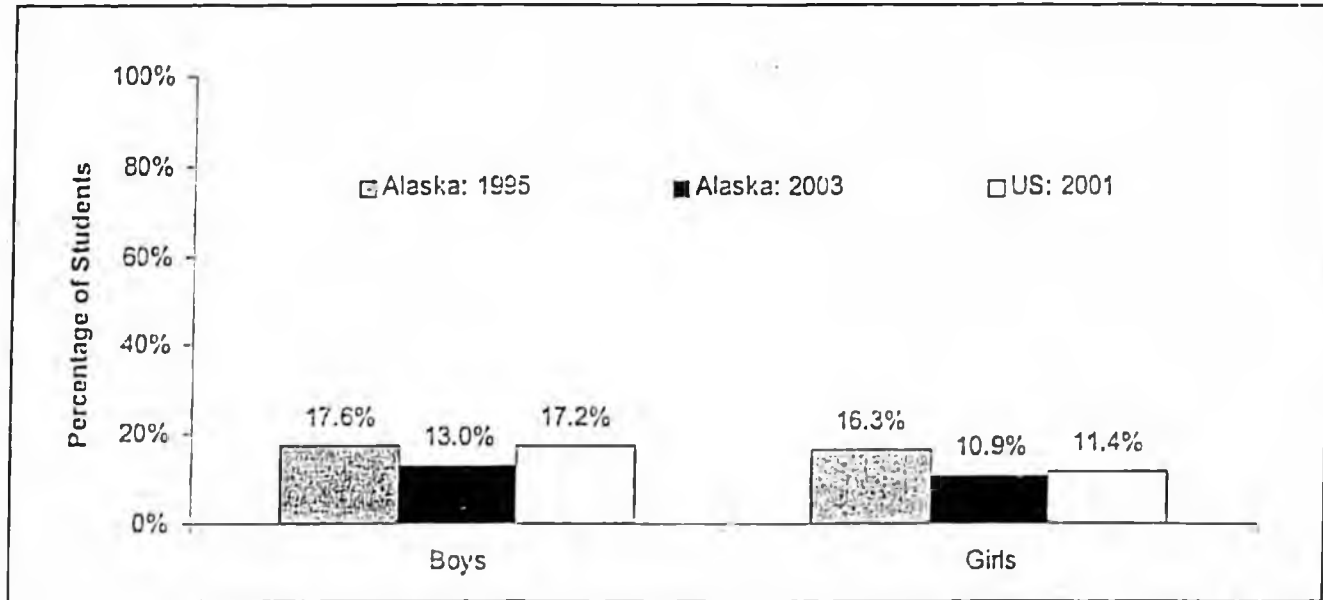


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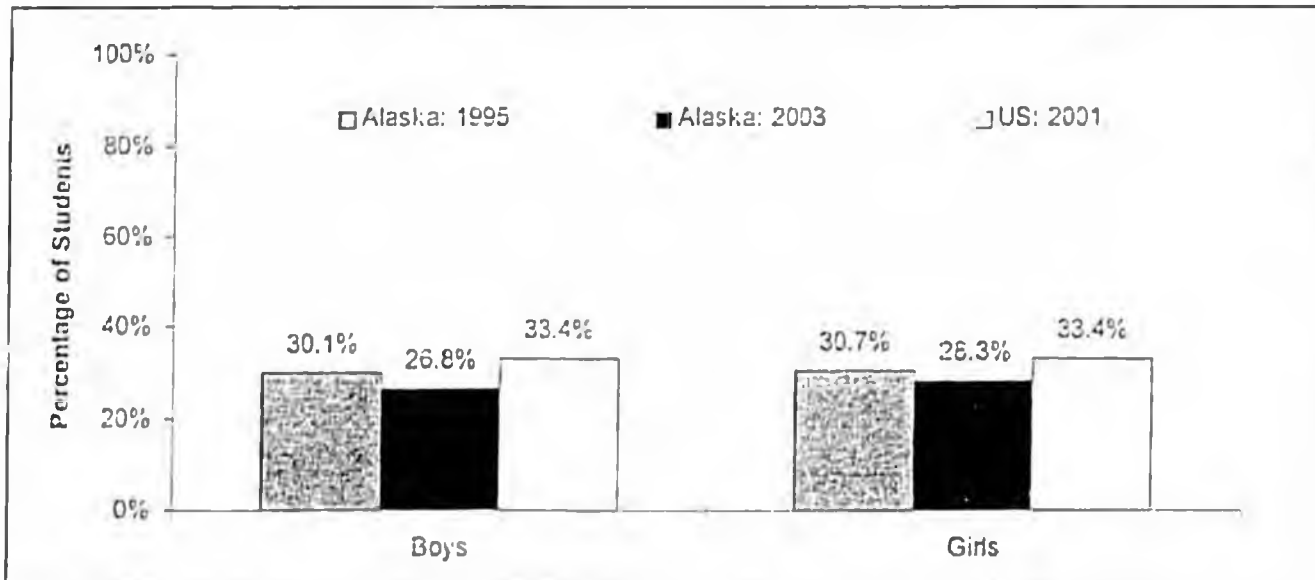
### Had Sexual Intercourse With Four or More Partners

In 2003 significantly fewer Alaska high school students report having had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during their life than in 1995. Alaska rates for both boys (13.0%) and girls (10.9%) are lower than that for U.S. boys (17.2%) and girls (11.4%).



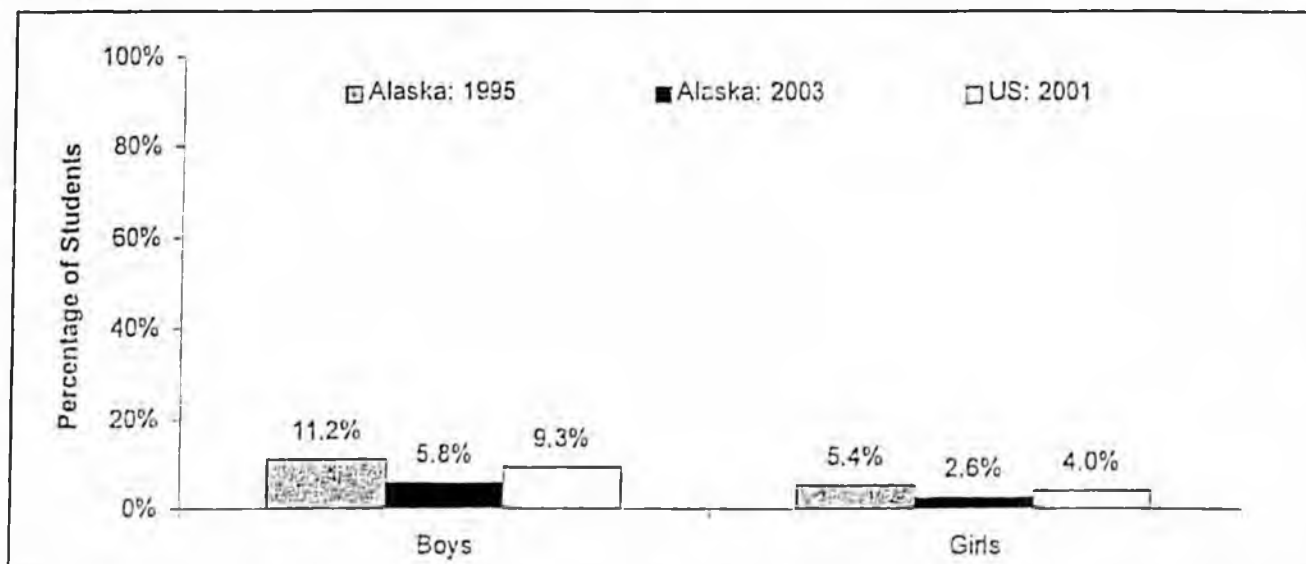
### Current Sexual Activity

Among Alaska high school boys, 26.8% report having had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months. Among Alaska high school girls, 28.3% report having had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months. Rates for Alaska students have fallen since 1995 and are below that of U.S. students.



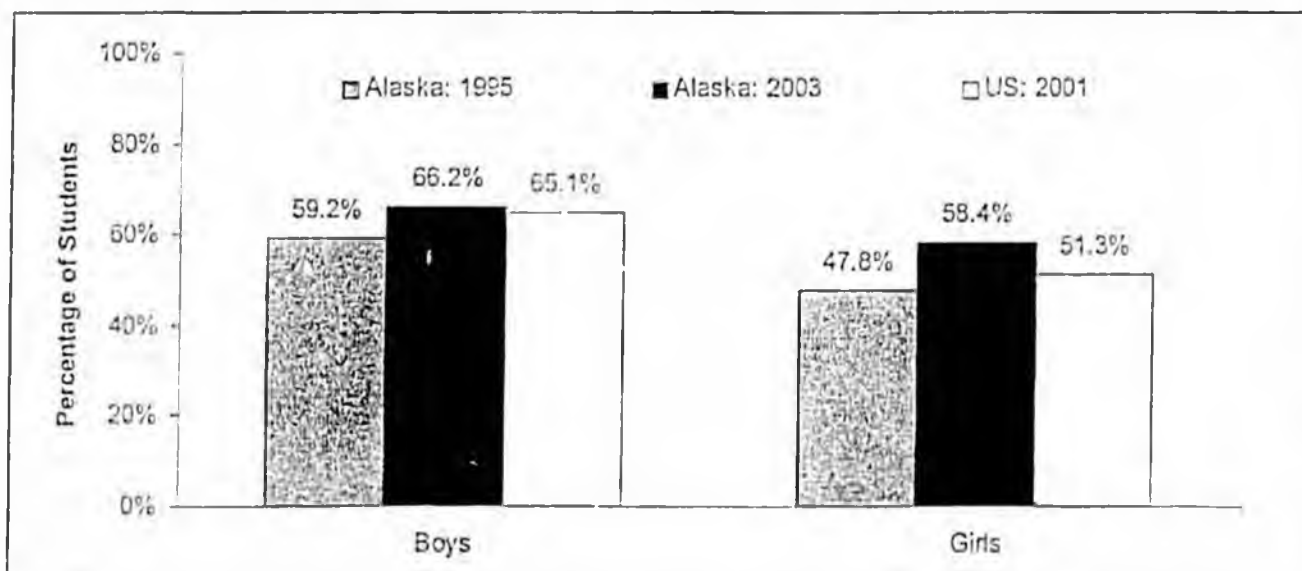
### First Sexual Intercourse before Age 13

Among Alaska high school students, 5.8% of boys and 2.6% of girls report first sexual intercourse before age 13. When compared to 1995, significantly fewer students are reporting first sexual intercourse before age 13. Alaska rates for both boys and girls are below that of U.S. boys (9.3%) and girls (4.0%).



### Used Condoms During Last Sexual Intercourse

Over 62% of Alaska high school students report having used a condom during the last sexual intercourse. When compared to 1995, the percentages of Alaska high school students who report having used a condom during the last sexual intercourse have increased significantly for both sexes (7.0% increase for boys and 10.6% increase for girls) and are above U.S. rates.

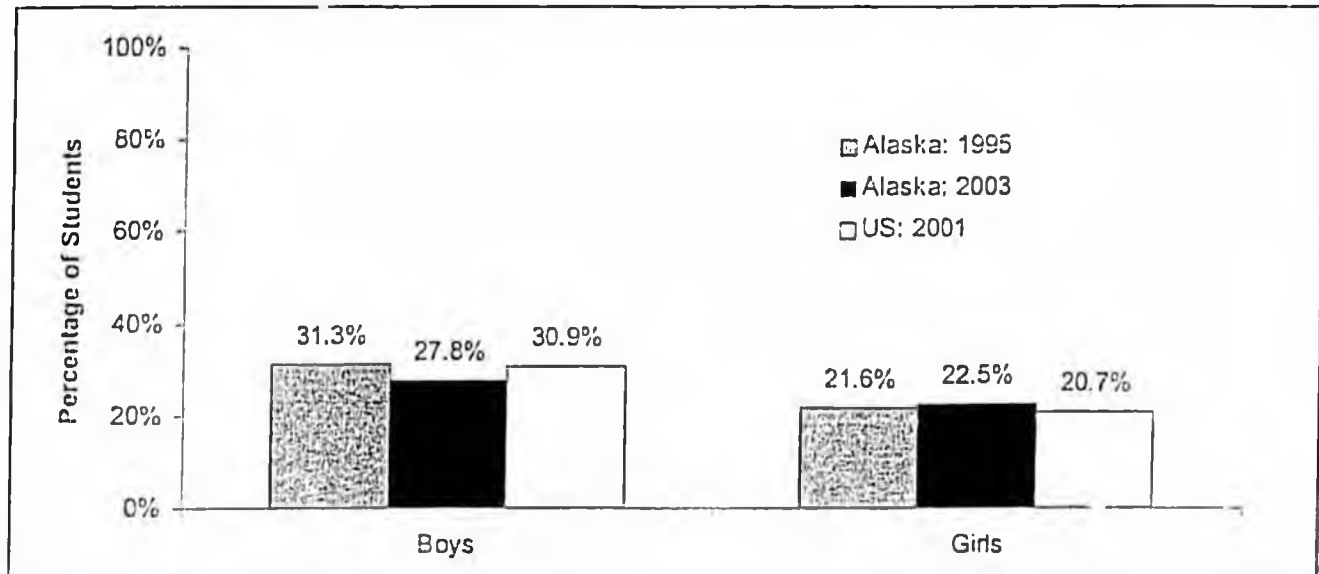


#### Healthy Alaskans 2010 Objective:

- ▶ Increase to 85% the proportion of currently sexually active high school students using condom or hormonal method at last intercourse
- ▶ Increase to 75% the proportion of sexually active adolescents who use condoms (percentage of high school students grades 9-12 who had intercourse in past 30 days)

### Used Alcohol or Drugs before Sexual Intercourse

Slightly over 25% of Alaska high school students reported having used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse. Alaska high school boys were more likely than girls to have used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse (27.8% for boys compared to 22.5% for girls), however, when compared to 1995, fewer boys report using alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse.



## Section V - Weight and Dietary Behaviors

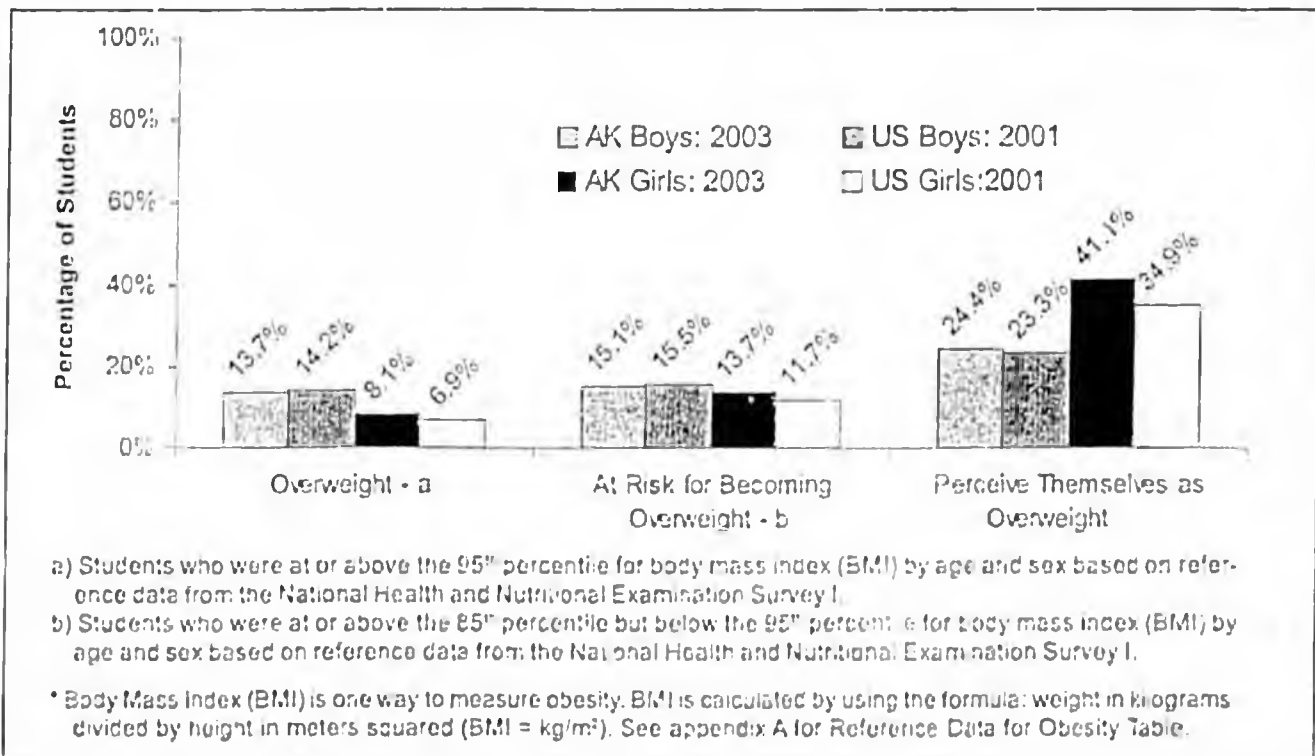
### Background

National data show that obesity is increasing among children and adolescents. Obesity acquired during childhood often persists into adulthood, increasing the later risk for diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease. In addition, obesity can cause social and psychological stress to children and adolescents.<sup>6</sup>

An overemphasis on thinness may also be unhealthy. To avoid problems of obesity and eating disorders, healthy eating habits should be encouraged among adolescents. Current dietary guidelines include increasing consumption of whole grains, eating at least five to nine servings of fruits and vegetables per day and maintaining a healthy weight.<sup>7</sup>

### Students Who Are Overweight and Students at Risk for Becoming Overweight (As Determined by Body Mass Index BMI\*) and Students Who Describe Themselves as Overweight

Among Alaska high school students, 11.0% are overweight and 14.4% are at risk for becoming overweight. Alaska high school boys were both more often overweight (13.7% for boys compared to 8.1% for girls) and at greater risk for becoming overweight than were girls (15.1% for boys and 13.7% for girls). Although, Alaska high school boys were overweight and at greater risk for becoming overweight than were girls, Alaska high school girls were more likely to describe themselves as overweight than were boys (24.4% for boys compared to 41.1% for girls). These differences in perception are similar to U.S. boys and girls.

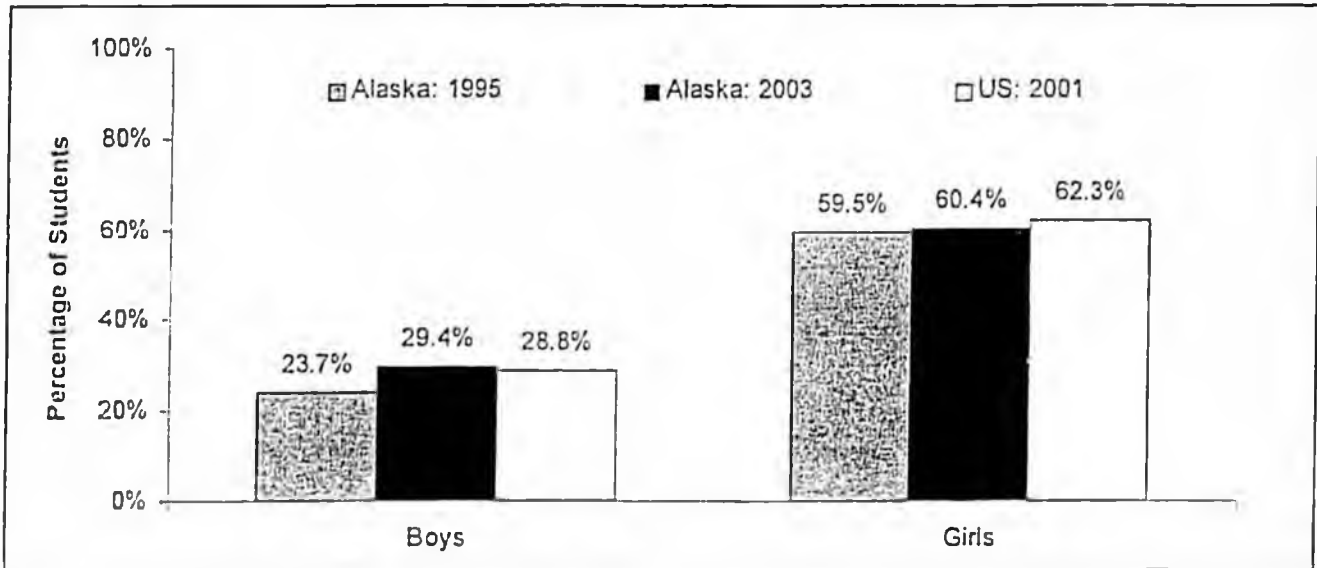


### Healthy Alaskans 2010 Objective:

- ▶ Reduce to 5% the proportion of adolescents who are overweight (percentage of students grades 9-12 with body mass index greater than or equal to the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile, based on age-sex specific NHANES 1).

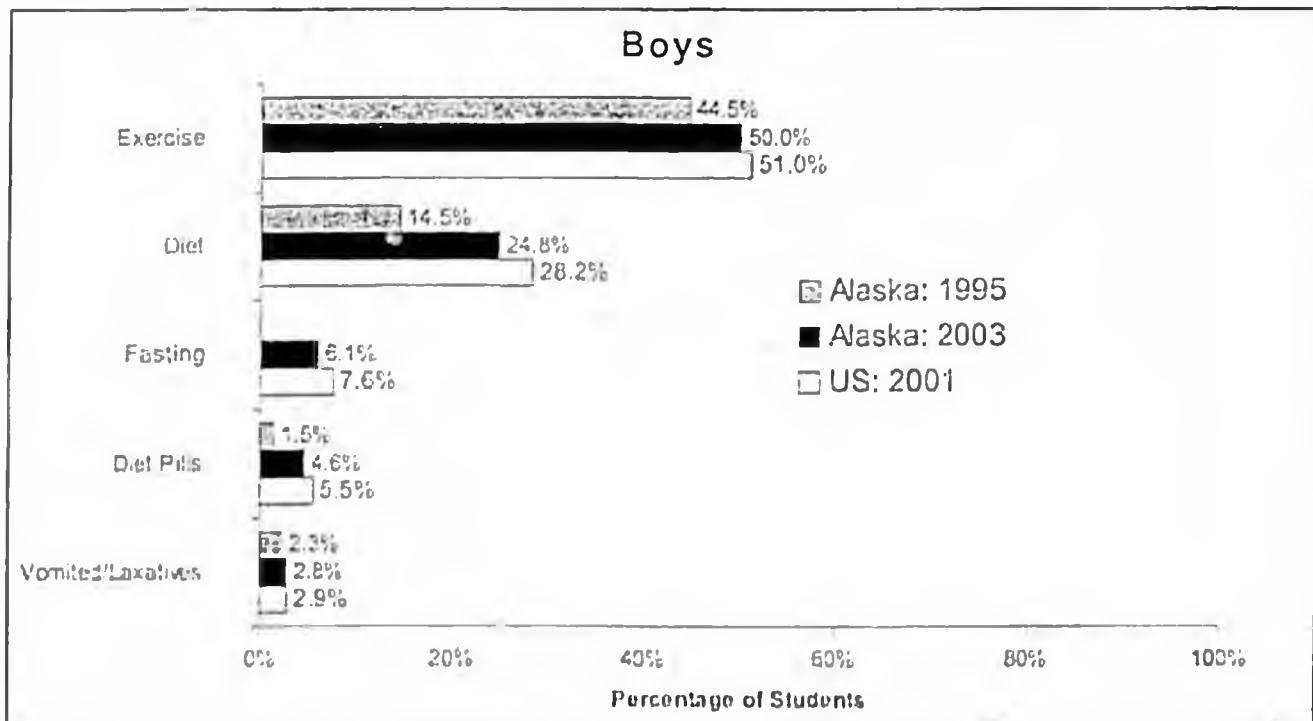
### Trying to Lose Weight

Among Alaska high school students, 44.3% describe themselves as trying to lose weight. Alaska high school girls were more likely to describe themselves as trying to lose weight than were boys. The percentage of girls who describe themselves as trying to lose weight (60.4%) is disproportional to the percentage that describe themselves as being overweight (41.1%), while the percentage of boys who describe themselves as trying to lose weight (29.9%) more closely matches the percentage who describe themselves as being overweight (24.4%).

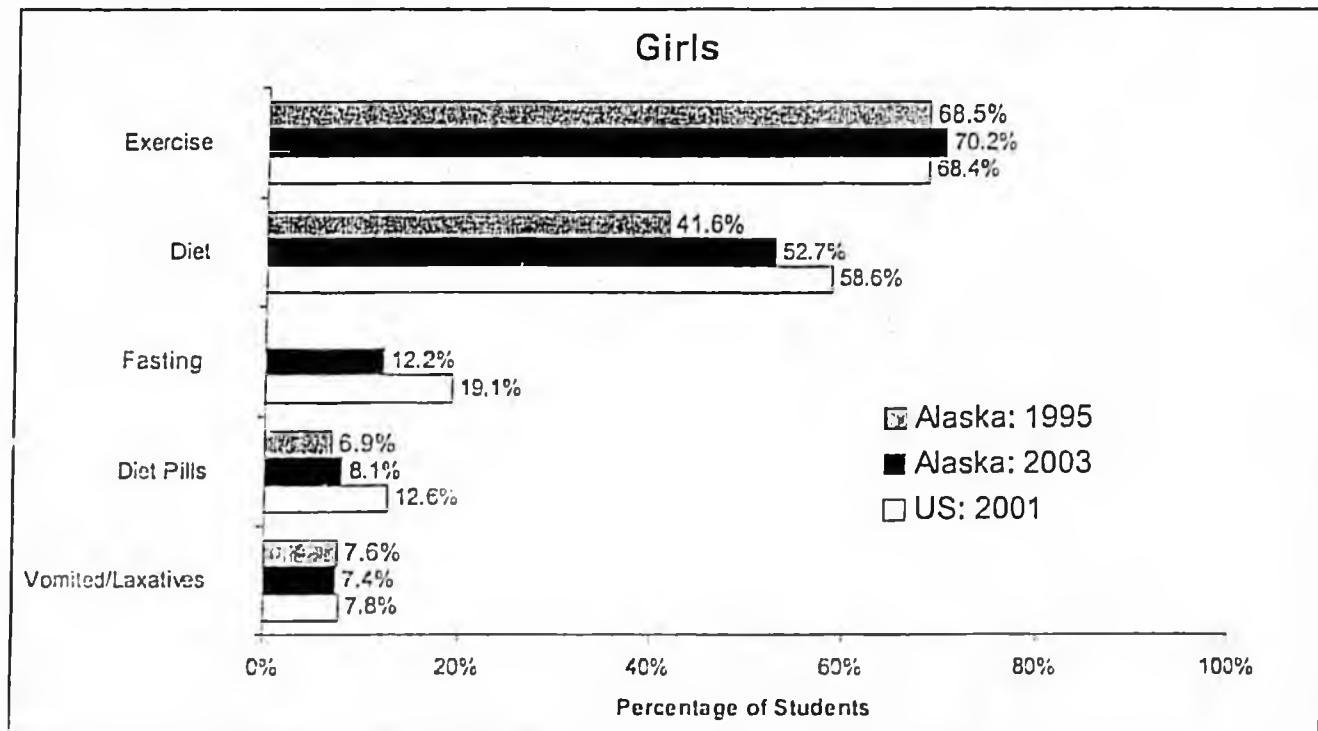


### Methods Used to Lose or Keep from Gaining Weight in Past 30 Days

Exercise and diet are the most common methods used by Alaska high school students to lose or keep from gaining weight. Among students who report using exercise to keep from gaining weight, girls (70.2%) were more likely to report using exercise than were boys (50.0%).

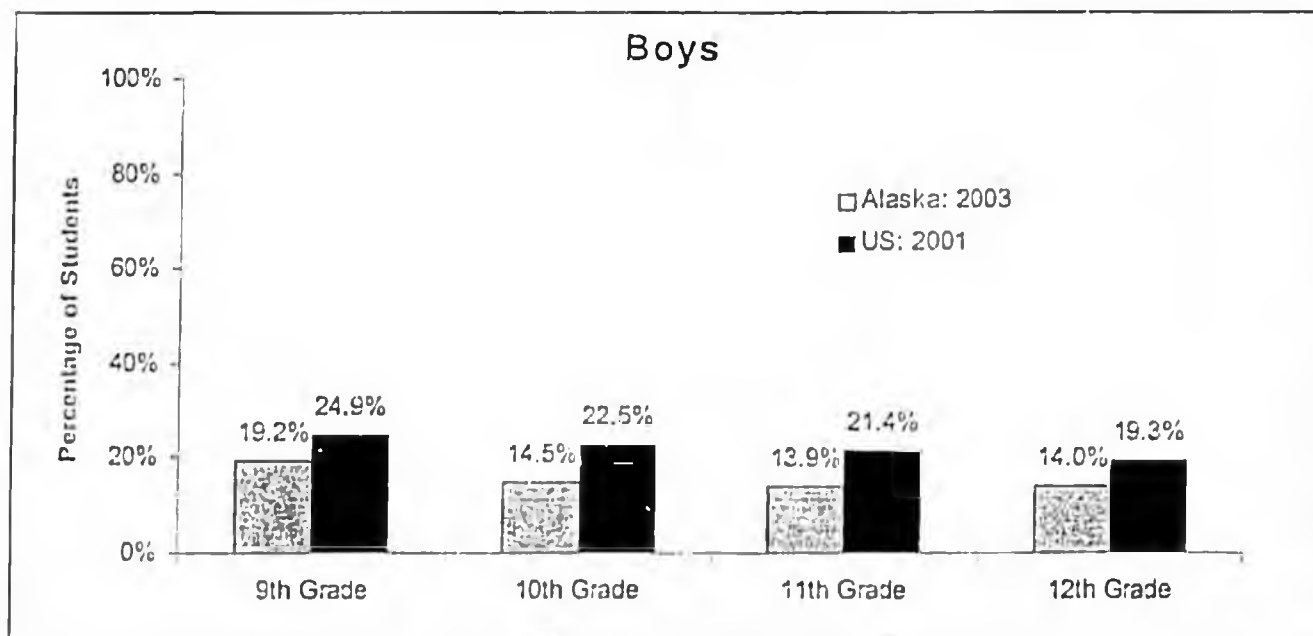


### Methods Used to Lose or Keep from Gaining Weight in Past 30 Days

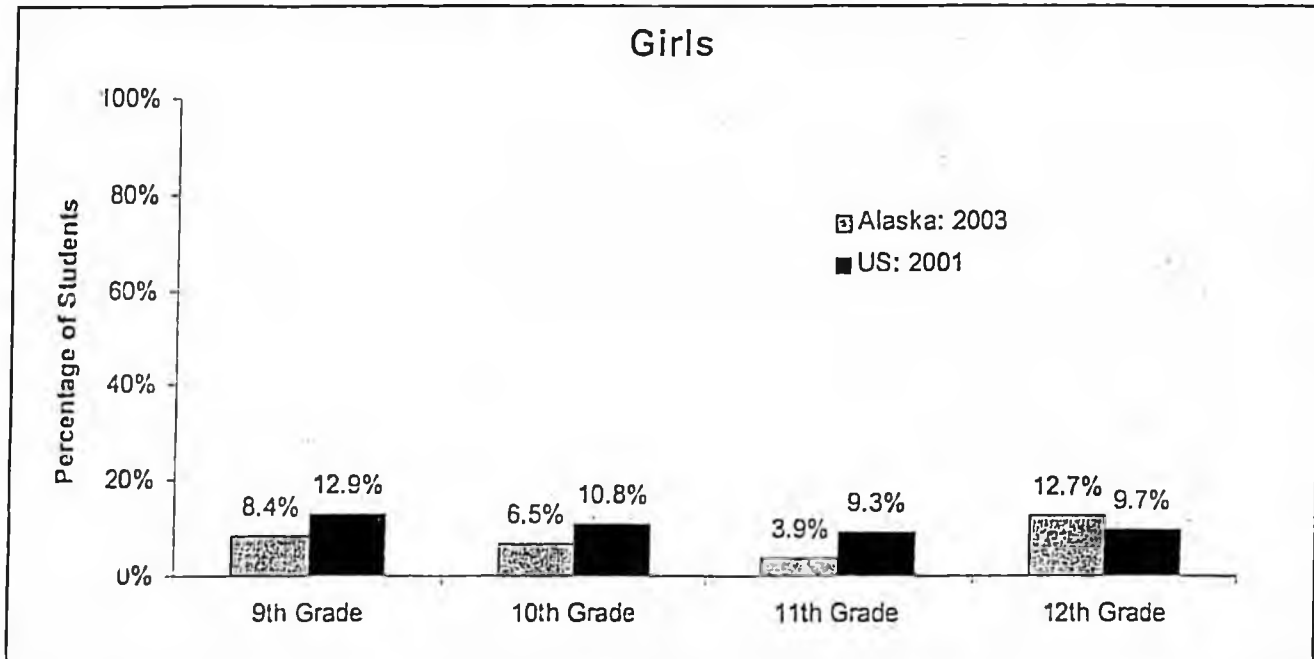


### Nutrition Behaviors: Drank Three or More Glasses of Milk per Day During the Last 7 Days

Alaska high school boys (15.7%) are more likely to report having drunk three or more glasses of milk during the last 7 days than are girls (7.7%). With the exception of 12<sup>th</sup> grade girls, Alaska rates for milk consumption are below U.S. rates.

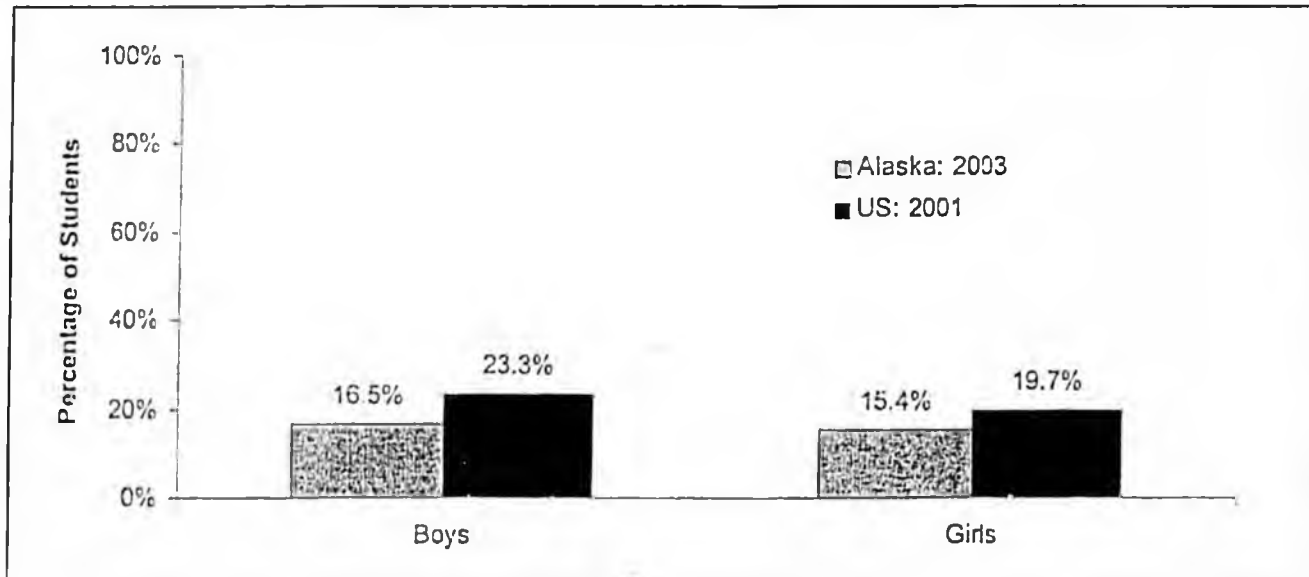


### Drank Three or More Glasses of Milk per Day During Last 7 Days



### Nutrition Behaviors: Percentage of Students Who Ate 5 or More Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day During the Past 7 Days

Both Alaska high school boys and girls are less likely to report eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day for the past seven days than are U.S. students.



**Healthy Alaskans 2010 Objective:**

- ▶ Increase to 30% the number of adolescents who consume at least 5 daily servings of fruit and vegetables (percentage of high school students grades 9-12)

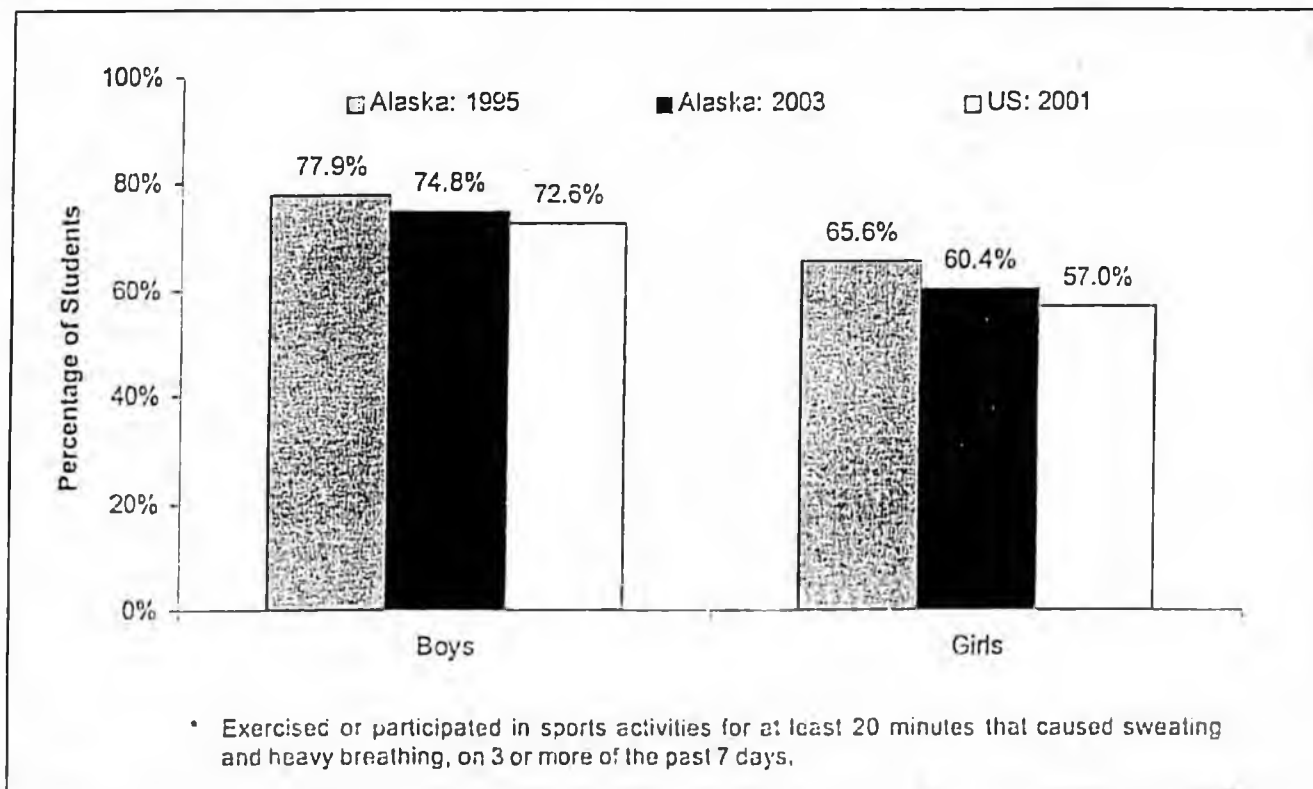
## Section VI - Physical Activity

### Background

Regular physical activity can increase life expectancy and plays a major role in maintaining a healthy weight. Physical activity can also enhance mental health and self-esteem, of particular benefit to adolescents. As with nutrition, development of good exercise habits in childhood and adolescence, which are maintained into adulthood, can prevent or delay many chronic diseases.<sup>5</sup>

### Participated in Vigorous Physical Activity\*

Among Alaska high school students, 74.8% of boys and 60.4% of girls report having participated in vigorous physical activity on 3 or more of the past seven days. Although the data show greater rates for Alaska students participating in vigorous physical activity than U.S. students, declines in vigorous physical activity rates have occurred for both boys and girls since 1995.

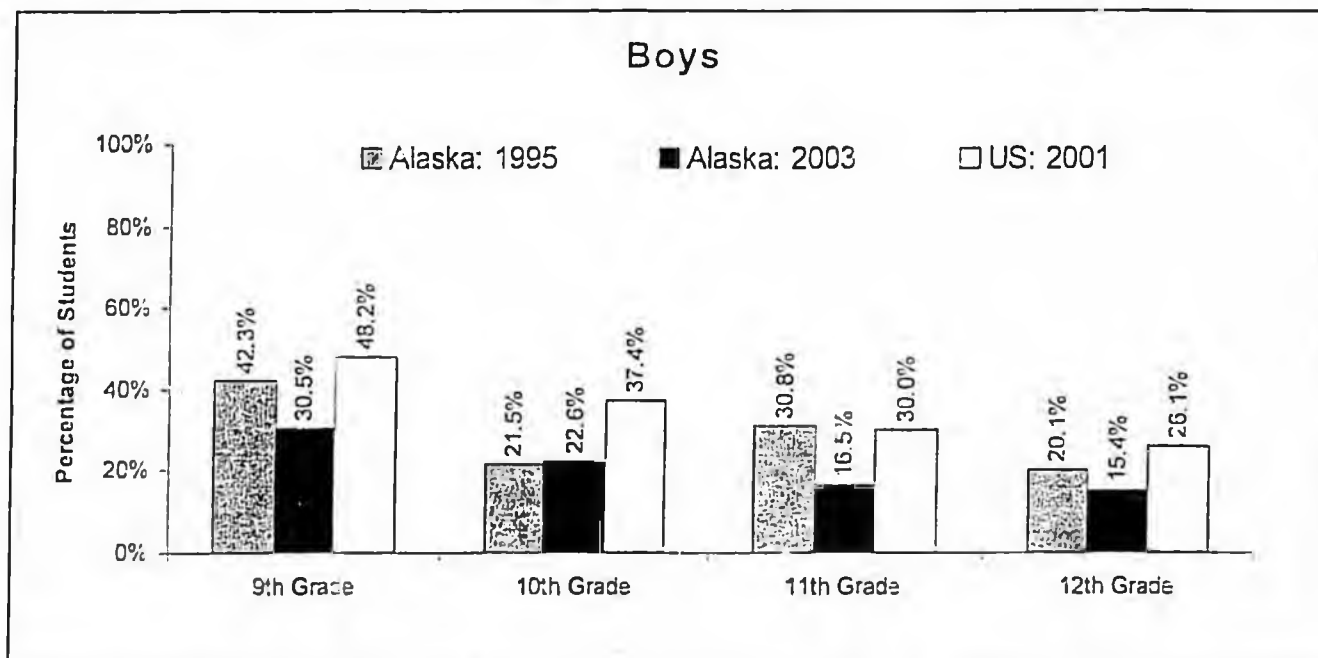


### Healthy Alaskans 2010 Objective:

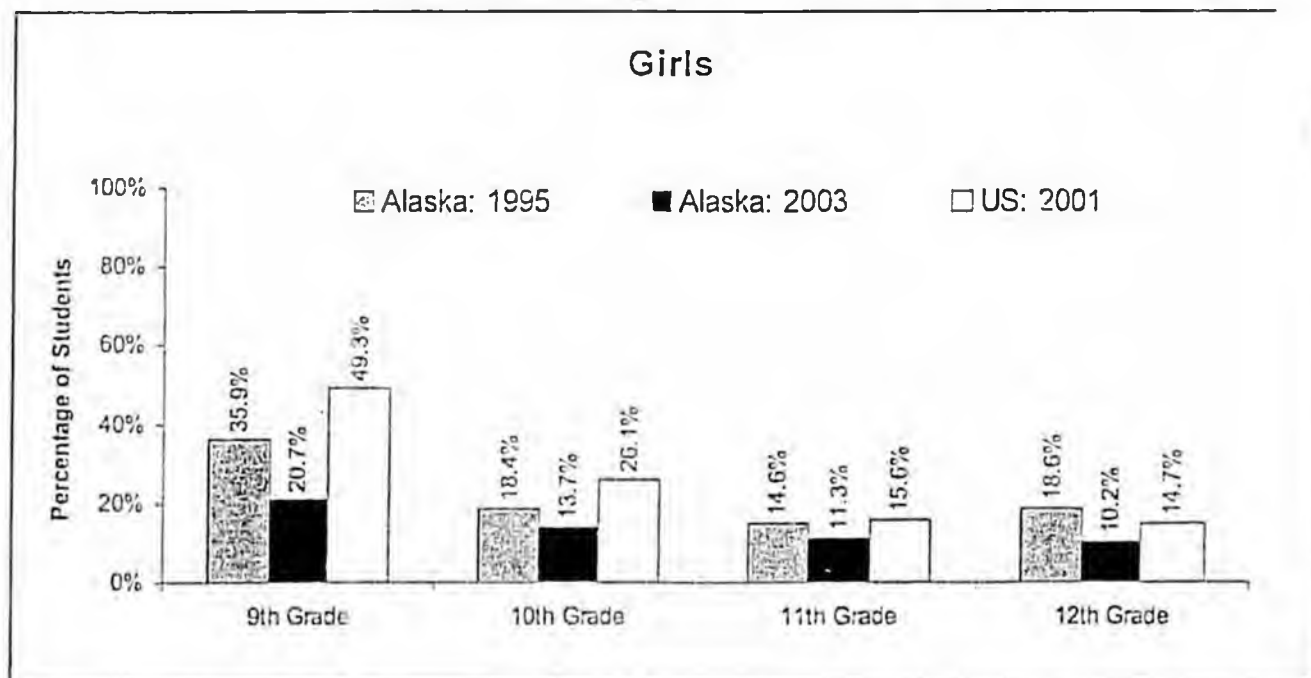
- Increase to 85% the proportion of adolescents who engage in vigorous physical activity (percentage of students grades 9-12 who exercise or participate in sports activities for at least 20 minutes that caused sweating and heavy breathing, on 3 or more of the past 7 days).

### Attend Daily Physical Education Class

Among Alaska high school students who report attending daily physical education class, boys (21.8%) were more likely to report attending daily physical education class than were girls (14.3%). Since 1995, with the exception of tenth grade boys, the percentage of Alaska high school students reporting attendance in daily physical education class has significantly declined. Alaska rates are below the rates for U.S. students. [Corrected April 2004]

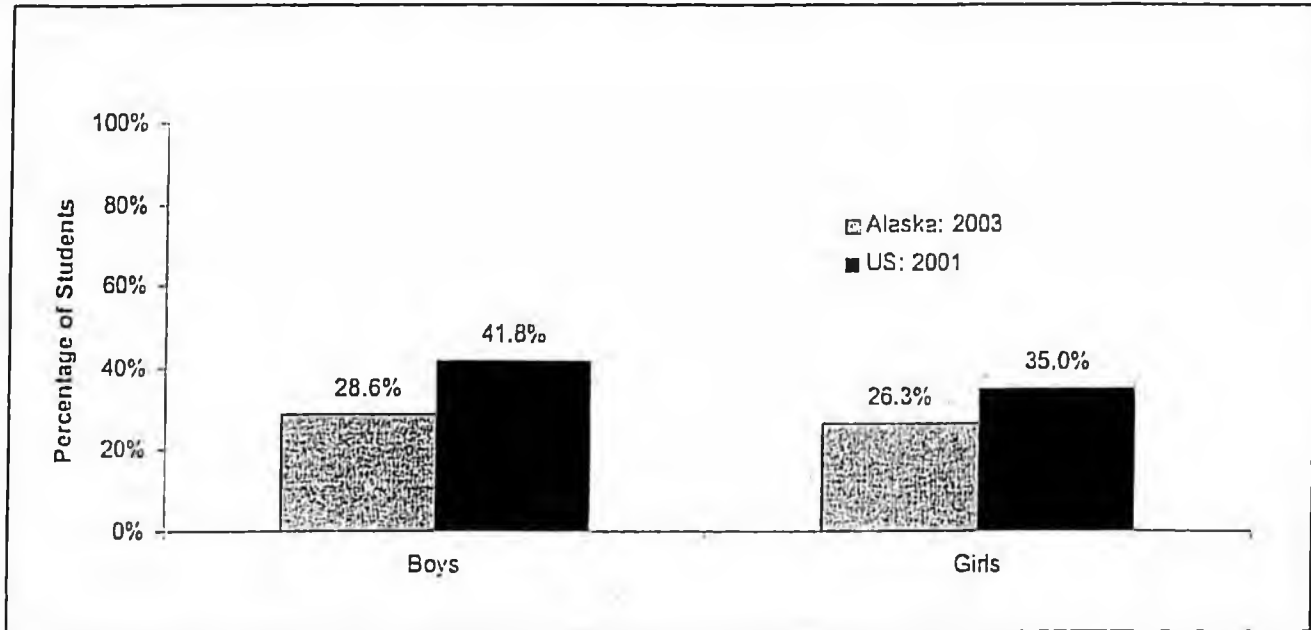


### Attend Daily Physical Education Class



### Television Viewing Behaviors

Among Alaska high school students, boys (28.6%) were more likely to report having watched 3 or more hours of TV during an average school day than were girls (26.3%). Alaska rates for both boys and girls are below the rates for U.S. boys (41.8%) and girls (35.0%).



**Healthy Alaskans 2010 Objective:**

- ▶ Increase to 45% the proportion of adolescents who participate in daily school physical education (percentage of students grades 9-12 who attend PE class daily).
- ▶ Increase to 97% the proportion of adolescents who are physically active during physical education class (percentage of students grades 9-12 attending PE class who exercise more than 20 minutes per class).

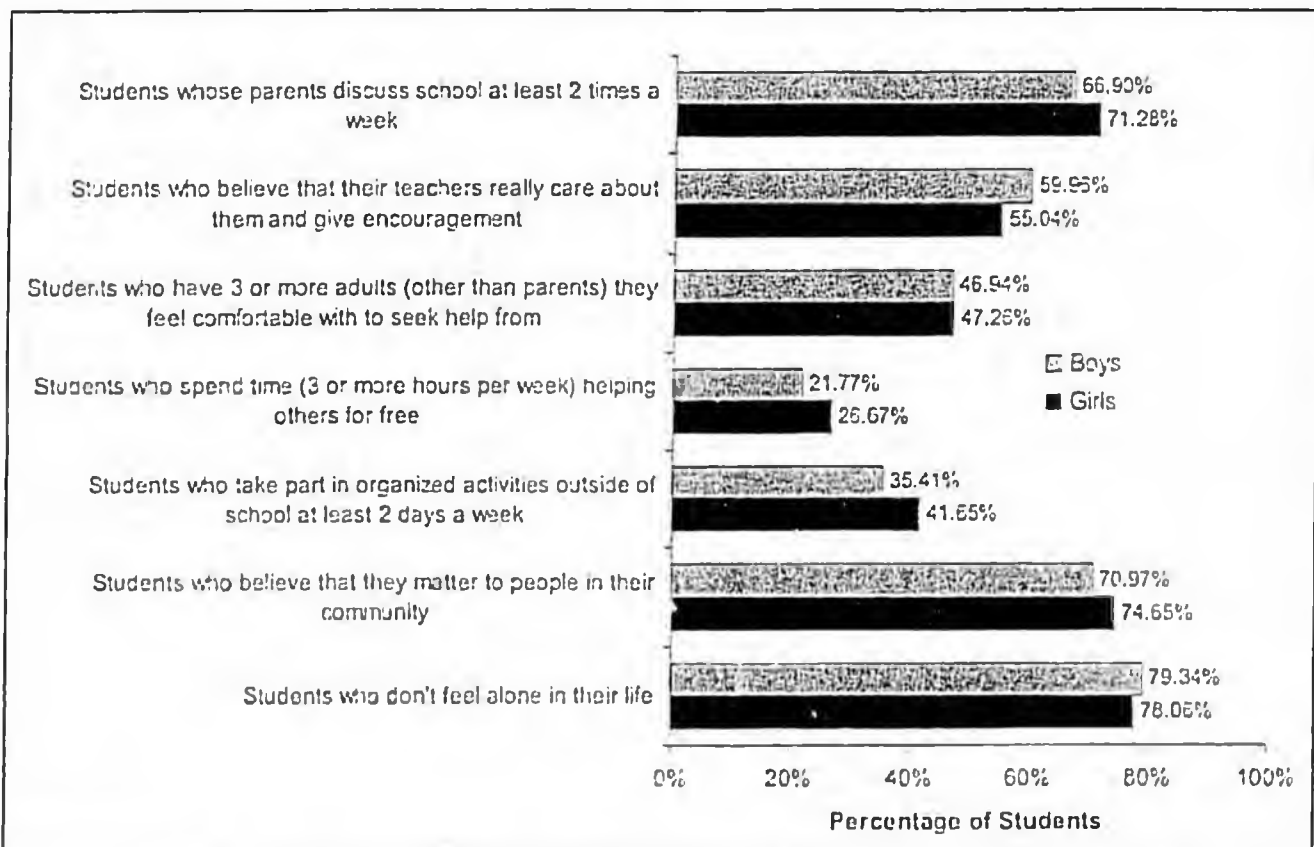
## Section VII - Connectedness

### Background

"Connectedness" is a key protective factor correlated with a decrease in youth risk behaviors (use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs; suicide ideation, violence and early sexual activity).<sup>9</sup> The term *connectedness*, in this context, refers to the feeling of support and connection youth feel from their school and their community. Youth involved in helping, community service-type of activities are less likely to be involved in anti-social behaviors, in-school suspensions or teen pregnancy.<sup>10</sup> These activities also provide an opportunity for youth to form close relationships with other caring adults. While family support and closeness remain paramount throughout adolescence, the 2003 YRBS did not ask questions related to family matters.<sup>11</sup>

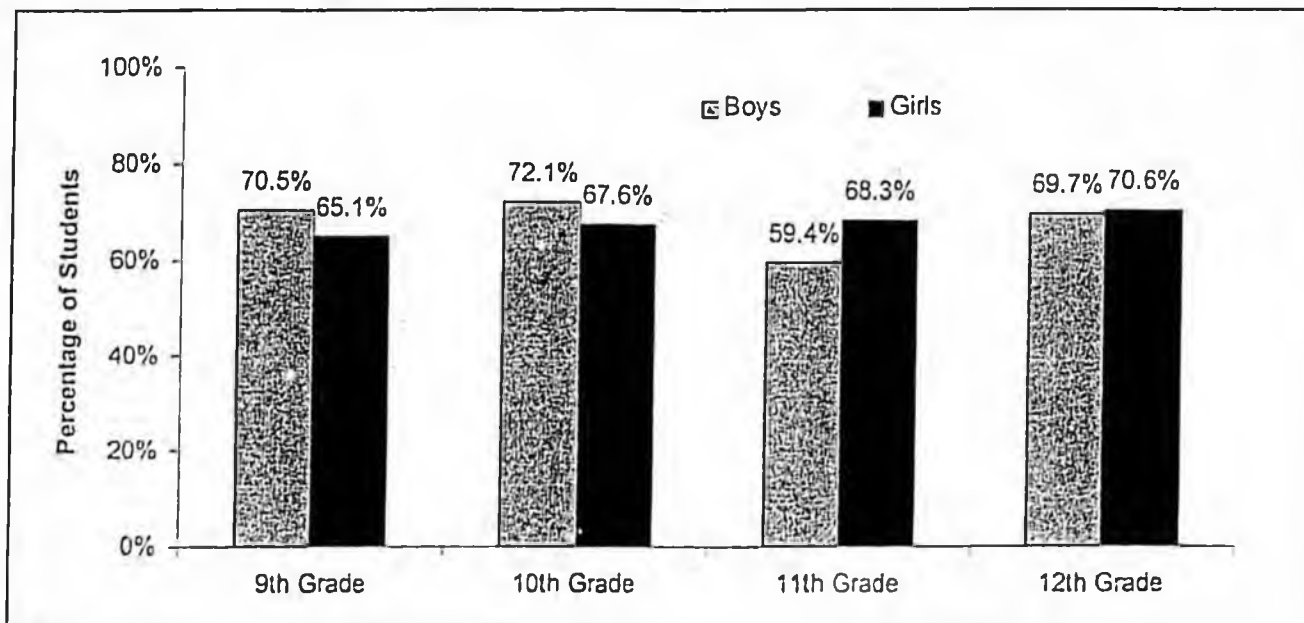
### Connectedness

Among Alaska high school students, 79.3% of boys and 78.1% of girls report they don't feel alone in their life. Most Alaska high school students, 71.0% of boys and 74.6% of girls, believe they matter to people in their community. The majority of boys (60.0%) and girls (55.0%) report they have teachers who care about them and give encouragement.



### Clear Rules for School Behavior

Among Alaska high school students, the majority (67.7%) of students feel their school has clear rules and consequences for behavior. Boys (68.1%) were only slightly more likely to report their school has clear rules and consequences for behavior than were girls (67.5%)



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# Appendices

A.	<i>Body Mass Index</i> . . . . .	40
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## Body Mass Index

Reference Data for Obesity used in 2003 YRBS Processing				
	Males		Females	
Age	85th	95th	85th	95th
≤9	18.97	21.58	19.57	22.35
10	19.75	22.64	20.35	23.52
11	20.57	23.69	21.27	24.65
12	21.4	24.67	22.13	25.74
13	22.22	25.59	22.94	26.75
14	23.03	26.42	23.67	27.67
15	23.8	27.18	24.34	28.49
16	24.55	27.88	24.92	29.25
17	25.27	28.58	25.43	29.95
≥18	25.98	29.3	25.87	30.64
Reference for BMI percentiles: Kuczmarski RJ, Ogden CL, Grummer-Strawn LM, et al. CDC growth charts: United States. Advance data from Vital and Health Statistics; no. 314, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2000.				

## 2003 Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey

This survey is about health behavior. It has been developed so you can tell us what you do that may affect your health. The information you give will be used to develop better health education for young people like yourself.

DO NOT write your name on this survey. The answers you give will be kept private. No one will know what you write. Answer the questions based on what you really do.

Completing the survey is voluntary. Whether or not you answer the questions will not affect your grade in this class. If you are not comfortable answering a question, just leave it blank.

The questions that ask about your background will be used only to describe the types of students completing this survey. The information will not be used to find out your name. No names will ever be reported.

Make sure to read every question. Fill in the circles completely. When you are finished, follow the instructions of the person giving you the survey.

*Thank you very much for your help.*

Directions

- Use a #2 pencil only.
- Make dark marks.
- Fill in a response like this: A B ● D.
- To change your answer, erase completely.

1. How old are you?
  - A. 12 years old or younger
  - B. 13 years old
  - C. 14 years old
  - D. 15 years old
  - E. 16 years old
  - F. 17 years old
  - G. 18 years old or older
  
2. What is your sex?
  - A. Female
  - B. Male
  
3. In what grade are you?
  - A. 9th grade
  - B. 10th grade
  - C. 11th grade
  - D. 12th grade
  - E. Ungraded or other grade
  
4. How do you describe yourself?  
(Select one or more responses.)
  - A. American Indian or Alaska Native
  - B. Asian
  - C. Black or African American
  - D. Hispanic or Latino
  - E. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
  - F. White

5. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?
  - A. Mostly A's
  - B. Mostly B's
  - C. Mostly C's
  - D. Mostly D's
  - E. Mostly F's
  - F. None of these grades
  - G. Not sure

6. How tall are you without your shoes on?  
Directions: Write your height in the shaded blank boxes. Fill in the matching oval below each number.

Example

Height	
Feet	Inches
5	11
Ⓐ	Ⓐ
Ⓑ	Ⓑ
●	Ⓒ
Ⓒ	Ⓓ
Ⓓ	Ⓔ
	Ⓚ
	Ⓛ
	Ⓜ
	Ⓨ
	Ⓩ
	Ⓟ
	●

7. How much do you weigh without your shoes on?  
 Directions: Write your weight in the shaded blank boxes. Fill in the matching oval below each number.

Example

Weight		
Pounds		
100	50	25
●	Ⓐ	Ⓒ
Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ
Ⓑ	Ⓑ	Ⓑ
	Ⓒ	●
	Ⓓ	Ⓓ
	●	Ⓔ
	Ⓕ	Ⓕ
	Ⓖ	Ⓖ
	Ⓗ	Ⓗ
	Ⓘ	Ⓘ

The next 4 questions ask about personal safety.

8. When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?
- A. I did not ride a bicycle during the past 12 months
  - B. Never wore a helmet
  - C. Rarely wore a helmet
  - D. Sometimes wore a helmet
  - E. Most of the time wore a helmet
  - F. Always wore a helmet
9. How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?
- A. Never
  - B. Rarely
  - C. Sometimes
  - D. Most of the time
  - E. Always

10. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or 3 times
  - D. 4 or 5 times
  - E. 6 or more times
11. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or 3 times
  - D. 4 or 5 times
  - E. 6 or more times

The next 11 questions ask about violence-related behaviors.

12. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 or 3 days
  - D. 4 or 5 days
  - E. 6 or more days
13. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 or 3 days
  - D. 4 or 5 days
  - E. 6 or more days

14. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 or 3 days
  - D. 4 or 5 days
  - E. 6 or more days
15. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 or 3 days
  - D. 4 or 5 days
  - E. 6 or more days
16. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or 3 times
  - D. 4 or 5 times
  - E. 6 or 7 times
  - F. 8 or 9 times
  - G. 10 or 11 times
  - H. 12 or more times
17. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone stolen or deliberately damaged your property such as your car, clothing, or books on school property?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or 3 times
  - D. 4 or 5 times
  - E. 6 or 7 times
  - F. 8 or 9 times
  - G. 10 or 11 times
  - H. 12 or more times
18. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or 3 times
  - D. 4 or 5 times
  - E. 6 or 7 times
  - F. 8 or 9 times
  - G. 10 or 11 times
  - H. 12 or more times
19. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight in which you were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or 3 times
  - D. 4 or 5 times
  - E. 6 or more times

20. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or 3 times
  - D. 4 or 5 times
  - E. 6 or 7 times
  - F. 8 or 9 times
  - G. 10 or 11 times
  - H. 12 or more times

21. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

22. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

The next 5 questions ask about sad feelings and attempted suicide. Sometimes people feel so depressed about the future that they may consider attempting suicide, that is, taking some action to end their own life.

23. During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
24. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

25. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

26. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or 3 times
  - D. 4 or 5 times
  - E. 6 or more times

27. If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?
- A. I did not attempt suicide during the past 12 months
  - B. Yes
  - C. No

The next 14 questions ask about tobacco use.

28. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
29. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?
- A. I have never smoked a whole cigarette
  - B. 8 years old or younger
  - C. 9 or 10 years old
  - D. 11 or 12 years old
  - E. 13 or 14 years old
  - F. 15 or 16 years old
  - G. 17 years old or older

30. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 to 5 days
  - D. 6 to 9 days
  - E. 10 to 19 days
  - F. 20 to 29 days
  - G. All 30 days
31. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?
- A. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
  - B. Less than 1 cigarette per day
  - C. 1 cigarette per day
  - D. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
  - E. 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
  - F. 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
  - G. More than 20 cigarettes per day
32. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes? (Select only one response.)
- A. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
  - B. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
  - C. I bought them from a vending machine
  - D. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
  - E. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else
  - F. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me
  - G. I took them from a store or family member
  - H. I got them some other way
33. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 to 5 days
  - D. 6 to 9 days
  - E. 10 to 19 days
  - F. 20 to 29 days
  - G. All 30 days
34. Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
35. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?
- A. I did not smoke during the past 12 months
  - B. Yes
  - C. No
36. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 to 5 days
  - D. 6 to 9 days
  - E. 10 to 19 days
  - F. 20 to 29 days
  - G. All 30 days

37. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use **chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip** on school property?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 to 5 days
  - D. 6 to 9 days
  - E. 10 to 19 days
  - F. 20 to 29 days
  - G. All 30 days
38. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke **cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars**?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 to 5 days
  - D. 6 to 9 days
  - E. 10 to 19 days
  - F. 20 to 29 days
  - G. All 30 days
39. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking **cigarettes**?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 or 4 days
  - D. 5 or 6 days
  - E. 7 days
40. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking **cigarettes**?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 or 4 days
  - D. 5 or 6 days
  - E. 7 days
41. Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?
- A. Definitely yes
  - B. Probably yes
  - C. Probably not
  - D. Definitely not
- The next 5 questions ask about drinking alcohol. This includes drinking beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka, or whiskey. For these questions, drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.
42. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 to 9 days
  - D. 10 to 19 days
  - E. 20 to 39 days
  - F. 40 to 99 days
  - G. 100 or more days
43. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?
- A. I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips
  - B. 8 years old or younger
  - C. 9 or 10 years old
  - D. 11 or 12 years old
  - E. 13 or 14 years old
  - F. 15 or 16 years old
  - G. 17 years old or older

44. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 to 5 days
  - D. 6 to 9 days
  - E. 10 to 19 days
  - F. 20 to 29 days
  - G. All 30 days
45. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 days
  - D. 3 to 5 days
  - E. 6 to 9 days
  - F. 10 to 19 days
  - G. 20 or more days
46. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 or 2 days
  - C. 3 to 5 days
  - D. 6 to 9 days
  - E. 10 to 19 days
  - F. 20 to 29 days
  - G. All 30 days

The next 4 questions ask about marijuana use. Marijuana also is called grass or pot.

47. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 to 99 times
  - G. 100 or more times
48. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?
- A. I have never tried marijuana
  - B. 8 years old or younger
  - C. 9 or 10 years old
  - D. 11 or 12 years old
  - E. 13 or 14 years old
  - F. 15 or 16 years old
  - G. 17 years old or older
49. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
50. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times

The next 10 questions ask about other drugs.

51. During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
52. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
53. During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
54. During the past 30 days, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
55. During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
56. During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
57. During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times

58. During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 19 times
  - E. 20 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times

59. During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?
- A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or more times

60. During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

The next 8 questions ask about sexual behavior.

61. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
62. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. 11 years old or younger
  - C. 12 years old
  - D. 13 years old
  - E. 14 years old
  - F. 15 years old
  - G. 16 years old
  - H. 17 years old or older

63. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. 1 person
  - C. 2 people
  - D. 3 people
  - E. 4 people
  - F. 5 people
  - G. 6 or more people

64. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. I have had sexual intercourse, but not during the past 3 months
  - C. 1 person
  - D. 2 people
  - E. 3 people
  - F. 4 people
  - G. 5 people
  - H. 6 or more people

65. Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. Yes
  - C. No

66. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. Yes
  - C. No

67. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? (Select only one response.)

- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
- B. No method was used to prevent pregnancy
- C. Birth control pills
- D. Condoms
- E. Depo-Provera (injectable birth control)
- F. Withdrawal
- G. Some other method
- H. Not sure

68. How many times have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 or more times
- D. Not sure

The next 7 questions ask about body weight.

69. How do you describe your weight?

- A. Very underweight
- B. Slightly underweight
- C. About the right weight
- D. Slightly overweight
- E. Very overweight

70. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?

- A. Lose weight
- B. Gain weight
- C. Stay the same weight
- D. I am not trying to do anything about my weight

71. During the past 30 days, did you exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

- A. Yes
- B. No

72. During the past 30 days, did you eat less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

- A. Yes
- B. No

73. During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting) to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

- A. Yes
- B. No

74. During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight? (Do not include meal replacement products such as Slim Fast.)

- A. Yes
- B. No

75. During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

- A. Yes
- B. No

The next 7 questions ask about food you ate or drank during the past 7 days. Think about all the meals and snacks you had from the time you got up until you went to bed. Be sure to include food you ate at home, at school, at restaurants, or anywhere else.

76. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice? (Do not count punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks.)
- A. I did not drink 100% fruit juice during the past 7 days
  - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
  - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
  - D. 1 time per day
  - E. 2 times per day
  - F. 3 times per day
  - G. 4 or more times per day
77. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit? (Do not count fruit juice.)
- A. I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days
  - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
  - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
  - D. 1 time per day
  - E. 2 times per day
  - F. 3 times per day
  - G. 4 or more times per day
78. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?
- A. I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days
  - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
  - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
  - D. 1 time per day
  - E. 2 times per day
  - F. 3 times per day
  - G. 4 or more times per day
79. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes? (Do not count french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips.)
- A. I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days
  - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
  - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
  - D. 1 time per day
  - E. 2 times per day
  - F. 3 times per day
  - G. 4 or more times per day
80. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?
- A. I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days
  - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
  - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
  - D. 1 time per day
  - E. 2 times per day
  - F. 3 times per day
  - G. 4 or more times per day

81. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables? (Do not count green salad, potatoes, or carrots.)
- A. I did not eat other vegetables during the past 7 days
  - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
  - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
  - D. 1 time per day
  - E. 2 times per day
  - F. 3 times per day
  - G. 4 or more times per day

82. During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink? (Include the milk you drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal. Count the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass.)
- A. I did not drink milk during the past 7 days
  - B. 1 to 3 glasses during the past 7 days
  - C. 4 to 6 glasses during the past 7 days
  - D. 1 glass per day
  - E. 2 glasses per day
  - F. 3 glasses per day
  - G. 4 or more glasses per day

The next 7 questions ask about physical activity.

83. On how many of the past 7 days did you exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activities?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 days
  - D. 3 days
  - E. 4 days
  - F. 5 days
  - G. 6 days
  - H. 7 days

84. On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 days
  - D. 3 days
  - E. 4 days
  - F. 5 days
  - G. 6 days
  - H. 7 days

85. On how many of the past 7 days did you do exercises to strengthen or tone your muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 days
  - D. 3 days
  - E. 4 days
  - F. 5 days
  - G. 6 days
  - H. 7 days
86. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?
- A. I do not watch TV on an average school day
  - B. Less than 1 hour per day
  - C. 1 hour per day
  - D. 2 hours per day
  - E. 3 hours per day
  - F. 4 hours per day
  - G. 5 or more hours per day
87. In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 days
  - D. 3 days
  - E. 4 days
  - F. 5 days
88. During an average physical education (PE) class, how many minutes do you spend actually exercising or playing sports?
- A. I do not take PE
  - B. Less than 10 minutes
  - C. 10 to 20 minutes
  - D. 21 to 30 minutes
  - E. 31 to 40 minutes
  - F. 41 to 50 minutes
  - G. 51 to 60 minutes
  - H. More than 60 minutes

89. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (Include any teams run by your school or community groups.)
- A. 0 teams
  - B. 1 team
  - C. 2 teams
  - D. 3 or more teams

The next question asks about AIDS education.

90. Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
  - C. Not sure

The next 9 questions are general items about you.

91. How often does one of your parents talk with you about what you are doing in school?
- A. Never
  - B. Less than once a month
  - C. About once or twice a month
  - D. About once or twice a week
  - E. About every day
92. My teachers really care about me and give me a lot of encouragement.
- A. Strongly agree
  - B. Agree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Disagree
  - E. Strongly disagree

93. Besides your parents, how many adults would you feel comfortable seeking help from if you had an important question affecting your life?
- A. None
  - B. 1 adult
  - C. 2 adults
  - D. 3 adults
  - E. 4 adults
  - F. 5 or more adults
  - G. Not sure
94. During an average week, how many hours do you spend helping other people without getting paid (such as helping elders or neighbors, watching young children, tutoring, helping out at a hospital, clinic, youth program, local agency, or doing other things) to make your community a better place for people to live?
- A. 0 hours
  - B. 1 hour
  - C. 2 hours
  - D. 3 to 5 hours
  - E. 6 to 10 hours
  - F. 11 or more hours
95. On how many of the past 7 days did you take part in organized after school, evening, or weekend activities (such as school clubs, community center groups, music/art/dance lessons, drama, church, cultural or other supervised activities)?
- A. 0 days
  - B. 1 day
  - C. 2 days
  - D. 3 days
  - E. 4 days
  - F. 5 days
  - G. 6 days
  - H. 7 days
96. I feel alone in my life.
- A. Strongly agree
  - B. Agree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Disagree
  - E. Strongly disagree
97. In my community, I feel like I matter to people.
- A. Strongly agree
  - B. Agree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Disagree
  - E. Strongly disagree
98. My school has clear rules and consequences for behavior.
- A. Strongly agree
  - B. Agree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Disagree
  - E. Strongly disagree
99. During the school year, how many hours per week do you work at a part-time job?
- A. 0 hours
  - B. 1 to 4 hours
  - C. 5 to 11 hours
  - D. 12 to 20 hours
  - E. 20 or more hours

This is the end of the survey.  
Thank you very much for your  
help.

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**NCES**  
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# Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004

**BJS**  
Bureau of  
Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Education  
Institute of Education Sciences  
NCES 2005-002

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
NCJ 205290



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# Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004

November 2004

Jill F. DeVoe  
Education Statistics Services Institute

Katharin Peter  
Phillip Kaufman  
MPR Associates, Inc.

Amanda Miller  
Margaret Noonan  
Education Statistics Services Institute

Thomas D. Snyder  
National Center for Education Statistics

Katrina Baum  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

**U.S. Department of Education**  
Rod Paige  
*Secretary*

**Institute of Education Sciences**  
Grover J. Whitehurst  
*Director*

**National Center for Education Statistics**  
Robert Lerner  
*Commissioner*

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
John Ashcroft  
*Attorney General*

**Office of Justice Programs**  
Deborah J. Daniels  
*Assistant Attorney General*

**Bureau of Justice Statistics**  
Lawrence A. Greenfeld  
*Director*

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in other countries.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating statistical information about crime, its perpetrators and victims, and the operation of the justice system at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded.

November 2004

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#### **Contact at NCES:**

Thomas D. Snyder  
(202) 502-7452  
E-mail: [Tom.Snyder@ed.gov](mailto:Tom.Snyder@ed.gov)

#### **Contact at BJS:**

Katrina Baum  
(202) 307-5889  
E-mail: [Katrina.Baum@usdoj.gov](mailto:Katrina.Baum@usdoj.gov)



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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For youth to fulfill their potential in school, schools should be safe and secure places for all students, teachers, and staff members. Without a safe learning environment, teachers may have difficulty teaching and students may have difficulty learning. Gauging the safety of the school environment, however, may be difficult given the large amount of attention devoted to isolated incidents of extreme school violence nationwide.

Ensuring safer schools requires establishing good indicators of the current state of school crime and safety across the nation and periodically monitoring and updating these indicators. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety* is designed to provide an annual snapshot of specific crime and safety indicators, covering topics such as victimization, fights, bullying, classroom disorder, teacher injury, weapons, and student perceptions of school safety. In addition to covering a wide range of topics, the indicators are based on information drawn from a wide range of sources, including surveys of students, teachers, and principals, and data collections by federal departments and agencies such as the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

### KEY FINDINGS

The key findings of the report are presented below.

#### *Violent Deaths at School*

From July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000, there were 22 school-associated violent deaths in the United States (*Indicator 1*). Twenty-four of these violent deaths were homicides and 8 were suicides. Sixteen of the 24 school-associated homicides involved school-aged children. These 16 homicides are a relatively small percentage (1 percent) of the total of 2,124 children ages 5-19 who were victims of homicide over the same period. Six of the 8 school-associated suicides from July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000, involved school-aged children. Away from school, there were a total of 1,922 suicides of children ages 5-19 during the 2000 calendar year.

#### *Nonfatal Student Victimization—Student Reports*

The victimization rate for students ages 12-18 generally declined both at school and away from school between 1992 and 2002; this was true for the total crime rate as well as for thefts, serious violent crimes (including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault), and violent crimes (that is, serious violent crime plus simple assault) (*Indicator 2*). While this overall trend indicates a decline during this time frame, no difference was detected between 2001 and 2002 in the total crime rate, the rate of theft, or the rate of violent victimization—either at or away from school.

- In 2002, students ages 12-18 were more likely to be victims of nonfatal serious violent crime away from school than at school (*Indicator 2*).<sup>1</sup> Students in this age range were victims of about 309,000 serious violent crimes away from school, compared with about 88,000 at school.
- In 2002, younger students (ages 12-14) were more likely than older students (ages 15-18) to be victims of crime at school, while older students were more likely than younger students to be victims away from school (*Indicator 2*).
- In 2003, 5 percent of students ages 12-18 reported being victims of nonfatal crimes, 4 percent reported being victims of theft, and 1 percent reported being victims of violent incidents (*Indicator 3*).
- The percentage of students in grades 9-12 who have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property fluctuated between 1993 and 2003, but without a clear trend (*Indicator 4*). In all survey years from 1993 to 2003, 7-9 percent of students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property in the preceding 12 months.
- Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students in grades 9-12 who reported being in a fight anywhere declined from 42 percent to 33 percent (*Indicator 5*). Similarly, the percentage of students in grades 9-12 who reported fighting on school property declined over this period, from 16 percent to 13 percent.
- In 2003, 7 percent of students ages 12-18 reported that they had been bullied at school. The percentage of students in this age range who had been bullied increased from 5 percent in 1999 to 8 percent in 2001, but no differences were detected between 2001 and 2003 (*Indicator 6*).
- In 2003, public school students were more likely than private school students to report being bullied (7 vs. 5 percent) (*Indicator 6*). In the same year, rural students were more likely than their urban and suburban counterparts to report being bullied (10 percent of rural students vs. 7 percent each of urban and suburban students).

### ***Violence and Crime at School—Public School Reports***

In 1999-2000, 20 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Seventy-one percent of public schools reported violent incidents and 46 percent reported thefts (*Indicator 7*). This report also provides the number of disciplinary actions taken by school principals for reasons not related to academics. About 54 percent of public schools reported taking a serious disciplinary action in the 1999-2000 school year. Of those disciplinary actions, 83 percent were suspensions lasting 5 days or more. 11

<sup>1</sup>These data are not adjusted by the number of hours that students spend on school property and the number of hours they spend elsewhere.

percent were removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and 7 percent were transfers to specialized schools (*Indicator 8*).

- Secondary schools were more likely than other schools to experience a violent incident during the 1999-2000 school year (92 vs. 61-87 percent for elementary, middle, and combined schools) (*Indicator 7*).
- Two percent of public schools took a serious disciplinary action for the use of a firearm or explosive device, and 4 percent did so for the possession of a firearm or explosive device (*Indicator 8*).

### ***Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School—Teacher Reports***

Annually, over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, teachers were the victims of approximately 234,000 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 143,000 thefts and 90,000 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) (*Indicator 9*).

- Over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, senior high school and middle/junior high school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to be victims of violent crimes (most of which were simple assaults) (30 and 26 crimes, respectively, vs. 12 crimes per 1,000 teachers) (*Indicator 9*).
- Teachers were differentially victimized by violent crimes at school according to where they taught (*Indicator 9*). Over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, urban teachers were more likely than rural and suburban teachers to be victims of violent crimes.
- In the 1999-2000 school year, 9 percent of all elementary and secondary school teachers were threatened with injury by a student, and 4 percent were physically attacked by a student (*Indicator 10*).

### ***School Environment***

The percentage of students who reported being afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school decreased from 12 percent in 1995 to 6 percent in 2001. No difference was detected between the most recent survey years, 2001 and 2003, in the percentage of students who feared such an attack (*Indicator 12*). In 1999 and 2001, students were more likely to be afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school than away from school, however, in 2003, no difference was detected in the percentage of students who reported fear of an attack at school and those fearing an attack away from school.

- Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property within the previous 30 days declined—from 12 percent to 6 percent (*Indicator 11*).
- In 2003, 4 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had avoided one or more places in school (*Indicator 13*). Between 1995 and 1999, the percentage of students ages 12–18 who avoided one or more places in school decreased from 9 to 5 percent, but no difference was detected in the percentage of students who did so in 1999, 2001, and 2003 (between 4 and 5 percent in each year).
- In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them (*Indicator 14*). That is, in the previous 6 months, someone at school had called them a derogatory word related to race, religion, ethnicity, disability, gender, or sexual orientation. During the same period, about 36 percent of students ages 12–18 saw hate-related graffiti at school.
- In 2003, 21 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that street gangs were present at their schools (*Indicator 15*). Students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their school (31 percent), followed by suburban students and rural students, who were the least likely to do so (18 and 12 percent, respectively).
- In 1999–2000, public school principals were asked to report how often certain disciplinary problems occurred at their schools. Twenty-nine percent reported that student bullying occurred on a daily or weekly basis and 19 percent reported that student acts of disrespect for teachers occurred at the same frequency (*Indicator 16*). Additionally, 13 percent reported student verbal abuse of teachers, 3 percent reported occurrences of student racial tensions, and 3 percent reported widespread disorder in the classrooms on a daily or weekly basis.
- In 2003, 5 percent of students in grades 9–12 had at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the 30 days prior to the survey, and 45 percent of students had at least one drink anywhere (*Indicator 17*).
- In 2003, 22 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported using marijuana anywhere during the previous 30 days, and 6 percent reported using marijuana on school property (*Indicator 18*).
- In 2003, 29 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey (*Indicator 19*).

TABLE. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who reported violence-related behaviors, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1991–2003\*

Behavior	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
	% (95% CI) <sup>†</sup>	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<b>In a physical fight on school property<sup>‡</sup></b>							
Overall	—	16.2 (±1.2)	15.5 (±1.6)	14.8 (±1.3)	14.2 (±1.2)	12.5 (±1.0)	12.9 (±1.5) <sup>§</sup>
Sex							
Female	—	8.6 (±1.4)	9.5 (±1.9)	8.6 (±1.5)	9.8 (±1.9)	7.2 (±0.9)	8.0 (±1.4) <sup>§</sup>
Male	—	23.5 (±1.4)	21.0 (±1.9)	20.0 (±2.0)	18.5 (±1.3)	18.0 (±1.5)	17.1 (±1.8) <sup>§</sup>
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	—	15.0 (±1.3)	12.9 (±1.2)	13.3 (±1.7)	12.3 (±1.7)	11.2 (±1.2)	10.0 (±1.4) <sup>§</sup>
Black, non-Hispanic	—	22.0 (±2.7)	20.3 (±2.2)	20.7 (±2.4)	18.7 (±3.0)	16.8 (±2.5)	17.1 (±2.5) <sup>§</sup>
Hispanic	—	17.9 (±3.1)	21.1 (±3.3)	19.0 (±2.9)	15.7 (±1.8)	14.1 (±1.7)	16.7 (±2.2) <sup>§</sup>
Grade							
9th	—	23.1 (±3.0)	21.0 (±3.5)	21.3 (±2.5)	18.0 (±2.0)	17.3 (±1.5)	19.0 (±2.4) <sup>§</sup>
10th	—	17.2 (±2.1)	16.5 (±3.0)	17.0 (±3.3)	17.2 (±2.4)	13.5 (±1.7)	12.8 (±1.8) <sup>§</sup>
11th	—	13.8 (±2.5)	13.6 (±2.0)	12.5 (±1.7)	10.8 (±2.0)	9.4 (±1.4)	10.4 (±1.8) <sup>§</sup>
12th	—	11.4 (±1.3)	10.6 (±1.3)	9.5 (±1.4)	8.1 (±2.0)	7.5 (±1.1)	7.3 (±1.4) <sup>§</sup>
<b>Threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property<sup>‡</sup></b>							
Overall	—	7.3 (±0.9)	8.4 (±1.1)	7.4 (±0.9)	7.7 (±0.9)	8.9 (±1.1)	9.2 (±1.5)
Sex							
Female	—	5.4 (±0.8)	5.8 (±1.4)	4.0 (±0.6)	5.8 (±1.3)	6.5 (±1.0)	6.5 (±1.2)
Male	—	9.2 (±1.3)	10.9 (±1.2)	10.2 (±1.4)	9.5 (±1.6)	11.5 (±1.3)	11.6 (±1.9)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	—	6.3 (±1.1)	7.0 (±1.0)	6.2 (±1.1)	6.6 (±0.7)	8.5 (±1.3)	7.8 (±1.5) <sup>§</sup>
Black, non-Hispanic	—	11.2 (±1.8)	11.0 (±3.3)	9.9 (±1.8)	7.6 (±1.7)	9.3 (±1.4)	10.9 (±1.6) <sup>**</sup>
Hispanic	—	8.6 (±1.5)	12.4 (±3.2)	9.0 (±1.2)	9.8 (±2.1)	8.9 (±2.1)	9.4 (±2.4)
Grade							
9th	—	9.4 (±1.8)	9.6 (±2.0)	10.1 (±2.0)	10.5 (±1.9)	12.7 (±1.7)	12.1 (±2.5) <sup>§</sup>
10th	—	7.3 (±1.2)	9.6 (±2.1)	7.9 (±2.2)	8.2 (±1.8)	9.1 (±1.5)	9.2 (±2.0)
11th	—	7.3 (±1.3)	7.7 (±1.3)	5.9 (±1.4)	6.1 (±0.9)	6.9 (±1.3)	7.3 (±1.4) <sup>**</sup>
12th	—	5.5 (±1.2)	6.7 (±1.1)	5.8 (±1.6)	5.1 (±1.6)	5.3 (±1.0)	6.3 (±1.8)
<b>Did not go to school because of safety concerns<sup>§</sup></b>							
Overall	—	4.4 (±0.7)	4.5 (±0.7)	4.9 (±0.6)	5.2 (±1.3)	6.6 (±1.0)	5.4 (±0.6) <sup>§</sup>
Sex							
Female	—	4.4 (±0.9)	4.3 (±1.1)	3.9 (±0.7)	5.7 (±1.5)	7.4 (±1.3)	5.3 (±1.0) <sup>§</sup>
Male	—	4.3 (±0.8)	4.7 (±1.1)	4.1 (±0.8)	4.8 (±1.6)	5.8 (±1.1)	5.5 (±1.0)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	—	3.0 (±0.7)	2.8 (±0.8)	2.4 (±0.6)	3.9 (±1.3)	5.0 (±1.2)	3.1 (±0.6) <sup>§</sup>
Black, non-Hispanic	—	7.1 (±1.4)	7.7 (±1.8)	6.8 (±1.5)	6.0 (±1.2)	6.8 (±1.5)	8.4 (±1.2)
Hispanic	—	10.1 (±1.7)	5.5 (±2.7)	7.2 (±1.7)	11.2 (±3.3)	10.2 (±1.3)	9.4 (±1.5)
Grade							
9th	—	6.1 (±0.8)	5.6 (±1.0)	4.5 (±1.0)	7.0 (±1.8)	6.8 (±1.7)	6.9 (±1.2)
10th	—	5.2 (±1.4)	5.0 (±1.2)	4.0 (±1.0)	4.8 (±1.4)	6.3 (±1.3)	5.2 (±1.1)
11th	—	3.3 (±1.0)	4.1 (±1.0)	4.2 (±1.7)	4.5 (±1.8)	5.9 (±1.2)	4.5 (±1.0) <sup>§</sup>
12th	—	3.0 (±1.0)	3.3 (±1.0)	2.6 (±0.8)	3.9 (±1.5)	4.4 (±0.7)	3.8 (±1.1)

\* Linear and quadratic trend analyses were conducted by using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade. Prevalence estimates shown here were not standardized by demographic variables.

† Confidence interval.

‡ On  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

§ Significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) linear effect.

\*\* Significant quadratic effect.

‡ One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

§ Injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

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**Table 38**  
**Anchorage School District**  
**Student Report Card Survey**  
**Number = 19,186**

Question	Strongly				Strongly Disagree
	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	
Our school is clean and well maintained.	20%	44%	18%	12%	6%
I am treated fairly by adults here at school.	25%	38%	20%	11%	6%
I am treated fairly by other students.	16%	40%	24%	12%	8%
I find my school work interesting.	18%	32%	27%	13%	10%
I understand the school work I am given.	22%	44%	23%	7%	4%
Our school rules are fair.	23%	30%	22%	14%	11%
My teachers treat me with respect.	36%	37%	16%	6%	5%
Students here treat me with respect.	15%	39%	26%	12%	8%
Our school rules are fairly enforced.	22%	32%	26%	11%	9%
I like school.	24%	27%	24%	11%	15%
I am safe at school.	34%	34%	20%		
If I have a problem at school, I know where I can go for help.	32%	38%	18%	7%	6%
Have chances to participate in school activities.	34%	42%	15%	5%	4%
I use computers at school.	37%	39%	12%	7%	7%
The library/media center has the materials I need to do my school work.	25%	37%	25%	8%	6%
I feel welcome at school.	29%	35%	22%	7%	7%
I feel safe on the bus and at the bus stop.	17%	24%	40%	7%	11%

(2) no person suffered physical injury as a result of the presence of the substance on the highway.

(c) Obstruction of highways is a class B misdemeanor. (§ 7 ch 166 SLA 1978)

**Collateral references.** — 39 Am. Jur. 2d, Highways, Streets and Bridges, §§ 175, 189, 190, 194, 253, 257, 279, 283-294, 297-303, 305-307. 40 C.J.S., Highways, §§ 221-231.

**Sec. 11.61.160. Recruiting a gang member in the first degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of recruiting a gang member in the first degree if the person uses or threatens the use of force against a person or property to induce a person to participate in a criminal street gang or to commit a crime on behalf of a criminal street gang.

(b) Recruiting a gang member in the first degree is a class C felony. (§ 2 ch 60 SLA 1996)

**Sec. 11.61.165. Recruiting a gang member in the second degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of recruiting a gang member in the second degree if the person is 18 years of age or older and, without force or the threat of force, encourages or recruits a person who is under 18 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender to participate in a criminal street gang.

(b) Recruiting a gang member in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor. (§ 2 ch 60 SLA 1996)

## Article 2. Weapons and Explosives.

### Section

190. Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree

195. Misconduct involving weapons in the second degree

200. Misconduct involving weapons in the third degree

### Section

210. Misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree

220. Misconduct involving weapons in the fifth degree

240. Criminal possession of explosives

250. Unlawful furnishing of explosives

**Collateral references.** — 31A Am. Jur. 2d, Explosions and Explosives, §§ 214, 216, 219-223, 225-228, 232, 233, 235, 237, 238, 245-250, 79 Am. Jur. 2d, Weapons and Firearms, §§ 1-34.

35 C.J.S., Explosives, § 1 et seq; 94 C.J.S., Weapons, §§ 9-51.

Validity and construction of gun control laws, 28 ALR3d 845; 86 ALR4th 931; 37 ALR Fed. 696, 60 ALR Fed. 305; 125 ALR Fed. 613.

Validity of state statutes restricting right of aliens to bear arms, 28 ALR4th 1096.

Sufficiency of evidence of possession in prosecution under statute prohibiting persons under indictment for or convicted of crime from acquiring, having, carrying or using firearms or weapons, 43 ALR4th 788.

Validity of state statute proscribing possession or carrying of knife, 47 ALR4th 651.

**Sec. 11.61.190. Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the first degree if the person

(1) uses or attempts to use a firearm during the commission of an offense under AS 11.71.010 — 11.71.040; or

(2) discharges a firearm from a propelled vehicle while the vehicle is being operated and under circumstances manifesting substantial and unjustifiable risk of physical injury to a person or damage to property.

(b) Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree is a class A felony. (§ 10 ch 79 SLA 1992; am § 3 ch 60 SLA 1996)

## NOTES TO DECISIONS

**Offense required proof of both specified conduct and a specified result.** — The State was required to prove two different culpable mental states; offense required proof of a particular type of conduct: knowing discharge of a firearm from an operated vehicle, proof was also required that defendant's conduct created a specified result: the risk of physical injury to a person or damage to property. *Smith v. State*, 28 P.3d 323 (Alaska Ct. App. 2001).

**Collateral references.** — What constitutes "constructive possession" of unregistered or otherwise prohibited weapon under state law. 88 ALR5th 121.

**Sec. 11.61.195. Misconduct involving weapons in the second degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the second degree if the person knowingly

(1) possesses a firearm during the commission of an offense under AS 11.71.010 — 11.71.040;

(2) violates AS 11.61.200(a)(1) and is within the grounds of or on a parking lot immediately adjacent to

(A) a public or private preschool, elementary, junior high, or secondary school without the permission of the chief administrative officer of the school or district or the designee of the chief administrative officer; or

(B) a center, other than a private residence, licensed under AS 47.33 or AS 47.35 or recognized by the federal government for the care of children; or

(3) discharges a firearm at or in the direction of

(A) a building with reckless disregard for a risk of physical injury to a person; or

(B) a dwelling.

(b) Misconduct involving weapons in the second degree is a class B felony. (§ 10 ch 79 SLA 1992; am § 1 ch 124 SLA 1994; am § 2 ch 130 SLA 1994; am § 1 ch 89 SLA 1997; am § 3 ch 58 SLA 1999; am § 3 ch 99 SLA 2004)

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 2000, inserted a section reference in subparagraph (a)(2)(B).

The 2004 amendment, effective June 26, 2004, deleted "AS 14.37" following "licensed under" in paragraph (a)(2)(B), and made related changes.

## NOTES TO DECISIONS

**Nexus between firearm possession and drug offense.** — Paragraph (a)(1) requires proof of a nexus between a defendant's possession of the firearm and the defendant's commission of the felony drug offense. *Collins v. State*, 977 P.2d 741 (Alaska Ct. App. 1999).

Convictions for possession of a firearm during the commission of a felony drug offense requires proof of a nexus between a defendant's possession of a firearm and the defendant's commission of the felony drug offense; therefore, where the state never presented evidence of this element of the offense to the grand jury and the trial jury never was asked to evaluate this evidence at trial, there was no basis to sustain the convictions. *Lewis v. State*, 9 P.3d 1028 (Alaska Ct. App. 2000).

Paragraph (a)(1) requires proof of a nexus between a defendant's possession of the firearm and the defendant's commission of the felony drug offense, and the court's findings must demonstrate that the state proved the nexus. *Murray v. State*, 12 P.3d 784 (Alaska Ct. App. 2000).

Where the trial court's instruction did not allow the jury to consider the nexus element of the felony drug offense and possession or exercise of control over a firearm, the error was not harmless beyond a reasonable doubt; a jury reasonably could have found no connection between defendant's possession of marijuana and his possession of the firearms, and accordingly, the appellate court reversed defendant's conviction of second-degree misconduct involving a weapon. *Manens v. State*, 49 P.3d 1128 (Alaska Ct. App. 2002).

Because AS 11.61.195(a)(1) requires proof of a nexus between defendant's possession of the firearm and his commission of the felony drug offense, and the fact that the firearm and drugs were located in the same house was insufficient to establish it, the appellate court remanded for reconsideration of the nexus issue. *Murray v. State*, 54 P.3d 821 (Alaska Ct. App. 2002).

**Collateral references.** "constructive possession" of a prohibited weapon under :

**Sec. 11.61.200. M**son commits the crim

(1) knowingly poss having been convicte would constitute a fel United States, or a cc

(2) knowingly sells a person who has been States, or a court of a

(3) manufactures, p

(4) knowingly sells condition is substantia or controlled substanc

(5) removes, covers, with intent to render

(6) possesses a firea covered, altered, or c covered, altered, or de

(7) violates AS 11.4 when the person's phy of an intoxicating liqu

(8) violates AS 11.46 or in a propelled vehic 18.66.100 — 18.66.180

the violation, possesses an ordinary pocketknif

(9) communicates in communication, posses than an ordinary pocke

(10) resides in a dwe one's person or a prohib felony by a court of this territory, unless the per

is a concealable weapon tion or from the head dwelling is located;

(11) discharges a fire in circumstances other

(12) knowingly posse convicted of a felony or : a felony if committed by a court of another state

(b) It is an affirmativ

(1) under (a)(1) of thi

(A) the person convic pardon for that convicti

(B) the underlying cor AS 12.55.085 or as a res

(C) a period of 10 y unconditional discharge

rehabilitating juveniles to make them productive citizens, and imposing state tort liability for harm caused by released juveniles would have distorted this balance; likewise the policy of preventing future harm was not obviously going to be served by imposing a

duty, given that AS 47.12.010(b) limited commitment and re-commitment periods of time, and there was no clear correlation between the length of commitment and the rate of recidivism. *State v. Sandsness*, 72 P.3d 299 (Alaska 2003).

**Sec. 47.12.020. Jurisdiction.** Proceedings relating to a minor under 18 years of age residing or found in the state are governed by this chapter, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, when the minor is alleged to be or may be determined by a court to be a delinquent minor as a result of violating a criminal law of the state or a municipality of the state. (§ 46 ch 59 SLA 1996)

#### NOTES TO DECISIONS

Quoted in *Nao v. State*, 953 P.2d 522 (Alaska Ct. App. 1998).

**Collateral references.** — Homicide by juvenile as within jurisdiction of juvenile court, 48 ALR2d 662.

Age of child at time of alleged offense or delinquency, or at time legal proceedings are commenced, as criterion of jurisdiction of juvenile court, 89 ALR2d 506.

Truancy as indicative of delinquency or incorrigibility, justifying commitment of infant or juvenile, 5 ALR4th 1211, § 7.

**Sec. 47.12.030. Provisions inapplicable.** (a) When a minor who was at least 16 years of age at the time of the offense is charged by complaint, information, or indictment with an offense specified in this subsection, this chapter and the Alaska Delinquency Rules do not apply to the offense for which the minor is charged or to any additional offenses joinable to it under the applicable rules of court governing criminal procedure. The minor shall be charged, held, released on bail, prosecuted, sentenced, and incarcerated in the same manner as an adult. If the minor is convicted of an offense other than an offense specified in this subsection, the minor may attempt to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the minor is amenable to treatment under this chapter. If the court finds that the minor is amenable to treatment under this chapter, the minor shall be treated as though the charges had been heard under this chapter, and the court shall order disposition of the charges of which the minor is convicted under AS 47.12.120(b). The provisions of this subsection apply when the minor is charged by complaint, information, or indictment with an offense

(1) that is an unclassified felony or a class A felony and the felony is a crime against a person;

(2) of arson in the first degree; or

(3) that is a class B felony and the felony is a crime against a person in which the minor is alleged to have used a deadly weapon in the commission of the offense and the minor was previously adjudicated as a delinquent or convicted as an adult, in this or another jurisdiction, as a result of an offense that involved use of a deadly weapon in the commission of a crime against a person or an offense in another jurisdiction having elements substantially identical to those of a crime against a person, and the previous offense was punishable as a felony; in this paragraph, "deadly weapon" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900(b).

(b) When a minor is accused of violating a statute specified in this subsection, other than a statute the violation of which is a felony, this chapter and the Alaska Delinquency Rules do not apply and the minor accused of the offense shall be charged, prosecuted, and sentenced in the district court in the same manner as an adult; if a minor is charged, prosecuted, and sentenced for an offense under this subsection, the minor's parent, guardian, or legal custodian shall be present at all proceedings; the provisions of this subsection apply when a minor is accused of violating

- (1) a traffic statute or regulation, or a traffic ordinance or regulation of a municipality;
- (2) AS 11.76.105, relating to the possession of tobacco by a person under 19 years of age;
- (3) a fish and game statute or regulation under AS 16;
- (4) a parks and recreational facilities statute or regulation under AS 41.21;
- (5) AS 04.16.050, relating to possession, control, or consumption of alcohol, except for conduct constituting habitual minor consuming or in possession or control under AS 04.16.050(d); and
- (6) a municipal curfew ordinance, whether adopted under AS 29.35.085 or otherwise, unless the municipality provides for enforcement of its ordinance under AS 29.25.070(b) by the municipality; in place of any fine imposed for the violation of a municipal curfew ordinance, the court shall allow a defendant the option of performing community work; the value of the community work, which may not be lower than the amount of the fine, shall be determined under AS 12.55.055(c); in this paragraph, "community work" includes the work described in AS 12.55.055(b) or work that, on the recommendation of the municipal or borough assembly, city council, or traditional village council of the defendant's place of residence, would benefit persons within the municipality or village who are elderly or disabled.

(c) The provisions of AS 47.12.010 — 47.12.260 and the Alaska Delinquency Rules do not apply to driver's license proceedings under AS 28.15.185; the court shall impose a driver's license revocation under AS 28.15.185 in the same manner as adult driver's license revocations, except that a parent or legal guardian shall be present at all proceedings. (§ 46 ch 59 SLA 1996; am § 2 ch 72 SLA 1997; am § 1 ch 9 SLA 1998; am § 16 ch 10 SLA 1998; am § 15 ch 65 SLA 2001)

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1997 amendment, effective September 9, 1997, added paragraph (b)(6) and made related stylistic changes.

The first 1998 amendment, effective July 7, 1998, added paragraph (a)(3) and made related stylistic changes.

The second 1998 amendment, effective July 1, 1998, rewrote the introductory language in subsection (a).

The 2001 amendment, effective July 4, 2001, added the exception in paragraph (b)(5).

**Editor's notes.** — Section 57, ch. 107, SLA 1998 provides that the 1998 amendments to subsection (a), made in § 16, ch. 107, SLA 1998, apply to offenses committed on or after July 1, 1998. Also, § 2, ch. 9, 1998 provides that paragraph (a)(3), added by § 1, ch. 9, SLA 1998, applies to offenses committed on or after July 7, 1998, but that references in (a)(3) to previous adjudications or convictions include offenses committed on, before, or after July 7, 1998.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

**Constitutionality.** — Subsection (a), placing the burden on defendant to prove his amenability to juvenile treatment, does not violate the equal protection and due process clauses of the Alaska Constitution. *Wilson v. State*, 967 P2d 98 (Alaska Ct. App. 1998).

**Constitutionality of criminal penalties faced by 16- and 17-year-olds.** — Enactment of the provision changing criminal penalties faced by 16- and 17-year-olds for certain criminal acts did not violate Alaska Const., art. IV, § 15 since it did not alter the Delinquency Rules but, rather, it redefined the coverage of the delinquency law. *Nao v. State*, 953 P2d 522 (Alaska Ct. App. 1998).

**Rehabilitation, rather than punishment, is the express purpose of juvenile jurisdiction.** Mere confinement without treatment does not contribute to the goal of rehabilitation; such confinement constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. *Rust v. State*, 582 P2d 134 (Alaska 1978) (decided under AS 47.10.010).

**Principal precept behind children's court concept is that a person under 18 years of age does not have mature judgment and may not fully realize the**

consequences of his acts, and that therefore he should not generally have to bear the stigma of a criminal conviction for the rest of his life. *P.H. v. State*, 504 P2d 837 (Alaska 1972) (decided under AS 47.10.010).

**The phrase "under 18 years of age" refers to the age of the accused person at the time of the alleged offense.** *P.H. v. State*, 504 P2d 837 (Alaska 1972) (decided under AS 47.10.010).

**Jurisdiction dependent upon age of offender at time of act.** — Juvenile jurisdiction of the superior court in delinquency proceedings is dependent upon the age of the offender at the time of the delinquent acts. *Henson v. State*, 576 P2d 1352 (Alaska 1978) (decided under AS 47.10.010).

**Child is exempt from criminal prosecution until children's court waives jurisdiction.** — From the moment a child commits an offense he is exempt from criminal prosecution until the children's court properly waives its jurisdiction. *P.H. v. State*, 504 P2d 837 (Alaska 1972) (decided under AS 47.10.010).

**Deferring action against child until 18th birthday would frustrate purpose of juvenile courts.** — To allow officials charged with the execu-

tion of the law to pro-  
criminal merely by de-  
18th birthday would fr  
courts. *P.H. v. State*,  
(decided under AS 47.)

Serious constitution  
nature of the proceed  
were to depend on th  
enforcement officials.  
(Alaska 1972) (decided

**When person over**  
With respect to penal  
over or under a certain  
has reached that partic  
day or not. *State v. Lin*  
(decided under AS 47.1)

**"Delinquent" status**  
conviction but upon pro  
acts which would have l  
an adult. *Rust v. State*,  
(decided under AS 47.1)

**One who committed**  
age could be criminal  
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minor and the court ha  
diction over him until a  
P2d 1352 (Alaska 1978)

**Former AS 17.12.11**  
Former AS 17.12.11(d)  
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controls or uses any ame  
conviction, guilty of a m  
fine of not more than \$11  
47.10.010(a)(1) and AS  
State, 645 P2d 1229 (Ala  
under AS 47.10.010).

**State may interfere**  
**children in need of a**  
alleged to be in need of su  
alleged to be in need of t  
from home and foster hon  
tionally be interfered wi  
State, 547 P2d 827 (Alas  
47.10.010).

**Interests to be prot**  
**guarding children in nec**  
State, 547 P2d 827 (Alas  
47.10.010).

**Means chosen by the**  
are closely and substan  
propriate government i  
547 P2d 827 (Alaska 1  
47.10.010).

**The purpose of the su**  
contemplated by the cr  
need of supervision [see  
and its predecessor noncir  
integration of the child int  
tion of parental custody in  
*L.A.M. v. State*, 547 P2d 8  
under AS 47.10.010).

**Burden of proving am**  
**as juvenile.** — Where a c  
adult for one of the felonies  
is ultimately found guilty  
provision imposing on the m  
that he or she is amenable  
does not violate the equal

**HB**

**88**

**SFIN**

**FILE**

# SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORTED OUT

MAY 9 2005

SENATE FINANCE  
COMMITTEE

DATE: 4/25/05

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: 9 May 2005

Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 88(RLS)

## HB 88 CRIM LAW:MINORS, SCHOOLS, DRUGS,SENTENCES

"An Act relating to certain weapons offenses involving minors; relating to the definition of 'recreation or youth center' for purposes of misconduct involving a controlled substance; to aggravating factors in sentencing for certain offenses committed on school grounds, on a school bus, at a school-sponsored event, or in administrative offices of a school district; to mitigating factors in sentencing for a defendant's assistance to authorities to detect, apprehend, or prosecute other persons who committed an offense; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- adopt previous S CS CS HB 88 (JUD)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

CS Senate Bill:

- Same Title
- New Title

SCS House Bill:

- Same Title
- Technical Title Change
- New Title w/ SCR # \_\_\_\_\_

### NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Ind.	Zero	FN#

### PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Ind.	Zero	FN#
H&SS	7/21/05		*		#3
LEW	7/21/05		*		#4

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	No REC	AMEND
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>			✓	

MAY 9 2005

SENATE FINANCE  
COMMITTEE

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3  
Bill Version: CSHB 88(FIN)  
(H) Publish Date: 3/22/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept Affected: Health | Social Ser.  
Title: Relating to penalties for certain RDU: Juvenile Justice  
weapons offenses involving minors Component: Probation Services  
Sponsor: Governor  
Requester: HFC Component No.: 2134

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 00  
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The legislation may or may not result in increased costs to the department

Prepared by: House Finance Committee Phone: 465-4945  
Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time: 3/21/05 3:48 PM  
Approved by: Rep. Meyer, Co-Chair House Finance Committee Date: 3/21/2005  
Agency: Rep. Chenault, Co-Chair House Finance Committee

MAY 9 2005

SENATE FINANCE  
COMMITTEE

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 4  
Bill Version: CSHB 88(FIN)  
(H) Publish Date: 3/22/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept Affected LAW  
Title Relating to penalties for certain RDU CRIMINAL  
weapons offenses involving minors Component CDCO  
Sponsor Governor  
Requester HFC Component No \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grant. & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type - Do not abt. equiv)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 00  
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The legislation may or may not result in increased costs to the department

Prepared by House Finance Committee Phone 465-4945  
Division \_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time 3/21/05 3:49 PM  
Approved by Rep Meyer, Co-Chair House Finance Committee Date 3/21/2005  
Agency Rep Chenault, Co-Chair House Finance Committee

**Sectional Analysis of SCS CSHB 88(JUD) (Definition of "Recreation or Youth Center" for Purposes of Misconduct Involving a Controlled Substance; Aggravating Factors in Sentencing for Certain Offenses at School-Related Sites; Waiver of 16- and 17-Year Old Minors into Adult Court for Certain Weapons Offenses; Mitigating Factors in Sentencing for a Defendant's Assistance to Authorities to Detect, Apprehend, or Prosecute Other Offenders)**

*(Prepared by the Department of Law, April 25, 2005)*

SCS CSHB 88(JUD) would expand, for purposes of misconduct involving a controlled substance, the definition of a recreation or youth center; would address certain weapons violations by children; would address assault and other crimes by adults in schools or at certain school-related sites; and would refine mitigating factors in sentencing for a defendant's assistance to authorities to detect, apprehend, or prosecute other offender :

**Sec. 1: *Definition of "recreation or youth center" for purposes of misconduct involving a controlled substance:*** This section would expand the definition of recreation or youth center in AS 11.71.900 for purposes of misconduct involving a controlled substance, so that a recreation or youth center would include certain facilities operated by a public or private organization licensed to provide shelter, training, or guidance for minors.

**Sec. 2: *Certain offenses as aggravating factors for sentencing:*** This section would amend AS 12.55.155(c), the list of aggravating factors to be considered at sentencing, to add an aggravating factor for an offense that is a violation of AS 11.41 (Offenses Against the Person) or AS 11.46.400 (Arson in the First Degree), if the offense occurred on school grounds, on a school bus, at a school-sponsored event, or in the administrative offices of a school district. The amendment also includes definitions of school bus, school district, and school grounds.

**Sec. 3: *Mitigating factors in sentencing for a defendant's assistance to authorities to detect, apprehend, or prosecute other offenders:*** This section would amend AS 12.55.155(d)(12), within the list of mitigating factors to be considered at sentencing, to clarify that if a defendant assists authorities to detect, apprehend, or prosecute other persons who committed an offense, the assistance does not count as a mitigating factor unless provided after commission of the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced.

**Sec. 4: *Waiver of 16- and 17-year old minors into adult court for certain weapons offenses:*** This section would amend AS 47.12.030(a), to add certain offenses under AS 11.61.190 (Misconduct Involving Weapons in the First Degree) to the list of offenses for which 16- and 17-year old minors are automatically waived into adult court. These crimes--using a firearm in a drug offense, or "drive-by" shootings that pose substantial risk to persons--are class A felony offenses.

**Sec. 5: *Applicability:*** This section would make secs. 1 - 4 of the Act applicable to offenses committed on or after the effective date of the Act.

**Sec. 6: *Effective date:*** This section would establish an effective date of July 1, 2005.

THE  
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DOCUMENT(S)  
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ORIGINAL  
COPIES

HB 88

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

April 6, 2005

TO: LEGISLATORS  
FROM: CAROL COMEAU *Carol Comeau*  
SUPERINTENDENT  
SUBJECT: SUPPORT FOR HOUSE BILL 88

The Anchorage School District strongly supports House Bill 88 sponsored by Governor Murkowski and the House Rules Committee. This is a sorely needed piece of legislation that will reinforce safety for students and staff in our schools.

As many of you know, we have had a number of incidents in the past few years where adults have entered a school and have physically assaulted school teachers and other employees while they were either in the classroom or in a large meeting area. All of these incidents occurred in front of students and other adults. These incidents resulted in the arrest of the person committing the assault. Two of these adults received jail sentences which have been served; another one is awaiting trial.

As a result of these incidents, we have increased security of the schools and have trespassed these individuals from the school district's property. They are only allowed to school for a conference after arranging the time and place with the school principal. This has worked well, and has allowed us to send a strong and public message that our employees must be allowed to do their jobs without fearing for their safety.

I applaud the leadership shown in bringing this legislation forward and urge all of you to support this much-needed legislation.

Please let me know if I can provide additional testimony.

---

## 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)



A Joint Project Between  
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services,  
Division of Public Health, Section of Epidemiology  
P.O. Box 240249  
Anchorage, AK 99524-0249  
(907) 269-8000

and

Alaska Department of Education & Early Development,  
Division of Teaching and Learning Support  
801 West 10<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200  
Juneau, AK 99801  
(907) 465-2887

Authors  
Tammy Green, MPH, CHES  
John Middaugh, MD  
Scott Saxon, BS  
Charles J. Utermohle, Ph. D

---

**Alaska Department of Health & Social Services**

Joel Gilbertson, Commissioner

Division of Public Health  
Doug Bruce, Director

**Alaska Department of Education & Early Development**

Roger Sampson, Commissioner  
Karen Rehfeld, Deputy Commissioner

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Patsy Dewitt  
Shirley J. Holloway  
Rex A. Rock  
Tim R. Scott  
Col. David Jones, Military Advisor  
Jeremy Waite, Student Advisor  
Bryant Hopkins, Student Advisor

## **Acknowledgments**

The 2003 Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey would not have been possible without the support of many individuals working cooperatively at all phases of the project. We would like to thank:

- School district superintendents and administrators, school boards, secondary school principals, teachers, parents and guardians who cooperated with and supported the survey
- The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, and Westat, Inc. for their technical assistance; and most importantly;
- The Alaska students who participated in the survey



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## ***Introduction***

As the State of Alaska moves into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is more important than ever to provide quality instruction to children across our state. Research tells us that many of our students struggle with issues and problems not addressed within the typical school day. In order to better understand and provide assistance with those issues, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services conducted this survey to assess students' self-reported health risk behaviors.

With a better understanding of the risk behaviors that may lead to early morbidity and mortality, schools, agencies and communities will be better equipped to provide effective interventions, resources and quality prevention services. By addressing risk behaviors early and providing support and guidance, schools will provide students with a much greater opportunity to succeed in school and beyond.

This report describes the methods used to conduct and the results of the 2003 Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The 2003 results are compared to the 1995 YRBS results for an overview of how risk behaviors have changed over the last several years among youth in Alaska. Where data are available, Alaska results are compared to U.S. 2001 YRBS results. The survey is intended to provide a better understanding of the health risk behaviors for students in public school settings. The YRBS asks students to self-report on their behaviors in six major areas of health that directly lead to morbidity and mortality in adult populations within our country.

## ***How To Use This Report***

The results of the YRBS can help detect changes in risk behaviors over time and provide an important piece of program evaluation. The information from the YRBS will identify and highlight the differences and similarities in risk behaviors among high school students in Alaska and the US. This information will help schools, communities and parents focus primary prevention efforts and better utilize limited resources.

Think of this report as a tool for starting discussions, for encouraging parent involvement, for educating the community, for planning and evaluating programs, for comparing Alaska students with other students nationwide and strengthening existing programs and policies.

- **Starting the Conversation.** Use this report to begin a conversation with young people about the personal choices they make or about the health of their community. Ask them if the results accurately reflect what they see happening around them. How do they explain the results? What ideas do they have about ways to promote healthy behaviors? From their perspective, what seems to be working and what isn't working?
- **Increasing Awareness.** This report provides an opportunity to make community members aware of the risks that their young people face. It can dispel myths and correct misinformation about the "average teenager." In addition, you can use the YRBS to **accentuate the positive**, and to celebrate the fact that many students are abstaining from behaviors that endanger their health and their ability to succeed.

- **Planning and Evaluating Programs.** The results of this report can serve as the basis for a school and/or community needs assessment. It can help identify strengths and weaknesses in current programs and can suggest strategies to address gaps in services to students. Identifying areas that need strengthening can expand professional development efforts within schools and in the larger community.
- **Alaska and National Comparisons.** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducts a biennial YRBS of a national sample of high school students. These results permit us to draw comparisons between Alaska and the nation.
- **Alaska Comparisons 1995 to 2003.** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides a Trend Analysis Report to states who have conducted and received weighted data from the YRBS in multiple years. The report indicates where statistically significant trends exist for each standard YRBS question and helps states to determine if behaviors have increased, decreased, or stayed the same over time. We have noted the statistically significant changes throughout this document wherever applicable. They are noted with an \* by the 2003 percentage value in the charts and graphs and stated as significant in the text.

## **Youth Risk Behavior Survey Background**

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is part of an epidemiological surveillance system that was established in 1988 by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help monitor the prevalence of behaviors that not only influence adolescent health, but also put youth at risk for the most significant health and social problems that can occur during adolescence and adulthood.

The YRBS specifically investigates behaviors related to the leading causes of mortality, morbidity and social problems among youth in the United States. Among deaths occurring to youths aged 10-24 years, 70% are due to intentional and unintentional injuries (motor-vehicle crashes, homicide, suicide and other unintentional injuries).<sup>1</sup> Results from the 2003 YRBS demonstrate that numerous high school students are engaging in these behaviors increasing their likelihood of dying from these four causes. Additionally, many behaviors that contribute to preventable adult deaths are initiated during adolescence. Among adults in the U.S. over 25 years of age, 64.6% of deaths are caused by cardiovascular disease (41.0%) and cancer (23.6%).<sup>1</sup> Behaviors related to these causes of death include: use of tobacco; excessive consumption of fats, calories and sodium; insufficient consumption of milk, fiber, fruits and vegetables; and insufficient physical activity.

Voluntary behaviors directly contribute to the deaths, diseases and social problems described above. Examples of risk behaviors include: carrying a weapon, physical fighting, suicide attempts, drinking or using drugs, lack of seatbelt or helmet use and unprotected sexual intercourse.

The YRBS survey examines six categories of adolescent behavior:

- behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries;
- tobacco use;
- alcohol and other drug use;
- sexual behaviors that can result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) and unintended pregnancies;
- dietary behaviors; and
- physical activity.

The YRBS high school survey was first implemented at the national level in 1990. Since that time CDC has sponsored national and state surveys in 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001 and, most recently, in 2003. Alaska first participated in the YRBS in 1995 at both the high school and middle school levels and obtained weighted (representative) statewide data. Due to external factors, the YRBS was not administered in 1997. It was administered in 1999, however the 1999 sample did not include the Anchorage School District, the state's largest school district. Without Anchorage, the data were not representative of the state as a whole. The survey was administered in 2001 with the participation of Anchorage, but not enough student responses statewide were collected, and so no data were analyzed. A major obstacle in 2001 was the active parental consent law that had just gone into effect at the end of the 1999 survey administration. In 2003 the survey was administered statewide with active parental consent and weighted (representative) data were obtained. Comparisons with 1995 data, the only other representative statewide data, are highlighted throughout this report.

## **Methodology**

The 2003 YRBS was a replica of the 1995 YRBS with the exception that active parental consent was used in 2003 and additional questions were added. As a result, the 2003 survey results are comparable to 1995.

A two-stage sample design was used to select the students eligible for participation. The first stage consisted of selecting schools. Schools were selected with probability proportional to the size of their enrollment. Alaska has a large number of small schools, which means more schools were needed to obtain the number of students required for the desired precision. Once a school was selected, classes were selected as the second stage. Eligible classes were those where a student would be enrolled in one and only one class at a time. For example second period or required English. This gave each student an equal opportunity of being selected. At any time a school district, an individual school, a student's parents, or a specific student had the opportunity to decline to participate.

The samples were scientifically selected with each eligible student in the school population having an equal probability of being selected. This sampling process is most often referred to as probability sampling. The size of a sample is related directly to the size of the eligible population, the estimated student response rate, and the desired precision of the results. The eligible student population was determined from the official 2002 October enrollment counts reported by the Alaska Department of Education & Early Development. The enrollment count was edited to include only students in grades 9 through 12. The school list was edited to remove boarding, correspondence, home study, alternative, and correctional schools. A sufficient number of students were selected to give a plus or minus five percent margin of error for each question.

The numbers sampled in each stage were adjusted upward in anticipation that some schools and students would fail to participate. To ensure that sample results can be generalized to the total population, the overall participation rate (school participation rate multiplied by the student participation rate) must be equal to or greater than 60 percent. The overall 2003 high school YRBS participation rate exceeded 60 percent and the results are weighted to represent risk behaviors of all students enrolled in Alaska public high schools in grades 9-12.

At the classroom level, teachers were given a script to read to students that established guidelines for student privacy and anonymity and the importance of the survey. Each student was given an unmarked envelope in which to seal his or her survey before turning it in. These survey envelopes remained sealed until received at a central state collection site. No individual identifiers were recorded on the surveys or sealed envelopes.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Westat, Inc, a CDC contractor, analyzed the state survey data. Analysis included performance of extensive edit checks to identify survey inconsistencies. When inconsistencies were found, responses were excluded from the analysis. For example, if a student reported in one question having never been in a physical fight, but then reported in another question being hurt in a physical fight, the data on that student were excluded for the two questions related to physical fighting. These inconsistencies occurred with a frequency of less than 2% on average. There were only 14 questions which had logic inconsistencies higher than 5% and all were less than 11%.

At the same time that Alaska implemented the YRBS, a national YRBS was conducted at the high school level. Because the results of the national YRBS 2003 survey were not available at the time this report was written, when applicable, 2001 national YRBS results were used for comparison.

## Survey Limitations

The 2003 YRBS provides descriptive data on the who, what, where and when of the self-reported behaviors in a number of major risk categories. The YRBS survey does not attempt to answer the questions of why and how. The descriptive data apply only to students attending public high schools (grades 9-12) in Alaska.

### Participation in the Statewide Survey

The high school sample was drawn with a desired precision of  $\pm 5$  percent. The high school sample included 42 schools from 19 districts and sought 2,175 completed questionnaires. The overall response rate was 62 percent with 90 percent of the schools and 68 percent of the students participating. The high school survey results can be generalized to the eligible students in grades 9 - 12. Table 1 provides a comparison of the sampled student characteristics to those characteristics in the statewide enrollment as well as the characteristics in the eligible population. As can be seen the adjusted weighted percentages closely mirror the percentages of students by sex and grade, but not race/ethnicity. This is because the gender/grade characteristics reported by each participating class were used to calculate the final weighted value.

**Table 1: High School Student Demographic Characteristics**

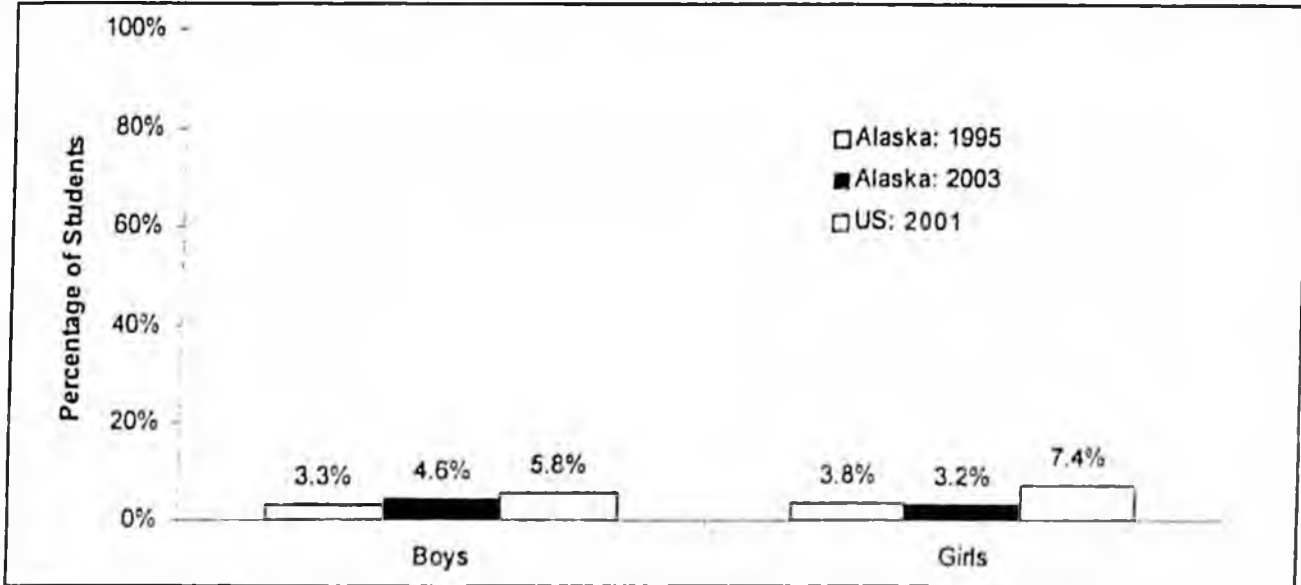
		% Total Statewide Enrollment	% Eligible for Sample Selection	% In Sample	Adjusted Weighted %
Sex	Female	48.1	47.8	47.9	48.1
	Male	51.9	52.2	51.4	51.9
	Refused Response	n/a	n/a	0.7	**
Grade	9th	29.7	30.2	34.4	30.0
	10th	25.6	25.8	21.1	25.7
	11th	22.7	22.8	24.4	22.7
	12th	22.0	21.2	18.4	21.1
	Other/Missing	n/a	n/a	1.6	0.5
Race/Ethnicity	Alaskan/American Native	23.0	22.9	19.9	23.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	6.3	6.8	7.2	8.1
	African American/Black	4.3	4.4	2.9	1.8
	Hispanic	3.1	3.2	4.3	3.0
	White	61.4	61.5	60.7	61.4
	Multiple Races	2.0	1.2	4.2	2.7
	Refused Response	n/a	n/a	0.9	**

n/a indicates not available.

\*\* indicates responses excluded from weighted calculations.

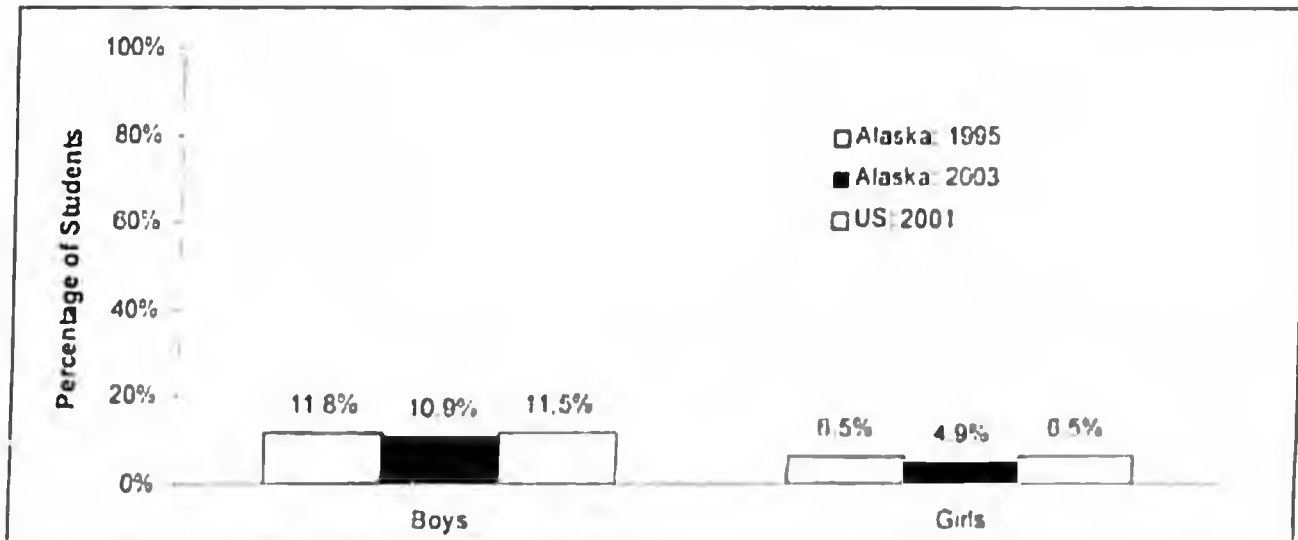
### Did Not Go to School on One or More Days in Past 30 Days Because They Felt Unsafe

Among Alaska high school students fewer than 5% of either boys or girls did not go to school because they felt unsafe. Boys show a slight increase (1.3%) from 1995, as where among girls there appears to be no difference.



### Threatened or Injured by a Weapon on School Property

Among Alaska high school students, 10.9% of boys and 4.9% of girls report having been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property within the past 12 months. There has been little or no change in this behavior since 1995. A smaller percentage of both Alaska boys and girls report having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property than U.S. boys and girls report.



**NCES**  
National Center for  
Education Statistics

# Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004

**BJS**  
Bureau of  
Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Education  
Institute of Education Sciences  
NCES 2005-002

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
NCJ 205290



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National Center for  
Education Statistics

**BJS**

Bureau of  
Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Education  
Institute of Education Sciences  
NCES 2005-002

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
NCJ 205290

# Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004

November 2004

Jill F. DeVoe  
Education Statistics Services Institute

Katharin Peter  
Phillip Kaufman  
MPR Associates, Inc.

Amanda Miller  
Margaret Noonan  
Education Statistics Services Institute

Thomas D. Snyder  
National Center for Education Statistics

Katrina Baum  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Education  
Rod Paige  
Secretary

Institute of Education Sciences  
Grover J. Whitehurst  
Director

National Center for Education Statistics  
Robert Lerner  
Commissioner

U.S. Department of Justice  
John Ashcroft  
Attorney General

Office of Justice Programs  
Deborah J. Daniels  
Assistant Attorney General

Bureau of Justice Statistics  
Lawrence A. Greenfeld  
Director

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in other countries.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating statistical information about crime, its perpetrators and victims, and the operation of the justice system at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded.

November 2004

#### Suggested Citation

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#### Contact at NCES:

Thomas D. Snyder  
(202) 502-7452  
E-mail: [Tom.Snyder@ed.gov](mailto:Tom.Snyder@ed.gov)

#### Contact at BJS:

Katrina Baum  
(202) 307-5889  
E-mail: [Katrina.Baum@usdoj.gov](mailto:Katrina.Baum@usdoj.gov)



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For youth to fulfill their potential in school, schools should be safe and secure places for all students, teachers, and staff members. Without a safe learning environment, teachers may have difficulty teaching and students may have difficulty learning. Gauging the safety of the school environment, however, may be difficult given the large amount of attention devoted to isolated incidents of extreme school violence nationwide.

Ensuring safer schools requires establishing good indicators of the current state of school crime and safety across the nation and periodically monitoring and updating these indicators. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety* is designed to provide an annual snapshot of specific crime and safety indicators, covering topics such as victimization, fights, bullying, classroom disorder, teacher injury, weapons, and student perceptions of school safety. In addition to covering a wide range of topics, the indicators are based on information drawn from a wide range of sources, including surveys of students, teachers, and principals, and data collections by federal departments and agencies such as the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

### KEY FINDINGS

The key findings of the report are presented below.

#### *Violent Deaths at School*

From July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000, there were 32 school-associated violent deaths in the United States (*Indicator 1*). Twenty-four of these violent deaths were homicides and 8 were suicides. Sixteen of the 24 school-associated homicides involved school-aged children. These 16 homicides are a relatively small percentage (1 percent) of the total of 2,124 children ages 5–19 who were victims of homicide over the same period. Six of the 8 school-associated suicides from July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000, involved school-aged children. Away from school, there were a total of 1,922 suicides of children ages 5–19 during the 2000 calendar year.

#### *Nonfatal Student Victimization—Student Reports*

The victimization rate for students ages 12–18 generally declined both at school and away from school between 1992 and 2002; this was true for the total crime rate as well as for thefts, serious violent crimes (including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault), and violent crimes (that is, serious violent crime plus simple assault) (*Indicator 2*). While this overall trend indicates a decline during this time frame, no difference was detected between 2001 and 2002 in the total crime rate, the rate of theft, or the rate of violent victimization either at or away from school.

- In 2002, students ages 12–18 were more likely to be victims of nonfatal serious violent crime away from school than at school (*Indicator 2*).<sup>1</sup> Students in this age range were victims of about 309,000 serious violent crimes away from school, compared with about 88,000 at school.
- In 2002, younger students (ages 12–14) were more likely than older students (ages 15–18) to be victims of crime at school, while older students were more likely than younger students to be victims away from school (*Indicator 2*).
- In 2003, 5 percent of students ages 12–18 reported being victims of nonfatal crimes, 4 percent reported being victims of theft, and 1 percent reported being victims of violent incidents (*Indicator 3*).
- ~~The percentage of students in grades 9–12 who have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property fluctuated between 1993 and 2003, but will have a clear trend (*Indicator 4*). In all survey years from 1993 to 2003, 7–9 percent of students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property in the preceding 12 months.~~
- Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being in a fight anywhere declined from 42 percent to 33 percent (*Indicator 5*). Similarly, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported fighting on school property declined over this period, from 16 percent to 13 percent.
- In 2003, 7 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had been bullied at school. The percentage of students in this age range who had been bullied increased from 5 percent in 1999 to 8 percent in 2001, but no differences were detected between 2001 and 2003 (*Indicator 6*).
- In 2003, public school students were more likely than private school students to report being bullied (7 vs. 5 percent) (*Indicator 6*). In the same year, rural students were more likely than their urban and suburban counterparts to report being bullied (10 percent of rural students vs. 7 percent each of urban and suburban students).

### *Violence and Crime at School—Public School Reports*

In 1999–2000, 20 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Seventy-one percent of public schools reported violent incidents and 46 percent reported thefts (*Indicator 7*). This report also provides the number of disciplinary actions taken by school principals for reasons not related to academics. About 54 percent of public schools reported taking a serious disciplinary action in the 1999–2000 school year. Of those disciplinary actions, 83 percent were suspensions lasting 5 days or more, 11

<sup>1</sup>These data are not adjusted by the number of hours that students spend on school property and the number of hours they spend elsewhere.

percent were removals with no services (i.e., expulsions), and 7 percent were transfers to specialized schools (*Indicator 8*).

- Secondary schools were more likely than other schools to experience a violent incident during the 1999–2000 school year (92 vs. 61–87 percent for elementary, middle, and combined schools) (*Indicator 7*).
- Two percent of public schools took a serious disciplinary action for the use of a firearm or explosive device, and 4 percent did so for the possession of a firearm or explosive device (*Indicator 8*).

### ***Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School—Teacher Reports***

Annually, over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, teachers were the victims of approximately 234,000 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 144,000 thefts and 90,000 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) (*Indicator 9*).

- Over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, senior high school and middle/junior high school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to be victims of violent crimes (most of which were simple assaults) (30 and 26 crimes, respectively, vs. 12 crimes per 1,000 teachers) (*Indicator 9*).
- Teachers were differentially victimized by violent crimes at school according to where they taught (*Indicator 9*). Over the 5-year period from 1998 to 2002, urban teachers were more likely than rural and suburban teachers to be victims of violent crimes.
- In the 1999–2000 school year, 9 percent of all elementary and secondary school teachers were threatened with injury by a student, and 4 percent were physically attacked by a student (*Indicator 10*).

### ***School Environment***

The percentage of students who reported being afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school decreased from 12 percent in 1995 to 6 percent in 2001. No difference was detected between the most recent survey years, 2001 and 2003, in the percentage of students who feared such an attack (*Indicator 12*). In 1999 and 2001, students were more likely to be afraid of being attacked at school or on the way to and from school than away from school; however, in 2003, no difference was detected in the percentage of students who reported fear of an attack at school and those fearing an attack away from school.

- Between 1993 and 2003, the percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property within the previous 30 days declined—from 12 percent to 6 percent (*Indicator 11*).
- In 2003, 4 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that they had avoided one or more places in school (*Indicator 13*). Between 1995 and 1999, the percentage of students ages 12–18 who avoided one or more places in school decreased from 9 to 5 percent, but no difference was detected in the percentage of students who did so in 1999, 2001, and 2003 (between 4 and 5 percent in each year).
- In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them (*Indicator 14*). That is, in the previous 6 months, someone at school had called them a derogatory word related to race, religion, ethnicity, disability, gender, or sexual orientation. During the same period, about 36 percent of students ages 12–18 saw hate-related graffiti at school.
- In 2003, 21 percent of students ages 12–18 reported that street gangs were present at their schools (*Indicator 15*). Students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their school (31 percent), followed by suburban students and rural students, who were the least likely to do so (18 and 12 percent, respectively).
- In 1999–2000, public school principals were asked to report how often certain disciplinary problems occurred at their schools. Twenty-nine percent reported that student bullying occurred on a daily or weekly basis and 19 percent reported that student acts of disrespect for teachers occurred at the same frequency (*Indicator 16*). Additionally, 13 percent reported student verbal abuse of teachers, 2 percent reported occurrences of student racial tensions, and 3 percent reported widespread disorder in the classrooms on a daily or weekly basis.
- In 2003, 5 percent of students in grades 9–12 had at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the 30 days prior to the survey, and 45 percent of students had at least one drink anywhere (*Indicator 17*).
- In 2003, 22 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported using marijuana anywhere during the previous 30 days, and 6 percent reported using marijuana on school property (*Indicator 18*).
- In 2003, 29 percent of students in grades 9–12 reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey (*Indicator 19*).

TABLE. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who reported violence-related behaviors, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1991–2003\*

Behavior	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
	% (95% CI) <sup>†</sup>	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<b>In a physical fight on school property<sup>††</sup></b>							
Overall	—	16.2 (±1.2)	15.5 (±1.6)	14.8 (±1.3)	14.2 (±1.2)	12.5 (±1.0)	12.8 (±1.5) <sup>‡‡</sup>
Sex							
Female	—	8.6 (±1.4)	9.5 (±1.9)	8.6 (±1.5)	9.8 (±1.9)	7.2 (±0.9)	8.0 (±1.4) <sup>‡</sup>
Male	—	23.5 (±1.4)	21.0 (±1.9)	20.0 (±2.0)	18.5 (±1.3)	18.0 (±1.5)	17.1 (±1.8) <sup>‡</sup>
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	—	15.0 (±1.3)	12.9 (±1.2)	13.3 (±1.7)	12.3 (±1.7)	11.2 (±1.2)	10.0 (±1.4) <sup>‡</sup>
Black, non-Hispanic	—	22.0 (±2.7)	20.3 (±2.2)	20.7 (±2.4)	16.7 (±3.0)	16.8 (±2.5)	17.1 (±2.5) <sup>‡</sup>
Hispanic	—	17.9 (±3.1)	21.1 (±3.3)	19.0 (±2.9)	15.7 (±1.8)	14.1 (±1.7)	16.7 (±2.2) <sup>‡</sup>
Grade							
9th	—	23.1 (±3.0)	21.6 (±3.5)	21.3 (±2.5)	18.6 (±2.0)	17.3 (±1.5)	18.0 (±2.4) <sup>‡</sup>
10th	—	17.2 (±2.1)	16.5 (±3.0)	17.0 (±3.3)	17.2 (±2.4)	13.5 (±1.7)	12.8 (±1.8) <sup>‡</sup>
11th	—	13.8 (±2.5)	13.6 (±2.0)	12.5 (±1.7)	10.8 (±2.0)	9.4 (±1.4)	10.4 (±1.8) <sup>‡</sup>
12th	—	11.4 (±1.3)	10.6 (±1.3)	9.5 (±1.4)	8.1 (±2.0)	7.5 (±1.1)	7.3 (±1.4) <sup>‡</sup>
<b>Threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property<sup>††</sup></b>							
Overall	—	7.3 (±0.9)	8.4 (±1.1)	7.4 (±0.9)	7.7 (±0.8)	8.9 (±1.1)	9.2 (±1.5)
Sex							
Female	—	5.4 (±0.8)	5.8 (±1.4)	4.0 (±0.6)	5.8 (±1.3)	6.5 (±1.0)	6.5 (±1.2)
Male	—	9.2 (±1.3)	10.9 (±1.2)	10.2 (±1.4)	9.5 (±1.6)	11.5 (±1.3)	11.6 (±1.9)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	—	6.3 (±1.1)	7.0 (±1.0)	6.2 (±1.1)	6.6 (±0.7)	8.5 (±1.3)	7.8 (±1.5) <sup>‡</sup>
Black, non-Hispanic	—	11.2 (±1.8)	11.0 (±3.3)	9.9 (±1.8)	7.6 (±1.7)	9.3 (±1.4)	10.9 (±1.6) <sup>**</sup>
Hispanic	—	8.6 (±1.5)	12.4 (±3.2)	9.0 (±1.2)	9.8 (±2.1)	8.0 (±2.1)	9.4 (±2.4)
Grade							
9th	—	0.4 (±1.8)	9.6 (±2.0)	10.1 (±2.0)	10.5 (±1.8)	12.7 (±1.7)	12.1 (±2.5) <sup>‡</sup>
10th	—	7.3 (±1.2)	9.6 (±2.1)	7.9 (±2.2)	8.2 (±1.8)	9.1 (±1.5)	9.2 (±2.0)
11th	—	7.3 (±1.3)	7.7 (±1.3)	5.9 (±1.4)	6.1 (±0.9)	6.1 (±1.3)	7.3 (±1.4) <sup>**</sup>
12th	—	5.5 (±1.2)	6.7 (±1.1)	5.6 (±1.6)	5.1 (±1.6)	5.3 (±1.0)	6.3 (±1.9)
<b>Did not go to school because of safety concerns<sup>§</sup></b>							
Overall	—	4.4 (±0.7)	4.5 (±0.7)	4.0 (±0.6)	5.2 (±1.3)	6.6 (±1.0)	5.4 (±0.8) <sup>‡‡</sup>
Sex							
Female	—	4.4 (±0.9)	4.3 (±1.1)	3.9 (±0.7)	5.7 (±1.5)	7.4 (±1.3)	5.3 (±1.0) <sup>‡</sup>
Male	—	4.3 (±0.8)	4.7 (±1.1)	4.1 (±0.8)	4.8 (±1.6)	5.8 (±1.1)	5.5 (±1.0)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	—	3.0 (±0.7)	2.8 (±0.8)	2.4 (±0.6)	3.9 (±1.3)	5.0 (±1.2)	3.1 (±0.6) <sup>‡</sup>
Black, non-Hispanic	—	7.1 (±1.4)	7.7 (±1.8)	6.8 (±1.5)	6.0 (±1.2)	9.8 (±1.5)	8.4 (±1.2)
Hispanic	—	10.1 (±1.7)	8.5 (±2.7)	7.2 (±1.7)	11.2 (±3.3)	10.2 (±1.3)	9.4 (±1.5)
Grade							
9th	—	6.1 (±0.8)	5.6 (±1.6)	5.5 (±1.0)	7.0 (±1.8)	8.8 (±1.7)	6.9 (±1.2)
10th	—	5.2 (±1.4)	5.0 (±1.2)	4.0 (±1.0)	4.8 (±1.4)	6.3 (±1.3)	5.2 (±1.1)
11th	—	3.3 (±1.0)	4.1 (±1.0)	4.2 (±1.7)	4.5 (±1.8)	5.9 (±1.2)	4.5 (±1.0) <sup>‡</sup>
12th	—	7.0 (±1.0)	3.3 (±1.0)	2.6 (±0.8)	3.9 (±1.5)	4.4 (±0.7)	3.8 (±1.1)

\* Linear and quadratic trend analyses were conducted by using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade. Prevalence estimates shown here were not standardized by demographic variables.

† Confidence interval.

‡ On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Significant (p<0.05) linear effect.

\*\* Significant quadratic effect.

†† One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

‡‡ Injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

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HB 88



FRANK H. MURKOWSKI  
GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR@GOV.STATE.AK.US

P.O. Box 110001  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0001  
(907) 465-3500  
FAX (907) 465-3532  
WWW.GOV.STATE.AK.US

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

January 18, 2005

The Honorable John Harris  
Speaker of the House  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 208  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Speaker Harris:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill, the School Violence Prevention Act of 2005, that addresses certain weapons violations by children and assault and other crimes by adults in schools. Violence by students and adults in schools is simply unacceptable.

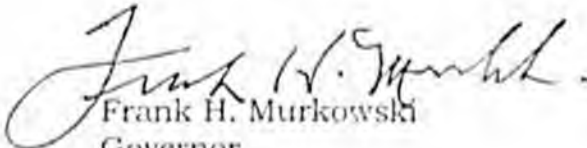
This bill would provide that minors who are 16 or 17 years old and commit certain felony misconduct involving weapons are automatically waived to adult court. This will deter such potentially lethal activity with a weapon by holding these minors accountable to the same legal consequences adults face for this conduct. When minors engage in a dispute and weapons are brought into the situation, the negative effects are magnified for all involved.

This bill also addresses violence by adults at school. It would adopt an aggravating factor in sentencing for those convicted of a crime against a person, such as assault, on a school employee on school grounds or at a school-sponsored event.

The enactment of this legislation will send the message that Alaskans will not tolerate violence in our schools, either by minors or adults. All children and teachers in this state should have a safe environment in which to work and learn.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely yours,

  
Frank H. Murkowski  
Governor

Enclosure

# SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/11/05

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: 4/25/05

Judiciary Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 88(RLS)

## HB 88 CRIM LAW:MINORS, SCHOOLS, DRUGS,SENTENCES

"An Act relating to certain weapons offenses involving minors; relating to the definition of 'recreation or youth center' for purposes of misconduct involving a controlled substance; to aggravating factors in sentencing for certain offenses committed on school grounds, on a school bus, at a school-sponsored event, or in administrative offices of a school district; to mitigating factors in sentencing for a defendant's assistance to authorities to detect, apprehend, or prosecute other persons who committed an offense; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with S CS CSHB 88 (JUD)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**CS Senate Bill:**  
 Same Title  
 New Title

**SCS House Bill:**  
 Same Title  
 Technical Title Change  
 New Title w/ SCR # \_\_\_\_\_

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
H.FIN/HSS	3/21/05		✓		3
H.FIN/LAW	3/21/05		✓		4

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	No REC	AMEND
French			✓	
Gness			✗	
Therriault	✗			
Huggins	✗			
CHAIR:	✓			

French  
Gness  
Therriault  
Huggins  
Seelins

**HB**

**91**

**HFIN**

**FILE**



# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
Bill Version: HB 91  
(H) Publish Date: 3/24/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept Affected: Administration  
Title: An Act relating to indecent exposure RDU: Legal and Advocacy Services  
Sponsor: Rep Coghill Component: Public Defender Agency  
Requester: House Judiciary Component No.: 1631

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill amends the crime of indecent exposure in the first degree, a class C felony offense, to include when an offender commits indecent exposure in the second degree (a class A misdemeanor) and has been previously convicted for it in this state or by a similar law from another jurisdiction. The Agency does not handle a significant number of second degree indecent exposure charges, therefore, if this bill were enacted, it is not expected to have a significant fiscal impact on the operations of the Agency.

Prepared by: Linda K. Wilson, Deputy Director  
Division: Public Defender Agency  
Approved by: Michael Tibbles, Deputy Commissioner  
Agency: Department of Administration

Phone: (907)334-4416  
Date/Time: 3/21/05 8:41 AM  
Date: 3/21/2005