

**STATS 2002:
SELECTED SCHOOL VIOLENCE RESEARCH FINDINGS FROM 2002 SOURCES**

School Violence

1. Seventy-eight percent of students worried “somewhat, not very much, or not at all” about being safe at school. (The MetLife Survey of the American Teacher, 2002: Student Life: School, Home and Community, MetLife, 2002)
<http://www.metlife.com/Applications/Corporate/WPS/CDA/PageGenerator/0,1674,P2817,00.html>
2. Eighty-one percent of students agree that their school is doing enough to keep them safe and secure during the school day. (The State of Our Nation’s Youth, 2002, Horatio Alger Association, 2001) <http://www.horatioalger.com/pubmat/surpro.htm>
3. When asked about the areas in which they would like to see their schools do more to keep them safe, students most often cited keeping drugs out of school, stopping bullies from picking on other students, and screening students to make sure that they are not carrying weapons into school. (The State of Our Nation’s Youth, 2002, Horatio Alger Association, 2001)
<http://www.horatioalger.com/pubmat/surpro.htm>
4. According to principal reports, sixty-six percent of schools experienced one or more incidents of less serious violent crime or property crime (i.e., fighting without a weapon, vandalism, or theft) and ten percent experienced at least one serious violent crime (i.e., fighting with a weapon or robbery). (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports From the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>
5. The probability of a student hitting back in response to a physical assault by another student increased significantly with age. (“Urban and Elementary School Students’ Perceptions of Fighting Behavior and Concerns for Personal Safety,” Journal of School Health, American School Health Association, 2002) <http://www.ashaweb.org>
6. Eighty-two percent of students felt that students could work out problems without fighting. (“Urban and Elementary School Students’ Perceptions of Fighting Behavior and Concerns for Personal Safety,” Journal of School Health, American School Health Association, 2002) <http://www.ashaweb.org>
7. In response to a physical assault by another student, most students would use a more passive approach such as telling a teacher or other adult, while one-third would hit their peer back. (“Urban and Elementary School Students’ Perceptions of Fighting Behavior and Concerns for Personal Safety,” Journal of School Health, American School Health Association, 2002) <http://www.ashaweb.org>

Victimization

8. Over eighty-eight percent of victimizations that occurred at school to students ages twelve through eighteen were not reported to the police. (Are America’s Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002)
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002331>
9. There were no differences detected in the rates of victimizations occurring in classrooms, hallways or stairwells, and bathrooms or locker rooms. (Are America’s Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002)
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002331>

10. Students ages twelve through eighteen were more likely to be victims of nonfatal violent crime – including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault – away from school than when they were at school. (Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2002, U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2003009>
11. Overall, Hispanic male and female students and black male and female students were significantly more likely than white students to have missed school because they felt unsafe. (“Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2001.” Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002) <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5104a1.htm>
12. Ninth grade students were significantly more likely to report feeling unsafe than students in grades ten and eleven. (“Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2001.” Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002) <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5104a1.htm>
13. Teenagers are two times more likely than others to be victims of violent crime. (Our Vulnerable Teenagers: Their Victimization, Its Consequences, and Directions for Prevention and Intervention, National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Center for Victims of Crime, 2002) <http://www.ncvc.org/teens/>
14. One in five teenagers reported they were a victim of a violent crime in the past year. (Our Vulnerable Teenagers: Their Victimization, Its Consequences, and Directions for Prevention and Intervention, National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Center for Victims of Crime, 2002) <http://www.ncvc.org/teens/>
15. Two-thirds of serious violent crimes committed against teenagers happen outside of school property. (Our Vulnerable Teenagers: Their Victimization, Its Consequences, and Directions for Prevention and Intervention, National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Center for Victims of Crime, 2002) <http://www.ncvc.org/teens/>
16. Of the youths who were violent offenders, only five percent were not victimized in the past year. (Our Vulnerable Teenagers: Their Victimization, Its Consequences, and Directions for Prevention and Intervention, National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Center for Victims of Crime, 2002) <http://www.ncvc.org/teens/>
17. Students who are expelled from school are victimized at three times the rate of those that are not expelled. (Our Vulnerable Teenagers: Their Victimization, Its Consequences, and Directions for Prevention and Intervention, National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Center for Victims of Crime, 2002) <http://www.ncvc.org/teens/>
18. In 1999, public school students were more likely than private school students to report any form of victimization (thirteen percent versus nine percent). (The Condition of Education, 2002, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002025>

Bullying

19. In a study of health behavior among school-aged children in twenty-seven countries, the majority of thirteen-year-olds in most countries were found to have engaged in bullying at least some of the time. (World Report on Violence and Health, World Health Organization, 2002) http://www5.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/main.cfm?p=0000000117

20. Student reports of experiencing bullying at school were similar regardless of the presence of security measures such as security guards, staff hallway monitors, and metal detectors at the school. (Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002)
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002331>
21. Girls were more likely than boys to report being called a hate-related word. (Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002331>
22. Both males and females were more likely to be bullied in 2001 than in 1999. (Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2002, U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice, 2002)
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2003009>
23. In 2001, eight percent of students ages twelve through eighteen reported being bullied at school in the previous six months. (Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2002, U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice, 2002)
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2003009>
24. Public school students were more likely than private school students to have been bullied. (Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002331>
25. Approximately one in three high school students say that their school has a serious problem with school bullies. (Sizing Things Up: What Parents, Teachers, and Students Think About Large and Small High Schools, Public Agenda, 2002)
<http://www.publicagenda.org/specials/smallschools/smallschools.htm>
26. The number of students who said they were afraid another student might hurt them at school fell from almost twenty-four percent to slightly under twenty-three percent in the last year. ("In Aftermath of 9/11 Student Drug Use Falls Dramatically," PRIDE Surveys, 2002.)
<http://www.pridesurveys.com>
27. Two-thirds of young people have been teased or gossiped about in a mean way at least once in the past month and one-fourth have had this experience five times or more. (Youth & Violence: Students Speak Out for a More Civil Society, The Colorado Trust and Families and Work Institute, 2002) <http://www.familiesandwork.org>
28. Thirty-two percent of young people have been bullied at least once and twelve percent have been bullied five times or more in the past month. (Youth & Violence: Students Speak Out for a More Civil Society, The Colorado Trust and Families and Work Institute, 2002)
<http://www.familiesandwork.org>

Gangs

29. The percentages of Hispanic and Black students reporting gang presence were similar; both groups were more likely to report gang presence than White students. (Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002331>
30. Students who reported criminal victimization at school were more likely to report gang presence than those who were not victimized. (Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002)
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002331>

31. Slightly over thirty-six percent of students reported seeing hate-related graffiti at school. (Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002331>
32. In 2001, twenty percent of students reported that street gangs were present at their schools. (Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2002, U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2003009>
33. Students in urban schools were more likely to report that there were gangs at their schools (twenty-nine percent) than were suburban and rural students (eighteen percent and thirteen percent, respectively). (Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2002, U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2003009>
34. Sixty-three percent of responders view gangs as a “very or somewhat serious” problem in public schools. (The 34th Annual Phi Delta Kappa / Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools, 2002) <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/k0209pol.htm>

Alcohol and Drug Use

35. Alcohol is a major contributing factor in the three leading causes of teen death – accidents, homicide, and suicide – and increases the chances of juvenile delinquency and crime. (Teen Tipplers: America's Underage Drinking Epidemic, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2002) http://www.casacolumbia.org/publications1456/publications_show.htm?doc_id=103326
36. Among teens under the age of eighteen in long-term state-operated juvenile institutions, slightly over thirty percent were under the influence of alcohol at the time of their arrest. (Teen Tipplers: America's Underage Drinking Epidemic, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2002) http://www.casacolumbia.org/publications1456/publications_show.htm?doc_id=103326
37. Almost fifteen percent of adolescent heavy drinkers and twelve percent of binge drinkers say they have deliberately tried to hurt or kill themselves compared to almost five percent of nondrinkers. (Teen Tipplers: America's Underage Drinking Epidemic, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2002) http://www.casacolumbia.org/publications1456/publications_show.htm?doc_id=103326
38. Sixty-three percent of teens report that they attend drug-free schools. (National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents, and Siblings, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2002) http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf
39. Up from forty-two percent in 2000, sixty-two percent of public schools reported to be drug free in 2001. (National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents, and Siblings, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2002) http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf
40. Religious schools (seventy-nine percent) are more likely to be drug free than public schools (sixty-five percent). (National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents, and Siblings, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2002) http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf

41. Eighty-nine percent of parents who report that their teen attends a school at which illegal drugs are used, kept, or sold believe that drugs will be in their teen's school regardless of the efforts of administrators. (National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents, and Siblings, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2002) http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf
42. While forty-three percent of parents recognize that their teen's school is not drug free, only half of those would transfer their teen to a drug-free school if they could. (National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents, and Siblings, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2002) http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf
43. One in four students have personally witnessed the sale of illegal drugs on their school grounds. (National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents, and Siblings, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2002) http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf
44. Over half (fifty-four percent) of American young people have tried an illicit drug by the time they finish high school. (Monitoring the Future: National Results on Adolescent Drug Use, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002) <http://www.nida.nih.gov/PDF/overview2001.pdf>

Guns

45. Despite concerns about guns at school, several studies have shown the most common weapon students carry to school are knives. (Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002331>
46. Of the 2,837 expulsions for bringing a firearm to school, over half (fifty-seven percent) were students in high school, thirty-one percent were students in junior high, and twelve percent were elementary school students. (Report on State / Territory Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/gfsareport99_2000.pdf
47. Sixty percent of expulsions for bringing a firearm to school involved handguns, ten percent involved rifles or shotguns, and the remaining thirty percent involved other types of firearms such as bombs, grenades, and starter pistols. (Report on State / Territory Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/gfsareport99_2000.pdf
48. Overall the number of expulsions for bringing a firearm to school dropped by almost twenty percent from 1998-1999 to 1999-2000. (Report on State / Territory Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/gfsareport99_2000.pdf
49. Twenty-seven percent of expulsions for bringing a firearm to school were shortened to less than one year in 1999-2000. (Report on State / Territory Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/gfsareport99_2000.pdf
50. In the past thirty days, over seventeen percent of students reported having carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club). ("Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2001," Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002) <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5104a1.htm>

51. Male students of all racial / ethnic and grade subpopulations were significantly more likely than female students to have carried a weapon. (“Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2001.” Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002) <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5104a1.htm>
52. When asked about carrying guns, slightly over two percent of students said they carried a gun to school compared with just over nine percent who said they have carried a gun while not at school. (“In Aftermath of 9/11 Student Drug Use Falls Dramatically,” PRIDE Surveys, 2002) <http://www.pridesurveys.com>

School Resource Officers

53. Seventy-nine percent of School Resource Officers surveyed felt that their schools were not adequately prepared to respond to a terrorist attack upon the schools. (2002 NASRO School Resource Officer Survey, National Association of School Resource Officers, 2002) <http://www.nasro.org/2002NASROsurvey.pdf>
54. Sixty-eight percent of the school-based officers believe that student use of cell phones in school would detract from school safety. (2002 NASRO School Resource Officer Survey, National Association of School Resource Officers, 2002) <http://www.nasro.org/2002NASROsurvey.pdf>
55. Eighty-three percent of School Resource Officers described gaining access to the inside of their school as very easy or somewhat easy. (2002 NASRO School Resource Officer Survey, National Association of School Resource Officers, 2002) <http://www.nasro.org/2002NASROsurvey.pdf>
56. Ninety percent of School Resource Officers surveyed have received specialized training for their position. (2002 NASRO School Resource Officer Survey, National Association of School Resource Officers, 2002) <http://www.nasro.org/2002NASROsurvey.pdf>
57. Ninety-one percent of School Resource Officers believe that the presence of a SRO on school campuses improves the accuracy of school crime reporting. (2002 NASRO School Resource Officer Survey, National Association of School Resource Officers, 2002) <http://www.nasro.org/2002NASROsurvey.pdf>
58. Primary funding sources for School Resource Officer positions include law enforcement agency general budgets, federal Community Oriented Policing (COPS) grants, and split / shared funding. (2002 NASRO School Resource Officer Survey, National Association of School Resource Officers, 2002) <http://www.nasro.org/2002NASROsurvey.pdf>

Teachers

59. Almost ten percent of traditional public school teachers reported being threatened with injury in the past twelve months. (Schools and Staffing Survey, 1999-2000: Overview of the Data for Public, Private, Public Charter, and Bureau of Indian Affairs Elementary and Secondary Schools, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>
60. Approximately five percent of traditional public school and public charter school teachers reported physical conflicts among students as a serious problem in their school. (Schools and Staffing Survey, 1999-2000: Overview of the Data for Public, Private, Public Charter, and Bureau of Indian Affairs Elementary and Secondary Schools, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>

61. Approximately sixty-two percent of teachers experienced one or more incidents of less serious violent crime or property crime (i.e., threatened in remarks by a student, received obscene remarks or gestures from a student, damage to property, or theft.) (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports from the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>
62. A higher percentage of middle school teachers (46%) than high school teachers (40%) received obscene remarks or gestures from a student. (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports from the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>
63. More than one-quarter of teachers in middle and high schools reported that the behavior of some students kept them from teaching a fair amount or a great deal. (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports from the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>
64. Ten percent of teachers reported being threatened by a student in the past year. (“The Average Teacher,” Teacher Magazine, 2002) <http://www.teachermagazine.org/tmstory.cfm?slug=03average.h14>
65. Only two percent of teachers reported working in a school where all kids pass through a metal detector daily. (“The Average Teacher,” Teacher Magazine, 2002) <http://www.teachermagazine.org/tmstory.cfm?slug=03average.h14>

Adults

66. Adults improved in ten subjects, including “Keeping schools safe from violence and crime” and “Stopping prejudice and racism.” (The Uhlich Report Card: America’s Youth Grade Adults, Uhlich Children’s Home of Chicago, 2002) <http://www.uhlich.org/ReportCard/PressRelease.htm>
67. Teens give adults a solid “B” for protecting young people from terrorism. (The Uhlich Report Card: America’s Youth Grade Adults, Uhlich Children’s Home of Chicago, 2002) <http://www.uhlich.org/ReportCard/PressRelease.htm>

School Size

68. Almost thirty-two percent of small school teachers and forty-six percent of large school teachers think a serious violent incident is very or somewhat likely to happen in the next two years at their school. (Sizing Things Up: What Parents, Teachers, and Students Think about Large and Small High Schools, Public Agenda, 2002) <http://www.publicagenda.org/specials/smallschools/smallschools.htm>
69. Forty-six percent of students in large high schools and thirty-four percent in small high schools say they have seen “serious fights” at their high school at least monthly since they have been there. (Sizing Things Up: What Parents, Teachers, and Students Think about Large and Small High Schools, Public Agenda, 2002) <http://www.publicagenda.org/specials/smallschools/smallschools.htm>
70. In large schools (1,500 students or more), forty-one percent of parents say “too many students bully and harass other students” in their school, while only twenty-seven percent of small schools (500 students or fewer) share their point of view. (Sizing Things Up: What Parents, Teachers, and Students Think about Large and Small High Schools, Public Agenda, 2002) <http://www.publicagenda.org/specials/smallschools/smallschools.htm>

71. In large high schools, twenty-four percent of students believe that their school has too many students who “are loners and don’t have friends” while only fourteen percent of students in small schools feel this way. (Sizing Things Up: What Parents, Teachers, and Students Think about Large and Small High Schools, Public Agenda, 2002)
<http://www.publicagenda.org/specials/smallschools/smallschools.htm>
72. Thirty-eight percent of small schools reported criminal incidents, while sixty percent of medium schools and eighty-nine percent of large schools reported criminal incidents. (Dollars & Sense: The Cost Effectiveness of Small Schools, Knowledge Works Foundation and The Rural School and Community Trust, 2002) http://www.ruraledu.org/dollars_sense.pdf
73. One-third of schools with enrollments of 1,000 students or more reported at least one serious violent crime, compared with four to nine percent in schools with fewer than 1,000 students. (Dollars & Sense: The Cost Effectiveness of Small Schools, Knowledge Works Foundation and The Rural School and Community Trust, 2002) http://www.ruraledu.org/dollars_sense.pdf

Alternative Education Programs

74. Overall, thirty-nine percent of public school districts administered at least one alternative school or program for at-risk students during the 2000-2001 school year. (Public Alternative Schools and Programs for Students At Risk of Education Failure: 2000-01, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://www.nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002004>
75. Eighty-four percent of districts with alternative schools and programs for at-risk students reported collaboration with the juvenile justice system. (Public Alternative Schools and Programs for Students At Risk of Education Failure: 2000-01, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://www.nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002004>
76. Districts with fifty percent or more minority enrollment were more likely than those with five to twenty percent minority enrollment to transfer teachers by choice and to assign them involuntarily to alternative schools and programs. (Public Alternative Schools and Programs for Students At Risk of Education Failure: 2000-01, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://www.nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002004>
77. Districts with fifty percent or more minority student populations were generally more likely than those with five to twenty percent minority enrollments to transfer students solely for disruptive behaviors. (Public Alternative Schools and Programs for Students At Risk of Education Failure: 2000-01, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002) <http://www.nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002004>

Prevention

78. Approximately twenty percent of schools used at least twenty-five unique activities aimed at prevention. (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports from the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>
79. The most common type of activity aimed at changing individual behavior was prevention curriculum, instruction, or training. (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports from the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>

80. Compared to programs aimed at changing individual student behaviors or attitudes, activities designed to change the school or classroom environment tended to achieve high ratings on several dimensions of quality, including level of use by school personnel, best practices for content, best practices for methods, duration, and frequency of operation. (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports from the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>
81. Approximately fifty-five percent of the prevention activities in rural areas were deemed adequate, compared to sixty percent of the activities in urban areas. (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports from the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>
82. Perhaps as a result of the limited use of research-based information, only one-third of the prevention activities used methods or approaches found to be effective in the research literature, while sixty-one percent of the activities used content whose effectiveness was supported by research. (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports from the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>
83. Districts for approximately ninety-eight percent of schools nationally, public and private, provided prevention activities that were funded at least in part by Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program. (Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports From the Study on School Violence and Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, 2002) <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html>

Miscellaneous

84. Overall, only one board member in nine labeled school violence a “major” concern. In half of the responding districts, school violence was deemed a “mild” concern or “not a concern.” (School Boards at the Dawn of the 21st Century: Conditions and Challenges of District Governance, National School Boards Association, 2002) <http://www.nsba.org>
85. A majority of responding districts report using locker searches and dress codes, but the most common safety measures - used in more than two-thirds of the districts surveyed - are student expulsion and the presence of local law enforcement officers. (School Boards at the Dawn of the 21st Century: Conditions and Challenges of District Governance, National School Boards Association, 2002) <http://www.nsba.org>
86. Public school parents are more likely to point to financing (23%) than discipline (17%) as the biggest problem facing public schools. (The 34th Annual Phi Delta Kappa / Gallup Poll of the Public’s Attitudes Toward the Public Schools, 2002) <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/k0209pol.htm>