

Crime on School Campuses

2005—2010

Idaho Statistical Analysis Center

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Crime on School Campuses: 2005—2010

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Introduction

Schools should provide safe environments for students to learn, grow and prepare for the future. However, certain types of crime, such as property crimes are more likely to affect a juvenile while they are at school than anywhere else (Robers, Zhang & Truman, 2010). School crime can negatively affect students, teachers and the surrounding community. To ensure schools offer a secure refuge for learning, research should uncover the extent to which various crimes occur and estimate the impact of various school based initiatives.

This publication highlights the differences between crime occurring on school campuses in comparison to other locations. Policymakers, school officials and law enforcement need to have an understanding of the prevalence and scope of school-based campus crime to appropriately address it. Differences exist between the culture of various geographic areas in Idaho, as well as how students behave within different age groups. Whether or not students commonly bring weapons to school and the types of weapons most often confiscated are affected largely by the culture of the area, influencing whether or not the student has access to guns and/or other weapons. For example, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada have higher rates of students carrying guns to school than other states in the nation (Robers et al., 2010). In addition, teachers of elementary age school children face different types of offenses than secondary school teachers. More bullying is reported in elementary school, but physical assault is more common in upper grades.

Data

Information for this publication was obtained from the Idaho State Police repository of police reports contained within the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS). IIBRS collects location information for all police reported incidents in Idaho. Incidents occurring on all school campuses, from elementary through university are grouped into one location category. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that the crimes discussed here only occurred within elementary through high school. To help determine differences between college campus versus elementary school crimes, much of the reported instances were broken down by offender age (over and under age 18).

For much of the analysis in this report, multiple years were lumped together to give a better perspective of what occurs on average. Relatively few incidents were reported year to year on school campuses, (around 3,500 per year). This makes it difficult to estimate true characteristics of offenders and victims unless multiple years are combined together.

Reports concerning attitudes of students towards violence and weapon use were also obtained for this report. For national estimates, the Bureau of Justice Statistics and National Center for Education Statistics publication “Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010” was used to provide estimates of bullying and harassment, bringing guns to school, and alcohol/drug usage on campus in comparison to the nation. In addition, Idaho publications on school incident reports from the “Safe and Drug Free Schools 2009—2010 Year End Report,” and student self-report surveys “2009 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey” (YRBS) and the “2008 Idaho School Climate Survey” were used.



Highlights

IIBRS Data

Between 2005 and 2010:

- School crimes accounted for 4.8% of all police reported incidents.
- Police reported crimes on school grounds accounted for 4.1% of all statewide property crimes, 6.1% of all crimes against persons, and 5.4% of all crimes against society.
- Property crimes (57.4%) were the most common offense reported on school grounds, followed by person crimes (28.4%) and crimes against society (15.4%).
- Crimes with a statistically significant tendency to occur on school grounds included; 1) theft from building; 2) pocket-picking; 3) pornography/obscene material; 4) arson; 5) simple assault; 6) all other larceny; 7) intimidation; and 8) theft from coin operated machine.
- Police reported crime occurring on school campuses peaked in 2007, declining 12.1% by 2010.
- Police reported assault offenses occurred more frequently than vandalism.
- More police reported school crimes occurred in Spring than in either Fall or Winter.
- More juvenile violent crimes occurred between 3 pm to 7 pm (35.8%) than during school hours (25.6%).
- Victims of school crimes were on average five years older than arrestees (20.8 victim compared to 15.4 arrestee).
- For 1.7% of assault offenses and 2.0% of vandalism offenses the victim and offender were intimate partners.
- The average value of items stolen was \$373 and average value of destroyed /damaged/vandalized items was \$845.
- 3.6% of school crimes involved a knife or cutting instrument.
- Alcohol/drugs were suspected to be used by the offender in 10.2% of crimes on school campuses.

School Incident Reports and Surveys

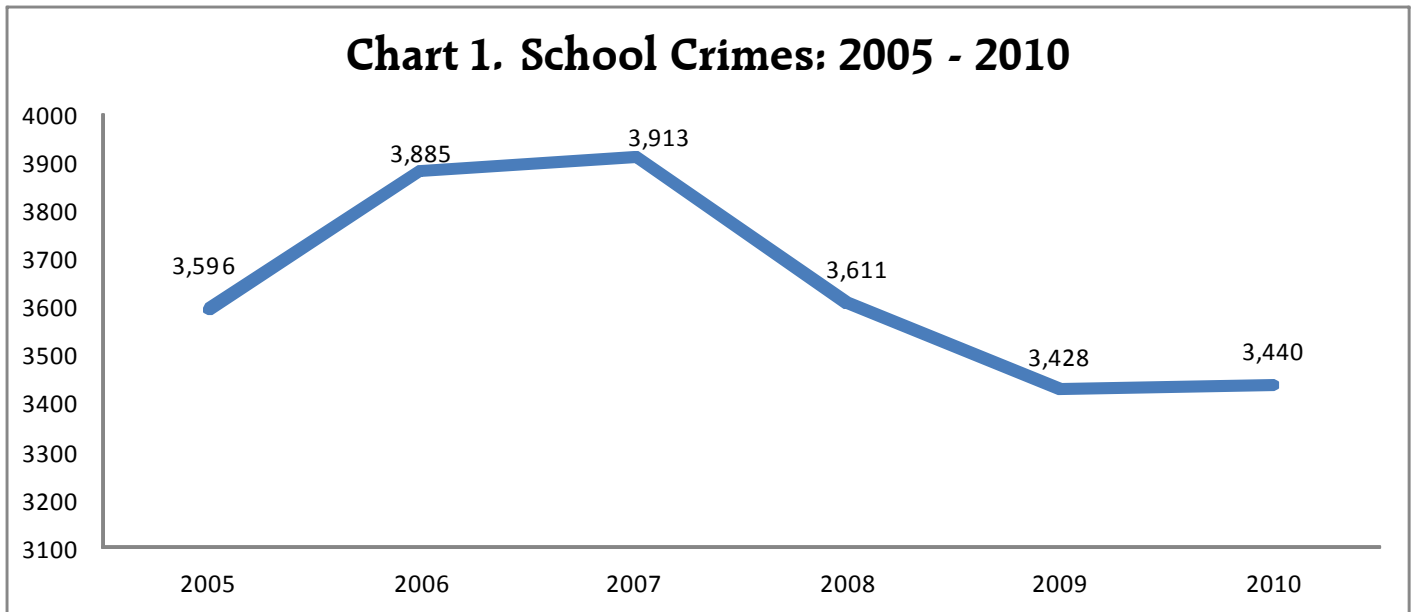
- More incidents of bullying, fighting, harassment and vandalism were handled by school officials than reported to police. This is most likely due to school officials wishing to handle the incident internally versus involving law enforcement.
- Bullying, fighting harassment and vandalism incidents peaked in the 2006/07 school year and dropped by 19.1% in 2009/10.
- A higher proportion of girls were victims of bullying than boys (in SY2009/10), however boys indicated greater frequency of victimization.
- Bullying was most common among 6th and 8th grade students (SY 2007/08).
- Two out of ten students reported injuries as a result of being pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on (SY2007/08).
- Girls and younger versus older children were more likely to notify a teacher or adult of bullying incidents (2007/08).
- In 2009/10, 17% of male students compared to 7% of female students reported to have been in a fight on school grounds.
- In 2009/10 7.9% of senior girls and 26.4% of senior boys reported they carried a weapon at least one time for self-protection or because they might get into a fight.



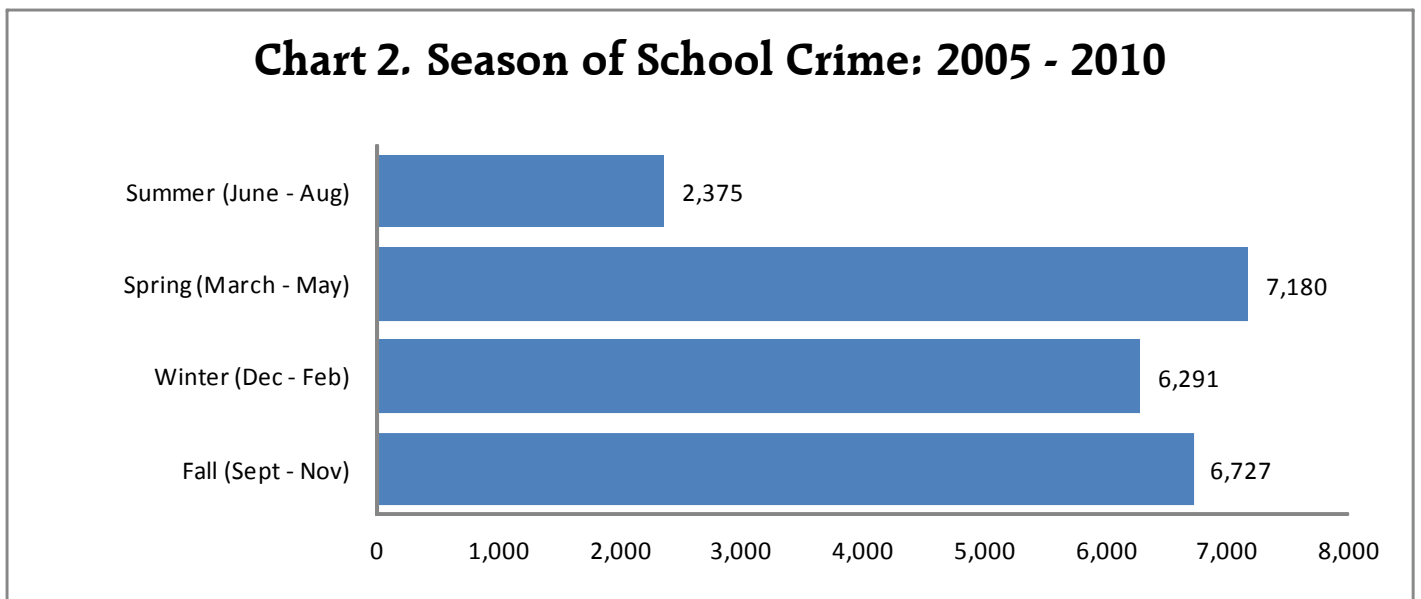
Police Reported Offenses on School Grounds: 2005—2010

Approximately 84.8% of offenses occurring on school campuses were instigated by offenders under age 18. This indicates that most IIBRS police reported school crimes occurred within elementary and secondary schools versus university campuses. Year to year, the largest number of crimes on school campuses occurred in 2007 (Chart 1). School crime dropped in 2008 and 2009, increasing slightly by 0.4% between 2009 and 2010.

By season, the highest amount of school campus crime, reported to law enforcement between 2005 through 2010, occurred in Spring versus Fall or Winter (Chart 2).



Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System



Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Types of Offenses:2005—2010

Between 2005 and 2010, crimes on school grounds accounted for 4.1% of total property crimes, 6.1% of total crimes against persons, and 5.4% of total crimes against society. Therefore, less than 1 out of 10 reported crimes occurred on school grounds as opposed to other locations. The most common location for both violent and non-violent reported crimes was a residence/home (Wing, 2010).

Most incidents (57.4%) occurring on school grounds and reported to police between 2005 and 2010 were property crimes. Person crimes, including simple and aggravated assault and sexual crimes, accounted for 28.4% of police reported school crimes. However, a greater proportion of crimes against persons occurred on school grounds than other locations (28.4% compared to 22.1%). In opposition, a higher proportion of property crimes were reported among other locations than school, such as a residence (66.4% compared to 57.4%) .

Within school based crime, the most common types of offenses included: 1) simple assault (22.0%), 2) “all other larceny“ (17.6%) and 3) damage/destruction of property (16.2%). Crimes in all locations included the same offenses but in different rank order: 1) destruction/damage/vandalism of property (17.0%), 2) simple assault (14.9%) and 3) “all other larceny” (14.3%).

Crimes with a significant tendency to occur in a school setting rather than other locations included (*percent indicates proportion of total crimes occurring at school location*):

- theft from building (16.3%),
- pocket-picking (14.7%),
- pornography/obscene material (10.5%),
- arson (9.0%),
- simple assault (7.5%),
- “all other larceny” (6.2%),
- intimidation (6.1%),
- and theft from coin operated machine (5.4%).

Offenses: 2005—2010	school crimes		total crimes	
	N	%	N	%
Crimes Against Property	12,530	57.4	302,896	66.4
“All Other Larceny”	4,061	18.6	65,138	14.3
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	3,787	17.4	77,378	17.0
Theft From Building	2,884	13.2	17,677	3.9
Theft From Motor Vehicle	621	2.8	33,478	7.3
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	699	3.2	41,178	9.0
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	120	0.5	7,575	1.7
Stolen Property Offenses	111	0.5	2,937	0.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	88	0.4	11,743	2.6
Shoplifting	86	0.4	24,007	5.3
Counterfeiting/Forgery	54	0.2	8,068	1.8
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	47	0.2	7,840	1.7
Robbery	16	0.1	1,492	0.3
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	45	0.2	6,970	1.5
Kidnaping/Abduction	46	0.2	1,187	0.3
Pocket-picking	23	0.1	156	0.0
Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	18	0.1	334	0.1
Purse-snatching	17	0.1	344	0.1
Embezzlement	17	0.1	1,780	0.4
Wire Fraud	8	0.0	721	0.2
Extortion/Blackmail	2	0.0	102	0.0
Crimes Against Persons	6,187	28.4	100,921	22.1
Simple Assault	5,089	23.3	67,836	14.9
Intimidation	511	2.3	8,390	1.8
Aggravated Assault	368	1.7	13,604	3.0
Arson	147	0.7	1,638	0.4
Forcible Fondling	129	0.6	5,399	1.2
Forcible Rape	48	0.2	3,401	0.7
Forcible Sodomy	6	0.0	510	0.1
Sexual Assault With An Object	5	0.0	344	0.1
Statutory Rape	15	0.1	1,357	0.3
Impersonation	14	0.1	4,017	0.9
Crimes Against Society	3,360	15.4	62,013	13.6
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,954	9.0	41,944	9.2
Drug Equipment Violations	1,093	5.0	36,364	8.0
Weapon Law Violations	968	4.4	7,293	1.6
Pornography/Obscene Material	59	0.3	563	0.1
Total	21,821	100	456,328	100.0

Note: Because each incident can involve multiple charges, total incidents of crimes against persons, crimes against society, and crimes against property do not add up in the total for each category. Also, the number of total incidents reflects *all* incidents minus duplicates that result from counting different charges involved. Therefore, total incidents do not add up to the total charges listed in the column.

Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Time of the Crime: 2005—2010

One main difference between crime incidents at school in comparison to other locations is the time and day of occurrence. For example, more property crimes were committed by juveniles after school than during school. However, juveniles were more likely to be a victim of property crime while at school than at another location.

Time

The majority of school based juvenile crime occurred between 10 am and 2 pm (Chart 3). In comparison, total crime committed by juveniles peaked between 3 pm and 7 pm. Over half (56.1%) of total juvenile crime occurred in the hours after school, between 3 pm and 12 am.

Season

Nearly all, (89.5%) school crime occurred between fall through spring when most schools were open (Chart 4). Only 10.6% of school based crime occurred during summer months. In comparison, 74.6% of total crime fell within fall through spring and 25.4% occurred during summer months. In addition, 76.9% of total juvenile crime occurred between fall and spring and 23.1% happened during the summer.

Juvenile crime and time of day differed slightly by season. Nearly one-third of summer juvenile crimes happened between 8 pm and 12 pm. Peak fall crimes occurred between 3 pm and 7 pm, after students had gone home from school. However, during winter, just as many juvenile crimes occurred during school hours of 10 am to 2 pm as after school between 3 pm and 7 pm. Over half of all juvenile crimes occurred between 3 pm and 12 am, regardless of season.

Day

School crimes happened fairly evenly between Tuesday through Thursday (Chart 5). A slightly lower proportion of school crimes occurred on Mondays and Fridays. In comparison, days of the week for total crime incidents were spread throughout the week, peaking on Friday (15.7%).

Chart 3. Time of Juvenile Crime: School vs. Total

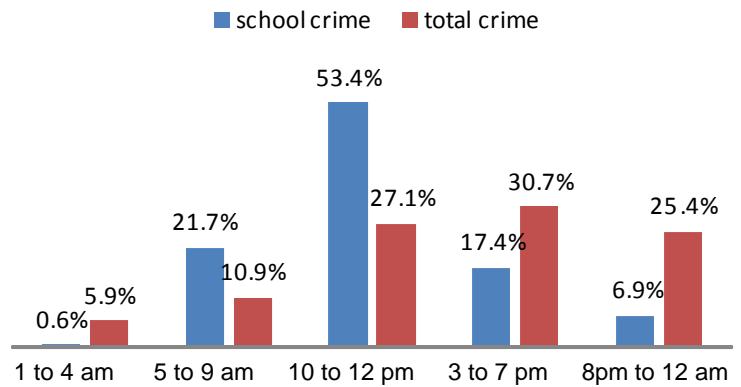


Chart 4. Percent of Juvenile Crime by Season

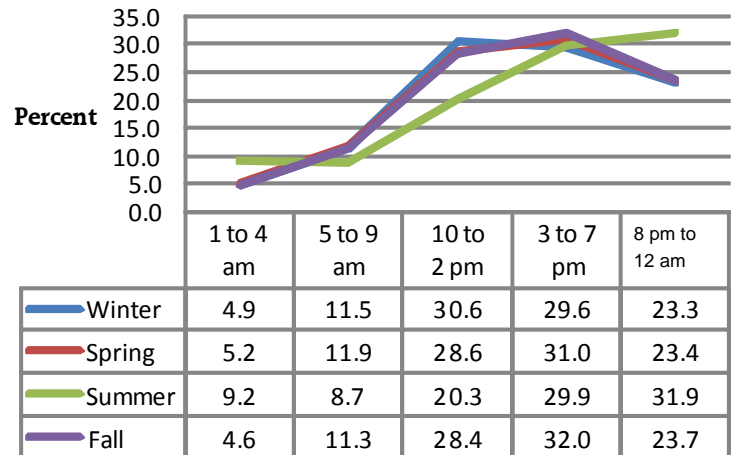
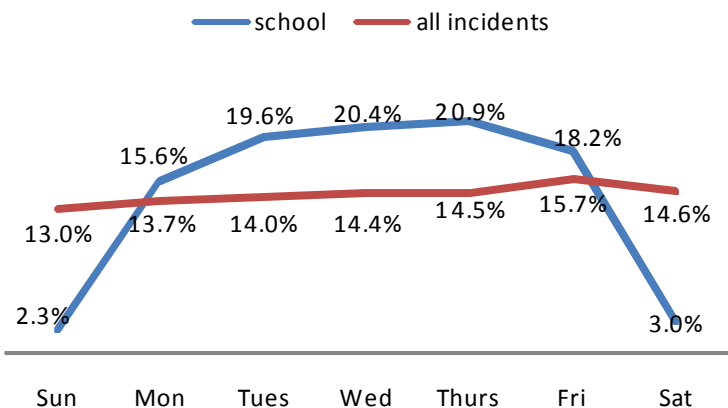


Chart 5. School Crime vs. Total Crime: Day of Week

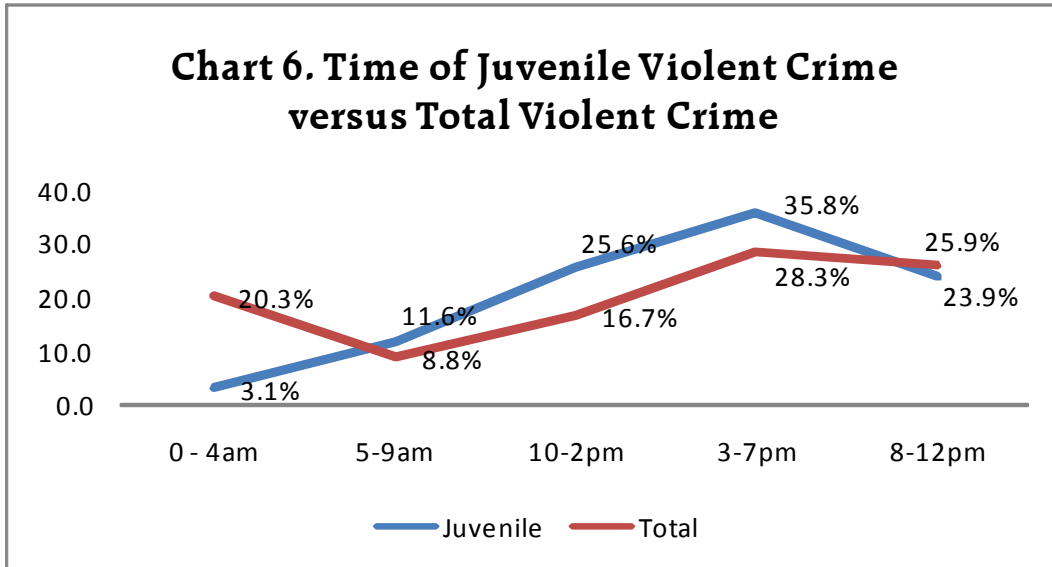


Source for all charts: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Type of Crime and Time Cont.

More juvenile violent crimes occurred between 3 pm to 7 pm (35.8%) than during school hours (25.6%) (Chart 6). In addition, the peak time for total violent crimes, regardless of age of offender, occurred between 3 pm and 7 pm (28.3%).

Most violent crime occurred later in the evening. Nearly half of total violent crimes (46.1%) occurred between 8 pm and 4 am, whereas less than one-third (27.0%) of juvenile violent crime occurred during this time.



Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System



Types of Offenses: Persistently Dangerous Incidents

School incident reports from the 2003/04 school year through 2009/10 also track “persistently dangerous incidents.” Reports indicate that many different violent crimes peaked between the school years of 2005/06 through 2007/08 and have since declined. Persistently dangerous incident tracking began in 2002/03 and aggravated arson, stalking and kidnapping incidents were added in June 2003.

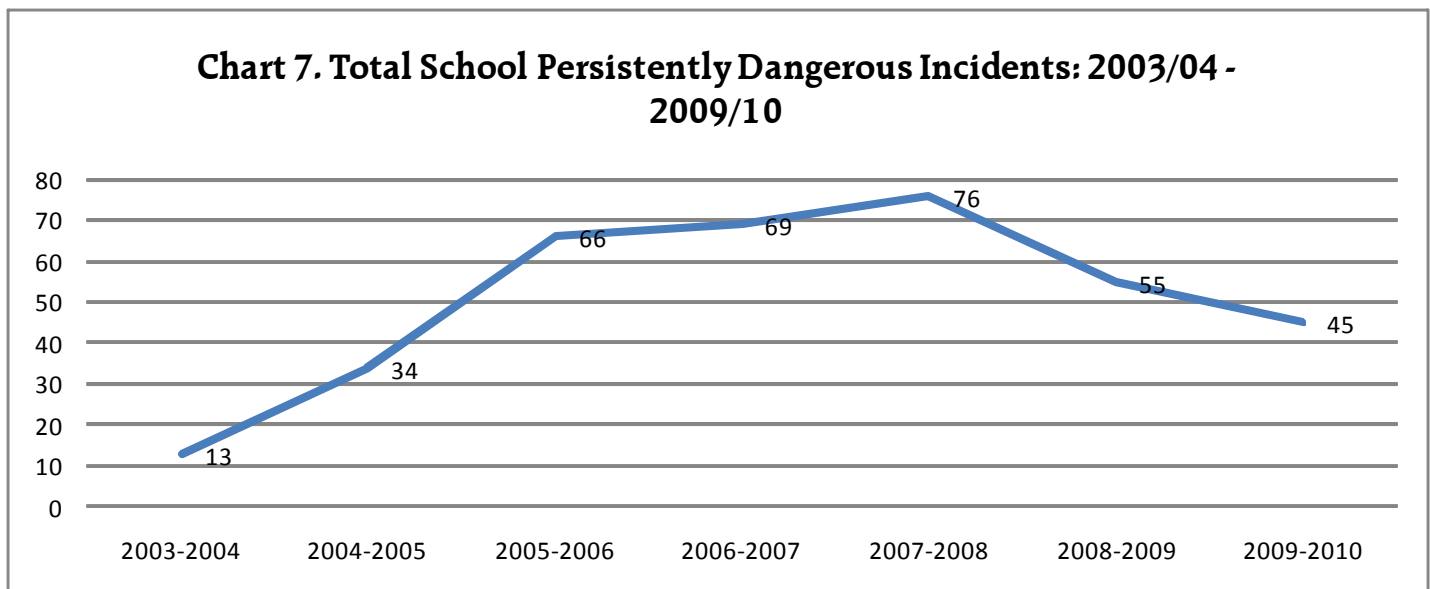
Threat or actual physical injury was the most common offense reported, accounting for 47.9% of total dangerous incidents. The second most common offenses were aggravated assault/battery (17.6% of total), accounting for between 7.7% (in 2003/04) to 40.0% (in 2009/10) of all dangerous incidents reported by school officials. Sexual offenses were the third most common dangerous incidents, accounting for 13.3% of total offenses.

School Year	Aggravated arson*	Aggravated assault	Aggravated battery	Federal gun-free act violations	Homicide	Kidnap-ping*	Sexual offense	Robbery	Stalking*	Threat or actual physical injury
2003/04	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1
2004/05	1	2	3	9	0	0	4	1	0	14
2005/06	5	2	5	3	0	0	3	1	1	46
2006/07	1	7	3	6	0	0	14	8	0	30
2007/08	1	7	3	6	0	0	14	8	0	37
2008/09	3	2	9	4	0	0	10	1	0	26
2009/10	0	9	9	5	0	0	2	5	0	15

*not collected until after June 2003

Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 –2010 Year End Report

Chart 7. Total School Persistently Dangerous Incidents: 2003/04 - 2009/10

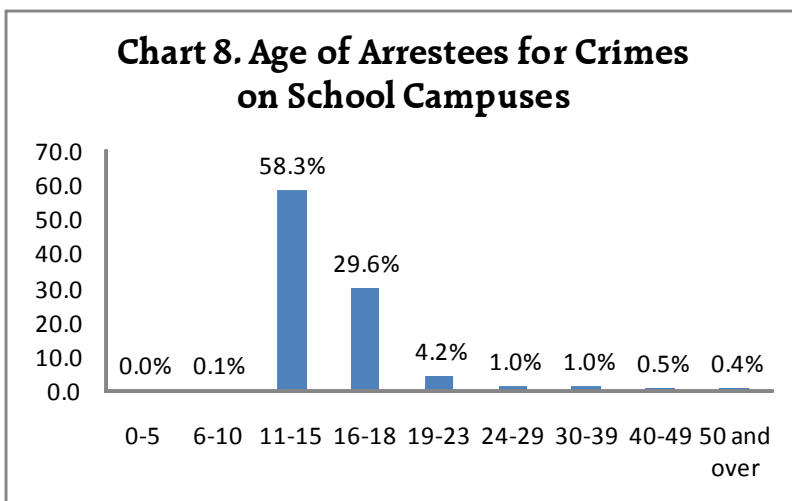


Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 –2010 Year End Report

Arrestees of School Crime: Characteristics, 2005—2010

Age

- Average age for individuals arrested on school grounds was 15.4 (median 15.0).
- The majority (58.3%) were between the ages of 11 to 15 and 86.4% were juvenile, or younger than 18 (Chart 8).
- Only 4.2% were between the ages of 19 and 23 and less than one percent were over 40.
- Younger individuals were more likely to be arrested for arson (mean age 13.9), vandalism (mean age 14.7), simple/aggravated assault (mean age 14.7), weapon law violations (mean age 14.9), and larceny/theft offenses (mean age 15.1).
- Adult offenders were more common among arrests for embezzlement (mean age 40.3), non-forcible sex offense (mean age 23.7) forcible sex offense (mean age 21.2), and kidnapping/abduction (mean age 19.0).



Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Gender

- 77.3% male/22.7% female.
- A slightly higher proportion of females were arrested for a violent crime in comparison to males (34.9% of females compared to 31.2% of males).

Race

- 90.1% of arrestees were white (90.1%). The remaining were unknown (4.4%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (2.3%), Black (2.2%), and Asian/Pacific Islander (0.5%).
- Nearly half of all Black (41.1%) and American Indian (42.8%) arrests were for violent crime compared to less than one-third of white (31.4%) and Asian/Pacific Islander arrests (29.5%).

Ethnicity

- 86.7% non-Hispanic/13.3% Hispanic.
- Nearly half (41.7%) of Hispanic arrestees committed a violent crime compared to 30.4% of non-Hispanic arrestees.

Disposition of Arrestee Under 18

Handling of arrests of juveniles under age 18 depends on the seriousness of the offense and prior criminal record. Juveniles may be warned by police, or released to parents, relatives, friends or guardians (handled within department). Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department or other branch of juvenile court.

- Most (77%) of juvenile arrests occurring on school grounds were referred to other authorities (turned over to juvenile court, etc.) and 23.0% were handled within department.

Offense on School Grounds	Mean Age	% Juvenile	% Male	% White	% Hispanic	Total Number
Crimes Against Property						
Larceny/Theft Offenses	15.1	88.3%	73.3%	89.1%	11.0%	2,128
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	14.7	88.6	84.0	91.2	14.9	1,115
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	16.3	76.3	87.8	91.2	8.5	410
Arson	13.9	95.0	85.0	95.0	3.8	80
Fraud Offenses	20.3	53.8	61.5	87.2	5.1	39
Motor Vehicle Theft	16.3	78.8	72.7	90.9	6.1	33
Counterfeiting/Forgery	18.0	76.5	70.6	82.4	5.9	17
Robbery	15.5	72.7	81.8	90.9	0.0	11
Embezzlement	40.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4
Crimes Against Persons						
Assault Offenses	14.7	91.4%	75.3%	88.3%	15.8%	4,173
Sex Offenses, Forcible	21.2	55.1	98.6	94.2	5.8	69
Kidnapping/Abduction	19.0	64.7	82.4	100	41.2	17
Sex Offense, Non-forcible	23.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	3
Crimes Against Society						
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	16.1	81.3%	77.0%	92.3%	8.7%	4,194
Weapon Law Violations	14.9	91.2	89.7	91.7	12.1	848
Stolen Property Offense	16.9	76.1	79.9	82.8	14.9	134
Pornography/Obscene Material	16.1	85.1	68.1	97.9	12.8	47
Total	15.4	86.4	77.7	90.3	12.1	13,322

Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Victims of School Crime: Characteristics, 2005—2010

Age

- Average age of school crime victims was 20.8.
- Victims were on average five years older than arrestees (average age 15.4).
- Person crimes (including simple/aggravated assault, forcible/non-forcible sex crimes and kidnapping) were more likely to have younger victims under age 18 than property crimes occurring on school grounds. This indicates that property crimes often involved a teacher or other adult as the victim versus a juvenile.
- Property crimes more commonly associated with juvenile victims (under age 18) included: robbery (80%), stolen property offenses (62.0%), and larceny/theft offenses (56.8%).
- Extortion/blackmail (mean age 40.0), motor vehicle theft (mean age 32.2), fraud offenses (mean age 29.8), arson (mean age 28.2), counterfeiting/forgery (mean age 29.3), destruction of property (mean age 27.8), and burglary/breaking and entering (mean age 23.8) had more than half of the victims over the age of 18.

Gender

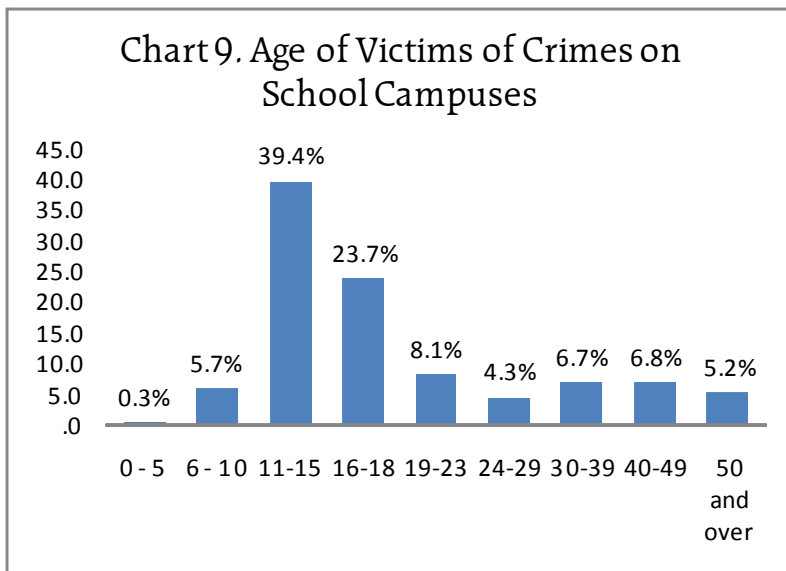
- Slightly more than half (55.3%) of all school crime victims were male.
- Most property crimes had a higher proportion of male versus female victims, except for fraud offenses (54.7% of victims were female).
- Simple and aggravated assault victims were also most commonly male (79.7%).
- Both forcible and non-forcible sex offenses and kidnapping/abduction, on the other hand, were more common among female victims than male.

Race

- Most victims of school based crime were white (86.2%) and 11.1% were of unknown race.
- Non-white victims had greater prevalence among crimes of counterfeiting/forgery (20.7%), arson (18.2%), and stolen property offenses (17.6%).

Ethnicity

- The majority of school crime victims were non-Hispanic.
- Hispanic victims were more prevalent among crimes of kidnapping (19.7%), assault offenses (13.3%), and motor vehicle theft (11.7%).



Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Offense on School Grounds	Mean Victim Age	% Juvenile	% Male	% White	% Hispanic	Total Number
Crimes Against Property						
Larceny/Theft Offenses	21.9	56.8%	52.8%	84.6%	4.7%	9,120
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	27.8	37.5	54.9	87.3	3.9	4,349
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	23.8	48.6	66.8	88.9	5.2	914
Arson	28.2	20.0	55.6	81.8	0.0	166
Stolen Property Offenses	22.9	62.0	57.5	82.4	3.8	164
Fraud Offenses	29.8	14.9	45.3	92.6	5.6	139
Motor Vehicle Theft	32.2	22.2	58.5	95.1	11.7	95
Counterfeiting/Forgery	29.3	13.8	50.0	79.3	8.3	62
Robbery	18.9	80.0	80.0	92.0	4.0	27
Extortion/blackmail	40.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	2
Crimes Against Persons						
Assault Offenses	17.7	79.7%	61.3%	86.4%	13.3%	10,747
Sex Offenses, Forcible	14.1	75.2	43.2	90.6	7.8	331
Kidnapping/Abduction	15.2	83.8	32.1	92.6	19.7	81
Sex Offenses/Non-Forcible	14.5	100.0	19.2	96.2	3.8	26
Total	20.8	63.8	55.3	86.2	6.8	17,422

Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Victims of School Crime: Relationship to Offender

- Between 2005 and 2010, nearly two-thirds (62.5%) of victims of school crime knew the offender as an acquaintance.
- Four in 100 victims were in an intimate partner or familial relationship with the offender.
- Four in 100 victims were friends with the offender.
- Approximately 1.7% of assault offenses and 2.0% of vandalism offenses were committed by an intimate partner.
- 11% of students responding to the Idaho 2009 YRBS indicated they were “hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose” by their boy/girlfriend during the previous year.

Relationship to Offender:		
Victim was...	N	%
Acquaintance	6,344	62.5
Otherwise Known	1,875	18.5
Relationship Unknown	606	6.0
Stranger	466	4.6
Friend	436	4.3
Neighbor	19	0.2
Intimate Partner Violence		1.8
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	134	1.3
Ex-Spouse	21	0.2
Spouse	19	0.2
Homosexual Relationship	5	0.0
Common-Law Spouse	3	0.0
Family Violence		2.2
Sibling (Brother or Sister)	65	0.6
Child	60	0.6
Other Family Member	39	0.4
Parent	25	0.2
Stepsibling (Stepbrother or Stepsister)	11	0.1
Stepchild	8	0.1
In-law	3	0.0
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	2	0.0
Grandchild	5	0.0
Stepparent	1	0.0
Babysittee (the Baby)	6	0.1
Employee	3	0.0
Employer	2	0.0

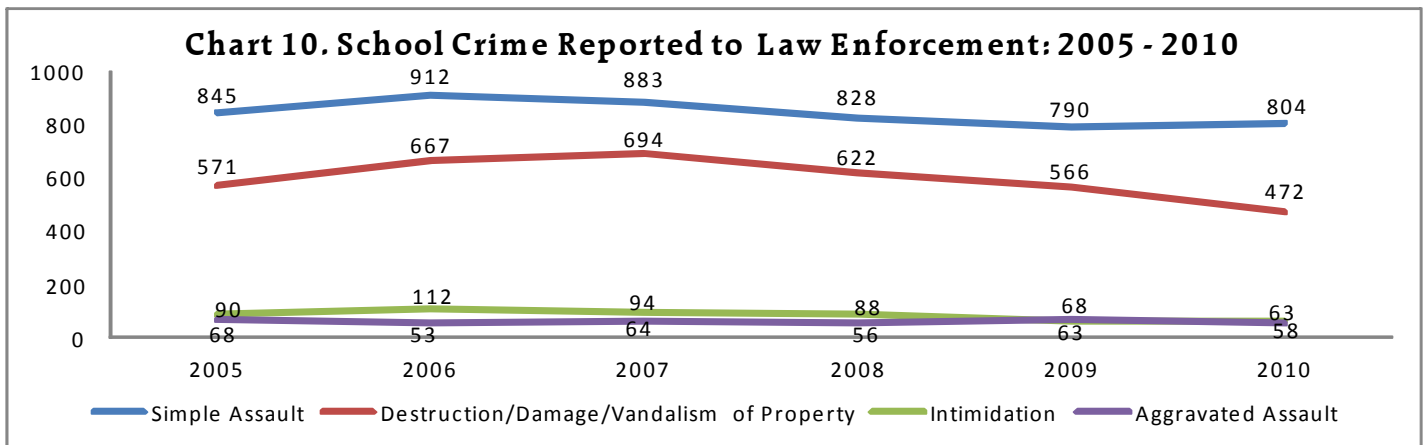
Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Bullying, Fighting, Harassment and Vandalism: School Incident Reports

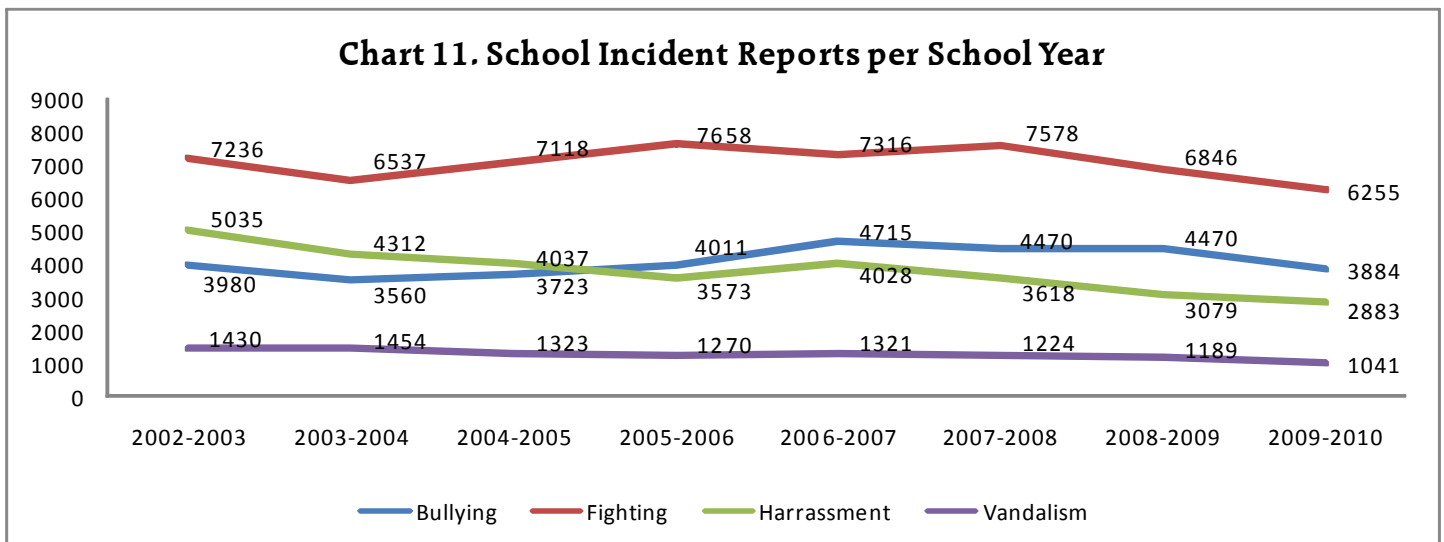
Compared to Reports to Law Enforcement

Between 2005 and 2010 there were more simple assaults and destruction/damage/vandalism of property incidents reported on school campuses than intimidation or aggravated assault. However, many more incidents of bullying, fighting, harassment and vandalism, were handled by school officials than reported to police. The two graphs below show the discrepancy between the numbers handled by school officials and those reported to police. Only about 10.0% of simple and aggravated assault (fighting and harassment), vandalism, and intimidation (bullying) were reported to law enforcement. Lack of reporting is most likely due to officials wishing to handle the problem internally rather than involve law enforcement. Offenses reported to school officials but not reported to law enforcement may also be less severe in nature.

Total reported offenses of simple assault, vandalism, intimidation and aggravated assault on school campuses peaked in 2006 but declined by 19.9% in 2010. School reports also indicated a decrease in violent behaviors after 2006. Between the school years of 2005 through 2010, combined bullying, fighting, harassment and vandalism incidents peaked in the 2006/2007 school year and dropped by 19.1% by 2009/2010. Intimidation and bullying both peaked in 2006, or the 2006/2007 school year.



Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System



Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 –2010 Year End Report

Bullying: Characteristics of Offenders

The NIBRS crime definition for intimidation is: “to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. Intimidation involves an offender making some type of threat to the victim without actually using or displaying a weapon. Such threats can be made in person, over the telephone or in writing” (DOJ, n.d.).

On the other hand, bullying is “intentional, repeated hurtful acts, words or other behavior such as name calling, threatening and/or shunning committed by one or more children against another. Bullying may be physical, verbal or emotional in nature” (SDFS, 2010).

- An average of 4,140 bullying incidents per year were reported to school officials between 2002/03 through 2009/10.
- In comparison, an average of 86 intimidation offenses per year were reported to law enforcement from school grounds during this time-frame.

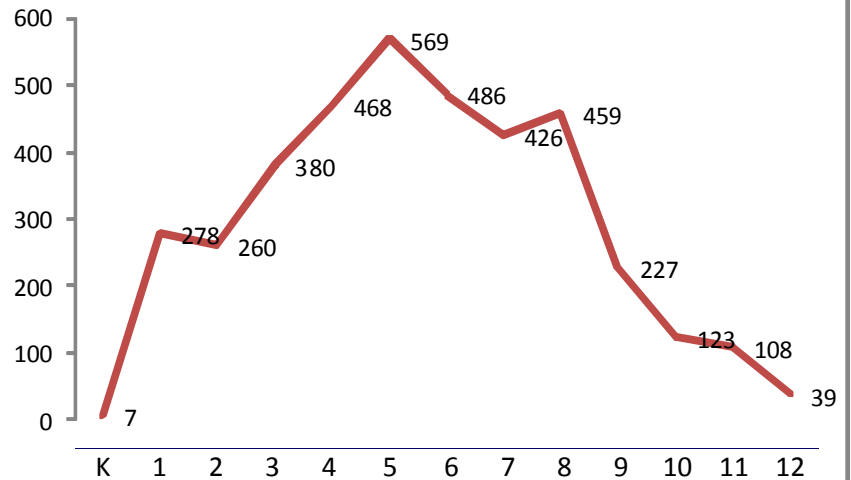
Age

- Incidents of bullying were highest among fifth graders.
- More incidents were reported among elementary grades of kindergarten through 6th grade (64.0%) than 7th grade and above (36.0%).

Gender

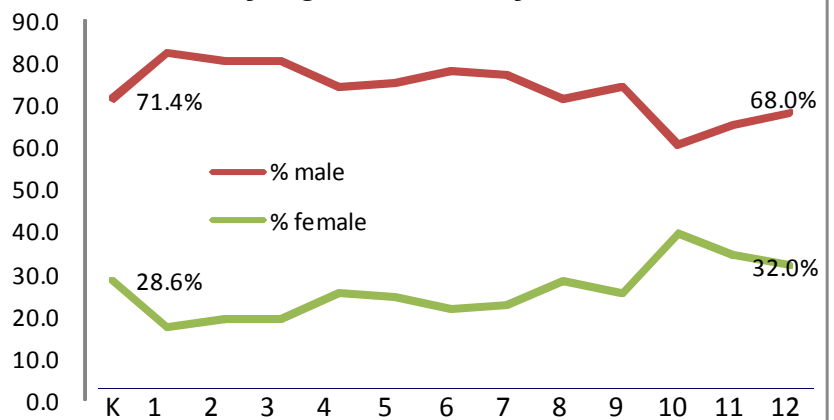
- More boys (76.0%) than girls (24.0%) were reported for bullying.
- Boys (64.1%) were more likely than girls (56.7%) to be reported for bullying in elementary versus higher grades.
- A greater proportion of girls than boys were reported for bullying in 7th grade and above (43.3% girls compared to 36.9% boys).

Chart 12. Bullying Incidents Per Grade: 2010



Student bullying	Total	Male new	Male repeat	Female new	Female repeat
K	7	5	0	2	0
1	278	165	70	38	11
2	260	172	46	44	7
3	380	219	88	59	14
4	468	273	83	92	29
5	569	339	117	126	21
6	486	313	84	90	18
7	426	266	91	81	23
8	459	285	86	110	36
9	227	164	31	60	6
10	123	69	9	43	8
11	108	63	13	32	8
12	39	32	2	13	3

Chart 13. Percent Female vs Male Bullying Offenders by Grade



Source for charts: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 –2010 Year End Report

Bullying: Characteristics of Victims

Age

Nationally, 32.2% of students experienced incidents of bullying in 2007 (Robers, et al., 2010). Bullying was most common among 6th and 8th grade.

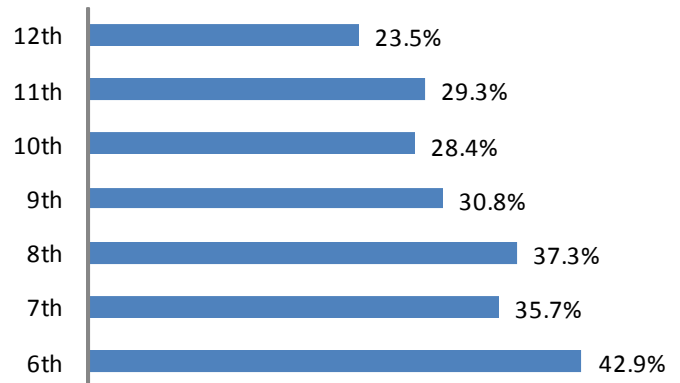
Gender

- A slightly higher proportion of girls were victims of bullying at school than boys (33.0% compared to 30.6%).
- Boys indicated greater frequency of bullying, between once or twice per month to almost every day (40.2% boys compared to 34.6% girls), whereas girls reported bullying at school once or twice during the entire school year (65.4% girls compared to 59.7% boys).

Race/Ethnicity

- Nationally, over one-third (34.6%) of victims were white. The remaining victims were Black (30.9%), Hispanic (27.6%), Asian (18.1%), and other (34.6%) (Robers et al., 2010).
- The Idaho 2009 YRBS indicated that minority students are more likely to be harassed due to race or ethnic background than white students. One-third of Hispanic students reported being teased or called names because of race/ethnicity compared to 7% of white students.

Chart 14. Percent of Students Reporting Bullying at School During School Year By Grade Level: 2007



Bullied at School (Nation)	%
Totally bullying at school	31.7
Made fun of, called names or insulted	21.0
Subject of rumors	18.1
Pushed, shoved, tripped or spit on	11.0
Threatened with harm	5.8
Excluded from activities on purpose	5.2
Property destroyed on purpose	4.2
Tried to make do things did not want to do	4.1
% injured as a result of being pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on	19.0
Total	32.2

Source: Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010

Bullying incidents most commonly involved being made fun of, called names, or insulted (21.0%). Two out of ten students said they were injured as a result of being pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on.

Bullying incidents most often happened inside school (78.9%) as opposed to outside on school grounds (22.7%), on a school bus (8.0%) or somewhere else (3.9%). Girls were slightly more likely than boys to be victimized in school (80.2% girls compared to 77.5% boys) and boys were slightly more likely than girls to be bullied outside on school grounds (25.1% boys compared to 20.4% girls) and on the school bus (8.3% boys compared to 7.7% girls)



Of interest is whether or not students are willing to report bullying incidents. The report "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010" indicates girls are more likely to notify a teacher or other adult than boys (37.5% compared to 34.6%). In addition, younger children are more likely to notify an adult or teacher than older students. Over half (52.9%) of 6th graders notified an adult versus 28.4% of 10th graders and 27.0% of 12th graders.

Fighting: Characteristics of Offenders

The NIBRS definition of aggravated assault is “an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.” Simple Assault includes “an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.”

On the other hand, school incident reports define fighting as “pushing, shoving, challenging to fight or fighting.”

On average between 2005 and 2010 there were 7,129 fights reported to school officials. During the same time, an average of 126 incidents of aggravated and simple assault were reported to police. It is assumed that because “challenging to fight” is included within the definition of “fighting” for school incident reports that many of the non-reported fighting incidents were not severe enough for school officials to report.

Age

- The percentage of students in 9th through 12th reporting physical altercations within the prior year went down between 1993 and 2010, from 41.8% to 31.5% (Robers et al., 2010) .
- Fights were also more common among 9th graders than older students and more common in urban than suburban or rural schools.

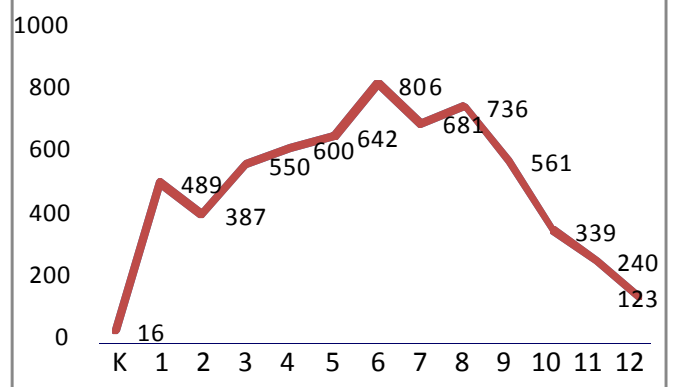
Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic students had a greater tendency than white students (38.0% Hispanic compared to 28.0% white) to be in a physical fight one or more times within the year.
- Fighting was much more common among American Indian (42.4%), Black (41.1%), Pacific Islander (32.6%) or those of two or more races (34.2%) than white (27.8%) or Asian students (18.9%).

Gender

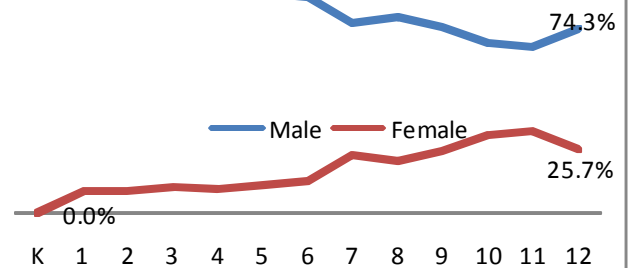
- The 2009 YRBS indicated that 17% of male students compared to 7% of female students reported to have been in a fight on school property during the prior 12 months.
- Among 2009/10 school incident reports, 83.4% of offenders were male.

Chart 15. Fighting from School Incident Reports: 2010



Student fights	Total	Male new	Male repeat	Female new	Female repeat
K	16	18	0	0	0
1	489	336	146	38	9
2	387	310	93	33	5
3	550	402	151	52	12
4	600	461	132	58	5
5	642	497	150	65	14
6	806	620	154	105	10
7	681	479	92	151	18
8	736	533	88	148	14
9	561	400	50	137	12
10	339	224	31	110	7
11	240	159	11	75	8
12	123	96	5	34	1

Chart 16. Percent Female vs Male Fighting Offenders by Grade



Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 – 2010 Year End Report

Fighting Cont.

School incident reports from 2009/10 indicated that more fights were reported for 6th grade students than any other grade. More males than females were involved in fights (83.4% male compared to 16.6% female). Between 0% to 32.8% of all students involved in fights were female by grade. Fewer numbers of female students were involved in fights in elementary grades than in 7th grade and above. Female students in elementary grades composed 10.5% of all offenders whereas students in 7th through 12th grades were 24.8% female offenders. Tenth grade had the highest proportion of female versus male offenders (32.8%), but 7th grade had the highest number of girls involved in fights (169 total). Girls, therefore, have a greater tendency to become involved in fights in higher grades, whereas boys have a greater tendency to be involved in fights in elementary school. Between 62.7% to 100% of all male offenders were new (had not been involved in another fight that year). Girls on the other hand fluctuated between 80.9% to 97.1% new per year.

Nationally, in 2007, bullying affected over half of students (62.6%) at least once or twice during the school year. Approximately one in five students (20.7%) were bullied once or twice per month, one in ten students were bullied once or twice per week (10.1%) and 6.6% of students were bullied almost every day (Robers et al., 2010). Over one-third (36.1%) indicated they had notified an adult about the bullying incidents.

The Idaho School Climate Survey indicates that about 25.0% of Idaho high school students feel it is alright to use physical violence when being disrespected or called names. By grade level, older students were more likely to endorse physical violence than younger students. Boys were more likely to endorse violence than girls. By 10th grade, over one-third of boys felt violence was a solution to feeling disrespected, compared to 14.2% of girls. Students who admitted drug use were more likely to endorse violence than students with no reported use of drugs.

From 2009 YRBS, 29.0% of Idaho high school students were in a physical fight, 8% were threatened/injured with a weapon on school property, 22% were victims of bullying during the previous year.

Chart 17. Percentage of Students Endorsing Physical Violence by Grade: 1998 - 2008

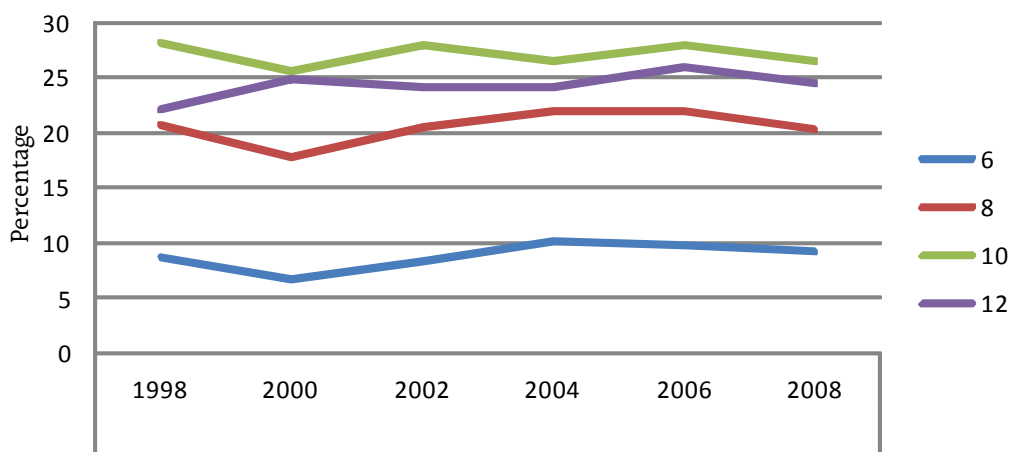
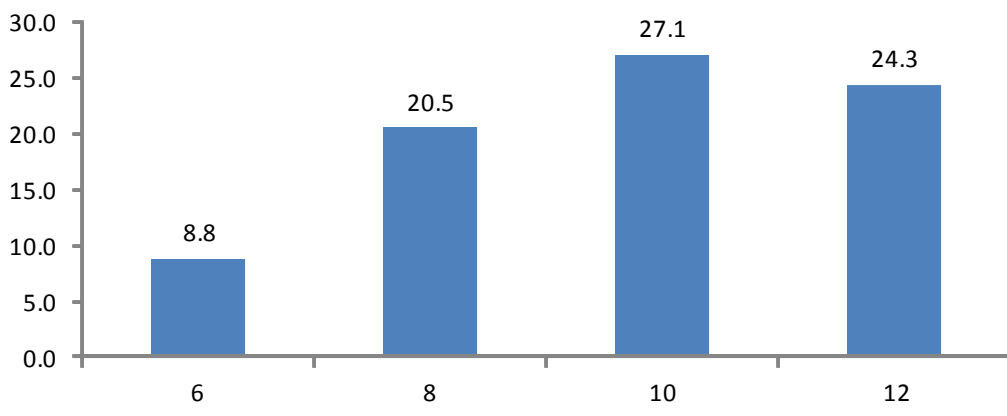


Chart 18. Average Percent of Students Endorsing Physical Violence by Grade: 1998-2008



Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 –2010 Year End Report

Harassment: Characteristics of Offenders

Harassment from school incident reports includes conduct, whether verbal, written, graphic or physical, relating to student's race, national origin, color, disability or sex that is sufficiently severe, pervasive or persistent.

Fairly similar to harassment is the charge for hate crime, Idaho Code 18-7902. Sufficient objective facts must be gathered that lead to the conclusion the offender's actions were motivated by bias against racial, religions, ethnic/national origin, mental/physical disability or sexual-orientation.

Four hate crime offenses (out of 31 total incidents) were reported to law enforcement occurring on school campuses in 2010. In comparison, 2,831 harassment incidents were reported to school officials.

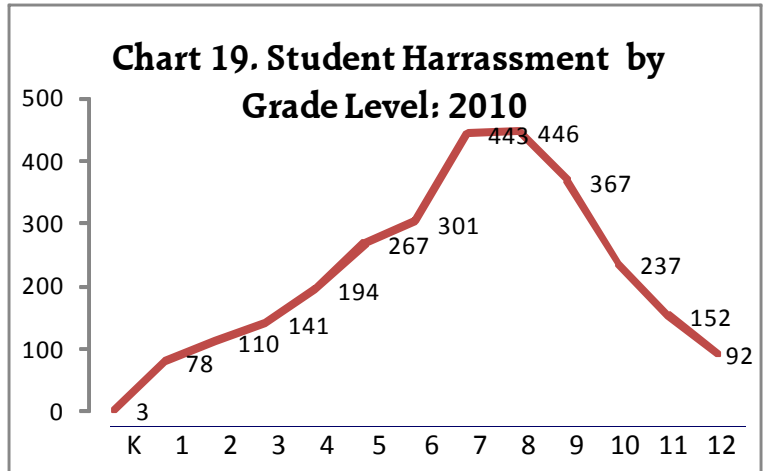
Age

In 2010, harassment incidents were more common among 8th and 9th graders than other grade levels.

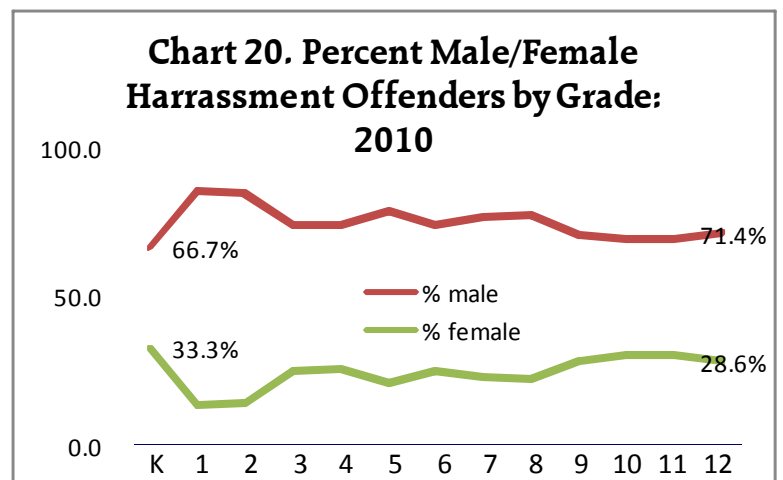
Gender

Three out of four (75.1%) of student harassment offenders were male and 24.9% were female. Over one-third (38.6%) of males and 34.0% of female harassment offenders were between grade levels of kindergarten through 6th grade. Slightly higher proportions of girls were involved in crimes in 9th through 12th grades than in earlier grades, showing a propensity for girls to be involved in harassment in high school rather than in earlier grades.

- 61.4% of males compared to 66.0% of females committed harassment in grades 7th and up.
- 17.8% of males compared to 13.5% of females were repeat offenders.



Student harassment	Total	Male new	Male repeat	Female new	Female repeat
K	3	2	0	1	0
1	78	56	12	10	1
2	110	79	21	14	3
3	141	93	15	35	2
4	194	120	25	44	7
5	267	170	47	50	8
6	301	177	41	61	14
7	443	279	69	84	21
8	446	292	75	98	8
9	367	239	43	101	14
10	237	146	32	67	12
11	152	106	13	45	7
12	92	67	3	26	2



Vandalism: School Incident Reports

Compared to Reports to Law Enforcement

IIBRS definition of Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Student Incident Reports definition of vandalism includes disrespect, destroying, defacing property and/or buildings.

One-third of students completing the 2009 YRBS indicated they had property (such as a car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged during the previous year.

- 37.5% of vandalism victims and 88.6% of all arrestees for vandalism were juvenile.

Age

According to school incident reports, vandalism peaked among 8th and 9th graders. Half (50.5%) of all vandalism offenders were below 7th grade, and half were 7th grade and above.

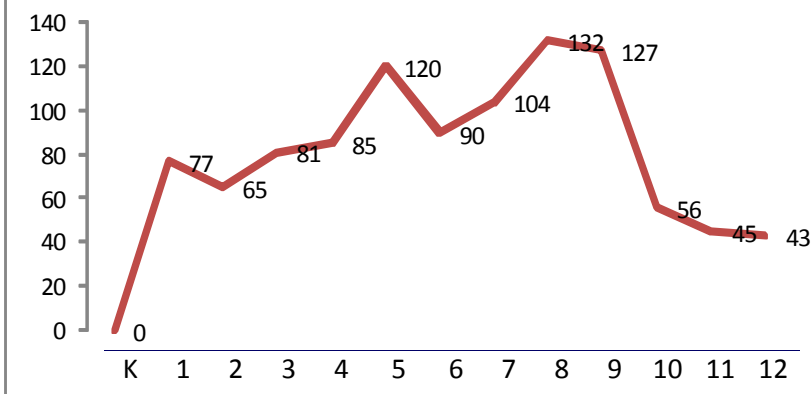
Gender

Most offenders were male (78.2%) and 21.8% female. In comparison, 88.0% of reported vandalism offenses had male arrestees.

Therefore, gender may play a role in whether or not an offense is reported to law enforcement. Girls had a greater tendency to commit crimes in elementary school versus high school.

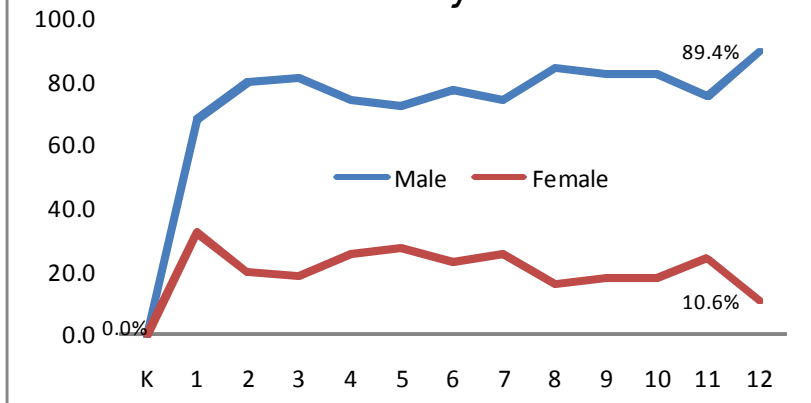
Slightly over half (55.7%) of girls compared to 47.1% of boys committed vandalism between kindergarten through 6th grade versus 7th through 12th. Boys, on the other hand, were more likely to commit offenses in 7th through 12th grade versus kindergarten through 6th. The higher likelihood of older juvenile males committing vandalism may account for why males compose a greater proportion of arrestees than females (in comparison to reports of vandalism to school officials).

Chart 21. Vandalism Incidents by Grade Level: 2010



Student vandalism	Total	Male new	Male repeat	Female new	Female repeat
K	0	0	0	0	0
1	77	48	6	17	9
2	65	47	5	13	0
3	81	60	10	15	1
4	85	60	7	21	2
5	120	80	4	29	3
6	90	70	4	21	1
7	104	73	14	29	1
8	132	112	4	22	0
9	127	109	8	22	3
10	56	50	1	11	0
11	45	37	0	11	1
12	43	42	0	4	1

Chart 22. Percent Female vs Male Vandalism By Grade



Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 –2010 Year End Report

Reported Value of Property Destroyed or Stolen on School Grounds

Slightly over one-half of all victims experienced larceny/theft offenses in 2005—2010. More items were reported stolen from school than destroyed/damaged/vandalized. However, the average value of items destroyed (mean = \$845, median = \$130) was more than the value of items stolen (mean = \$373, median = \$100). The type of property that was either damaged or stolen and the mean and median cost of the item is provided below. The mean provides the average value and median is the half way point between the values (half of the values reside above and below this number). Among items damaged, destroyed or vandalized, public structures (schools) were most commonly listed, accounting for 22.0% of total items damaged, followed by automobiles (19.2%). The most costly items destroyed included automobiles, computers, other motor vehicles and trucks, all with a median value around \$300. Items stolen from schools most often included money (12.0%), bicycles (11.6%), radios/TVs/VCRs (11.1%), and purse/handbag/wallet (9.2%). The most costly Items stolen included trucks and “other” motor vehicles worth around \$2,000, and automobiles worth \$1,038.

Property Type:	<i>Destroyed/Damaged</i>			<i>Stolen</i>		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median value</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Mean value</i>	<i>Median value</i>	<i>n</i>
Other	\$419	\$100	1,602	\$292	\$100	4,070
Structures - public	\$2,125	\$150	1,129	\$299	\$150	51
Automobile	\$724	\$300	984	\$3,478	\$1,038	210
Structures - others	\$320	\$110	238	\$284	\$200	17
Tools	\$487	\$28	208	\$739	\$250	170
Structures - commercial	\$364	\$160	129	\$1,234	\$950	13
Vehicle parts/accessories	\$289	\$150	91	\$339	\$150	223
Bicycles	\$128	\$80	90	\$322	\$200	1,797
Computer/hardware/software	\$1,156	\$300	90	\$966	\$420	897
Radios/TVs/VCRs	\$273	\$200	88	\$324	\$200	1,729
Money	\$61	\$20	83	\$231	\$40	1,863
Office Equipment	\$489	\$100	71	\$295	\$140	472
House goods	\$309	\$100	66	\$214	\$80	167
Clothes	\$236	\$50	62	\$102	\$55	607
Consumable goods	\$31	\$8.50	48	\$52	\$5	455
Buses	\$420	\$250	35	\$600	\$600	2
Recordings/audio/visual	\$487	\$60	26	\$349	\$180	384
Trucks	\$2,242	\$275	26	\$1,347	\$2,000	3
Purses/handbags/wallets	\$66	\$40	25	\$39	\$20	1,426
Merchandise	\$42	\$15	22	\$2,294	\$50	213
Other Motor Vehicles	\$2,158	\$300	17	\$5,729	\$2,000	23
Jewelry/Precious Metals	\$32	\$25	10	\$416	\$50	200
Negotiable Instruments	\$19	\$5	6	\$113	\$25	188
Total	\$845	\$130	5,128	\$373	\$100	15,552

Source: Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Use of Weapon

The most common form of weapon used in police reported school crime was a “personal weapon” such as hands, feet, or teeth, and were involved in 21.7% of total school incidents. Most (74.8%) school crime offenders with a weapon used “personal weapons.” Knife or cutting instruments were the second most common weapon, involved in 3.6% of total school crimes, and accounting for 12.5% of all weapons used.

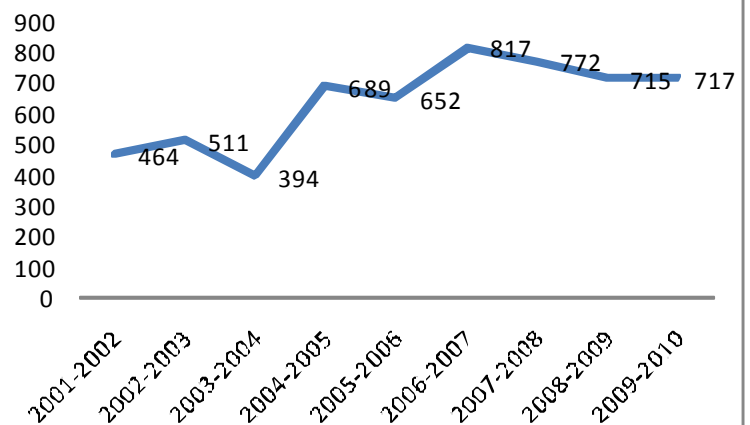
More weapons were gathered from students at schools than reported to police. Chart 23 shows the number of weapons taken from students by year from school incident reports. On average, 637 weapons were taken from students per year (compared to an average of 283 weapons gathered per year from police reported offenses). The number of weapons obtained from students has decreased by 12.2% since the 2006-2007 school year peak of 817. However, the total number of weapons confiscated in the 2009-2010 school year was higher than the 2001-2002 school year by 40.3%.

The School Climate Survey asked students if they had ever carried a weapon because students thought they might need it in a fight. In general, fewer girls than boys said they had carried a weapon. Eight percent of senior girls and 26.4% of Idaho senior boys reported they had carried a weapon at least once for self-protection or because they might get into a fight. The most common weapons carried were knives or razors. About 15.7% of 10th graders and 16.7% of 12th graders brought knives or razors to school as weapons. The second most common weapon was a blunt instrument, such as a club, bat, stick or pipe, brought by 3.5% of 10th graders and 4.0% of 12th graders. Three percent of 10th and 12th graders brought a gun to school.

Less than one-half (47.6%) of 10th graders felt comfortable reporting information regarding conflicts or weapons to school teachers or administrators. Younger students were more likely than older students to feel comfortable reporting aggressive acts. Girls felt more comfortable than boys in every grade, reporting fights, arguments or weapons at school.

Type of Weapon/Force Used by Offender in School Crime: 2005 –2010	N	% of total school crimes	% of crimes involving a weapon
Personal Weapons (Hands, Feet, Teeth, Etc.)	5,214	21.7%	74.8
Knife/Cutting Instrument (Icepick, Ax, Etc.)	873	3.6	12.5
Other	464	1.9	6.7
Blunt Object (Club, Hammer, Etc.)	77	0.3	1.1
Unknown	70	0.3	1.0
Other Firearm	53	0.2	0.8
Handgun	44	0.2	0.6
Explosives	26	0.1	0.4
Firearm (Type Not Stated)	26	0.1	0.4
Rifle	21	0.1	0.3
Fire/Incendiary Device	12	0.0	0.2
Motor Vehicle (When Used as Weapon)	9	0.0	0.1
Handgun - Automatic	8	0.0	0.1
Shotgun	5	0.0	0.1
Asphyxiation (by Drowning, Strangulation, Suffocation, Gas)	3	0.0	0.0
Firearm - Automatic (Type Not Stated)	2	0.0	0.0
Other Firearm - Automatic	2	0.0	0.0
Poison	2	0.0	0.0
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	1	0.0	0.0
Total	6,975	28.8	100

Chart 23. Number of Weapons Taken from Students from Incident Reports



Note: weapon types reported as confiscated include toy guns, paintball gun, pellet guns, bb guns, nail files, mace, brass knuckles, metal mop handle, matches, fire crackers, lighter, smoke and stink bombs, needles/pins, chain, pencils, pens, police baton, screw driver, razor blades, straight paper clip, baseball bat, box cutters, Chinese star, scissors, sling shot, knives, handguns, shotguns, and rifles.

Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 –2010 Year End Report

Use of Weapons Cont.

According to school incident reports in 2010, 712 various weapons were confiscated at school. By grade level, having any type of weapon on school grounds peaked during 3rd through 8th grade. Fewer 12th graders had items confiscated than 1st graders. Most commonly, knives were taken and other non-firearms. Handguns and shotguns accounted for 1.8% of all weapons reported.

According to the 2009 YRBS, both nationally and within Idaho, the number of students who admitted to bringing a weapon to school during the previous 30 days decreased in 2009 from earlier survey years. The Idaho percentage was higher than the national rate (6.7% Idaho compared to 5.6% US) in 2009. Idaho neighboring states of Wyoming (11.5%), Montana (7.9%), and Nevada (6.2%), also had higher rates than the nation in 2009. In addition, students were asked if they carried weapons anywhere within the past 30 days and Idaho rates (21.8%) were higher than the nation (17.5%), but lower than neighboring states of Wyoming (26.0%) and Montana (23.0%). Because of the strong hunting culture within these states, it is possible much of the weapon carrying is more related to recreational activities than any violent intent.

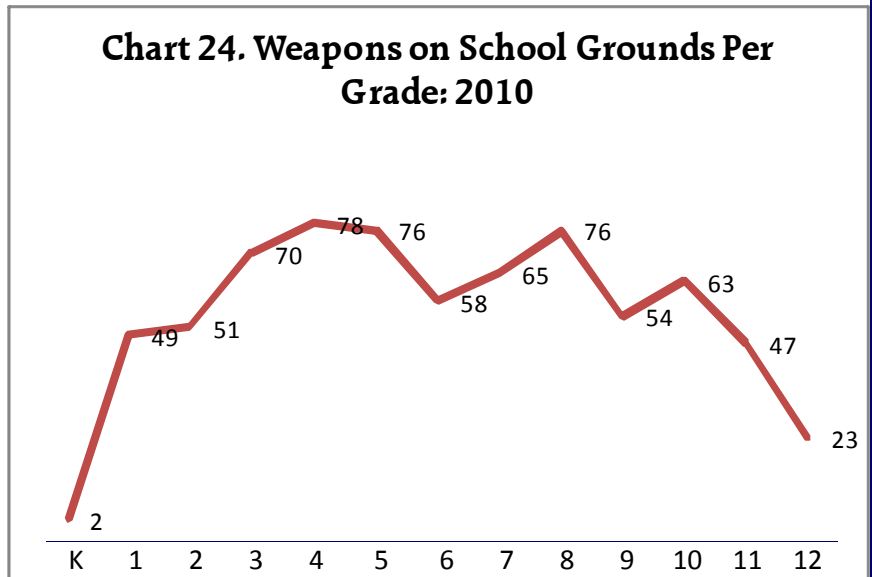
Nationally and within Idaho, boys were more likely than girls to carry weapons to school (8.0% of boys and 2.9% girls in nation and 14.0% compared to 3.0% girls in Idaho).

US Rates were also slightly higher among Hispanic youth (5.8%), and among Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian (9.8%) students. In Idaho, white students (9%) were much more likely to have carried a gun within the previous 30 days than Hispanic students (5%).

By grade level, students in 10th (6.1%) and 12th (6.0%) grade were more likely to bring weapons to school than those in 9th (4.9%) and 11th (5.2%) grade.

Weapons on school grounds	hand-guns	rifles/shotguns	explo-sives	knives	other non-fire arms	Total
K	0	0	0	2	0	2
1	0	0	0	21	28	49
2	0	0	1	24	26	51
3	0	0	1	36	33	70
4	0	0	1	28	49	78
5	0	0	1	38	37	76
6	0	1	0	32	25	58
7	0	0	0	40	25	65
8	1	0	5	40	30	76
9	3	0	1	33	17	54
10	2	1	0	33	27	63
11	0	2	0	25	20	47
12	1	2	0	9	11	23
Total	7	6	10	361	328	712

Chart 24. Weapons on School Grounds Per Grade: 2010

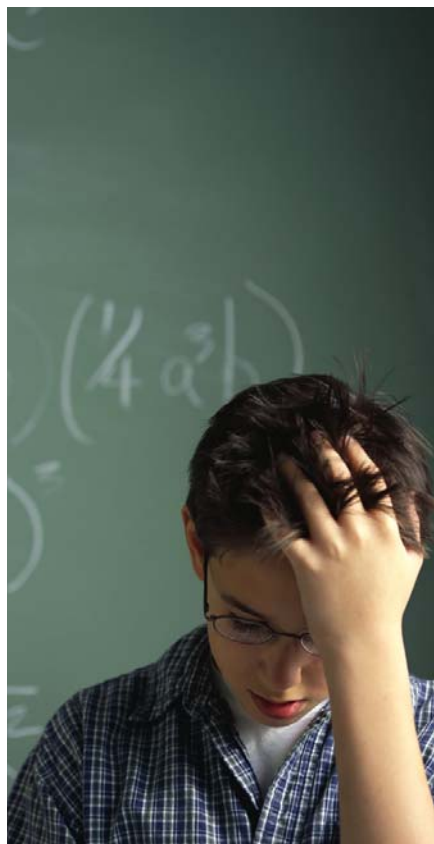


Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 –2010 Year End Report and YRBS data from Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010

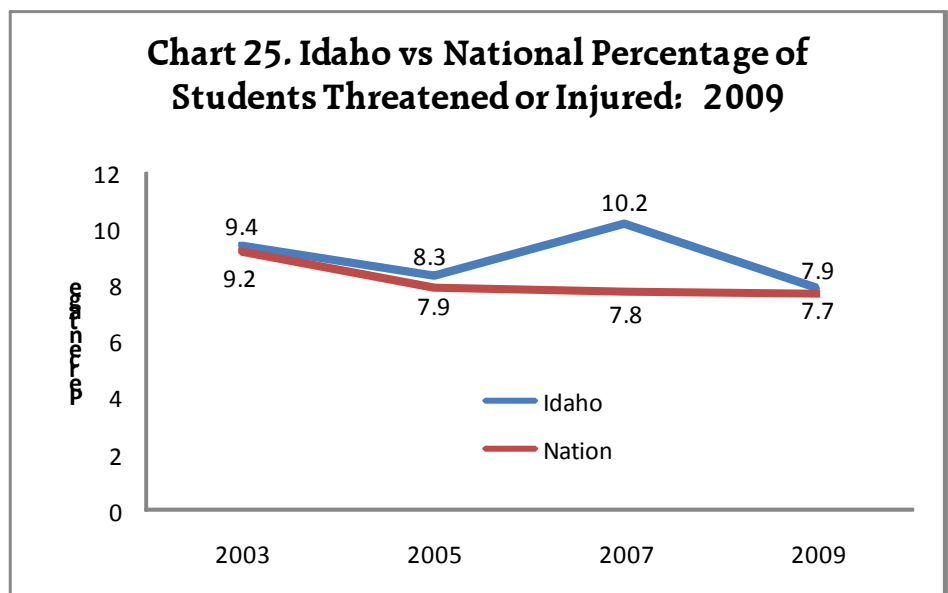
Weapon Crimes: Victim Characteristics

	<i>% threatened or injured</i>
Total	7.7%
Gender	
Male	9.6%
Female	5.5
Race/ethnicity	
White	6.4%
Black	9.4
Hispanic	9.1
Asian	5.5
American Indian/ Alaska Native	16.5
Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	12.5
Two or more races	9.2
Grade	
9th	8.7%
10th	8.4
11th	7.9
12th	5.2

In the report “Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010,” 7.7% of all students in the nation indicated they were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property at least one time during the previous 12 months. More boys (9.6%) than girls (5.5%) reported being threatened or injured. The rate was also higher among non-white than white students. By grade level, more 9th graders than 12th graders reported being threatened or injured with a weapon at school



In comparison, a higher percentage of students in Idaho reported being threatened or injured for years 2003—2009 (Chart 25). Idaho rates peaked in 2007 and dropped in 2009 to a rate close to the national rate.



Source: Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010

Suspected Use of Alcohol or Drugs

IIBRS data between 2005 and 2010 indicate alcohol and drugs were suspected of being used by offenders in 10.2% of crimes on school campuses. Drugs/narcotics were suspected of use in 9.4% of crimes, followed by alcohol in 0.8%.

The most common types of crimes involving alcohol (N = 188) were simple assault (25.5%), drug/narcotic violations (21.3%), drug equipment violations (16.0%), and destruction/damage of property (10.6%). In 11.5% of forcible rapes (6 out of 52) and 33.3% of sexual assault with an object (2 out of 6) the offender was under the influence of alcohol.

In nearly two-thirds (66.3%) of drug equipment violations and 68.0% of drug/narcotic violations, offenders were suspected to be under the influence of drugs. In addition, 5.2% of weapon law violations, 2.6% of stolen property offenses, 2.0% of aggravated assaults, and 2.1% of kidnapping /abduction involved offenders suspected to be under the influence of drugs.

Alcohol abuse was suspected of 234 offenders between 2005 and 2010.

- 41.0% were drug offenses
- 25.6% assault offenses
- 9.8% vandalism
- 7.7% burglary/breaking and entering
- 5.6% larceny/theft offenses
- 3.4% forcible sex offense
- 3.4% weapon law violation

Drug use was suspected of 3,313 individuals between 2005 and 2010.

- 96.7% of drug offenses
 - Other than drug violations (n=110)
 - 60.9% were weapon law violations
 - 16.4% assault offenses
 - 15.5% larceny/theft offenses
 - 1.8% burglary/breaking and entering



Most police reported incidents involved marijuana (79.8%), followed by other narcotics (6.5%), other drugs (5.1%), unknown type (3.9%), and meth (1.9%).

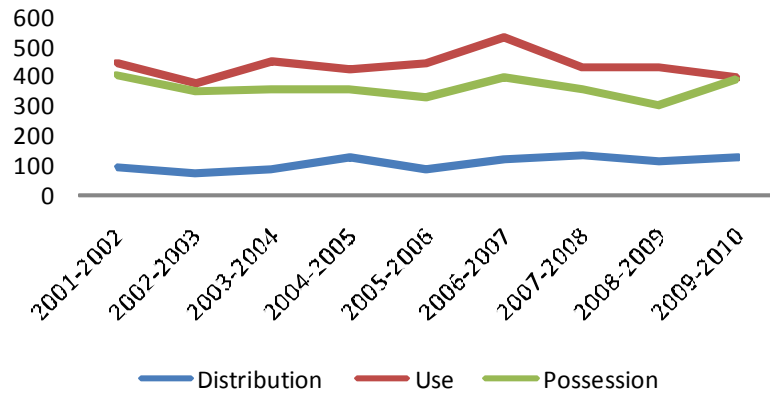
According to YRBS data, Idaho has a lower rate of student alcohol use than the nation. Approximately one-third (34.2%) of Idaho students in 2009 indicated they used alcohol at least one day during the previous 30 days compared to 41.8% of students in the nation. In addition, lower numbers of Idaho students admitted alcohol use while at school than the nation (3.5% compared to 4.5%). Idaho's rate of use at school is lower than neighboring states: Idaho 3.5%, Montana 5.1%, Wyoming 6.4%, Nevada 4.3%. Utah's rate (2.7%), however, is lower than Idaho.

Idaho also has a lower rate of admitted marijuana use among students in grades 9—12 than the nation (Robers et al., 2010). Three percent of Idaho students compared to 4.6% of students in the nation admitted using marijuana at least one time during the previous 30 days on school property. Around one in seven (13.7%) students in Idaho compared to one in five (20.8%) students in the nation admitted to marijuana use anywhere (versus on school grounds) within the past 30 days in 2009.

Drug Distribution, Use and Possession: Student Incident reports

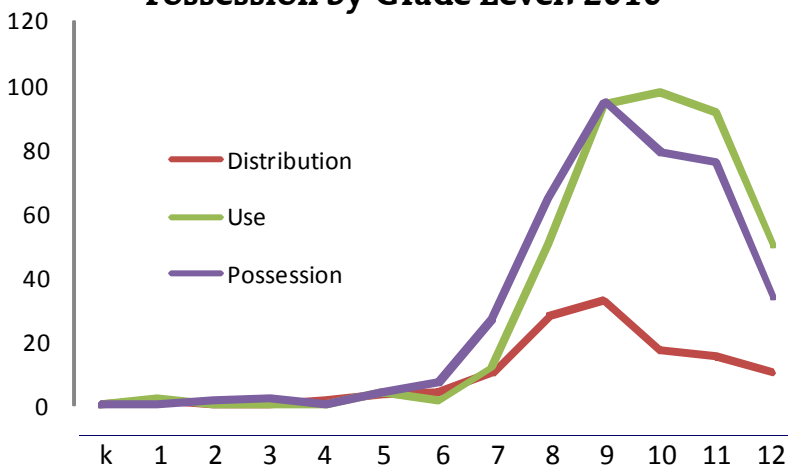
Nearly half (48.5%) of all school reported incidents between 2001/02 and 2009/10 involving drugs were for use, 40.0% for possession, and 11.5% for distribution. Peak incidents of drug distribution, use and possession occurred between 8th and 11th grade. The vast majority (81.1%) of offenders were between 8th and 11th grade.

Chart 26. Distribution, Use and Possession from Incident Reports: 2001/02 - 2009/10



School Year	Distribution	Use	Possession	Total
2001/02	92	445	403	940
2002/03	69	377	349	795
2003/04	83	450	358	891
2004/05	124	423	353	900
2005/06	85	447	333	865
2006/07	117	533	396	1046
2007/08	132	428	356	916
2008/09	110	432	303	845
2009/10	122	400	393	915

Chart 27. Drug Distribution, Use and Possession by Grade Level: 2010



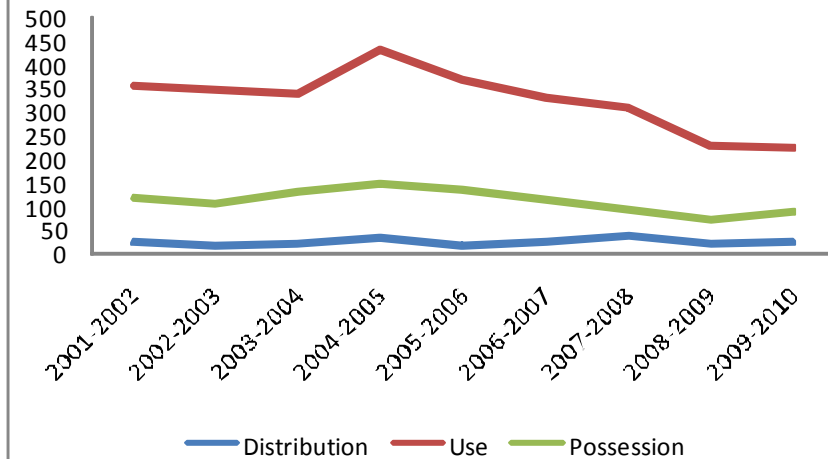
Grade	Distribution	Use	Possession
K	0	0	0
1	1	2	0
2	0	0	1
3	0	0	2
4	1	0	0
5	3	4	4
6	4	1	7
7	10	12	27
8	28	50	65
9	33	94	95
10	17	98	79
11	15	92	76
12	10	50	34
Total	122	403	390

Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 -2010 Year End Report

Alcohol Distribution, Use and Possession: Student Incident Reports

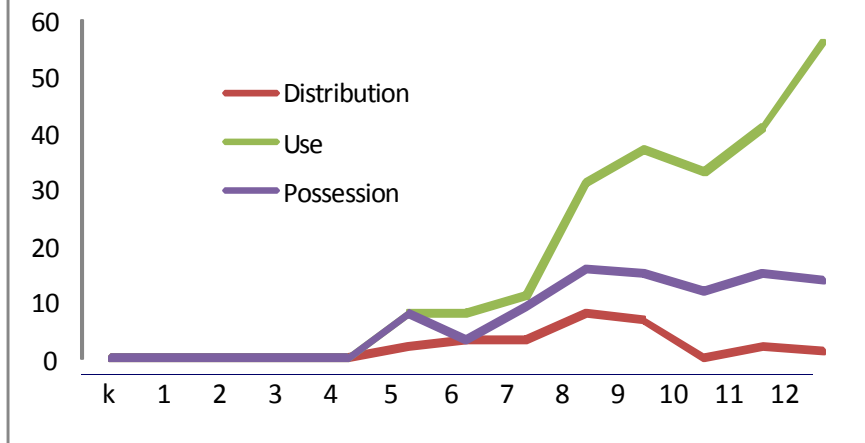
Alcohol school reported incidents peaked in 2004-2005 and have since decreased by 44.4%. In the 2009/10 school year, alcohol use accounted for 70.3% of alcohol related offenses, followed by possession (24.3%) and distribution (5.4%). The peak grade level for alcohol distribution, use and possession charges was 12th grade, accounting for 20.7% of incidents. The majority (84.0%) of offenders were between 8th and 12th grades.

Chart 29. Distribution, Use and Possession of Alcohol from School Incident Reports: 2001/02 - 2009/10



School Year	Distribution	Use	Possession	Total
2001/02	24	357	118	499
2002/03	17	347	105	469
2003/04	20	340	131	491
2004-05	35	434	148	617
2005/06	19	368	137	524
2006/07	26	330	117	473
2007/08	38	309	93	440
2008/09	22	229	74	325
2009/10	26	225	92	343

Chart 28. Alcohol Distribution, Use and Possession: 2009/10



Grade	Distribution	Use	Possession
K	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	2	8	8
6	3	8	3
7	3	11	9
8	8	31	16
9	7	37	15
10	0	33	12
11	2	41	15
12	1	56	14
Total	26	225	92

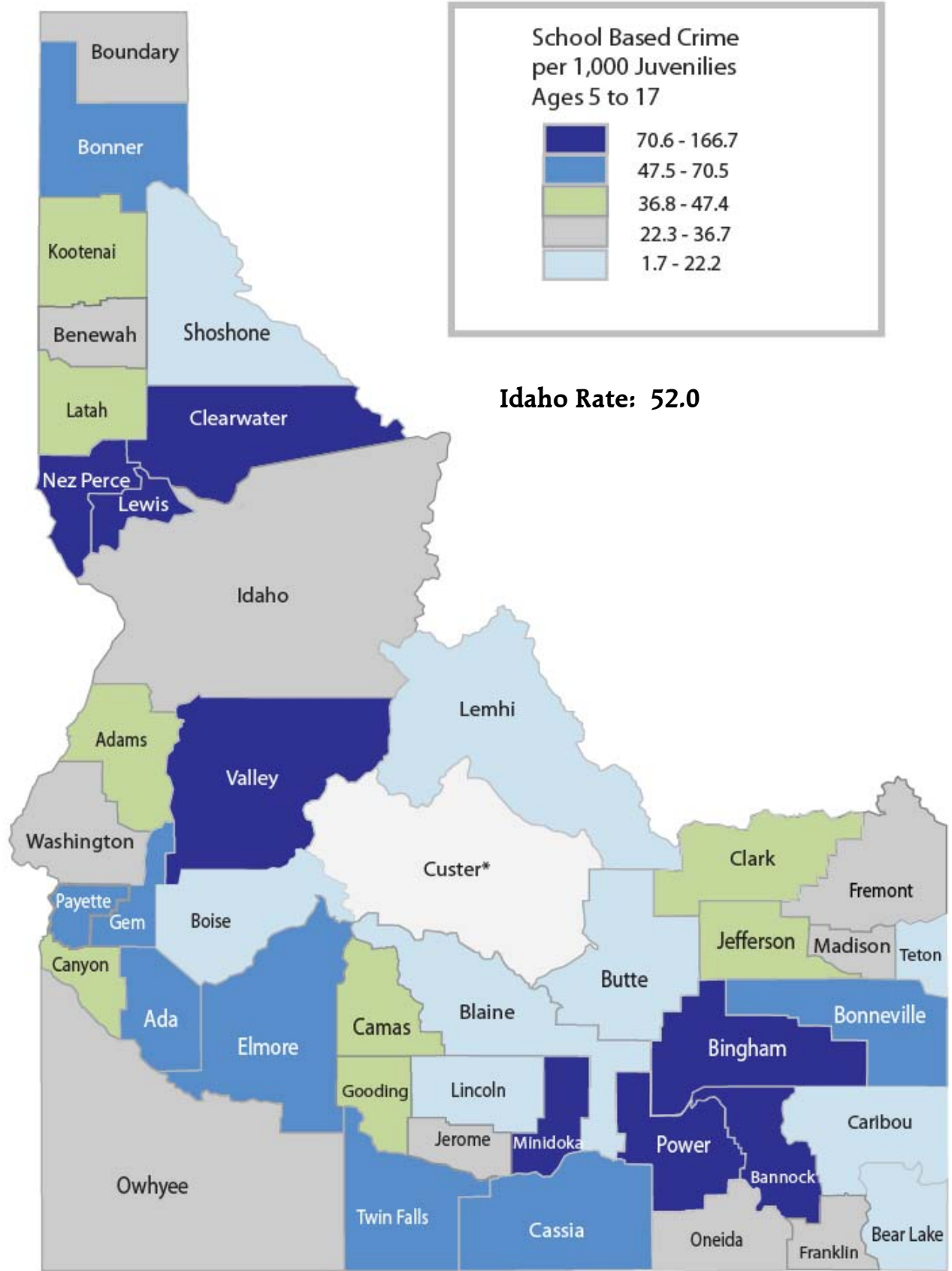
Source: Dept. of Education. Safe and Drug Free Schools: 2009 -2010 Year End Report

School Crime by County: 2010

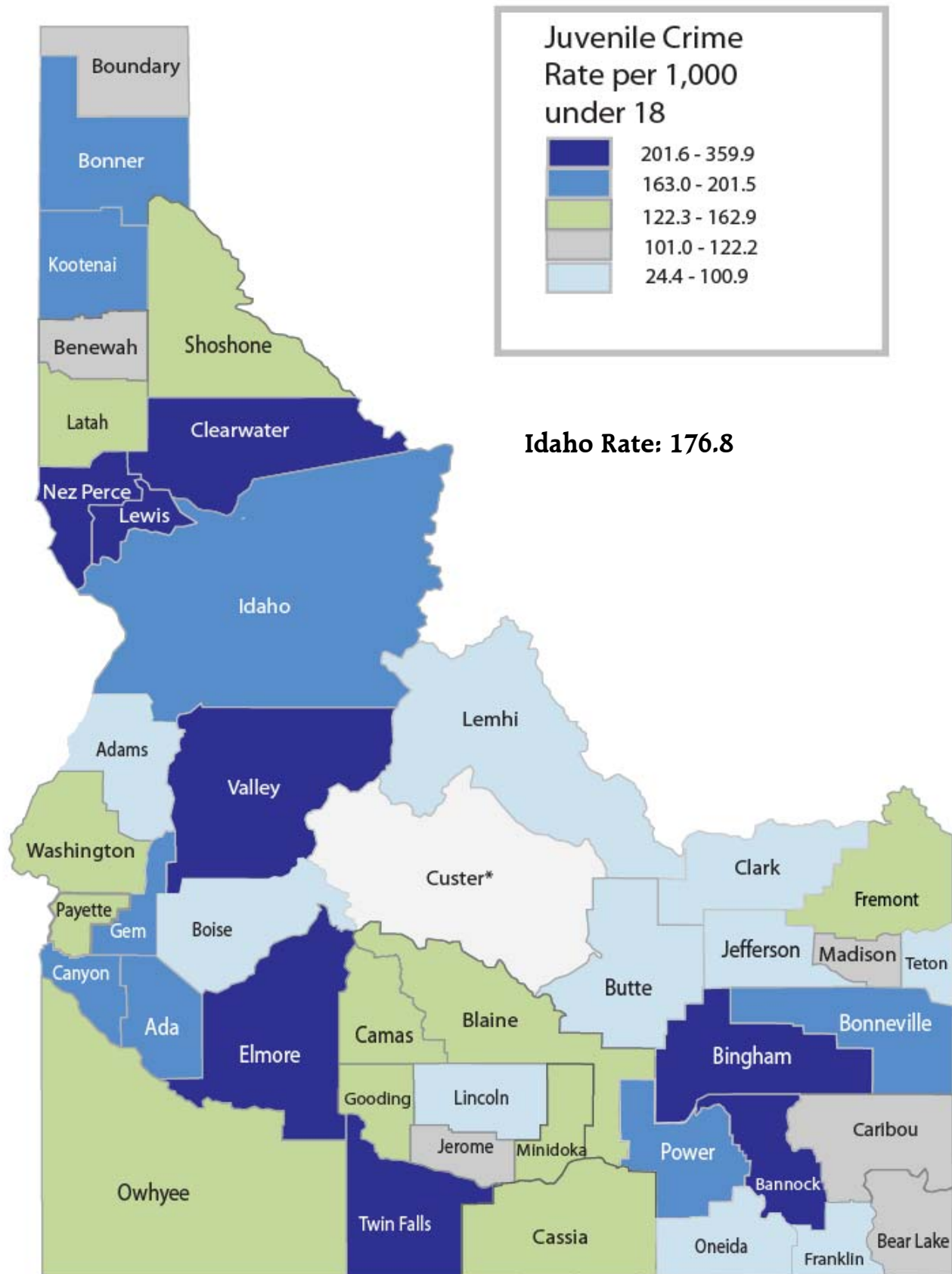
The following maps provide the rates of juvenile crime and school campus crimes from IIBRS data by county for 2010.

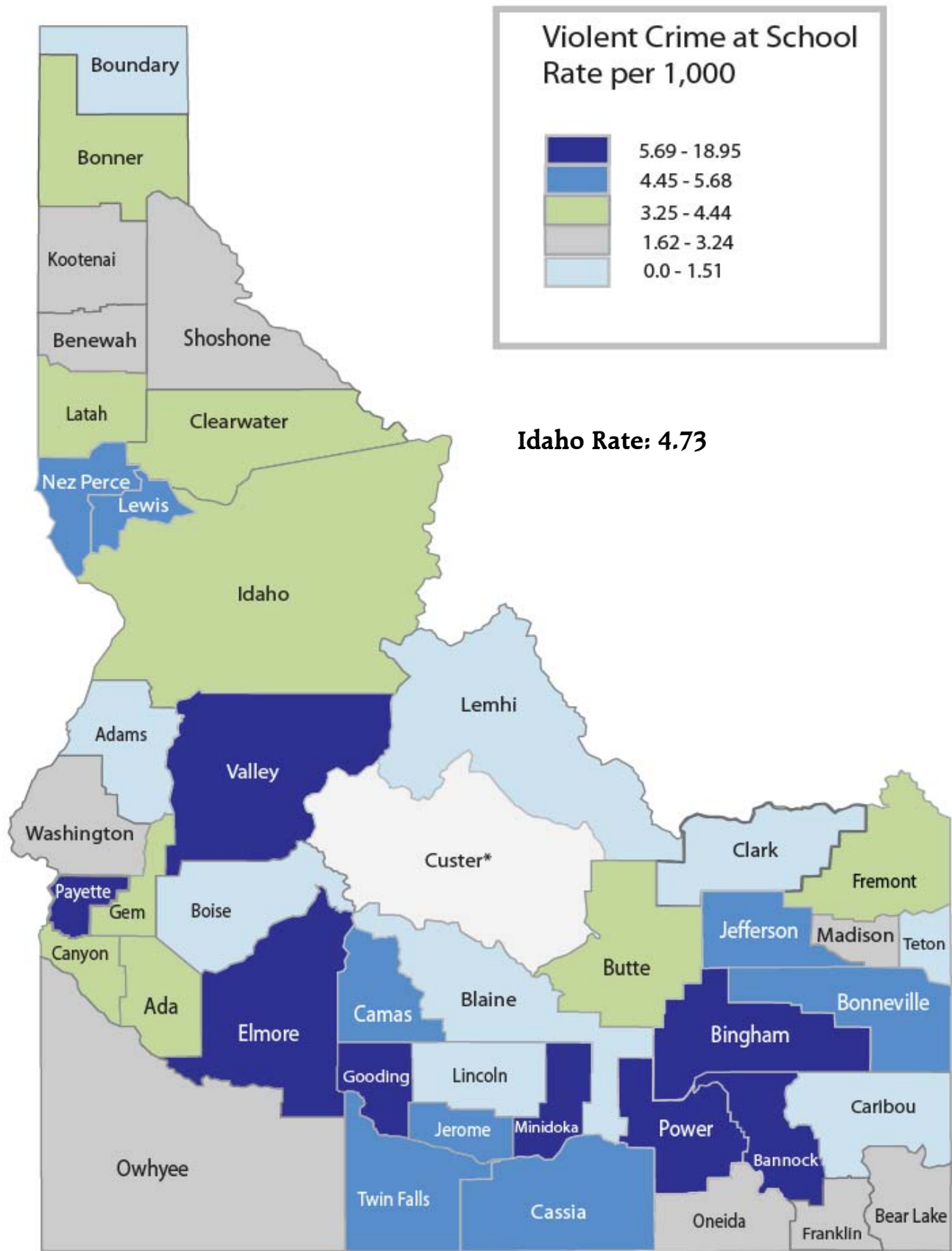
1. School Crime, rate per 1,000 juveniles ages 5 to 17 per county.
3. Juvenile Crime, rate per 1,000 juveniles under 18 per county.
4. Violent Crime at School, rate per 1,000 juveniles under 18 per county.
5. Intimidation at School, rate per 1,000 juveniles under 18 per county.

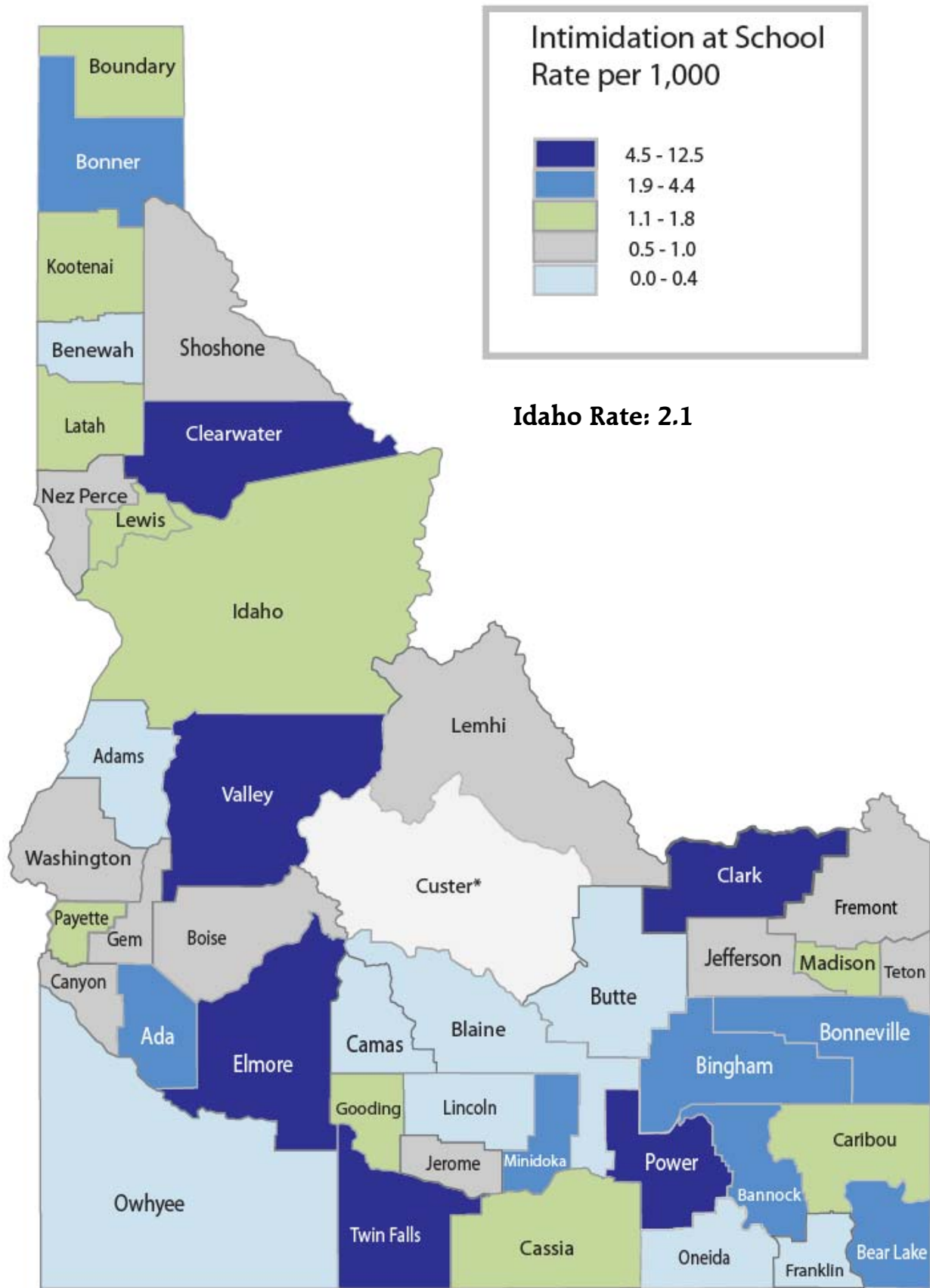




*Incomplete data for Custer







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