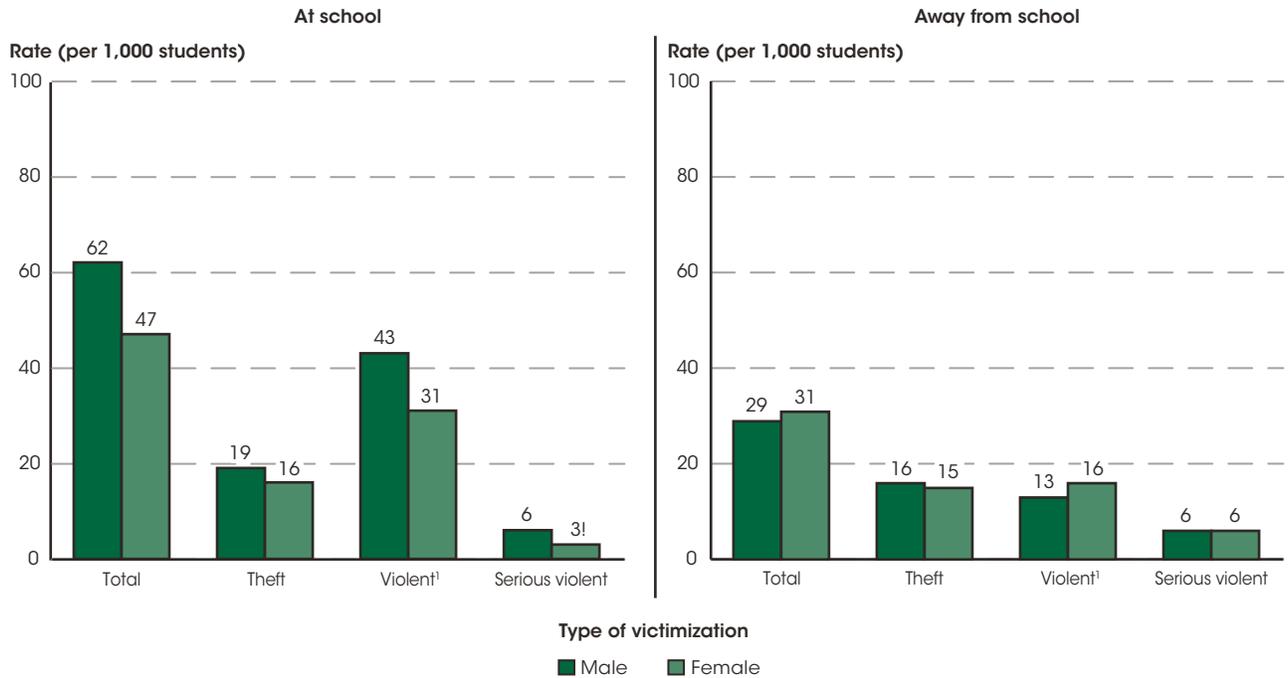
NOTE: "Total victimization" includes theft and violent crimes. "Theft" includes purse-snatching, pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts, with the exception of motor vehicle thefts. "Violent victimization" includes serious violent crimes and simple assault. "Serious violent victimization" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. "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), 2013. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2014*, table 228.25.

Nonfatal victimization rates for students in 2013 varied according to student characteristics. At school, rates of violent victimization and serious violent victimization were higher for younger students (ages 12–14) than for older students (ages 15–18). For example, the rate of violent victimization at school was 52 per 1,000 students

for those ages 12–14, compared with 24 per 1,000 students for those ages 15–18. No measurable differences were found by age group in the rates of theft at school. Away from school, no measurable differences were found by age group in the rates of theft, violent victimization, or serious violent victimization.

Figure 6. Rate of nonfatal victimizations against students ages 12-18 at and away from school per 1,000 students, by type of victimization and sex: 2013



! Interpret with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

¹ Serious violent victimization is also included in violent victimization.

NOTE: "Total victimization" includes theft and violent crimes. "Theft" includes purse-snatching, pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts, with the exception of motor vehicle thefts. "Violent victimization" includes serious violent crimes and simple assault. "Serious violent victimization" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. "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), 2013. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2014*, table 228.25.

Both at school and away from school, the rate of total nonfatal victimization was not measurably different between males and females in 2013. In addition, no

measurable differences were detected by sex for theft, violent victimization, or serious violent victimization rates, either at school or away from school.

Endnotes:

¹ At school includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school.

Reference tables: *Digest of Education Statistics 2014*, tables 228.20 and 228.25