

WEB TABLES

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Student Victimization in U.S. Schools: Results From the 2011 School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey

This document reports data from the 2011 School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).¹ The Web Tables show the extent to which students with different personal characteristics report being the victims of crime at school. Estimates include responses by student characteristics: student sex, race/ethnicity, grade, and household income.

The SCS data tables show the relationship between reported criminal victimization and student reports of bullying, unfavorable school conditions, school security measures, and fear and avoidance behaviors. Criminal victimizations in the NCVS are categorized as “serious violent,” “simple assault,” or “theft.” Serious violent victimization includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pick-pocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts, excluding motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, in which the perpetrator threatens or uses force. In this report, violent victimization includes all serious violent victimizations and simple assault.² Victims of “any” crime reported at least one of the victimizations above. Nonvictims of any crime reported none of the victimizations above.

Readers should note that the estimates in this report are based on the prevalence, or percentage, of students who experience each type of criminal or bullying victimization. For example, if a respondent reports two unique criminal victimizations during the previous 6 months, this

student would be counted once in the overall prevalence estimate (any victimization), because any victimization constitutes at least one violent victimization or theft. If the two incidents were of two different types, such as an assault and a theft, this student would also be counted once in the prevalence estimate of violent victimization and once in the estimate of theft victimization. Measuring student victimization in this way provides estimates of the percentages of students who are directly affected by various types of crime and bullying at school, rather than the number of victimizations that occur at school.

Readers should also keep in mind that, because all measures included in this report are based on student self-report, they are to some extent subjective. Further, due to the cross-sectional, nonexperimental designs of the NCVS and SCS, conclusions cannot be made about causality among victimization and the other variables reported.

The tables appear in three sections.

Section 1 shows the number and percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported being the victim of various types of criminal victimization by student and school characteristics and by reported bullying victimization (tables 1-3).

Section 2 displays the percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported being the victim of various categories of crime at school by reports of other school conditions, such as presence of drugs

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and alcohol at school and the presence of various school security measures (tables 4-6).

Section 3 provides the percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported being the victims of crime at school and who reported experiencing fear and employing avoidance behaviors (table 7).

Data

The estimates presented in this report originate from the 2011 NCVS Basic Screen Questionnaire (NCVS-1), NCVS Crime Incident Report (NCVS-2), and SCS. The NCVS is the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization and the victims of crime. The NCVS-2 collects additional data on criminal victimizations reported on the NCVS-1 that occur at school and in locations other than at school. The SCS collects national-level information about school and student characteristics that may be related to school crime. The SCS asks students questions about their experiences with and perceptions of crime and violence occurring inside their school, on school grounds, on the school bus, and going to or from school. The SCS contains questions not included in the NCVS, such as students' reports of being bullied at school and cyber-bullied anywhere; the presence of weapons, gangs, hate-related words, and graffiti in school; the availability of drugs and alcohol in school; and students' attitudes relating to fear of victimization and avoidance behavior at school. NCES codesigned the SCS with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), which administers both the SCS and the NCVS. The U.S. Census Bureau (Census) conducts both surveys; Census conducted the SCS with the NCVS in 1989, 1995, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015.

Census selects addresses for the NCVS using a stratified, multistage cluster design. Within the sample, all persons in the household ages 12 and older participate in the NCVS every 6 months (for a total of seven interviews over a 3-year period) to determine whether they have experienced any criminal victimization during the 6 months preceding the interview.

Respondents complete the SCS after finishing the NCVS basic questionnaire and crime incident reports. All NCVS respondents between the ages of 12 and 18 are eligible to complete the SCS. The SCS is administered between January and June of the year of data collection. In 2011, approximately 52,238 sampled households were eligible to participate in the NCVS, and those NCVS households included 10,341 household members between the ages of 12 and 18. After completing the 2011 NCVS, these 12- to 18-year-olds must meet certain criteria specified in a set of SCS screening questions. These criteria require students to be currently enrolled in a primary or secondary education program leading to a high school diploma or enrolled sometime during the school year of the interview;³ not enrolled in fifth grade or under;⁴ and not exclusively homeschooled during the school year.

To be included in the analysis for this report, additional criteria were applied. Respondents had to be enrolled in grades 6 through 12 and could not have received any part of their education through homeschooling during the school year.

In 2011, a total of 6,547 NCVS respondents were screened for the 2011 SCS, and 5,857 students met the criteria for completing the survey. Of those who completed the survey, 5,739 met the additional criteria for inclusion in this report.⁵ Details about specific variables used to establish report eligibility appear in the glossary.

All interviews for the 2015 NCVS/SCS are administered using computer assisted interviewing. Among newly sampled NCVS households, the NCVS/SCS interview is administered face-to-face while interviews with recurring households are administered face-to-face or by telephone.

The survey data file used to produce the estimates in this report, as well as the SCS questionnaire, are available for download through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) via the Student Surveys link at the NCES Crime and Safety Surveys portal, located at <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crime>. The final data file is available in multiple software formats

and contains variables collected in the SCS and cleared for release. Additionally, selected variables that were collected in the NCVS-1 and the NCVS-2 are appended to the SCS data file. The statistical programs used to calculate the population estimates, percentages, and standard errors for these Web Tables are SAS 9.3 and SAS-Callable SUDAAN Release 11.0. The model applied in the calculation of standard errors was the Taylor series method with replacement and clustering (NEST variables PSEUDOSTRATUM and SEUCODE).

Response rates

Because the SCS interview is conducted with students after their households had responded to the NCVS, the unit completion rate for the SCS reflects both the household interview completion rate (90.8 percent) and the student interview completion rate (63.2 percent). The overall weighted SCS unit response rate (calculated by multiplying the household completion rate by the student completion rate) was 57.4 percent.

NCES requires that any stage of data collection within a survey that has a base-weighted response rate of less than 85 percent be evaluated for nonresponse bias before the data or any analyses are released. The unit nonresponse bias analysis takes into account nonresponse on both the NCVS and the SCS. For the 2011 NCVS interview, Census found evidence of unit nonresponse bias within Hispanic origin and age subgroups. Within the SCS portion of the interview, only the age variable showed significant nonresponse bias. Analysis indicated the age 18 subgroups showed a response bias that was significantly different from the other age categories. Based on the analysis, Census concluded that nonresponse bias had little impact on the 2011 SCS results.⁶

Furthermore, as in most surveys, some individuals did not give a response to every item. However, individual item response rates for the 2011 SCS were high—the mean weighted item response rate in 2011 was 97.6 percent. The response rate on the majority of items was 95 percent or higher.

Among the items included in this report, NCVS item SC214 (household income) and SCS item

SC0086 (“Have you actually seen another student with a gun at school?”) are the only variables that were found to have a response rate of less than 85 percent. Responses to the household income item are provided by adult household members on the NCVS portion of the survey. When comparing item respondents to nonrespondents across race/ethnicity, sex, and region, no significant differences were found for the household income item. For SC0086, significant differences were found for both race/ethnicity and region. Hispanic students had a higher proportion of respondents and Black, non-Hispanic students had a higher proportion of nonrespondents than other race/ethnic categories on SC0086. Respondents from the Western region had higher response rates than other regions. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the results presented for the household income and “have you actually seen a student with a gun” variables in these tables.

Missing data

When calculating column totals, readers should note that there are several sources of missing data. As noted above, two variables had response rates below 85 percent: NCVS household income category (SC214) and SCS question “have you actually seen another student with a gun” (SC0086). The percentage of respondents missing household income data (20.7 percent) represent an estimated 5,116,000 students ages 12 to 18 who are not represented in the household income estimates (table 2). Only students who reported that they knew of any other student who brought a gun to school (SC0085) were asked if they actually saw another student with a gun (SC0086). The students who were asked both questions represent a weighted population of approximately 1.2 million students who reported they knew of another student who brought a gun to school. The percentage of these respondents with missing responses on SC0086 (22.3 percent) represent approximately 252,000 students excluded from the estimates for “have you actually seen another student with a gun” (table 3). Additional response variables in each table may also have invalid or missing values. No imputation procedures were conducted to replace any missing data in the NCVS/SCS. All frequencies reported are calculated

based on the weighted number of valid responses for all variables included.

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Endnotes

¹ The SCS data are available for download through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) via the Student Surveys link at the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Crime and Safety Survey portal, located at <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crime>.

² Estimates for serious violent victimization and simple assault are only provided in detail in table 1. Because the percentage of students who experienced serious violent victimization was not large enough to present meaningful cross-tabulations, tables 2 through 7 include estimates for the combined category “violent victimization”.

³ Persons who have dropped out of school, have been expelled or suspended from school, or are temporarily absent from school for any other reason, such as illness or vacation, can complete the SCS as long as they have attended school at any time during the school year of the interview.

⁴ Students in ungraded programs can complete the SCS.

⁵ The 118 respondents who completed the SCS survey but did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the report are 103 partially homeschooled students, 5 students in ungraded classrooms, and 10 students for whom grade was missing.

⁶ Memorandum for Kathryn A. Chandler from Ruth Ann Killian, Subject: National Crime Victimization Survey: Evaluating Nonresponse Bias in the 2011 School Crime Supplement (Revised), October 28, 2013.

Table 1. Percentage of students ages 12 through 18, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Percent of students
None	96.4
Any	3.5
Theft	2.6
Violent	1.1
Simple assault	1.0
Serious violent	0.1 !
Rape and sexual assault	#
Robbery	#
Aggravated assault	‡

Rounds to zero.

! Interpret data with caution. The standard error for this estimate is from 30 to 50 percent of the estimate's value.

‡ Reporting standards not met. The standard error for this estimate is equal to 50 percent or more of the estimate's value.

NOTE: Tabular data include only students who reported being enrolled in grades 6 through 12 and not receiving any of their education through homeschooling during the school year reported. The weighted population estimate for all students meeting the criteria for inclusion in this table is 24,690,000. "Theft" includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts excluding motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, in which the threat or use of force is involved. "Violent" includes rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. "Serious violent" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. "Any" includes violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, on the school bus, and on the way to or from school. Student reports of "theft" and "violent" victimization may not sum to "any" victimization because respondents can report more than one victimization. Detail may not sum to total number of students because of rounding or missing data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table S1. Standard errors for Table 1: Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Percent of students
None	0.28
Any	0.28
Theft	0.23
Violent	0.15
Simple assault	0.14
Serious violent	0.05
Rape and sexual assault	†
Robbery	†
Aggravated assault	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table 2. Number and percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported criminal victimization or no criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: School year 2010–11

Student and school characteristics	Weighted population estimate	Victimization			
		Reported criminal victimization			
		None	Any	Theft	Violent
All students	24,690,000	96.4	3.5	2.6	1.1
Sex					
Male	12,715,000	96.3	3.7	2.6	1.2
Female	11,975,000	96.6	3.4	2.6	0.9
Race/ethnicity ¹					
White, not Hispanic or Latino	13,872,000	96.4	3.6	2.5	1.2
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	3,685,000	95.4	4.6	3.7	1.1 !
Hispanic or Latino	5,330,000	97.1	2.9	2.0	1.0
All other races, not Hispanic or Latino	1,803,000	96.9	3.1	2.7 !	‡
Grade					
6th	2,187,000	96.2	3.8	2.7	1.3 !
7th	3,741,000	96.9	3.1	1.9	1.2 !
8th	3,820,000	96.2	3.8	2.0	2.1
9th	3,865,000	94.9	5.1	4.4	1.1 !
10th	3,867,000	97.0	3.0	2.1	0.9 !
11th	3,585,000	96.9	3.1	2.7	‡
12th	3,625,000	97.1	2.9	2.4	‡
Household income ²					
Less than \$7,500	738,000	95.3	4.7 !	‡	‡
\$7,500–14,999	1,115,000	96.5	3.5 !	‡	‡
\$15,000–24,999	2,005,000	96.8	3.2	2.1 !	1.1 !
\$25,000–34,999	1,992,000	95.8	4.2	3.4	1.2 !
\$35,000–49,999	3,058,000	94.9	5.1	3.4	1.8
\$50,000 or more	10,666,000	96.6	3.4	2.7	0.8
Student-reported school type					
Public	22,725,000	96.3	3.7	2.7	1.1
Private	1,938,000	98.1	1.9 !	1.2 !	‡

! Interpret data with caution. The standard error for this estimate is from 30 to 50 percent of the estimate's value.

‡ Reporting standards not met. The standard error for this estimate is equal to 50 percent or more of the estimate's value.

¹ Respondents who were identified as being of Hispanic or Latino origin were classified as "Hispanic or Latino," regardless of their race. "Black, not Hispanic or Latino" includes African Americans. "All other races, not Hispanic or Latino" includes Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and respondents of Two or more races (3 percent of all respondents).

² Caution should be used in interpreting analyses using the household income variable. Overall weighted item response rate for household income was 79.3 percent. The 20.7 percent of the respondents with missing data represent 5,116,000 students ages 12 to 18 whose household income is not explicitly accounted for in the data.

NOTE: Tabular data include only students who reported being enrolled in grades 6 through 12 and not receiving any of their education through homeschooling during the school year reported. The weighted population estimate for all students meeting the criteria for inclusion in this table is 24,690,000. "Theft" includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts excluding motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, in which the threat or use of force is involved. "Violent" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. "Any" includes violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, on the school bus, and on the way to or from school. Student reports of "theft" and "violent" victimization may not sum to "any" victimization because respondents can report more than one victimization. Detail may not sum to total number of students because of rounding or missing data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table S2. Standard errors for Table 2: Number and percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported criminal victimization or no criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by selected student and school characteristics: School year 2010–11

Student and school characteristic	Standard error of the weighted population estimate	Victimization			
		Reported criminal victimization			
		None	Any	Theft	Violent
All students	578,400	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.15
Sex					
Male	339,100	0.35	0.35	0.29	0.21
Female	319,000	0.38	0.38	0.33	0.17
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic or Latino	442,000	0.35	0.35	0.28	0.17
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	235,300	0.89	0.89	0.78	0.42
Hispanic or Latino	279,800	0.47	0.47	0.41	0.28
All other races, not Hispanic or Latino	149,300	0.86	0.86	0.81	†
Grade					
6th	103,900	0.85	0.85	0.70	0.49
7th	156,200	0.61	0.61	0.44	0.41
8th	139,800	0.67	0.67	0.48	0.50
9th	162,800	0.83	0.83	0.78	0.35
10th	144,900	0.58	0.58	0.50	0.34
11th	151,500	0.65	0.65	0.58	†
12th	150,500	0.68	0.68	0.62	†
Household income					
Less than \$7,500	81,900	1.81	1.81	†	†
\$7,500–14,999	100,900	1.27	1.27	†	†
\$15,000–24,999	125,700	0.90	0.90	0.77	0.50
\$25,000–34,999	118,000	1.01	1.01	0.90	0.55
\$35,000–49,999	149,200	0.84	0.84	0.71	0.49
\$50,000 or more	347,800	0.40	0.40	0.34	0.19
Student-reported school type					
Public	548,600	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.15
Private	99,700	0.68	0.68	0.52	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table 3. Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported being bullied at school or cyber-bullied anywhere, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Bullied at school	Cyber-bullied anywhere
All students	27.8	9.0
None	26.6	8.4
Victimization		
Any	61.4	24.8
Theft	54.6	21.2
Violent	81.5	33.9

NOTE: Tabular data include only students who reported being enrolled in grades 6 through 12 and not receiving any of their education through homeschooling during the school year reported. The weighted population estimate for all students meeting the criteria for inclusion in this table is 24,690,000. "Bullied" includes students who reported being made fun of, called names, or insulted; being the subject of rumors; being threatened with harm; being pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on; being pressured into doing things they did not want to do; being excluded from activities on purpose; and having property destroyed on purpose. "Cyber-bullied" includes students who reported having another student post hurtful information about the respondent on the Internet; purposely sharing private information about the respondent by electronic means; make unwanted contact by threatening or insulting the respondent via e-mail, instant messaging, text messaging, or online gaming; purposefully exclude the respondent from an online community; or purposely sharing private information about the respondent on the Internet or mobile phones. This last description was added to the 2010–11 survey. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing estimates of cyber-bullying to previous years. "Theft" includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts excluding motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, in which the threat or use of force is involved. "Violent" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. "Any" includes violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, on the school bus, and on the way to or from school. Students reports of "theft" and "violent" victimizations may not sum to "any" victimization because respondents can report more than one victimization.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table S3. Standard errors for Table 3: Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported being bullied at school or cyber-bullied anywhere, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Bullied at school	Cyber-bullied anywhere
All students	0.76	0.42
None	0.76	0.40
Victimization		
Any	4.01	2.98
Theft	4.48	3.32
Violent	5.61	6.78

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table 4. Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported unfavorable school conditions, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Gangs present at school	Saw student with gun	Engaged in physical fight ¹	Drugs at school ²	Alcohol at school	Saw hate-related graffiti ³
All students	17.5	1.0	4.6	31.9	16.3	28.4
None	17.1	0.9	4.2	31.0	15.7	27.6
Victimization						
Any	29.5	2.4 !	15.5	57.5	32.7	49.5
Theft	30.1	‡	12.9	60.1	35.8	48.9
Violent	29.3	‡	25.1	53.6	28.9	50.2

! Interpret data with caution. The standard error for this estimate is from 30 to 50 percent of the estimate's value.

‡ Reporting standards not met. The standard error for this estimate is equal to 50 percent or more of the estimate's value.

¹ Includes students who reported being involved in one or more physical fights at school.

² Includes students who reported that marijuana, crack, other forms of cocaine, uppers, downers, LSD, PCP, heroin, prescription drugs, or other drugs were available at school.

³ Students were asked if they had seen hate-related words or symbols written in school classrooms, school bathrooms, school hallways, or on the outside of their school building.

NOTE: Tabular data include only students who reported being enrolled in grades 6 through 12 and not receiving any of their education through homeschooling during the school year reported. The weighted population estimate for all students meeting the criteria for inclusion in this table is 24,690,000. "Theft" includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts excluding motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, in which the threat or use of force is involved. "Violent" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. "Any" includes violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, on the school bus, and on the way to or from school. Students reports of "theft" and "violent" victimizations may not sum to "any" victimization because respondents can report more than one victimization.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table S4. Standard errors for Table 4: Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported unfavorable school conditions, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Gangs present at school	Saw student with gun	Engaged in physical fight	Drugs at school	Alcohol at school	Saw hate-related graffiti
All students	0.71	0.15	0.28	0.82	0.64	0.88
None	0.71	0.15	0.28	0.80	0.62	0.89
Victimization						
Any	3.39	1.04	2.70	3.76	3.78	3.56
Theft	4.07	†	3.09	4.14	4.27	3.86
Violent	5.76	†	5.67	6.25	5.84	6.37

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table 5. Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported the use of selected security measures to secure school buildings, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Locker checks	Metal detectors	Security cameras	Locked entrance or exit doors during the day
All students	49.3	11.2	76.7	64.5
None	49.2	11.2	76.5	64.5
Victimization				
Any	53.2	10.6	82.2	64.5
Theft	51.7	11.8	80.7	58.9
Violent	57.5	8.3 !	87.6	74.7

! Interpret data with caution. The standard error for this estimate is from 30 to 50 percent of the estimate's value.

NOTE: Tabular data include only students who reported being enrolled in grades 6 through 12 and not receiving any of their education through homeschooling during the school year reported. The weighted population estimate for all students meeting the criteria for inclusion in this table is 24,690,000. "Theft" includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts excluding motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, in which the threat or use of force is involved. "Violent" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. "Any" includes violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, on the school bus, and on the way to or from school. Students reports of "theft" and "violent" victimizations may not sum to "any" victimization because respondents can report more than one victimization.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table S5. Standard errors for Table 5: Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported the use of selected security measures to secure school buildings, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Locker checks	Metal detectors	Security cameras	Locked entrance or exit doors during the day
All students	0.98	0.64	0.83	1.02
None	1.00	0.65	0.85	1.04
Victimization				
Any	3.31	2.57	2.69	3.38
Theft	3.88	3.04	3.24	4.17
Violent	6.40	3.48	3.94	4.78

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table 6. Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported the use of selected security measures requiring the enforcement of administrative procedures, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Security guards or assigned police officers	Staff supervision in hallways	Students required to wear badges or picture identification	Student code of conduct	Visitors required to sign in
All students	69.8	88.9	24.8	95.7	94.9
None	69.5	88.8	25.0	95.6	94.8
Victimization					
Any	78.7	90.3	20.1	98.5	96.2
Theft	81.2	91.1	20.8	98.6	95.4
Violent	73.3	85.2	18.0	98.4	98.4

NOTE: Tabular data include only students who reported being enrolled in grades 6 through 12 and not receiving any of their education through homeschooling during the school year reported. The weighted population estimate for all students meeting the criteria for inclusion in this table is 24,690,000. "Theft" includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts excluding motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, in which the threat or use of force is involved. "Violent" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. "Any" includes violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, on the school bus, and on the way to or from school. Students reports of "theft" and "violent" victimizations may not sum to "any" victimization because respondents can report more than one victimization.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table S6. Standard errors for Table 6: Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported the use of selected security measures requiring the enforcement of administrative procedures, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Security guards or assigned police officers	Staff supervision in hallways	Students required to wear badges or picture identification	Student code of conduct	Visitors required to sign in
All students	1.01	0.46	1.02	0.30	0.37
None	1.02	0.48	1.02	0.31	0.38
Victimization					
Any	3.02	2.32	3.15	0.86	1.49
Theft	3.22	2.54	3.52	1.01	1.97
Violent	5.45	4.55	5.14	1.53	1.53

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table 7. Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported personal avoidance behavior, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Feared attack or harm ¹	Skipped school	Skipped class	Avoided school activities	Avoided a specific place at school ²
Total	3.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	4.6
None	3.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	4.3
Victimization					
Any	15.0	3.8 !	3.4 !	2.3 !	13.7
Theft	9.0	3.8 !	4.0 !	2.6 !	10.8
Violent	30.4	6.2 !	‡	‡	24.8

! Interpret data with caution. The standard error for this estimate is from 30 to 50 percent of the estimate's value.

‡ Reporting standards not met. The standard error for this estimate is equal to 50 percent or more of the estimate's value.

¹ Includes fear of attack at school and on the way to or from school. Includes respondents who "sometimes" or "most of the time" were fearful at school.

² "At school" includes the entrance into the school, hallways or stairs, parts of the cafeteria, restrooms, and other places inside the school building.

NOTE: Tabular data include only students who reported being enrolled in grades 6 through 12 and not receiving any of their education through homeschooling during the school year reported. The weighted population estimate for all students meeting the criteria for inclusion in this table is 24,690,000. "Theft" includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts excluding motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, in which the threat or use of force is involved. "Violent" includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. "Any" includes violent crimes and theft. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, on the school bus, and on the way to or from school. Students reports of "theft" and "violent" victimization may not sum to "any" victimization because respondents can report more than one victimization.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Table S7. Standard errors for Table 7: Percentage of students ages 12 through 18 who reported personal avoidance behavior, by reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months: School year 2010–11

Reported criminal victimization	Feared attack or harm	Skipped school	Skipped class	Avoided school activities	Avoided a specific place at school
All students	0.27	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.29
None	0.26	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.29
Victimization					
Any	2.42	1.27	1.25	1.01	2.52
Theft	2.38	1.50	1.60	1.28	2.74
Violent	6.04	2.95	†	†	5.41

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2011.

Glossary

All variables used in the report tables appear in this glossary. The 2011 School Crime Supplement (SCS) data file contains the variables used here, additional variables collected in the SCS questionnaire, and selected variables collected in the 2011 National Crime Victimization Survey Basic Screen Questionnaire (NCVS-1) and NCVS Crime Incident Report (NCVS-2). The SCS data file and questionnaire can be downloaded from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) via the Student Surveys link at NCES's Crime and Safety Surveys portal located at <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crime/surveys.asp>. The NCVS questionnaires are also available through ICPSR.

The 2011 SCS data file includes records for 10,341 individuals in NCVS households between the ages of 12 and 18. Prior to analysis, the data file was filtered to include only students who met all the criteria for this report by selecting records using variable values:

- SC004 [Type of SCS Interview] between 1-4 (completed the NCVS and participated in an SCS interview);
- SC006 [ATTEND SCHOOL THIS YEAR] = 1 (attended school in current school year);
- SC008 [GRADE LEVEL IN SCHOOL] between 1-7 (grades 6 through 12);
- SC092 [HOME-SCHOOLED] = 2 (not homeschooled during this time).

Of the 10,341 records in the data file, 3,794 records were excluded from the analysis because the student did not participate in an NCVS/SCS interview and 808 were excluded because they did not attend school, were not within the grade range, or were homeschooled in the past year. The final unweighted sample size for the report is 5,739.

In this report, victimization refers only to criminal incidents that occurred inside the school building, on school property, on the school bus, or on the way to or from school.

Variables Taken From the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Basic Screen Questionnaire (NCVS-1)

Household income (SC214)

Household income refers to income as reported by the head of household and was collapsed into the following categories:

- (1) Less than \$7,500;
- (2) \$7,500–14,999;
- (3) \$15,000–24,999;
- (4) \$25,000–34,999;
- (5) \$35,000–49,999; and
- (6) \$50,000 or more.

Race/ethnicity, Hispanic origin (SC412R and SC413)

SC412R asked the head of household to identify the student's race, and SC413 asked them whether the student is of Hispanic or Latino origin. Students who were identified as being of Hispanic or Latino origin were classified as "Hispanic or Latino," regardless of their race. Students who were not identified as being of Hispanic or Latino origin were classified according to the race identified by the head of household (e.g., White, not Hispanic or Latino; Black, not Hispanic or Latino; All other races, not Hispanic or Latino). Black, not Hispanic or Latino includes African Americans. All other races, not Hispanic or Latino includes Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and respondents of Two or more races (3 percent of all respondents).

Sex (SC407A)

SC407A indicates whether the student is male or female.

Type of victimization (TOCNEW_1 through TOCNEW_10)

Each SCS respondent reported as many as 10 incidents of victimization in the NCVS-1 in 2011. For each incident of victimization reported, an NCVS-2 was completed. Data from incidents reports, along with a "type of crime" (TOC) code derived from NCVS-2 responses, were appended to the SCS data file for each respondent who reported at least one victimization in the 6 months prior to the survey. These 10 TOC codes were used to construct the crime categories used in these Web Tables: any crime, violent crime, and theft. However, only incidents that occurred at school, or on the way to or from school, were included in these Web Tables (see below). Therefore, the figures presented in the tables represent the prevalence of such victimization at school. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) and simple assault with injury, assault without a weapon and without injury, and verbal threat of assault. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts, excluding motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, in which the threat or use of force is involved. "Any" crimes include one or more reports of any of the crimes listed above.

Variables Taken From the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Crime Incident Report (NCVS-2)

Activity at time of incident (SC832)

Students were asked what they were doing at the time of the criminal victimization incident. Prompts are given until an activity can be coded; incidents included in these tables are those which students indicated had occurred while they were on their way to or from school.

Location where incident occurred (SC616)

Students were asked where the criminal victimization incident occurred. Prompts are given until a location can be coded. Incidents included in these tables are those which students indicated had occurred inside the school building or on school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.).

Variables Taken From the 2013 School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the NCVS

Alcohol at school (SC040)

Students were asked if it was possible to obtain alcohol at school.

Avoided a specific place at school (SC069-SC073)

This is a created variable where students who responded “yes” to one or more of the following questions were included in the “avoided a specific place at school” category: have you stayed away from any of the following places because you thought someone might attack or harm you: entrance into the school (SC069), hallways or stairs in school (SC070), school cafeteria or lunchroom (SC071), school restrooms (SC072), and other places in school building (SC073).

Avoided school activities (SC078)

Students were asked if they had avoided any activities at school because they thought someone might attack or harm them.

Bullied at school (SC134-SC140)

This is a created variable where students who responded “yes” to one or more questions about being bullied were included in the “bullied” category. Students were asked: Now I have some questions about what students do at school that make you feel bad or are hurtful to you. We often refer to this as being bullied. During this school year, has any student bullied you? That is, has another student: made fun of you, called you names, or insulted you (SC134); spread rumors about you or tried to make others dislike you (SC135); threatened you with harm (SC136); pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on you (SC137); tried to make you do something you did not want to do, for example, give them money or other things (SC138); excluded you from activities on purpose (SC139); or destroyed your property on purpose (SC140).

Cyber-bullied anywhere (SC161-SC163, SC170- SC172, and SC183)

This is a created variable where students who responded “yes” to one or more questions about being cyber-bullied were included in the “cyber-bullied anywhere” category. Students were asked: Now I have some questions about what students do that could occur anywhere and that make you feel bad or are hurtful to you. During this school year, has another student: posted hurtful information about you on the Internet (SC161); threatened or insulted you through e-mail (SC170), instant messaging or chat (SC162), text messaging (SC163), or online gaming (SC171); purposely shared your private information, photos, or videos on the Internet or mobile phones in a hurtful way (SC183); or purposefully excluded you from online communications (SC172).

Drugs at school (SC041-SC043, SC045-SC048, SC097, SC098 and SC159)

This is a created variable where students who responded “yes” to one or more questions about being able to get specific drugs were included in the “drugs available at school” category. Students were asked: Is it possible to get ____ at your school: marijuana (SC041), crack (SC042), other forms of cocaine (SC043), uppers such as ecstasy, crystal meth or other illegal stimulants (SC097), downers such as GHB or sleeping pills (SC098), LSD or acid (SC045), PCP or angel dust (SC046), heroin or smack (SC047), prescription drugs illegally obtained without a prescription such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, or Xanax (SC159), and other illegal drugs (SC048).

Engaged in a physical fight (SC103)

Students were asked whether they had been in one or more physical fights at school during the school year.

Feared attack or harm (SC079 and SC080)

This is a created variable where students responding they were afraid “sometimes” or “most of the time” were included in the “feared attack or harm” category. Students were asked how often they were afraid someone would attack or harm them in the school building or on school property (SC079) or on a school bus or on the way to or from school (SC080).

Gangs present at school (SC058)

Students were asked whether there are street gangs present at their school.

Grade (SC008)

Students were asked what grade they were in. Response options included “fifth or under,” “sixth,” “seventh,” “eighth,” “ninth,” “tenth,” “eleventh,” and “twelfth” grades; “other”; and “college/GED/postgraduate/other noneligible.” Only respondents in grades 6 through 12 were included in the analysis.

Locked entrance or exit doors during day (SC031)

Students were asked whether school entrance or exit doors were locked during the day to ensure student safety.

Locker checks (SC033)

Students were asked whether student locker checks were performed to ensure student safety.

Metal detectors (SC030)

Students were asked whether there were metal detectors present at school to ensure student safety.

Saw hate-related graffiti (SC066)

Students were asked whether or not during the school year they had “seen any hate-related words or symbols written in school classrooms, school bathrooms, school hallways, or on the outside of [their] school building.”

Saw student with a gun (SC086)

Students who reported they knew of any other student who had brought a gun to school (SC0085) were asked if they had actually seen another student with a gun at school during the school year.

Security cameras (SC095)

Students were asked if there were one or more security cameras to monitor the school to ensure student safety.

Security guards or assigned police officers (SC028)

Students were asked if there were security guards or assigned police officers present at their school to ensure student safety.

Skipped class (SC077)

Students were asked if they had avoided any classes because they thought someone might attack or harm them.

Skipped school (SC078)

Students were asked if they had stayed home from school because they thought someone might attack or harm them in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to or from school.

Staff supervision in hallways (SC029)

Students were asked whether there was hallway supervision by school staff or other adults at school to ensure student safety.

Student code of conduct (SC096)

Students were asked if there was a code of student conduct, that is, a set of written rules or guidelines that the school provides to ensure student safety.

Students required to wear badges or picture identification (SC094)

Students were asked whether they were required to wear badges or picture identification at school as a measure to ensure student safety.

Visitors required to sign in (SC032)

Students were asked whether their school required that visitors sign in as a measure to ensure student safety.