

Crime
SAFE SCHOOLS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

October 2, 1994

To: Carol Rasco
 cc: Jose Cerda
 From: Madeleine Kunin *Madeleine Kunin*
 Subject: Youth Violence Prevention Strategies and Activities

Safe and disciplined schools are an integral part of the Department's school improvement strategy, imbedded in both Goals 2000 and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Our conclusion is that families are primarily concerned about discipline and safety, making it critical for us to link academic improvement and violence prevention in all our outreach activities.

The following are some events we are scheduling. The week of October 16 is celebrated as Safe Schools week in many States. During this week, we would like to sign our memorandum of understanding with the District of Columbia schools. This memorandum provides \$1 million to the school system for safe school activities. In addition, our Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which contains \$482 million in the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Program, should have passed. Below I have outlined the components of the Safe Schools program and the timeline for making awards. We would welcome an opportunity to celebrate any of these successes with the President.

Safe Schools Program:

The Safe Schools Act passed as part of Goals 2000. There are three basic sections to the Act. One part provides discretionary funds to LEAs for a variety of violence prevention efforts; another part provides \$1m to the District of Columbia to establish a "model violence prevention program;" and the remaining part provides the Secretary with \$1m for discretionary "national leadership" activities.

The status of each of these three sections follows:

Safe Schools Discretionary Grants Program: The Safe Schools discretionary grants program was announced in the Federal

Register in August. The program closes September 30. ED expects to make approximately 30 grant awards totaling \$18m by the end of the year. In order to get to 30 grants we anticipate reviewing 500-600 applications. It is expected that the awards will be made by the end of the year.

District of Columbia Memorandum of Understanding: ED is in the process of negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding with the District of Columbia. We expect to make an award totaling \$1m no later than next week. The District is using their grant to target the Marshall Heights area of the District. Resources will be targeted to schools and students in the catchment area (3 elementary schools, one k-9 school, one junior high school, and one high school).

Funds will be used for activities in five broad areas: School-based violence prevention activities; neighborhood-based support for students; school security enhancement; capacity building through collaboration; and public education and involvement.

More specifically, examples of how the funds will be used are as follows:

- training teachers and students in principles of Community of Caring, a values-education program designed to integrate values in schools.
- developing community service programs. All students will be required to participate.
- holding student forums (once a week).
- providing students with an alternative to suspension and expulsion (an extensive 9-week program will be developed).
- hiring school neighborhood liaisons who will work to link community services, activities, and programs with the school.
- developing alternative after school programs.

National Activities: Of the total funds appropriated for the Safe Schools Program, ED can use \$1m for National Activities. While no decisions have been made regarding the use of these funds (except for approximately \$175,000 that is to be used for reviewing proposals that are submitted under the Safe Schools Program), we have several ideas on how to use the funds. Among the ideas are:

--for printing and distribution of material related to violence prevention (we have a lot of material from the National School Safety Center which we have not been able to reproduce because we haven't had authorization to do anything in the area of violence prevention).

--support of PAVNET. Justice has requested that agencies help support this on-line information system. If we do, it will cost approximately \$80,000.

--data collection. We need more information on the issue of school violence and are examining ways in which we can obtain it.

--study on information needs. Report language to Goals 2000 recommends that we conduct a study on the information needs of SEAs and LEAs.

--conflict resolution. ED and Justice are sponsoring a one-day meeting of conflict resolution experts. We will produce a booklet on how to select a conflict resolution program. We are splitting the costs with Justice (they are paying for development work and we are paying for printing and dissemination).

--Other ideas center around: alternatives to suspension, gun removal, and development of safe schools study.

We expect to circulate for review and approval a plan for these funds by the end of October.

- zero-tolerance juvenile handgun: bootcamp model

- truancy / violence

Other Violence Prevention Activities at ED**Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act:**

Overview: The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act (SDFSCA) just completed conference, and has been approved by the full House. It is awaiting approval by the Senate. SDFSCA is part of larger Elementary and Secondary Act reauthorization and therefore will have to face several huddles--in House and Senate--before it actually becomes law.

Comment: Bill would give SEAs and LEAs authority to fund violence prevention as well as drug prevention programs. Additionally, prevention is defined rather broadly, thereby allowing schools to use funds to develop and operate programs such as safe havens, conflict resolution, peer mediation, and anger management. Bill also targets funds at areas of highest need (as defined by SEA). SEAs must designate up to 10% of LEAs as high need areas, these areas will get additional funding (30% of total SEA funds to go to high need areas).

Budget: The budget for FY 1995 is slightly higher than FY 1994. In FY 1995 we have been appropriated a total of \$482M (as compared to \$471m in FY 1994). Of this total amount \$457m will be distributed directly to SEAs and Governors (this is an increase over FY 1994 when the states received \$375m).

Safe Schools Act:

Overview: The Safe Schools Act passed as part of Goals 2000. There are three basic sections to the Act. One part provides discretionary funds to LEAs for a variety of violence prevention efforts; another part provides \$1m to the District of Columbia to establish a "model violence prevention program;" and the remaining part provides the Secretary with \$1m for discretionary "national leadership" activities.

Comment: The Safe Schools discretionary grant program was announced in the Federal Register in August. The program closes September 30. ED expects to make grant awards totalling \$18m by the end of the year. Approximately 30 grant awards are anticipated (500-600 applications are expected under this grant

announcement). ED is in the process of negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding with the District of Columbia. We expect to make an award to the District no later than early October.

Budget: \$20m has been appropriated for the Safe Schools program for FY 1995. This is a one year effort, no funding has been appropriated for FY 95.

Family and Community Schools Endeavor Program:

Overview: This program passed as part of the Crime Bill. The program, is to be administered by the Department of Education. It calls for a competition among "eligible local entities to pay for the Federal share of assisting eligible communities to develop and carry out programs that are designed to improve academic and social development by instituting collaborative structures that train and coordinate the efforts of teachers, administrators, social workers, guidance counselors, parents, and school volunteers to provide concurrent social services for at-risk students at selected public schools in eligible communities."

Comment: The Departments of ED and HHS are working together in the development of guidelines for these two programs. It is anticipated that both agencies will be ready to make grant awards by May or June of 1995.

Budget: \$11m has been appropriated for the FACES program in FY 1995.

Gun Free Schools Act:

Overview: The Gun Free Schools Act requires all schools to establish policies that mandate expulsion for one year for all youth who bring guns to school.

Comment: This bill was passed as an amendment to the Goals 2000 legislation. As the Gun Free Bill amends the current ESEA it essentially expires when ESEA does (Sept 30). The ESEA which is stuck on the Hill contains a similar amendment (Feinstein). This amendment also requires that schools pass zero tolerance policies--policies that require one year expulsion for those caught bringing guns to school. The only difference between the amendment pending and the one originally attached to Goals 2000, is that the Feinstein amendment gives schools one year to come into compliance.

Budget: No funding provided.

Pro Childrens Act:

Overview: The Pro Childrens Act requires all schools to ban smoking inside school buildings (other buildings housing children are also covered).

Comment: This Act which was included as an amendment to Goals 2000, was passed as a reaction to secondary smoke and the harm it causes children. While the Act will eventually impact all schools, those schools with labor agreements permitting smoking are given some leeway in implementing the ban. We expect an announcement to be issued in the Federal Register in the fall. The requirements of the Act become effective in late December. The Department of HHS has responsibility for enforcing the Act. Schools can be fined if they violate the provisions of the Act.

Budget: No funding provided.

Ounce of Prevention Council:

Overview: The Crime Bill establishes the Ounce of Prevention Council which includes the Secretary of Education along with the Attorney General, the Secretaries of HHS, HUD, Labor, Agriculture, Treasury, and Interior, and the Director of ONDCP. The President to appoint the chair. The Council has responsibility for coordinating prevention programs funded under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act; for developing a crime prevention program catalog; providing assistance to communities seeking assistance in prevention programming and program integration; and development of strategies for program integration and grant simplification.

The Council is also authorized to make grants for summer and after-school education and recreation, programs; mentoring, tutoring, and other programs involving adult role models; programs assisting and promoting employability and job placement; and prevention and treatment programs to reduce substance abuse, child abuse, and adolescent pregnancy.

Status: The President appointed the Vice President chair of the Council. The Office of the Vice President is developing an operating plan for the Council.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

SUBJECT: Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, and the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

Our schools are increasingly plagued by violence and crime that is abhorrent to all law-abiding citizens. It is of paramount importance that this Nation's schools be safe, disciplined, and conducive to learning.

Several laws passed this year will promote our effort to make schools safe for learning. The Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 provides that within one year, every State receiving Federal aid for elementary and secondary education must have a law requiring school districts to expel from school for at least one year any student who brings a gun to school, subject to certain exceptions. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act funds comprehensive violence prevention programs, including those that enhance school security.

To ensure vigorous enforcement, I am directing you to coordinate implementation of these anti-violence measures with appropriate local authorities to the maximum extent possible. Your collaborative efforts should include the States, school districts, law enforcement agencies, and educators. In the case of the Gun-Free Schools Act, enforcement should include termination of Federal assistance if you determine that a State is not in compliance.

You should report to me in writing by December 31 on the specific steps you have taken to implement these statutes.

CRIME -
SAFE
SCHOOLS

Summary of Enclosed Information:

1. Homicides in Schools, at School Events, and on School Property July 1992-Present
This document is published by the National School Safety Center. It is a list of homicides identified by school, victim(s), location, and cause of death.
2. Guns at School: National School Safety Center 1993 Clip Search
This a nationwide list of incidents of guns in schools compiled from newspaper accounts. A note is made in each incident of whether there was resulting death or injury, including totals. There are also summaries of results from many cities around the country.
3. School-Related Homicides for the 1991-1992, 1992-1993, and 1993-1994 School Year
~~These are the results of a recently completed study from the Centers for Disease Control. This is a case by case analysis, including a summary of the circumstances of each of the homicides on school ground for each school year.~~ *compiled by ED and CDC*
4. Metal Detectors
Included is a short summary of things to consider regarding metal detectors in schools. Prevalence of metal detectors, cost of metal detectors, disruptiveness and effectiveness are all discussed. In general, studies have shown that they have little impact and are disruptive to the school environment. Also included are two articles which discuss some of the issues in communities which have implemented the use of metal detectors.
5. Use of Metal Detectors Among Council of Great City Schools Systems
This survey describes the use of metal detectors in each of the Great City Schools systems. Metal Detectors are separated into hand held and walk through and basic security is described.
6. Summary of CDC Study of Attitudes relating to violence
This note is a summary of results from the CDC 1992 survey of student's attitudes about violence in general and violence in schools.
7. School Crime and Violence Statistics
This is a summary of notable studies on violence in schools from 1978 through 1994. Important findings from each study are noted.

For more information about this packet, please contact Michele Cavataio at 401-1000

**HOMICIDES IN SCHOOLS, AT SCHOOL EVENTS,
TO & FROM SCHOOL, AND ON SCHOOL PROPERTY
JULY 1992 - PRESENT**

DATE	SCHOOL	VICTIM(S)	LOCATION OF HOMICIDE	CAUSE OF DEATH
9/21/92	South Shore High School Brooklyn, NY	Damion Ennis, 15	school hallway	stabbed with 4.5" dagger by classmate, Michael Bubb, 16
9/25/92	Miller High School Fontana, CA	Michael A Arrellano, 15	at school	stabbed twice by 14 year old (believed to be gang-related)
9/29/92	Paramount High School Paramount, CA	Sheila Lorta, 16	returning to school @ 12pm	caught in gang gunfire shot in the head
10/6/92	Northbrook High School Houston, TX	Luis Mesa, 16	nearby elementary school playground	gang fight; shootout
10/12/92	Desert View High School Tucson, AZ	Oscar Daniel Leon, 16	school parking lot	shot with .22
10/17/92	James Logan High School Union City, CA	Thomas E Weinhofer, 41 (father of student)	outside high school-waiting for daughter	stabbed by group as teens
11/4/92	Cedarcreek Elementary School Canyon Country, CA	Leonard Cortez, 12	leaving school @ 3:01pm	hit by car while crossing street
11/6/92	Berkner High School Richardson, TX	Sean Cooper, 17	school parking lot waiting for football team to return from game	shot with shot gun
11/10/92	Sherman Elementary School Chicago, IL	Willie Clayborn	school classroom	accidentally shots self while playing with gun from home
11/20/92	Edward Tilden High School Chicago, IL	DeLondyn Lawson, 13	school hallway	bystander to argument, shot in back by Joseph White, 15
12/17/92	PS 15 (Elementary School) Brooklyn, NY	Patrick Daly, 48 principal	nearby housing project	shot in gang crossfire; Daly went after 9 yr student who left the school following a fight

1/8/93	Pequea Valley High School Leola, PA	Timothy Stauffer, 17	school	accidentally shot with pistol by 15 year old
1/12/93	Norland High School Miami, FL	Conroy Robinson, 18	outside school; after school	shot repeatedly in chest & legs
1/18/93	East Carter High School Grayson, KY	Deanna McDavid, teacher Marvin Hicks, custodian	school classroom	held hostage with class and shot
1/21/93	Fairfax High School Los Angeles, CA	Demetrius Rice, 16	school; class	shot
1/22/93	Mission Bay High School Mission Bay, CA	Mike Johnson, 15	off campus fight in front of school	stabbed with screwdriver & knife (bystander to fight)
1/28/93	Hoover High School San Diego, CA	Rafael Romo, 17 (student at North Park Summit Alternative School)	across from school	stabbed in gang altercation
2/4/93	Mount Eden High School Hayward, CA	Anthony Lovos, 17	fleeing school; car	suicide; shot self
2/8/93	Washington-Dix Street Academy Washington, DC	Kenneth W Jackson, 21	doorway to high school	shot 2 hrs after last seen in sch!
2/17/93	North Clayton High School Clayton County, GA	James Holliday, 18	school parking lot	shot
2/22/93	Cleveland High School Reseda, CA	Rocio Delgado, 16	walking home from school (6 blocks from school)	shot; innocent bystander to gang confrontation
2/22/93	Reseda High School Reseda, CA	Michael Sean Ensley, 17	corridor of school	shot in chest
2/24/93	Junior High School 25 New York	Angel Jimenez, 15	school hallway between classes	stabbed with 4" dagger
2/26/93	Gloucester High School Gloucester, MA	15 year old sophomore	school cafeteria	suicide; shot in head with .22
3/11/93	Southeastern High School Detroit, MI	Montae Rowser, 16	city bus to school	shot in chest

3/18/93	Harlem High School Harlem, GA	Rodricas Gibson, 15	school hallway	shot by 9th grader
4/3/93	Grant High School Sacramento, CA	Vodrick Johnson, 16	school baseball field	shot with shotgun
4/12/93	Dartmouth High School Dartmouth, MA	Jason Robinson, 16	school; in class	stabbed with knife by teen intruders looking for classmate
4/15/93	Ford Middle School Acushnet, MA	Carole Day, 51 (school nurse)	school	shot with shotgun in back; held hostage by intruder
4/16/93	Grant High School Sacramento, CA	Fred Lawson, 43 (little league coach)	varsity baseball game at school	shot in head by stray bullet
5/21/93	Boston High School Boston, MA	Telly Coleman	subway station leaving school	shot twice
5/24/93	Upper Perkiomen High School Norristown Red Hill, PA	Michael Swann, 16	school; biology class	shot in head with 9mm; suspect was bullied by victim
8/9/93	Lafayette Elementary School Los Angeles, CA	Catherine Tucker, 46 (school cross guard)	school crossing guard abducted	shot in head once
8/31/93	Harper High School Atlanta, GA	Marcus Taylor, 15	school cafeteria	suicide; shot self
9/2/93	Roosevelt High School Dallas, TX	DeMarkous McLemore, 15	school hallway	shot
9/18/93	Central Middle School Sheridan, WY	Kevin Newman, 29	school football field; gym class	suicide; shot self after shooting randomly at students
9/25/93	Weatherless Elementary School Washington, DC	Kervin Brown, 23 Launice Smith, 4	football game at schoolyard	shot
10/12/93	Dover High School New Castle, DE	Laura Moyer, 16	school bathroom	suicide; shot self with .32
10/14/93	Redford High School	Frank Miles, 15	bus stop in front of school-leaving	shot

Detroit, MI

10/18/93	Kecoughtan High School Hampton, VA	Javal Allen, 16	at school	stabbed in school argument
10/28/93	Gladstone Middle School Hazelwood, PA	Michael Rozgonyi, 15	school bus stop-leaving school	stabbed in neck with penknife by suspect (Sean Bane, 14)
10/31/93	Eureka Elementary School Granite Bay, CA	Cherilyn Hawkey, 39 (teacher)	abducted from school on 10/29	strangled; body found in van death occurred 10/29 or 10/30
11/93	Sullivan High School Chicago, IL	Kati Faber, 15	outside school	shot in back with semiautomatic
11/93	Ridgely Elementary School Springfield, IL	Harold Page III, 14	outdoor stairwell at school	shot twice in head
11/93	Snyder, OK	Rebecca Maloyed, 14 Allen Michael Calvin, 8 Nikoles Barnett, 11 Tommy Joe Pruett, 9	school bus-leaving school	truck hit school bus
11/4/93	New Britain High School New Britain, CT	Miguel DeJesus Jr, 18	school grounds	shot
11/26/93	Manual High School Denver, CO	Geronimo Maestas	walking home	shot for Bronco jacket
11/30/93	Center High School Kansas City, MO	23 year old male	front of school; waiting to pick up cousin from basketball game	shot
12/1/93	Wauwatosa West High School Wauwatosa, WI	Dale Breitlow, 46 (asst. principal)	school; 2nd floor hall	shot
12/3/93	English High School Roxbury, MA	Louis Brown, 16	walking to school	shot
12/16/93	Chelsea High School Chelsea, MI	Joseph Piasecki, 47 (superintendent)	school staff meeting	multiple gunshot wounds; shot by science teacher
1/20/94	Hacienda Heights High School	Benjamin Barraza, 17	after school dispute in school parking lot	shot

Los Angeles, CA

1/21/94	Kennard High School Kennard, TX	Joseph Leon Olivo, 17	school classroom	suicide; shot self with rifle
1/25/94	Riverwood High School Atlanta GA	Brandon Williams	basketball game after school	shot in the head
1/27/94	Washington Elementary School San Jose, CA	Osvaldo Mojarro Rios, 22	car in front of school	shot in head and arm
1/28/94	Charles A Mooney Middle School Cleveland, OH	Paul Wallace, 15	school grounds	stabbed while getting off bus; attacked by 4 & beaten
2/94	Whitman Middle School Seattle, WA	Neal Summers (teacher)	school	shot
2/94	Lee County, FL	James A Adams, 57 (superintendent of schools)	office	shot
2/8/94	Osborn High School Detroit, MI	Steven Watkins, 19 (special education student)	school parking lot	shot while in car
2/1/94	Valley View Junior High School Simi Valley, CA	Chad Patrick Hubbard, 14	boarding school bus-departing	stabbed in heart with knife
2/15/94	Wallenberg High School San Francisco, CA	Robert Tran, 17	parking lot across from school	shot in head, while defending a friend who was being attacked
2/20/94	E.O. Smith High School Mansfield, CT	Robert J Gaucher, 62 Superintendent	school	suicide; hung self body found by custodian
3/15/94	Edward M Downer Elementary San Pablo, CA	Cecilia Rios, 15	stairwell of elementary school	stabbed 18 times; sexually assaulted; hair stripped

Calendar Year

TOTAL FOR 1992 (4 months): 11

School Year

TOTAL FOR 1992-93: 33

TOTAL FOR 1993: 45

TOTAL FOR 1994: 12

TOTAL FOR 1993-94: 35 (to date)

**GUNS AT SCHOOL
NATIONAL SCHOOL SAFETY CENTER 1993 CLIP SEARCH**

These figures tracking the occurrence of firearm incidents at school were obtained from newspaper accounts. Death and injury totals are based upon the accuracy of these news articles. Some dates are approximate — they are the date assigned by the clipping service and not the date of the actual incident.

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
1/6	Brentwood High School Long Island, NY	0	1	small caliber handgun
1/7	George Washington High School Denver	0	0	replica handgun
1/8	Pequea Valley High School Leola, PA	1	0	pistol
1/10	Manuel High School Denver	0	0	.25 caliber automatic pistol
1/12	Norland High School Dade County, FL	1	0	
1/13	East High School Wichita, KS	0	0	.32 caliber derringer & .25 caliber semiautomatic
1/14	Glencoe High School Hillsboro, OR	0	0	.38 caliber gun
1/15	Heights High School Wichita, KS	0	0	.25 caliber automatic handgun
1/16	Mountlake Terrace High School Seattle, WA	0	1	
1/17	Roosevelt Middle School Glendale, CA	0	0	pellet pistol
1/18	East Carter High School Grayson, KY	2	0	.38 caliber pistol
1/20	Leestown Middle School Fayette County, KY	0	0	BB gun
1/21	Unnamed school Philadelphia	0	0	sawed-off shotgun
1/21	Fairfax High School Los Angeles, CA	1	1	.357 Magnum
1/22	Cascade Union High School Aumsville, OR	0	0	.357 Magnum & 9mm semiautomatic
1/27	Millard Central Middle School Omaha, NE	0	0	.25 caliber Raven semiautomatic
1/28	Kellogg Middle School Portland, OR	0	0	pellet gun
1/28	Patricia Roberts Harris Ed. Center Washington, DC	0	1	.22 caliber handgun
1/28	Central Elementary School Parlier, CA	0	0	.44 caliber handgun
1/29	Williamstown High School Monroe Township, NJ	0	0	.357 caliber Magnum & 9mm semiautomatic
1/29	Hill Middle School Long Beach, CA	0	0	handgun

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
1/29	Sam Barlow High School Portland, OR	0	0	gun
1/93	Conkwright Junior High School Clark County, KY	0	0	.25 caliber pistol
1/93	Capital High School Boise, ID	0	0	handgun
2/1	Bryan Junior High School Omaha, NE	0	0	BB gun
2/2	Amityville High School Amityville, NY	0	2	small caliber handgun
2/2	Antelope Valley High School Lancaster, CA	0	0	.25 caliber pistol
2/2	Williamstown High School Philadelphia	0	0	.357 Magnum revolver & Walther P-38 semiautomatic handgun
2/2	Allison Middle School Wichita, KS	0	0	shotgun & revolver
2/3	Juniper Middle School Palmdale, CA	0	0	
2/5	Mount Eden High School Hayward, CA	0	0	gun
2/5	Virginia City High School Virginia City, NV	0	0	Lama 45 automatic
2/5	Crawford Middle School Lexington, KY	0	0	.22 pistol
2/5	A south Minneapolis junior high Minneapolis	0	1	gun
2/5	Booker T. Washington High School Houston	0	1	.38 caliber revolver
2/7	Sanford Middle School Minneapolis	0	1	
2/6	Poly High School Long Beach, CA	0	0	shots fired into campus
2/6	West High School Wichita, KS	0	0	.44 caliber Magnum & .380 caliber semiautomatic handgun
2/6	Badger Springs School Moreno Valley, CA	0	0	.357 caliber handgun
2/9	Bangor Junior High School Bangor, PA	0	1	.25 caliber semiautomatic handgun
2/9	McClintock High School Tempe, AZ	0	0	.38 caliber pistol
2/9	Robinson Middle School	0	0	.32 caliber pistol
	Southeast High School Wichita, KS	0	0	.22 caliber pistol
2/10	Northwest Classen High School Oklahoma City	0	1	
2/10	Wooster High School Sparks, NV	0	0	.38 caliber pistol
2/12	Wooster High School Sparks, NV	0	0	BB gun
2/13	Unnamed middle school Fort Worth, TX	0	0	semiautomatic weapon
2/15	Bardstown Middle School Lexington, KY	0	1	.25 caliber pistol

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
5/20	Management School Charlotte, NC	0	0	.32 caliber revolver
5/21	Stephen Decatur Middle School Prince George's County, MD	0	0	shotgun
5/21	Webster Middle School Milwaukee	0	0	BB rifle
	(2 separate incidents)	0	0	.380 caliber semiautomatic handgun
5/24	Upper Perkioman High School Red Hill, PA	1	0	9mm Ruger handgun
5/28	Stewart Elementary School Toledo, OH	0	0	9mm semiautomatic
5/28	Coulwood Middle School Charlotte, NC	0	0	.25 caliber pistol
5/29	Norte Vista High School Riverside, CA	0	0	
5/93	Forest Hills Elementary School Shreveport, LA	0	0	.22 caliber pistol
6/4	Georgetown Elementary School Columbus, GA	0	0	handgun
6/4	Germantown High School Philadelphia	0	0	.357 Magnum pistol
6/12	Leslie Middle School Salem, OR	0	0	9mm & .22 caliber pistol
6/13	Montclair School Van Nuys, CA	0	1	drive-by shooting
6/15	Nathan Hale Junior High School Omaha, NE	0	0	handgun
6/17	Edgewood Senior High School Winslow, NJ	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic handgun
6/24	Sylmar High School Sylmar, CA	0	1	drive-by shooting
6/30	Franklin Learning Center Philadelphia	0	1	gun
6/93	Edison High School Fresno, CA	0	0	.357 Magnum
7/1	Mission High School San Francisco	0	0	.38 caliber handgun
7/1	Benson High School Omaha, NE	0	0	.22 caliber gun
7/8	Schenley High School Oakland, PA	0	2	drive-by shooting
7/15	Clearwater Intermediate School Paramount, CA	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic
7/20	John F. Kennedy High School Paterson, NJ	0	1	
8/3	Theodore Roosevelt High School New York City	0	1	
8/26	Pinellas Park High School Pinellas County, FL	0	0	facsimile gun
8/26	Mount Healthy High School Colerain Township, OH	0	0	gun
8/31	Harper High School Atlanta	1	1	.22 caliber handgun

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
2/16	Harding Middle School Des Moines, IA	0	0	.22 caliber semiautomatic handgun
2/17	Ventura High School Ventura, CA	0	0	.25 caliber handgun
2/18	Nogales High School La Puente, CA	0	1	shots fired at baseball field
2/19	Tates Creek Middle School Fayette County, KY	0	0	BB gun
2/19	Rio Mesa High School Oxnard, CA	0	0	handgun
2/19	Edgewood Junior High School Winslow, NJ	0	0	.25 caliber automatic
2/20	Sonora High School La Habra, CA	0	0	handgun
2/20	Beech Grove Middle School Beech Grove, IN	0	0	.44 caliber revolver
2/22	Reseda High School Reseda, CA	1	0	small caliber handgun
2/23	South Park High School Buffalo, NY	0	1	
2/23	John O'Connell High School San Francisco	0	0	sawed-off shotgun
2/24	Los Cerritos Intermediate School Thousand Oaks, CA	0	0	sawed-off shotgun
2/25	School bus Milford, MI	0	1	
2/25	Wilson Acad./International Studies San Diego	0	0	9mm handgun
2/25	Leestown Middle School Lafayette High School Fayette County, KY	0	0	toy guns .38 pistol
2/26	Jordan High School Long Beach, CA	0	0	9mm pistol
2/26	South Salem High School Salem, OR	0	0	.45 caliber handgun
2/26	Herrick Avenue Elementary School Sylmar, CA	0	0	replica .45 caliber semiautomatic
2/28	Unnamed school Santa Ana, CA	1	0	
2/93	Callanan Middle School Des Moines, IA	0	0	handgun
2/93	Kimball High School Dallas	1	0	
2/93	Tiverton High School Tiverton, RI	0	0	gun
2/93	Castaic Middle School Santa Clarita Valley, CA	0	0	gun
2/93	High School South Middletown Township, NJ	0	0	starter's pistol
2/93	Hall Elementary School Harlan, KY	0	0	gun
2/93	Washington-Dix Street Academy Washington, DC	1	0	

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
2/93	Gloucester High School Gloucester, MA	1	0	.22 caliber handgun
2/93	Palmetto High School Miami	0	0	pistol
2/93	Davidson High School San Rafael, CA	0	0	semiautomatic pistol
2/93	Parsippany High School Parsippany, NJ	0	0	.22 caliber revolver & .22 caliber semiautomatic
2/93	Lincoln Middle School Alameda, CA	0	0	2 pistols
2/93	North Clayton High School Clayton County, GA	1	0	
3/1	Niguel Hills Intermediate School Laguna Niguel, CA	0	0	semiautomatic handgun
3/1	High School South Middletown Township, NJ	0	0	toy gun
3/2	Hart High School Santa Clarita, CA	0	0	gun
3/2	LeConte Junior High School Los Angeles, CA	0	0	gun
3/3	Ventura High School Ventura, CA	0	0	sawed-off shotgun
3/4	Dartmouth Middle School San Jose, CA	0	0	.22 caliber semiautomatic handgun
3/4	Webster Junior High School Los Angeles, CA	0	0	9mm pistol
3/5	Victor Valley High School Victorville, CA	0	0	sawed-off shotgun
3/5	Bingham Middle School Kansas City, MO	0	0	.22 caliber pistol
3/5	Valley View High School Moreno Valley, CA	0	0	.45 caliber semiautomatic
3/6	Maclay Junior High School Pacoima, CA	0	0	replica .22 caliber pistol
3/6	Emerson Elementary School Riverside, CA	0	0	gun battle across street
3/6	Grandview Middle School Kansas City, MO	0	0	.22 caliber handgun
3/9	McKell Middle School Greenup, KY	0	0	gun
3/9	Lee's Summit High School Kansas City, MO	0	0	.25 caliber handgun
3/9	Manassas Park Intermediate School Manassas Park, VA	0	1	.32 caliber semiautomatic pistol
3/11	Notre Dame High School Sherman Oaks, CA	0	0	.38 caliber revolver, model 9mm pistol & .380 caliber semiautomatic
3/11	Woonsocket Middle School Woonsocket, RI	0	0	handgun
3/11	Mt. San Jacinto Continuation School Cathedral City, CA	0	0	drive-by shooting
3/12	Calle Mayor Middle School Torrance, CA	0	0	.38 caliber handgun

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
3/16	Talbert Middle School Huntington Beach, CA	0	0	.38 caliber pistol
3/18	Hart High School Santa Clarita, CA	0	0	gun
3/18	Harlem High School Harlem, GA	1	1	
3/18	Rancho Verde High School Moreno Valley, CA	0	0	.380 caliber semiautomatic pistol
3/18	Jordan High School Long Beach, CA	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic pistol
3/21	Richland High School Richland, PA	0	0	.32 caliber
	Washington High School Washington, PA	0	0	gun
	Westinghouse High School Pittsburgh	0	1	gun
	Brownsville Area Senior High Fayette County, PA	0	0	.357 Magnum
3/22	Walker Middle School Milwaukee	0	0	.22 caliber handgun
3/25	Arcadia High School Arcadia, CA	0	0	Beretta handgun
3/26	Gar-Field High School Dale City, VA	0	0	.38 caliber handgun
3/31	Serra High School San Juan Capistrano, CA	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic handgun
3/31	Chippewa Valley High School Macomb County, MI	0	0	.22 caliber handgun
3/93	Jefferson Middle School Oklahoma City	0	0	.22 caliber semiautomatic
3/93	Clovis West Clovis, CA	0	0	.38 caliber gun
3/93	Palm Springs High School Palm Springs, CA	0	0	handgun
3/93	Hufford Junior High School Chicago	0	0	.32 caliber semiautomatic
3/93	Tri-Community Elementary School Dauphin County, PA	0	0	gun
3/93	Quail Hollow Middle School Charlotte, NC	0	0	.38 caliber pistol
4/2	Marina High School Huntington Beach, CA	0	0	
4/2	Turner Elementary School Washington, DC	0	1	police issue 9mm pistol
4/2	McGarvin Intermediate School Westminster, CA	0	0	.357 Magnum
4/8	ABLE Alternative School Tigard, OR	0	0	.25 caliber automatic
4/9	Westside Middle School Omaha, NE	0	0	pellet gun
4/9	Zia Middle School Las Cruces, NM	0	1	

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
4/13	Carver High School Atlanta	0	1	gun
4/14	Ford Middle School Acushnet, MA	1	0	
4/15	Prentice Middle School Prentice, WI	0	0	starting pistol
4/15	Oregon Trail Junior High School Olathe, KS	0	0	.38 caliber revolver
4/16	Alonzo Crim Comprehensive High Atlanta	0	1	
4/22	Harvey High School Painesville, OH	0	0	.38 caliber revolver
4/22	Surline Middle School Tawas City, MI	0	0	.22 caliber pistol
4/25	Snowden School Riverview Middle School Memphis, TN	0 0	2 2	shotgun
4/27	West Roxbury High School Boston	0	0	.22 caliber automatic
4/28	Millbrook High School Raleigh, NC	1	2	
4/30	Weaver High School Hartford, CT	0	0	sawed-off shotgun
4/30	River Trails Middle School Mount Prospect, IL	0	0	.25 caliber handgun
4/93	Bentley Elementary School Chicago	0	0	handgun
4/93	Laurel Highlands Senior High North Union Township, PA	0	0	gun
5/1	Redwood High School Corte Madera, CA	0	0	semiautomatic pistol
5/9	Gilpin Elementary School Denver	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic pistol
5/13	Floral Park Memorial High School Floral Park, Long Island, NY	0	0	.32 caliber revolver
5/13	Beckham Bates Elementary School Whitesburg, KY	0	0	.22 caliber revolver
5/14	Somerset High School Somerset, MA	0	0	.25 caliber automatic
5/14	Nimitz High School Irving, TX	0	1	
5/16	Sacred Heart School Camden, NJ	0	0	gun
5/17	Princeton High School Princeton, WV	0	0	2 pistols & sawed-off shotgun
5/20	Southern Hills Middle School Boulder, CO	0	0	pistol
5/20	Mascenic Regional High School New Ipswich, NH	0	0	sawed-off shotgun
5/20	Merrill Middle School Oshkosh, WI	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic handgun
5/20	On a school bus Los Angeles	0	1	

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
9/1	Junction City Senior High School Junction City, KS	0	1	
9/2	Roosevelt High School Dallas	1	0	
9/7	Lecanto High School Lecanto, FL	0	0	.22 caliber handgun
9/8	South Iredell High School Charlotte, NC	0	1	
9/8	Dorsey High School Los Angeles	0	1	
9/9	South Mountain High School Phoenix	0	1	drive-by shooting
9/9	Shaw Junior High School Washington, DC	0	0	semiautomatic weapon
9/9	Roosevelt High School Des Moines, IA	0	0	handgun
9/10	Shippensburg High School Shippensburg, PA	0	0	semiautomatic gun
9/10	Kalani High School Honolulu	0	0	.30 caliber rifle
9/13	George Wythe High School Richmond, VA	0	1	
9/13	Susquenita High School Duncannon, PA	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic handgun
9/16	Milwaukee Trade & Technological Milwaukee	0	1	
9/17	Central Middle School Sheridan, WY	1	4	
9/17	Downers Grove South High Chicago	1	0	gun
9/17	New Richmond High School Cincinnati	0	0	9mm Smith & Wesson
9/18	Immaculata High School Somerville, NJ	0	1	gun
9/18	Blue Springs South High School Blue Springs, MD	0	0	.45 caliber handgun
9/19	Poly High School Riverside, CA	0	1	
9/20	Leuzinger High School Lawndale, CA	0	1	semiautomatic pistol
9/20	Durham High School Durham, NC	0	0	gun
9/21	Norwood Middle School Cincinnati	0	0	starter gun
9/22	Norwood Middle School Cincinnati	0	0	BB gun
9/24	North High School Salem, OR	0	0	replica gun
9/25	Highland Elementary School Omaha, NE	0	0	.25 caliber gun
9/23	Shippensburg High School Shippensburg, PA	0	0	9mm Astra

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
9/28	Lecanto High School Lecanto, FL	0	0	.25 caliber automatic handgun
9/28	On a school bus Indianapolis	0	0	pellet pistol
9/30	Mission High School San Francisco	0	1	
9/30	Case High School Town of Mount Pleasant, WI	0	0	.38 caliber revolver
9/30	Woodward High School Columbus, OH	0	0	gun
9/93	Westminster High School Westminster, CA	0	0	handgun
10/4	McKay High School Salem, OR	0	0	2 BB guns
10/5	John F. Kennedy High School Richmond, VA	0	0	.38 caliber pistol
10/5	Cooley High School Detroit	0	1	drive-by shooting
10/6	Sprague High School Salem, OR	0	0	.22 caliber handgun & 2 rifles
10/6	Ralston High School Ralston, NE	0	0	.38 caliber Colt revolver & .357 Magnum
10/7	Bellevue Model Elementary School Richmond, VA	0	0	.22 caliber pistol
10/8	On a school bus Fort Pierce, FL	0	0	sawed-off shotgun
10/8	Linglestown Junior High School Harrisburg, PA	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic handgun
10/8	Liberty school district St. Louis, MO	0	0	imitation, plastic gun
10/9	Marine View Middle School Huntington Beach, CA	0	0	2 guns
10/9	La Junta Middle School La Junta, CO	0	0	.22 caliber semiautomatic handgun
10/14	Olathe East High School Olathe, KS	0	0	.25 caliber handgun
10/15	San Clemente High School San Clemente, CA	0	0	7 handguns & 1 rifle
10/15	Englewood High School Englewood, CO	0	1	
10/17	Dover High School Dover, DE	1	0	.32 caliber handgun
10/19	J.H. Johnson Junior High Washington, DC	0	1	
10/20	Osborn High School Detroit	0	1	drive-by shooting
10/21	Lemoyne Middle School Wormleysburg, PA	0	0	replica .357 Magnum
10/22	Woodbridge High School Irvine, CA	0	0	Beretta 9mm semiautomatic handgun
10/26	Brookfield Central High School Brookfield, WI	0	0	.22 caliber revolver

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
10/26	Laurel Highlands Senior High North Union Township, PA	0	0	.38 caliber pistol
10/26	Abraham Lincoln High School Denver	0	0	handgun
10/27	Paterson School No. 10 Paterson, NJ	0	0	semiautomatic pistol
10/27	Washington High School San Francisco	0	1	gun
10/27	Armand Larive Junior High Hermiston, OR	0	0	hunting rifle
11/4	Kenowa Hills High School Kenowa Hills, MI	0	0	9mm handgun
11/4	New Britain High School New Britain, CT	1	0	
11/5	North Hills High School stadium Pittsburgh	0	0	gun
11/8	Rowland-Scott Intermediate Harrisburg, PA	0	0	.22 caliber handgun
11/9	On a school bus Warren Township, IN	0	0	semiautomatic weapon
11/9	Harrisburg High (Harris Campus) Harrisburg, PA	0	0	9mm semiautomatic handgun
11/10	Bethel-Tate High School Cincinnati	0	0	.22 caliber derringer
11/11	Northeast Middle School Grand Rapids, MI	0	0	.45 caliber pistol
11/11	Forest Hills Central Junior High Forest Hills, MI	0	0	.22 caliber handgun
11/12	Redford High School Detroit	1	0	
11/12	Garfield Junior High School Hamilton, OH	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic handgun
11/13	Independence Elementary Cherry Creek, CO	0	0	BB gun
11/15	A school gymnasium Hartford, CT	0	2	gunfire sprayed into gym
11/16	Philomath High School Philomath, OR	0	0	.32 caliber revolver & .22 caliber semiautomatic
11/17	Sullivan High School Chicago	1	0	semiautomatic pistol
11/17	Gilbert School Winsted, CT	0	0	.22 caliber semiautomatic pistol
11/18	Hazelbrook Middle School Tualatin, OR	0	0	.25 caliber pistol
11/18	Dorsey High School Los Angeles	0	2	drive-by shooting
11/18	Greenway Middle School Pittsburgh	0	0	.22 caliber handgun
11/19	East Pennsboro High School East Pennsboro Township, PA	0	0	BB gun replica of .45 caliber handgun
11/19	Oliver High School Pittsburgh	0	0	7.62mm semiautomatic handgun

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
11/20	Dorseyville Middle School Indiana Township, PA	0	0	.32 caliber pistol
11/23	On a school bus St. Louis, MO	0	0	.22 caliber rifle
11/25	Dillard High School Miami	0	0	.22 caliber derringer
11/29	O'Bryant Technical High School Boston	0	0	.22 caliber revolver
11/30	Center High School Kansas City, MO	1	0	
11/93	Lincoln High School Des Moines, IA	0	0	.38 caliber gun
12/2	Shenandoah Valley Elementary Chesterfield, MO	0	0	starter's pistol
12/2	Thena Crowder Elementary Liberty City, FL	0	0	.38 caliber handgun
12/2	Harding Middle School Des Moines, IA	0	0	.32 caliber revolver
12/2	Unnamed high school Martinsville, IN	0	0	
12/3	North Alleghany Intermediate Pittsburgh	0	0	replica gun
12/3	Unnamed school Garner, NC	0	0	.38 caliber revolver
12/7	Wilson High School Long Beach, CA	0	1	
12/8	Parkway West High School Chesterfield, MO	0	0	pistol
12/8	Kirkwood High School Kirkwood, MO	0	0	.32 caliber revolver
12/8	Crossland High School Prince George's County, MD	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic weapon
12/8	Wauwatosa West High School Milwaukee	1	0	
12/8	Lincoln High School Des Moines, IA	0	0	.38 caliber handgun
12/8	Manhattan High School Manhattan, KS	0	0	.38 caliber revolver
12/8	Ben Davis High School Wayne Township, IN	0	0	gun
12/9	Wilson High School Long Beach, CA	0	1	
12/9	Willingboro Memorial Junior High Willingboro, NJ	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic pistol & lookalike 9mm air gun
12/9	Thousand Oaks High School Thousand Oaks, CA	0	0	shotgun
12/10	Central Park Elementary School Omaha, NE	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic pistol
12/10	Hixson Middle School Webster Groves, MO	0	0	replica .25 caliber automatic
12/11	St. Stephen Catholic School St. Louis	0	0	gun

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Weapon
12/12	North High School Denver	0	1	drive-by shooting
12/13	Ranson Middle School Charlotte, NC	0	0	.25 caliber semiautomatic pistol
12/15	Chatsworth High School Chatsworth, CA	0	1	
12/15	Red Land High School Windsor Township, PA	0	0	.40 caliber Glock semiautomatic pistol
12/15	Swatara Junior High School Swatara Township, PA	0	0	.380 caliber semiautomatic handgun
12/16	Chelsea High School Chelsea, MI	1	2	
12/17	Gilroy High School Gilroy, CA	0	1	.25 caliber semiautomatic pistol
12/20	Madison Park High School Boston	0	1	
12/23	Shenandoah Valley Elementary Chesterfield, MO	0	0	.25 caliber Beretta
12/23	Carlisle High School Carlisle, PA	0	0	12-gauge shotgun
12/24	Stuart Elementary School Willingboro, NJ	0	0	starter's pistol
12/29	Golden High School Denver	0	0	.25 caliber handgun
12/93	Tonti Elementary School Chicago	0	0	9mm handgun
	Totals	26	71	

ADDITIONAL 1993 INFORMATION

The following is not included in the above firearm totals. Some information is overlapping, but most was in written form not suited to tabulation.

1/15 Wichita, KS

"The weapons incident is the seventh this school year at Heights, 5301 N. Hillside. Three involved firearms."

1/15 Banning, CA

A former superintendent stated that "about three knives and three guns are confiscated from Banning students each year."

2/4 Fairfax County, VA

"During the first three months of the 1991-92 school year, there were 11 expulsion hearings involving eight guns. In the same period of this school year, there were 17 expulsion hearings involving guns."

2/5 Antelope Valley, CA

Antelope Valley Union High School District statistics:

Weapons possession (guns, knives, other) for 1989-90, 33; for 1990-91, 41; for 1991-92, 87.

Percent of change, 1990 to 1992: +163%

2/6 Moreno Valley, CA

"In 1990-91, the last year for which figures are available, Moreno Valley Unified School District trustees expelled 70 students for bringing weapons to campus..."

2/7 Thousand Oaks, CA

Five students have been expelled for carrying guns in the last 18 months.

2/7 Simi Valley, CA

Four students have been expelled for carrying guns in the last 18 months.

2/8 Santa Ana, CA

"Santa Ana Unified School District confiscated 15 real handguns from students last year, but only four look-alike guns."

2/9 Arizona

Firearm incidents in Arizona schools include the following cities:

Gilbert, two incidents, pointing a gun at a group of youths and a suicide threat at school's football stadium, and *Chandler*, a replica gun pointed at a P.E. teacher's head.

2/11 Washington, DC

"Last school year, 78 firearms were confiscated in D.C. schools, nearly twice the number taken two years earlier, 155 knives were seized, three times as many as two years earlier."

3/4 Baltimore

The Baltimore school system reported trends in the first semester: "A slight increase in gun incidents, 28, in the first five months, compared with 25 in the first four months the 1992 school year." . . . "A total of 83 instances of deadly weapons possession, up from 66 in the same period a year before."

3/9 Boston

Referring to a survey by the Massachusetts Department of Education—"The survey of nearly 2,000 high school students statewide found that 37 percent of boys and 7 percent of girls report arming themselves with guns, knives, or other weapons. For all high school students, the percentage carrying a weapon increased to 22 percent from 16 percent in 1990, the last year a similar survey was done."

3/13 Washoe County, NV

Confiscated weapons in Washoe schools from September to the present totaled: 77 weapons, including 10 BB guns or air pistols, 8 other guns, 43 knives, 16 others including throwing stars, billy clubs, bats, etc.

3/21 Philadelphia

"There have been about 45 weapons offenses involving guns so far this school year..."

5/21 Los Angeles

"From 1986 to 1993, there were at least 32 reported shootings on California high school and elementary school campuses, resulting in 22 deaths and 60 injuries according to the task force." (Referring to a task force headed by Sen. Teresa Hughes, D-Inglewood)

5/21 Clayton County, GA

"...21 children brought guns to school this year."

5/21 Cobb County, GA

"...administrators confiscated more guns from students last year than in the previous 15 years combined."

6/23 Detroit

"Since last August, 81 middle school students have been expelled, suspended or transferred for gun possession—exactly the same number as in high school, according to district discipline records. Weapons ranged from starter pistols to sawed-off shotguns."

6/27 Fairfax County, VA

Forty-two students were recommended for expulsion this year for possession of guns.

7/12 Los Angeles

"...the Los Angeles Unified School District's Board of Education made expulsion automatic for any student caught with a gun. As a result, 90 students were expelled between Feb. 1 and May 17, double the number in the same period last year." (Weapon range included a Taser gun, a variety of semiautomatic firearms, replica guns, and a sawed-off shotgun.)

8/15 Miami

During the 1992-93 school year, 112 guns were seized on campus. Firearms ranged from BB guns to semiautomatic weapons.

9/3 San Diego

The San Diego Unified School District confiscated 30 guns on school campuses last year (1992-93). In the 1991-92 school year, 17 guns were taken.

9/4 Dallas

Guns confiscated on Dallas campuses last year: 95.

9/4 Pacific Grove, CA

Two guns, a .32 caliber revolver and a .45 caliber semiautomatic pistol, both wrapped in newspaper, were found in a storeroom abutting a classroom at Pacific Grove High School.

9/9 Oakland, CA

Number of firearms confiscated by Oakland school police:

<i>High schools</i>	<i>Junior/middle schools</i>	<i>Elementary schools</i>
1992-93: 36	1992-93: 18	1992-93: 6
1991-92: 12	1991-92: 14	1991-92: 0

9/16 Baltimore

Felonies reported by school police:

<i>Offense</i>	<i>91-92</i>	<i>92-93</i>	
Possession of deadly weapon	136	199	44 involved firearms
Assault with a deadly weapon	67	56	47 involved firearms

9/24 Salem, OR

"During the 1992-93 school year, the [Salem-Keizer] district expelled 21 students for bringing a gun, look-alike toy gun, knife or other weapon to school."

11/3 Chicago

"Police have found 25 guns in and around public high schools since September." ... "Last year police found 158 guns..." ... "Metal detectors caught 525 students with weapons, including guns, knives, chains and mace."

12/14 St. Louis

Reference to St. Louis public schools: "In the 1992-93 school year, the district found 17 guns—10 brought on or near school grounds by students, seven by outsiders..."

12/15 Long Beach, CA

According to Long Beach school administrators, firearm confiscations have risen gradually.

<i>School year</i>	<i>Guns seized in district</i>
1990-91	24
1991-92	30
1992-93	37

1/24/94 Wisconsin

"Five school superintendents from districts in central and western Wisconsin confirmed there were one or two gun-related incidents in their districts in the last year ... " Schools mentioned were: Black River Falls High School, Blair-Taylor High School, Onalaska High School, Arcadia High School, and Tomah High School.

1/28/94 San Jose, CA

"Police department statistics report 45 incidents involving guns on campuses from Jan. 1, 1993, through Dec. 20, 1993" Department of Education survey reported 175 incidents of guns on campuses in San Jose for the same period.

Last revised 3/9/94

SCHOOL-RELATED HOMICIDES

FOR THE

1991-1992 SCHOOL YEAR

o New York City (February 1992): Two youths were shot in the hallway of a New York City high school, while police (there were 13 school guards and 10 police officers at the school when the shooting occurred) stood 15 feet away. That evening, a friend of the slain youths shot himself in the head when a gun he was holding accidentally went off as he talked with other distraught students on the phone. He died several days later.

o New Orleans (March 1992): A 15 year old boy was shot to death in a fight at his high school about an hour before Secretary Alexander spoke at a conference in town (New Orleans).

o Los Angeles, California (March 1992): A 17 year old Dorsey High School Baseball player died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head while aboard the team bus as it returned from a game. The starting shortstop was playing Russian roulette in the back of the bus.

o Chicago, Illinois (April 1992): A 15 year-old was arrested (and later--1994--convicted of killing a fellow student DeLondyn Lawson, also 15. Two other students, both 17 were injured. The shooting occurred inside Tilden High school, and was happened over a \$40 gambling debt. The perpetrator, Joseph White, fired a handgun into a crowd of students. He was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 45 years for first-degree murder, and 25 years for aggravated battery.

o Olivehurst, California (May 1992): A disgruntled former student wielding a 12-gauge shotgun and a .22-caliber rifle killed three students and a teacher, wounded 10 others and held dozens of students hostage for 8.5 hours at a high school before surrendering late Friday night. The gunman, 20 year old Eric Houston, entered Lindhurst High Schools in Olivehurst California, dressed in fatigues with bandoleers full of extra bullets across his chest. It is believed he bore a grudge against the school because he had failed a history class there that kept him from graduating in 1989.

SCHOOL-RELATED HOMICIDES

FOR THE

1992-1993 SCHOOL YEAR

o New York City, (September 23, 1992): A 15-year old sophomore and varsity football star at South Shore High School in Brooklyn was fatally stabbed yesterday afternoon by a classmate wielding a 7.5 inch dagger in a hallway fight. A 16-year old student was seized and disarmed by a dean and a security guard. After the incident the school announced that it was to be equipped with metal detectors.

o Dallas, Texas (October, 1992): The traditional rally on the eve of the Texas-Oklahoma football game turned violent as four shootings, two stabbings and two assaults left one person dead and several others injured. More than 500 police officers were on hand to maintain order.

o Los Angeles, California (October, 1992): A Paramount High School cheerleader died after she was stuck in the head by a bullet during gang gunfire. The 16-year old had been crossing the street in front of the school returning from a McDonald's restaurant to cheerleading practice. In June another high profile student was gunned down in the McDonald's when he refused to give up a compact disc player to gang members. The two-sport athlete was to have graduated the next day.

o Dallas, Texas (November, 1992): The teen-agers who shot up a crowded high school parking lot and killed a student committed three other shootings the same night, wounding three other people. Four teenagers were arrested (three boys and one girl aged 16-18). The assailants drove to a high school looking for a gang member, when they did not find him they decided to shoot the place up. 2-30 shots were fired in the parking lot where students gathered to welcome back the football team.

o San Francisco, California (November 1992): A 16-year old boy pleaded guilty to killing a Union City man who was waiting outside a high school for his daughter, who was performing in a band competition. Two other boys--one 11 and one 13--remain in custody.

o Chicago, Illinois (November 1992): A 15-year old student was killed and two others injured outside a second-floor science classroom as students crowded hallways during a break. This was the second violent death inside a Chicago public school in 10 days. Motives for the shooting remain unclear although police feel it may be related to gangs or to a dice game. Tilden has portable metal detectors but they were not used the day of the shooting.

o December, 1992 (Great Barrington, Mass.) A music student was charged with shooting to death a teacher and a fellow student and wounding four other people on the campus of the exclusive Simon's Rock College of Bard. Wayne Lo 18, of Billings Mont. was arrested for the killings. Mr. Lo, who was armed with a semiautomatic rifle appeared in court with a shaved head and wearing a sweatshirt with the name of the rock band "Sick of It All."

o December 1992 (Brooklyn, NY): The principal of a grade school in one of Brooklyn's toughest neighborhoods, a man who often took children by the hand through streets ruled by drug gangs and violence, was slain in an apparent crossfire yesterday as he searched for a missing pupil in a crime-ridden housing project. The victim, Patrick Daly, the 49-year old principal of PS 15 was out looking for a fourth grade boy who had left school in tears earlier after a fight with another 9-year old. Mr. Daly was walking on a rain slicked mall of barren concrete and grassy plots, surrounded by the dreary, red-brick sprawl of the Red Hook Houses when the gunfire began to crackle shortly before noon.

o Portland, Conn, (January 1993): A man with an extensive criminal record led the state police on a wild chase through rural central Connecticut, stealing a new car from a dealer, shooting a car salesman, crashing the car and then hijacking a school van with two children aboard before he was killed in a fierce shootout with police. A 13-year old in the van was also shot and is in critical condition.

o Los Angeles, California (January 1993): A .357-caliber magnum handgun taken to school in Los Angeles by a boy, 15, who said he feared gangs, fired accidentally in class, killing one student and wounding a second. The armed youth apologized to about 30 classmates and waited for police.

o Gloucester, Mass (Jan. 1993): A 16-year old shot himself during lunch at a high school in Gloucester, Mass. The boy had asked a number of friends to join him in the cafeteria because he wanted to make an announcement. After bantering with his friends, the student reached into his bag, pulled out a .22-caliber handgun, put it to his head, and pulled the trigger. The student later died.

o Washington, DC (February 1993): A 21-year old student was found fatally shot in a doorway of a DC high school nearly two hours after he was last seen in class. The student may have been killed in a robbery. The school--Washington Dix Street Academy--offers an alternative education program for 278 students, dropouts, from 16-38 years old. Washington-Dix uses security officers, a metal detector, doors that cannot be opened from the outside and a policy that prohibits students from leaving the campus during school.

o Los Angeles, California (February 1993): A 17-year old was shot and killed at Reseda High School by a 15-year old classmate as a

dozen teen-agers looked on. This is the second time in a month that a student has been gunned down on a Los Angeles Unified School District campus. This shooting came less than three weeks after the district launched an unprecedented program of random metal-detector spot checks for weapons. Robert Heard, a Reseda High football player confronted Michael Ensley in a corridor of the school's science building during a midmorning snack break and fired once, hitting Ensley once, as other students watched.

o Los Angeles, California (February 1993): A 17-year old was shot to death as he was driving to school with his brother and cousin. Jose Luis Lopez a senior and varsity soccer player at Century High School, was shot once in the head just before 8 am and died at the scene, two blocks from the school. A 17-year old gang member was arrested.

o Harlem, Georgia (March 1993): A high school student opened fire in a school hallway, killing one teenager and injuring another. Rodricas Gibson, 15, died after the shooting at Harlem High School. The other injured student was in surgery. A 15-year old ninth grader was arrested and taken to the Columbia County jail.

o Lawrenceville, NJ (March 1993): A 17-year old high school student was charged with homicide in the shooting at Rider College that left one man dead. The shooting occurred in the parking lot next to the Student Center about 2:30 a.m. at the end of a party in the center that was sponsored by the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. Neither the alleged offender nor the victim attended Rider. While no alcoholic beverages were available at the party the campus weekly newspaper said there was a sense on campus that the event was "BYOB"--Bring Your Own Beer. There were beer bottles all over the parking lot.

o Dartmouth, Mass (April 1993): Three teenagers armed with a baseball bat, a billy club and a buck knife burst into a high school (Dartmouth High School) social studies classroom and fatally stabbed a 16-year old freshman. The dead student, Jason Robinson, was apparently a bystander in a feud between two groups of teen-agers who had been trading insults. While Jason's American government teacher wrestled the teen-ager with the baseball bat to the floor, another of the youths pulled out the knife and stabbed Jason in the stomach. Two of the three perpetrators attended the same high school, none had a criminal record.

o Acushnet, Mass (April 1993): Officials at Ford Middle School were talking about increasing security because of the killing in Dartmouth, Mass when a 42-year old (David Taber) entered the school carrying a 12-gauge shotgun. After witnessing the school nurse (Carole Day) shot to death in her office, the principal walked the man down the hall. When the opportunity presented itself the principal wrestled the alleged perpetrator to the floor. No motive for the killing was given. The perpetrator was sent to Bridgewater State hospital for a psychiatric evaluation.

o Chicago, Illinois (April 1993): Dantrell Davis, a 7-year old, was killed by a sniper's bullet as he walked to school with his mother.

o Irving, Texas (May 1993): Jose Balderas, 17 was fatally shot in the head in an Irving, Texas high school hallway by a classmate during a dispute over girls. A 17-year old was taken into custody a few minutes after the shooting about one block from the school, and a .38-caliber gun was found at his girlfriend's house.

o Upper Permiokomen, Pennsylvania (May 1993): Michael Swann a student at Upper Permiokomen High School was killed by a fellow 15-year old student. The perpetrator, Jason Michael Smith, pulled a 9mm Ruger from his book bag and shot Michael Swann as he sat in his first period biology class. The killing occurred in front of 22 other students. Mr. Smith pled guilty to third degree murder. He stated that he shot Mr. Swann because he punched and kicked him and made him look like an ass.

SCHOOL-RELATED HOMICIDES

FOR THE

1993-1994 SCHOOL YEAR

o Atlanta, Georgia (September 1993): A ninth-grade student (Marcus Taylor age 15) died after being shot in a crowded lunchroom at Atlanta's Harper High School by another student with whom he had been feuding for months. Another 10-grader was wounded in the shooting. The student was shot with a .22-caliber handgun that was obtained from home. The two students who were shot attacked the perpetrator earlier in the week. About 150 students were in the cafeteria when the shooting began.

This is the first student homicide at a metro school since 1989, when a Harper High student was fatally beaten by another student. Incidents involving guns--while still relatively rare--are an increasing concern. A recent poll by the Journal-Constitution found that one out of every three children in metro Atlanta knows someone who has brought a gun to school.

o Dallas, Texas (September 1993): A 15-year old Dallas student was fatally shot by a fellow student in a crowded hallway at Roosevelt High School. DeMarkous McLemore, known by the nickname of "Ice Cream" was shot under the chin at point-blank range in what police call a continuing dispute. A 16-year old youth, identified as the shooter, turned himself into police later in the day. The principal of Roosevelt stated that they used metal detectors--Roosevelt has two walk-through metal detectors, including one that is battery-powered, and several hand held scanning wands--virtually every day for the last two school years. However, the detectors were not in use the day of the shooting because they did not work.

This is the second incident in the Dallas area. In August (1993) a Colony High School student (located in the Lewisville school district) was shot in the shoulder at a school orientation program.

o Sheridan, Wyoming (September 1993): A man walked onto a school field today with a rifle and a handgun and started firing at children in a gym class, wounding four before killing himself. Two of the students were hospitalized, but none were seriously injured. Kevin Newman, 29, shot at random at sixth- and seventh-graders and died at a hospital later. No reason was given for the shooting, except that Mr Newman recently received a less than honorable discharge from the Navy.

o Los Angeles, California (September 1993): Felita Jerer was found dead in the breezeway on Marvin Avenue Elementary School one half hour before school was about to begin. It was unclear whether the single 36-year old woman was shot or died of an overdose.

o Hampton, Virginia (October 1993): A 16-year old junior at Kecoughtan High School was stabbed to death by a fellow student who wielded a stiletto like knife during a fight that started in the school and spilled into a parking lot. The victim, Javal Allen bled to death after he stumbled back into the school cafeteria. A teenage suspect was arrested. The fight broke out in a hallway near the cafeteria. The victim and assailant pushed one another out the school to the sidewalk outside the school, where the perpetrator pulled a knife and stabbed the victim in the neck.

o Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (October 1993): A 15-year old West Mifflin boy was fatally stabbed at a school bus stop where he and three friends reportedly had gone to beat up a 13-year old. The victim, Michael Rozgonyi and the 13-year old had been involved in an ongoing dispute over a girl. The victim and his friends were waiting for the 13-year old when he got off his school bus. A fight ensued and the 15-year old was stabbed.

o Hazelwood, Pennsylvania (November 1993): Sean Bane, a 14-year old, 93 pound youth, was charged in the killing of a 15-year old who challenged him to a fight. The fight took place seconds after the Sean Bane got off a school bus on his way home from Gladstone Middle School in Hazelwood. Four boys including the victim, Michael Rozgonyi of West Mifflin, were waiting for him. After an altercation where several punches were thrown Sean struck the victim in the neck with a pen knife.

o New Britian, Conn (November 1993): A masked gunman shot and critically wounded a student in front of New Britian High School just before classes began. The victim, Miguel De Jesus, 18 years old, was a member of the Latin Kings street gang. He was in critical condition and near death in the hospital's intensive care unit after surgery for multiple gunshot wounds. Mr. DeJesus was returning to school for the first time after a two-week suspension for fighting, was shot as he walked into the building's entrance as school buses were arriving. He was shot by several assailants who jumped out of a car. The shooting caused a considerable amount of disruption at the school, many parents arrived to take their children home. (I believe this student died as a result of his injuries).

o Chelsea, Michigan (December 1993): A Chelsea high school teacher walked out of a meeting at Chelsea High School and came back with a gun about an hour after classes ended for the day and fatally shot the school superintendent Joseph Piasecki, 47. Wounded were Principal Ronald Mead and union representative

Philip Jones.

o Wauwatosa, Wisconsin (December 1993); Associate Principal Dale Breitlow of Wauwatosa West High School was gunned down in a second-floor hallway of the school as he begged for his life. Leonard McDowell has been charged with Breitlow's murder.

o Boston, Massachusetts (December 1993): A 16-year old Roxbury youth walking to high school was shot and killed. Louis Brown was walking to school around 7 a.m. with a group of friends when a single shot was fired from across the street striking the teen-ager in the right side. Several motives were provided for killing the English High School student. They ranged from a fight over a piece of pizza; friction between Brown and his friends and other students in school; and friction between teen-agers from two areas of Boston.

o Norfolk, Virginia (January 1994); Gerard Edwards a freshman at Norfolk State University was shot and killed while he slept in his dorm room, his roommate was also shot and is in critical condition. Another student was arrested for the murder. The shooting followed two altercations between students from Washington and students from New York.

o Atlanta, Georgia (January 1994): Three Atlanta teenagers were arrested after a high school basketball game between rivals led to a gun battle that left one student dead and three wounded. A 17-year old supporter of the visiting Mays High School team was killed and two other teens wounded in front of hundreds of students in the parking lot of a shopping mall about a mile from the game's site. Police charged two 18-year olds and a 19-year old as parties to the crime. The youths were thrown out of a packed Douglass High School gym after a fight erupted at a concession stand. The students confronted each other late in the mall parking lot.

o Los Angeles, California (January 1994): A 17-year old Hacienda Heights high school student was shot and killed on campus in a dispute that erupted half an hour after classes had ended. The shooting occurred in the school's parking lot. The victim, Benjamin Barraza, was a junior and a member of the school's junior varsity football team. The youth was shot after a car drove up and its occupants exchanged words with him.

o Seattle, Washington (February 1994): A teacher was found lying in the school hallway with a gunshot wound to the back. He later died. Neal Summers, 51, was shot around 6:20 am as he entered or was about to enter Whitman Middle School. There were no eyewitnesses to the shooting.

o Simi Valley, California (February 1994): A 14-year old Simi Valley boy was stabbed to death as he was boarding a school bus for home. The police quickly arrested a 13-year old schoolmate as the suspected killer. The victim was a ninth grader who played

baseball for the school. As he was about to board a school bus he was confronted by a fellow student who was called a "tagger" and a "wantabe" (want to be a gang member). The two students were involved in a feud that ran several weeks. The feud escalated when the alleged perpetrator stole the victims hat, it ended with a sweep of a hand and a knife to the heart.

o Fort Meyers, Florida (February 1994): A teacher who resigned citing stress fatally shot his former superintendent and then turned the gun on himself. Lee County Schools Supervisor James Adams was shot five time outside his office after greeting gunman Larry Shelton by offering to shake hands. After shooting the superintendent Mr Shelton left the building and killed himself in a nearby parking lot. Although Shelton resigned last fall from a job teaching special education, he had since applied for a new teaching position with the district.

o Detroit, Michigan (February 1994): A detroit special education student was shot to death in Osborn High School's parking lot. Police said Steven Watkins, 19, was shot in his car while it was warming up, at about 12:10 p.m. (his brother Darll was shot to death in his car two years earlier). No motives for the shooting were provided.

o Mansfield, Conn (February, 1994): Robert Gaucher, the well-liked superintendtnf of Regional School District 19, hanged himself at E.O. Smith High School on Sunday evening. The hanging was ruled a suicide.

o Chicago, Illinois (March 1994): Two Harper High School sophomores were charged with the murder of a 16-year old high school student. Police said revenge was the motive for the slaying. Mensa Johnson, also a student at Harper, was shot in the head shortly before 8:00 am as he walked to school. The alleged perpetrator was a gang member who was shot earlier in a gang confrontation with Mr. Johnson's gang.

o Seattle, Washington (March 1994): Melissa Fernades, a 16-year old high school student, was killed in a drive by shooting. She was shot in the head as she stood outside her school waiting for her mother to pick her up. Seven youth have been arrested in connection with the shooting.

o San Pablo, California (March 1994): A popular 15-year old girl (Cecilia Rios), described by friends and teachers as gentle and witty, was found stripped and slain in the stairwell of a San Pablo elementary school. The discovery was made at the Edward M. Downer Elementary School, shortly before school was to start. A 17-year old acquaintance of the victim was arrested after allegedly confessing that he sexually assaulted her, stole her jewelry and a videotape--then left a red bandanna to fool police into thinkin it was a gang related incident.

o Butte, Montana (April, 1994): Jeremy Bullock, 11 died a day after being shot in the head by an angry 10-year old classmate on a crowded elementary school playground in Butte, Mont. The 10-year old was being held at a psychiatric center.

Use of Metal Detectors

o Metal detectors, of some fashion, are used in approximately 35% of the nations 100 largest school districts. This is an increase of approximately 10% in one year.

Things to Consider--In Discussion of Metal Detectors

o There is little scientific evidence that they have an effect on reducing the amount of weapons brought into a school. There has been one small study completed which indicates that they have some impact on weapons in schools but not on overall weapon carrying. (see attached study)

o Use of metal detectors began around 1985 in Detroit. New York City was the first district to purchase metal detectors.

o They disrupt the normal operation of a school-- at Jefferson High School in New York City, a school containing approximately 1800 students, scanning students with a hand held device, took two and one-half hours. The process was handled by 40 school police officers.

o The operation of detectors are costly and take away from other needed educational needs--The costs for an actual metal detector range from \$3,000 for a walk-through system, to \$20,000 for a walk-through system with scanner (without the scanner book bags, purses, etc. need to be examined individually. A hand-held unit costs approximately \$200. The hiring and training of security personnel needed to operate these systems is extremely costly. New York City is expanding the use of metal detectors from 15 schools to 40 schools (by September 1992). The increase in utilization will cost an additional \$28m.

o Metal detectors provide a false sense of security--The Center for Handgun Violence, as well as other security officials, acknowledge that metal detectors can be easily beat. Students learn about other avenues of access to school (not protected with a detector) or when the detectors are in use.

o Metal detectors do not solve anything--the problem of violence is merely displaced, from the school to the school yard or the community.

Alternatives to Metal Detectors

- o Strong policies, that are equitably adhered to, regarding the possession of weapons.
- o Programs that teach students how to peacefully resolve conflict.
- o In cooperation with state and local officials establishment of Weapons-Free Zones as well as Drug-Free Zones.
- o Development of Safe Haven programs which provide variety of services to individuals.

Moral Dilemma

Issues and Trends

WEAPONS

Despite evidence that they do little to prevent violence on campuses, metal detectors increasingly are the choice of school officials seeking to insure safe schools.

Fighting A War On Weapons

**By
Jessica
Portner**



As reports of youth violence mount and school campuses in some areas come to resemble miniature battlegrounds more than centers of learning, school districts are increasingly banking on modern technology to help them solve their troublesome security problems.

Nearly 35 percent of the nation's 100 largest urban school districts currently use metal detectors, up from 26 percent last summer, according to the National School Safety Center in Westlake Village, Calif.

Yet, while many districts are enthusiastically embracing the technology, little scientific evidence exists to suggest that such devices have any effect on reducing the presence of weapons or the number of violent incidents on school grounds.

In fact, there is a disturbing lack of evidence that the metal detectors—whether they be walk-through archways or hand-held scanners—have any effect at all, says Ronald Stephens, the president of the N.S.S.C.

Nevertheless, the pace of acquisition is accelerating. No exact figures have been collected on how much school districts spend each year on metal detectors, but the industry is booming, thanks in part to increased purchases from schools, manufacturers say.

The buying boom is also likely to continue. The U.S. House of Representatives recently approved the "safe schools act," which includes up to \$17 million in federal grant money for school security.

Detroit in 1985 became the first district to begin random metal-detector sweeps conducted by a local security company. In 1987, New York City became the first district to purchase metal detectors, it was followed shortly by Chicago. Last month, the Kansas City, Mo., school board began outfitting all its 44 high schools and middle schools with metal detectors at a total cost of \$77,000. The board acted after an incident in which two students accidentally shot themselves at school with their own guns.

The Dallas Independent School District will triple the number of walk-through metal detectors in high schools next semester, following two fatal shootings at school shortly after classes began this fall.

School officials in Dade County, Fla., recently hired a security company to conduct random daily metal-detector searches at 80 high schools. The effort will cost \$163,428 through the end of the school year.

After three separate fatal shootings outside local high schools this fall, General Superintendent Argie K. Johnson of the Chicago public schools pledged to provide metal detec-

tors free to any high school that wanted them. All but 14 of the 72 high schools accepted.

May Not Reduce Crime

But the only study to evaluate the effectiveness of metal detectors in schools suggests that these districts may have made a bad investment.

Metal-detector programs in schools "may help reduce, but not eliminate," the number of students carrying weapons to and from school, researchers from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported this fall. But school-based metal detectors "have no apparent effect on the number of injuries, deaths, or threats of violence" on school grounds, the study concluded. The study was based on a survey of 9th- through 12th-grade students in the New York City public schools.

"It's easy to go with a metal detector, but long-term solutions have to go beyond technology measures," says Richard Lowry, the study's primary author.

Another report published last month by the Educational Fund to End Handgun Violence calls the efforts to date to curb the flow of guns into schools "largely ineffective." Relying on reports from educators, the authors charge that metal detectors "provide little resistance to a determined student bent on wreaking havoc."

Logistical Nightmares

Politicians and school boards are naturally attracted to metal detectors because they provide a tangible solution to a seemingly intractable problem. On an average day, studies suggest, 100,000 students across the country carry a gun to school, and educators want to believe their schools are safe.

Most schools buy the walk-through models, commonly found in airports and prisons, which can cost up to \$2,500 each, or hand-held scanners or "wands," which typically sell for less than \$200 apiece.

Last month, Frederica Wilson, a school board member in Dade County, said at the launching of the surprise metal-detector sweeps in her district that "we are sending a message home, and that is, 'It's time to shape up.'"

But Peter D. Blauvelt, the president of the National Association of School Safety and Law Enforcement Officers, says: "The schools do this out of desperation. The public and the politicians demand it, and the schools feel they have to do something."

School districts, he says, must spend at least \$100,000 to put metal detectors in all their schools, or the impact is



Donovan Collins mans the archway metal detector at Edison Middle School in Dallas. The district will triple the number of walk-through detectors in its high schools next semester, following two fatal shootings this fall.

dubious. "It's the wrong technology for the environment," he argues.

Metal detectors pose a vexing problem for schools partly because of the way schools are built, their multiple entrances and exits make them difficult to monitor.

Wesley Mitchell, the chief of police for the Los Angeles Unified School District, purchased 350 hand-held detectors last spring for the district's high schools and middle schools. He says the wand scanners, which are used only for special events at selected schools, work better than archways because the bungalows and long fences typical of schools in the district make it difficult to completely secure the campuses.

"Kids know how to beat the system," Mitchell says. Lelays Williams, a 6th grader at Garnet-Patterson Middle School in Washington, says that her classmates don't pay much attention to their school's walk-through metal detector.

"It's dumb because [the alarm] goes off when people don't have a knife," she says. "And, sometimes, they get in even when they have knives and guns."

"You're never going to be able to prevent or be 100 percent sure that weapons aren't in school," acknowledges Karen Hinton, a spokeswoman for the District of Columbia public schools, which placed walk-through detectors in 31 of the city's schools last year.

Some school buildings in the district have 80 entrances, but students are randomly searched as they pass through one door of the building, Hinton says.

"It's not like an airport," she explains. "You've got 300 kids walking in at 8:45 A.M. If you stopped every kid, it'd be noon before you started class."

Arthur Tarvardian, the assistant principal at Steinmetz High School in Chicago, rejected the district's offer of archway metal detectors because he says it would be a "logistical nightmare" to have students walk through the machines every morning. "It would take hours, and we couldn't disrupt the entire school day," he says.

But in Kansas City, where 20 students were expelled for carrying guns in school last year, the security chief says schools often have to choose technology over manpower.

"Otherwise, you'd have to use 5,000 police officers to hand-search every kid who went in," says Robert L. Livingston, the district's director of safety and security.

Personnel, Training Woes

But even using modern equipment, school security is a labor-intensive activity.

Schools must constantly grapple with the lack of personnel available to operate the detectors. Assistant principals, teachers, and sometimes even older students are enlisted to monitor the points of entry.

Floyd M. Banks, the principal of Chicago's Dunbar High School, says he refused to install metal detectors at the school partly because their use would take personnel away from supervising the corridors and lunchrooms. Banks chose to use video surveillance instead.

Manufacturers, who advertise at education conventions and publish how-to manuals for schools, admit that metal detectors are not very effective in schools, in part because school workers are not adequately trained to use them.

There is a need for more consumer information on metal detectors and courses on how to handle a student with a weapon, Stephens of the school-safety center says.

"Teachers did not see this in their training manual," he notes.

Only 274 of the nation's more than 15,000 school districts have security directors. And most schools have limited knowledge of security practice, according to Mal Schwartz, the president of Fraken Intelecom Inc., a leading metal-detector manufacturer in Wilmington, Del.

"Security doesn't come easy, and schools want to buy a box with a ribbon on it and have security," Schwartz says. "It doesn't happen that way."

To do it properly, schools should set up a security committee, make sure every entrance and exit is monitored, and set up a rotation schedule for school officials or security officers to operate the detectors, Schwartz advises.

Like a Prison

Designed to protect all the school's occupants, metal detectors necessarily place restrictions even on the vast majority of students who are law-abiding. Since metal detectors were first used in schools, two lawsuits have been brought against schools that involved metal detectors, according to the American Civil Liberties Union. Many experts believe the widespread use of detectors will eventually precipitate more legal action.

Generic searches of students may be considered unconstitutional in some jurisdictions, according to Bernard James, the special counsel for the U.S.S.C. Some federal courts, he says, may hold that the searches violate the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which protects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

If a school has had incidents involving weapons, then use of metal detectors would likely be considered lawful, he says.

But if the school has had no weapons-related outbreaks, use of the devices would be suspect, he adds.

"The laws were not set up to deal with proactive metal-detector searches," James says.

He suggests that schools not scan students in public, but in a way that preserves their dignity.

Some school officials also believe the devices themselves send the wrong message to students.

"Some say it's a deterrent, but it works on a kid's psyche in other ways," says Banks of Dunbar High School. "They feel they're going into a prison instead of a school."

"The superintendent is not thrilled that the schools have them, because it sets up a jail-like atmosphere in a place that's supposed to be an institution of learning," says David Ruck, a spokesman for the Chicago public schools. "But we need to make sure school is a safe haven."

The security tools themselves can actually have a detrimental effect on a student's welfare, some principals contend.

"They give us a false sense of security," says Tarvardian of Chicago's Steinmetz High, "because metal detectors can't guarantee anything."

Nevertheless, some officials believe the devices work.

C. W. Burruss, the director of safety and security for the Dallas school district, believes the detectors he bought in 1991 are having an effect. With a limited number of metal detectors in place, school officials confiscated 153 guns and knives on or near school property during the first year. The previous year, the figure was 161. With the expansion under way, Burruss expects further gains.

Burruss acknowledges that confiscation rates can be read two ways. Higher rates mean the detectors are keeping weapons out of school; lower rates suggest fewer students attempt to come armed to class.

The Dallas district, like others nationwide, is moving to develop crime-prevention tools as alternatives to detectors.

For example, the district is building 15 schools that have been designed with security in mind. The new structures will lack the nooks and crannies where students can hide weapons and will feature built-in metal sensors on doors and special windows that are harder to open.

The security chief calls it "modern crime prevention through environmental design."

"You have to use an assortment of cameras and metal detectors until you can change attitudes," Burruss argues.

'One Arrow in a Quiver'

Even educators who endorse the use of metal detectors acknowledge that the devices are not a cure-all for school violence.

"The use of metal detectors should be only one arrow in a whole quiver of strategies to address the problem of weapons at school," William Modelleski, the director of drug planning and outreach for the U.S. Education Department, told a gathering of state policymakers this fall.

Crisis intervention, crime prevention, and conflict-resolution classes must be combined to address this crisis, school leaders say.

"We need to empower students with nonviolent strategies so they can deal with the problem in nonviolent ways," Stephens of the school-safety center says.

The Los Angeles district has set up a telephone hot line for students to confidentially report someone who is bringing a weapon to school. Teachers and administrators should work with students because it is rare that a student doesn't tell a friend that he has a gun, says Larry R. Hutchins, the deputy chief of police for the district.

In Kansas City, the district has a "youth court" where students have mock trials in which their "crimes" are judged by their peers. Teachers hope the program will instill in them a sense of crime and punishment that will carry over into the rest of their lives.

One controversial idea that is gaining support is enrolling students who have been caught with weapons on campus in special alternative schools, rather than expelling them and running the risk they will get into more trouble on the streets. Some schools use adult volunteers as campus monitors and mentors.

"We have to work with people and hope [students] understand that the solution is not to kill someone," Tarvardian says.

But, he notes, schools cannot be primarily responsible for fixing the problem of youth violence. Reducing accessibility to weapons is something parents, the community, and lawmakers must address together.

Schools reflect the society in which they are found, and until violence in society is addressed, school leaders say, very little will change in the schools. ■

'Metal detectors are not a panacea here'

But devices send 'a clear message'

By Gail Hagans
STAFF WRITER

Long Middle School Principal Leviticus Roberts has been in the education business for 35 years but he never thought it would come to this.

Most of his 900 students begin their school day by filing through standing metal detectors. As they enter either the cafeteria or gymnasium each morning, the gray metal machine lets out a high-pitched beep and Roberts must ask his young charges to open their book bags and empty their pockets.

"Hold it," Roberts said to a student Thursday morning, bringing the line almost to a standstill.

"It's my instrument," the honors student tells Roberts when he is stopped. He shows no expression as he and his trombone are waved through. Another beep. This time it's a flute. Beep, beep, beep. It's a clarinet.

Only one outlawed item has been seized since the machines went into operation last month — a small, lime-green cigarette lighter.

The Atlanta schools' pilot program includes four other sites — Harper, Washington and George high schools and Kennedy Middle School — where metal detectors are being installed this year.

Many students and parents at Harper and Long are supportive of the units. None say they feel imprisoned or discouraged about having the equipment at school.

"The metal detectors are not a panacea here just as they aren't a panacea in airports," Roberts

said.

They do, however, "send a clear message to students that there will be zero tolerance for weapons," he said. "The units contribute to a strong sense of security among the students and the staff."

Students and school administrators are happy to finally have the machines but admit there are a number of ways weapon-toting individuals can get around them.

"I think it's good to have them," says eighth-grader Reginald Driskoll, "especially if someone got into a fight or something. With the metal detectors, the adults can cut the weapons out before they get into the school.

"There are still some students scheming, though," Reginald says. "There are still some who will try to see what they can get away with."

When asked how people can

circumvent the machines, some students pointed out that guns and knives can be hidden under shrubbery for retrieval later, and others can sneak weapons in after the detectors are disassembled around 8:45 each morning.

Others say they never felt threatened or unsafe in the first place and the high-security machines don't affect them at all.

While the machines have worked successfully without taking away from instructional time, the school staff has had problems with the detectors' sensitivity. If the sensitivity meter is too high, anything could set it off. If it's too low, anything could get through.

"The machines are not designed for schools," Roberts said, "They carry purses, book bags, spiral notebooks and their gold jewelry, zippers, even eyelets on their tennis shoes can set it off."

**School Systems Represented by the Council of the Great City Schools
Use of Metal Detectors**

January, 1994

<u>School District</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Metal Detectors</u>		<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Hand Held</u>	<u>Walk Through</u>	
Anchorage School District 4600 DeBarr Avenue P. O. Box 196614 Anchorage, AK 99519-6614	Mike Fullerton 907/348-5180	2	85	All 85 schools (K-12) use the walk throughs; 2 hand held as needed
Atlanta Public Schools 210 Pryor Street, S.W. Atlanta, GA 30335 404/827-8000	Sergeant Pascal 404/827-8148	24	6	All detectors used as needed among the 23 secondary schools
Baltimore City Public Schools 200 East North Avenue Baltimore, MD 21202 410/396-8700	John Wallace Asst. Chief 410/396-8588	NONE		
Boston Public Schools 26 Court Street Boston, MA 02108 617/635-9000	John Sisco Police Chief, Security 617/635-8000	200	3	3 walk throughs are used at K-12 Alternative schools; hand held are used upon request at the high schools
Buffalo Public Schools 712 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202 716/851-3500	Mr. Liebman	23		All security officers carry the hand held--used when needed

<u>School District</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Metal Detectors</u>		<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Hand Held</u>	<u>Walk Through</u>	
Chicago Public Schools 1819 W. Pershing Road Chicago, IL 60609 312/890-3700	Nathalia Walker Dir. of Security 312/535-4990	HAS NOT RESPONDED		
Cincinnati Public Schools 230 East Ninth Street Cincinnati, OH 45202	Robert Morgan Assoc. Director 513/369-4652	22	5	On Jan. 10 Board meeting, approved 2 hand held per secondary school (22) and 5 walk throughs to use on sites as needed. Also 4 response team personnel from security office will carry hand held.
Cleveland Public Schools 1380 East Sixth Street Cleveland, OH 44114 216/574-8000	Hugh Forey Manager, Field Services 216/574-8552	NONE		
Columbus Public Schools 270 East State Street Columbus, OH 43215 614/365-5000	Beverly, Security 614/365-5877	NONE		
Dade County Public Schools 1450 N. E. Second Avenue Miami, FL 33132 305/995-1420	Mr. Malone 305/757-0514	Security Company		Dade County hired an outside security company of two teams of four persons. The team randomly selects 8 secondary schools daily (out of 90) to monitor with hand held metal detectors. Security company has walk throughs they will use for athletic events.

<u>School District</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Metal Detectors</u>		<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Hand Held</u>	<u>Walk Through</u>	
Dallas Independent Schools 3700 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75204 214/824-1620	Lieut. Donovan Collins 214/565-6620	2-3 per school	137	4 walk throughs are used at every high school and 2 at each middle school. Their task force has 6 walk throughs.
Dayton City School District 348 West First Street Dayton, OH 45402 513/461-3002	Dean Miller 513/262-2739	12	12	Each secondary school (12) has one walk through and one hand held detector
Denver Public Schools 900 Grant Street Denver, CO 80203 303/837-1000	Gil Shannon 303/764-3475	NONE		
Detroit Public Schools 5057 Woodward Avenue Detroit, MI 48202 313/494-1000	Mr. Gray 313/873-2100	20+	90	90% of the high schools (90) have walk throughs used daily.
East Baton Rouge Parish School Board 1050 South Foster Drive P. O. Box 2950 Baton Rouge, LA 70821 504/922-5618	Charles Young Supervisor 504/922-5627	12		32 secondary schools - trying to get more detectors
El Paso Independent School District 6531 Boeing Drive El Paso, TX 79925 915/779-3781	Chief Jada 915/779-4470	1		Used at request or target area. In the process of trying to get more

<u>School District</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Metal Detectors</u>		<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Hand Held</u>	<u>Walk Through</u>	
Fresno Unified School District Tulare and M Streets Fresno, CA 93721 209/441-3000	Mr. Rodriguez Student Services 209/441-3310	?		Does not know number of metal detectors; uses hand held randomly in 10 high schools
Houston Independent School District 3830 Richmond Avenue Houston, TX 77027 713/892-6000	Lloyd Choice Operations 713/892-6800	HAS NOT RESPONDED		
Indianapolis Public Schools 120 East Walnut Indianapolis, IN 46204 317/226-4411	Jack Martin 317/226-4669	15	2	All secondary schools (25) are randomly checked; walk throughs are used at extra- curricular activities.
Jacksonville Public Schools 1701 Prudential Drive Jacksonville, FL 32207 904/390-2115	Mr. Harrington 904/390-2125	100		44 schools with approximately 2-5 per school.
Long Beach Unified School District 701 Locust Avenue Long Beach, CA 90813 310/436-9931	Joe Ramero Operations 310/436-9931	5		One hand held per high school (5)
Los Angeles Unified School District 450 North Grand Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90012 213/625-6000	Deputy Chief Hutchins 213/625-6691	305		Two hand held at each secondary school

<u>School District</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Metal Detectors</u>		<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Hand Held</u>	<u>Walk Through</u>	
Memphis City School System 2597 Avery Avenue Memphis, TN 38112 901/454-5200	Bob Raby, Security 901/325-5773	4		Used only two to three times at two schools. Memphis City Schools has 58 secondary schools. Mr. Raby wanted to mention that they had a local crime stopper "Weapon Watch" that started in November 1993, whereby students call anonymously to report students with weapons. There is a \$50 reward. As of mid-January 1994, there had been 50 weapons recovered--very few request reward.
Milwaukee Public Schools 5225 West Vilet Street Post Office Drawer 10K Milwaukee, WI 53201 414/475-8393	Derrick Brewer Asstant Director Div. of School Safety 414/345-6635	24	2	160 building facilities (K-12); detectors used randomly.
Minneapolis Public Schools Special School District #1 807 N. W. Broadway Minneapolis, MN 612/627-2010	Don Haydon Director of Facilities 612/627-2085		NONE	
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools 2601 Bransford Avenue Nashville, TN 37204 615/259-8400	Peggy Stewart 615/259-8747		NONE	
New Orleans Parrish School Board 4100 Touro Street New Orleans, LA 70122 504/286-2868	Mr. Lindsey Payne 504/286-2933	36+		1 or 2 per secondary school. Each of the 36 schools order their own.

<u>School District</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Metal Detectors</u>		<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Hand Held</u>	<u>Walk Through</u>	
New York City Public Schools 110 Livingston Street Brooklyn, NY 11201 718/935-2800	Robert Tumin 212/979-3300	204+	1	Uses 2 X-ray baggage machines at 51 sites full time and 10 sites part time; uses 4-6 hand held at each site; walk through used at one school only
Norfolk Public Schools 800 East City Hall Avenue P. O. Box 1357 Norfolk, VA 23510 804/441-2237	Barry Hilton 804/441-2811	60		4 hand held at each secondary school (15).
Oakland Unified School District 1025 Second Avenue Oakland, CA 94606 510/836-8200	Harold Boutte Police Services 510/836-8450	6		Used at sporting events only; 21 secondary schools
Omaha Public Schools 3215 Cuming Street Omaha, NE 68131 402/554-6200	Ron Burmood 402/557-2700		NONE	
The School District of Philadelphia 21st Street South of the Parkway Philadelphia, PA 19103 215/299-7823	Mr. Potochnak 215/875-3611	Approx. 200		2-5 per school in all 80 secondary schools
Phoenix Union High School District 4502 North Central Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85012 602/271-3141			NONE	

<u>School District</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Metal Detectors</u>		<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Hand Held</u>	<u>Walk Through</u>	
Pittsburgh Public Schools 341 S. Bellefield Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213 412/622-3600	Stan Rideout 412/622-3520	50	9	2 hand held at each of the 25 secondary schools; one walk through at each of 3 schools - 2 walk throughs used at football games
Portland Public Schools P. O. Box 3107 Portland, OR 97208 503/249-2000	Lieut. Hollingsworth 503/331-3307	3		Do not use on a regular basis--probably have not used them in 1 year; 28 secondary schools
Rochester City School District 131 West Broad Street Rochester, NY 14614 716/325-4560	Superintendent's Office 716/262-8378		NONE	
St. Louis Public Schools 911 Locust Street St. Louis, MO 63101 314/231-3720	Sam Miller Special Services 314/865-4550 ext. 250	32		4 hand held at each of the 8 high schools
St. Paul Public Schools 360 Colborne Street St. Paul, MN 55102 612/293-5150	Kuldip Bassi 612/228-3600		NONE	
San Diego Unified School District 4100 Normal Street San Diego, CA 92103-2682 619/293-8418	Terry Mitchell 619/293-8050		NONE	

<u>School District</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Metal Detectors</u>		<u>Comments</u>
		<u>Hand Held</u>	<u>Walk Through</u>	
San Francisco Unified School District 135 Van Ness Avenue San Francisco, CA 94102 415/241-6000	Linda Davis Deputy Superintendent Business Services 415/241-6009		NONE	
Seattle School District #1 815 Fourth Avenue North Seattle, WA 6000	Mrs. Fouts 206/298-7620	34		1 hand held in middle schools (10) and 2 in every high school (12)
Toledo Public Schools Manhattan and Elm Streets Toledo, OH 43608 419/729-8200	Brad Snow 419/729-8200	8	2	Security office uses hand held when requested; walk throughs are used at extracurricular activities; 16 secondary schools
Tucson Unified School District P. O. Box 40400 1010 East Tenth Street Tucson, AZ 85717-0400	Warren Ellison Security 602/628-2395	4		Used on request--only received 2 months ago--never been used; 29 secondary schools
Tulsa Public Schools P. O. Box 470208 Tulsa, OK 74147-0209 918/745-6800	Jack Arnold 918/745-6450 ext. 450		NONE	
District of Columbia Public Schools 415 12th Street, N.W. Suite 1209 Washington, DC 20004 202/724-4222	Billy Rogers 202/767-7514	128+	30	2-3 hand held per secondary school (64); walk throughs are used at athletic events

October 21, 1993

Note to Tom Payzant:

Subject: Review of Center for Disease Control's Study on
Violence-Related Attitudes and Behaviors of High School
Students--New York City, 1992

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention just released (October 15, 1992), a study on violence-related attitudes and behaviors of high school students. The study was conducted among high school students attending New York City public high schools--academic, vocational, and alternative schools--in June 1992 (9-12th graders). Among the findings of the study were:

- o During the 1991-1992 school year, 36.1% of all 9th -12th grade NYC public school students surveyed reported being threatened with physical harm, and 24.7% were involved in a physical fight anywhere (including home, school, and neighborhood).

- o Overall, 21% of students reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club anywhere 1 or more days during the 30 days preceding the survey. 16.1% of students reported carrying a knife or razor; and 7% reported carrying a handgun.

- o Rates for violent and potentially dangerous behaviors were substantially lower inside the school building and going to and from school. These rates were: being threatened, 14.4%; carrying a weapon 12.5%; carrying a knife or razor, 10%; being involved in a physical fight, 7.7%; and carrying a handgun, 3.7%.

- o Students who attended schools with metal detector programs (18% of the students) were as likely as those who attended schools without metal detector programs to have carried a weapon anywhere (21.6% versus 21.2%), but were less likely to have carried a weapon inside the school building (7.8% versus 13.6%) or going to and from school (7.7% versus 15.2%). The decrease in school-related weapon carrying reflected reductions in the carrying of both knives and handguns. The presence of school-based metal detectors had no apparent effect on the prevalence of threats and physical fights in any location.

↓
The findings of this study suggest that school-based metal detector programs may help to reduce, but not eliminate, weapon-carrying in schools and to and from schools.

SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE STATISTICAL REVIEW

**National School Safety Center
Pepperdine University
Malibu, CA 90263
805/373-9977**

The National School Safety Center is a partnership of the U.S. Department of Justice, the U. S. Department of Education and Pepperdine University.

Prepared under Grant #85-MU-CX-0003 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Ronald D. Stephens, Executive Director
George Butterfield, Deputy Director
June Lane Arnette, Project Editor

Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Departments of Justice or Education, or Pepperdine University.

March 1994

Notable School Crime and Violence Statistics

1994: National School Boards Association
Best Practices Series
Violence in the Schools: How America's School Boards Are Safeguarding Your Children

Contact Information: Kristen J. Amundson, Author
National School Boards Association
1680 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-838-6722

720 affiliate school districts responded to this survey.

- 82% of schools report increasing violence over last 5 years.
- 60% reported weapons incidents.
- Three-fourths reported that their school had dealt with violent student-on-student attacks last year, 13% reported a knifing or shooting.
- 15% of schools report the use of metal detectors.
- Respondents report using the following methods for dealing with violence:
 - 78% - suspension
 - 76% - student conduct/discipline code
 - 73% - collaboration with other agencies
 - 71% - school board policy
 - 66% - alternative programs at schools
 - 62% - staff development
 - 61% - conflict resolution/mediation training/peer mediation

1993: National Institute of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Gun Acquisition and Possession in Selected Juvenile Samples
Contact Information: *Research in Brief, December 1993*
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
1-800/638-8737

This study of juvenile possession of firearms is drawn from voluntary questionnaires anonymously completed by 835 male serious offenders incarcerated in 6 juvenile correctional facilities in 4 states and 758 male students in 10 inner-city schools near the facilities. Both students and inmates came from environments marked by crime and violence. Because the study focused on serious juvenile offenders and students from schools in high-risk areas, the results are not generalized to the entire U.S. population.

- 83% of inmates and 22% of the students possessed guns.
- 65% of inmates carried guns all or most of the time in the year or two before being incarcerated; 12% of the students did so, with another 23% carrying guns now and then.
- The firearms of choice were high-quality, powerful revolvers, closely followed by automatic and semiautomatic handguns and then shotguns.
- Most of those surveyed thought it would be easy to acquire a gun. Only 13% of inmates and 35% of students said it would be a lot of trouble or nearly impossible.
- When asked how they would get a gun, 45% of the inmates and 53% of the students would "borrow" one from family or friends; 54% of the inmates and 37% of the students said they would get one "off the street."
- The main reason given for owning or carrying a gun was self-protection.

1993: Cognosys Corporation
"School-based Violence: Growing problem in all schools, not just inner-city"
Contact Information: Bayard Brewin
Cognosys Corporation
429 West Durham Street
Philadelphia, PA 19119
215/247-7890

Survey of 3,324 schools nationwide conducted during Spring 1993 found school violence to be a significant and growing problem across all U.S. school populations, regardless of ethnic composition, population size and school location. The survey requested each respondent to assess their school's progress in dealing with the issue of violence across seven specific categories and three response strategies, including conflict between ethnic groups and gangs, the absolute and relative rates of student dismissals and suspensions as a result of school violence, and the community's involvement in resolving the problem. The assessment was two-part: whether the category was a "small" or "large" problem at their school during the 1993 school year, and whether it was "improving" or "worsening" during the 1993 school year as compared to the previous year. Respondent schools reported failing progress in turning back the tide of in-school violence, regardless of category.

- Most common transgressions were individual violence between students (reported as a problem by 88% of the overall respondents and as a large one by 20%).
- Least common transgressions were violence by groups of students against teachers (30%).
- Most schools did report present and increasing problems involving other forms of violence, including gang violence and incidents between members of different ethnic groups.
- The majority of schools reported little call or need for school/parent or school/community meetings on the subject of school violence.

1993: *USA WEEKEND*
National Association of Secondary School Principals

Contact Information: *USA WEEKEND*
Leslie Ansley, Reporter
1000 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22229

The results of this unscientific survey are based on the written answers of 65,193 sixth through twelfth-graders who responded individually or as classes to a questionnaire printed in the April 23-25, 1993 issue of *USA WEEKEND*, in the *Classline Today* teaching plan, and distributed by the National Association of Secondary School Principals. The results of the survey appeared in the August 13-15, 1993 issue of *USA WEEKEND*.

- Overall, 37% of students don't feel safe in school.
- 50% know someone who switched schools to feel safer.
- 43% of public school students avoid school restrooms; 20% avoid hallways; and 45% avoid the school grounds.
- 26% of girls and 49% of boys were hit during the previous year at school.
- 27% of girls were harassed during the previous year.
- 63% of students say they would learn more if they felt safer.
- 47% say teachers spend at least half of their class time disciplining students.
- 55% of students in grades 10-12 know weapons are regularly carried to school.
- 79% say violence is caused by "stupid things like bumping into someone." Followed by, in order: boyfriend-girlfriend disputes, outsiders, racism and gangs.
- 42% think the single best safety improvement would be to send bad kids to special schools.

1993: Gallup Organization and Phi Delta Kappan
"25th Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitude toward the Public Schools"

Contact Information: Gallup Organization - 609/924-9600
Phi Delta Kappan - 800/766-1156

Survey polled 1,306 adults (those over the age of 18) during May and June 1993.

- For the third year in a row, highest priority was assigned by the respondents to the sixth national goal for education: making sure that, by the year 2000, every school is free of drugs and violence and offers a disciplined environment conducive to learning.
- Lack of school funding followed by drug use and lack of discipline are the most frequently mentioned problems with which the local public schools must deal.
- In the past 25 Gallup polls, lack of discipline was cited as one of the top problems facing public schools, and as the No. 1 problem for 16 of the 25 polls.

1993: Centers for Disease Control
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
"Violence-Related Attitudes and Behaviors
of High School Students — New York, 1992"

Contact Information: Editor, MMWR Series
Mailstop C-08
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, GA 30333
404/332-4555

A self-administered questionnaire was given to a representative sample of students in grades 9 - 12 in the New York City Public Schools during June 1992. In addition to the following statistics, the survey also measured violence-related attitudes with regard to effective ways to avoid fights.

- 36.1% of the students reported being threatened with physical harm, and 24.7% were involved in a physical fight anywhere including home, school and neighborhood.
- 21% of the students reported carrying a weapon such a gun, knife or club anywhere one or more days during the 30 days preceding the survey; 16.1% reported carrying a knife or razor, and 7% reported carrying a handgun.
- Rates for violent and potentially dangerous behaviors were substantially lower inside the school building and when going to or from school: being threatened, 14.4%; carrying a weapon, 12.5%; carrying a knife or razor, 10%; being involved in a physical fight, 7.7%; and carrying a handgun, 3.7%.
- Students who attended schools with metal detector programs (18%) were as likely as those who attended schools without metal detector programs to have carried a weapon anywhere but were less likely to have carried a weapon inside the school building (7.8% versus 13.6%) or going to and from school (7.7% versus 15.2%).

1993: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
***The Metropolitan Life Survey of The American Teacher, 1993:
Violence in America's Public Schools***

Contact Information: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10111
(212) 698-9600

This national survey polled 1,000 teachers and 1,180 students in grades 3-12 and 100 police officials during the fall, 1993.

- 23% of students and 11% of teachers have been victims of violence in and around schools.
- Boys were twice as likely as girls to have been victims of violence (30% to 16%).
- About 22% of boys and 4% of girls said they had carried guns or knives to school.
- 6% of the boys and 1% of the girls said they had threatened someone with a knife or gun in or near school.

1993: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
***The Metropolitan Life Survey of The American Teacher 1993
Teachers Respond to President Clinton's Educational Proposals***

Contact Information: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10111
(212) 698-9600

This survey is based on interviews with a nationally representative sample of 1,000 teachers, conducted from January 25 through February 8, 1993.

- 60% of teachers think the federal government should consider putting more police officers on the streets in high-crime areas where schools are located.
- A majority of 54% of teachers think the government should hire more security personnel at violence-ridden schools.
- 86% of teachers think that parents should be penalized through fines or some other mechanism if they allow their child to be chronically truant.
- A majority of teachers (54%) say their highest priority in public education policy in the next few years should be strengthening parents' roles in their children's education.

1993: The Harvard School of Public Health and the Joyce Foundation, Chicago, Illinois
***A Survey of Experiences, Perceptions, and Apprehensions
about Guns Among Young People in America***

Contact Information: The Joyce Foundation LH Research
312/782-2464 1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY

212/332-2950

Between April 19 and May 21, 1993, 2508 students were surveyed in 96 public and private elementary, middle and senior high schools (grades 6 - 12).

- 15% say they have carried a handgun on their person in the past 30 days, and 4% say they have taken a handgun to school this past year.
- 9% say they have shot a gun at someone else.
- 11% say they have been shot at by someone with a gun during the past year.
- 22% say they would feel "safer" having a handgun on their person if they were going to be in a physical fight.
- 39% know someone personally who has either been killed or injured from gunfire.
- 59% say they could get a handgun, "if I wanted one." Two in three who know where to get a handgun say they could get one within a 24-hour period.

1993: National Rifle Association
Luntz Research and Strategic Services
Contact Information: Mike Dabadia, Luntz Research and Strategic Services
1000 Wilson Blvd., Suite 950
Arlington, VA 22209
703/358-0080

The survey, conducted during June 1993 by a Washington-based political polling firm and commissioned by the National Rifle Association, was based on responses by 1,000 adults, 40% of whom had children under age 18 living with them.

- 31% of adults surveyed agreed that they worry about gun violence as they send their children off to school.
- 20% of those surveyed said their children had expressed concerns about the presence of guns in their schools.
- 12% said their children were less eager to attend school because of their fears for physical safety.
- 11% said their children had reported seeing a handgun in school.

1993: National Institute on Drug Abuse
University of Michigan Institute for Social Research
"National High School Senior Survey - Monitoring the Future"
Contact Information: National Institute on Drug Abuse - 301/4436245
Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan - 313/763-5043
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information - 800/729-6686

Approximately 2,600 seniors in approximately 120 to 140 public and private high schools throughout the U.S. except Hawaii and Alaska respond to this survey each year. This one is the 17th in an annual series begun in 1975.

- The proportion of high school seniors who said they had used drugs within the last year dropped to the lowest figure since the surveys began (27%).
- Current use of cocaine by high school seniors decreased from 2.8% in 1989 to 1.3% in 1992.
- Lifetime prevalence rates for crack are down significantly to 2.6% in 1992. The figures for 30-day prevalence are 1.3% in 1987, 1.6% in 1988, 0.7% in 1991, and 0.6% in 1992.
- 17.2% of high school seniors are daily smokers.
- 51.3% of high school seniors had used alcoholic beverages in the last month.

1993: Center to Prevent Handgun Violence
Kids Carrying Guns: Loopholes in State and Federal Firearms Laws
Contact Information: Dennis Henigan
Center to Prevent Handgun Violence
1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/289-7319

The Legal Action Project of the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence reviewed state laws to determine if the states of Arizona, Kansas and Colorado were unique in permitting open possession of guns by minors. The study concentrated on handguns because of the high use in crime and their popular appeal to juveniles. Major findings include:

- Although many states limit the carrying of *concealed* weapons, the majority of states fail to ban the *open possession* of handguns by all persons under 21.
- Only 13 states and the District of Columbia directly prohibit all minors under 21 from openly carrying handguns.
- 15 states prohibit the open possession of handguns by those 17 and under but permit open carrying by 18 to 20-year-olds even though the murder arrest rate for 18 and 19-year-olds is higher than for any other age group.

- The remaining 22 states permit the open carrying of handguns by some or all persons under 18.
- There is no federal prohibition on open carrying or possession of handguns by minors.

1993: "Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors, 1988-1992" (WSSAHB)
 Contact Information: Marilyn Jones 206/684-9219 Kathleen White 206/753-3237
 Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Washington State Department of Health
 Old Capitol Building, PO Box 47200
 Olympia, WA 98504

The results of the statewide survey are based on the responses from 15,463 students in grades six, eight, ten and twelve in 144 urban and rural schools. The WSSAHB combines items from two previous surveys: The Survey of Substance Abuse Among Public School Students in Washington (1988 and 1990) and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey of the national Centers for Disease Control.

- 25% of the students had carried a weapon during the past month for self-protection or because they thought they might need it in a fight.
- 25% of the students had ever carried a weapon to school.
- 16% of the sixth-graders, 19% of the eighth-graders, 16% of the tenth-graders and 13% of the twelfth-graders reported that they recently had been in a fight that resulted in injured that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

1992: *The Executive Educator* and Xavier University
 "The violence at your door"
 Contact information: *The Executive Educator*
 National School Boards Association
 1680 Duke Street
 Alexandria, VA 22314
 (703) 838-6722

The Executive Educator's exclusive national survey was conducted by a research team from Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio. The study, which analyzed responses from 1,216 school executives, reveals their perceptions of violence in their own districts, in neighboring communities and in the nation at large. Administrators reported:

- Although the increase in violent acts in schools is widespread, it is generally considered highest in the Southeast.
- Low-achieving students are the most likely perpetrators of school violence.
- A lack of parental involvement contributes strongly to school violence.
- As these educators report, school violence has increased to a much greater degree in the nation as a whole than it has in their own districts. 97% of the respondents think school violence has increase across the nation in the last 5 years. Nearly two-thirds say school violence in neighboring districts has increased in the last 5 years, and only about 40% think violence has increased in their own districts in the last 5 years.
- School administrators report that the number of acts of violence committed by students has grown.
- Respondents predicted an increase in school violence during the next 2 years.

1992: Commonwealth of Virginia
 "1992 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report" and
 "Report on Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse"
 Contact Information: Virginia Department of Education
 P.O. Box 6-Q
 Richmond, VA 23216
 804/225-2928

The 1992 Youth Risk Behavior Survey was conducted among 1,640 students in grades 9 through 12 during the spring of 1992 to ascertain the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among Virginia's high school-aged students.

- 39.3% of all male students surveyed carried weapons in the past month.
- 49.4% of ninth- and tenth-grade males and 41.5% of the eleventh- and twelfth-grade males reported being in at least one physical fight in the past 12 months.

The Virginia Department of Education assembled an interdisciplinary team to develop and distribute a survey document on acts of violence and substance abuse in Virginia's schools. The 1991-92 academic year was the first year this data was collected by the department.

- Incidents of weapons possession, illicit drug possession, tobacco possession and referrals for substance abuse programs peak during the middle school years.

- Total incidents of weapons possessions is nearly equal the total incidents of alcohol and illicit drug possession combined.
- Fights between students are the most frequently occurring incidents of violence.

1990-91: State of Vermont
"Vermont Schools, Foundation for Prevention: Student Perspectives on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 1990-91 Academic Year"

Contact Information: State of Vermont
 Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

This report is a profile of Vermont students, based on information gathered in February 1991, in a student survey using the Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude and Usage Scales. The survey was funded by the Vermont Agency of Human Services, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse programs. 3,972 eighth-, tenth- and twelfth-grade students completed the questionnaire.

- 8% of students report skipping school without an excuse.
- 9% of students report being sent from the classroom at least once a month.
- 5% report stealing at least once a month.
- 4% report vandalizing school property at least once a month.
- 22% of the eighth-graders and 14% of the tenth- and twelfth-graders think that their decisions about using substances are positively influenced by school policy.

1991: Bureau of Justice Statistics
"School Crime: A National Crime Victimization Survey Report"

Contact Information: Bureau of Justice Statistics
 Office of Justice Programs
 U.S. Department of Justice
 202/307-0784

Based on a nationally representative sample of more than 10,000 young people who were interviewed from January through June 1989 who had attended public or private school during any time during the 6 months preceding the survey. Responses refer to the 6-month time period prior to the survey.

- More than 400,000 students 12 to 19 years old were estimated to have been victims of violent crimes at school.
- 7% of all students were property crime victims, and 2% were victims of violent crime — primarily simple assaults.
- An estimated 430,000 students (2% of all students) had at least once taken something to school to protect themselves from attack or harm. This includes guns, knives, brass knuckles, razor blades, spiked jewelry and other objects capable of hurting an assailant.
- 15% of the students reported there were gangs in their schools.
- 16% said that a student had attacked or threatened a school teacher.
- 6% reported that they avoided places in or around the school property because they thought someone might attack or harm them.
- Among the students who said gangs were or might be found in their schools, 37% said gang members never fought at school, 19% said there were gang fights once or twice a year and 12% said there were gang fights at least once a week.

1991: Bureau of Justice Statistics
"Teenage Victims: A National Crime Victimization Survey Report"

Contact Information: Bureau of Justice Statistics
 Office of Justice Programs
 U.S. Department of Justice
 202/307-0784

This report presents information on crimes of violence and theft collected by the National Crime Survey (NCS) from 1985 to 1988. The NCS obtains information about crimes, included those not reported to the police, from individuals age 12 or older in a nationally representative sample of households.

- From 1985 to 1988, persons age 12 to 19 were victims of 1.9 million crimes of theft annually. Teenagers were much more likely than adults to be victims of crimes of violence. On average, every 1,000 teenagers experienced 67 violent crimes each year, compared to 26 for every 1,000 adults age 20 or older.
- About one-half of all violent crimes and 63% of crimes of theft against teens age 12 to 19 took place on the street, in a school building or on school property. Street crimes were 3 times more likely than crimes in school buildings to have been committed by an offender with a weapon (37% versus 12%).

- Adolescents age 12 to 15 were about twice as likely as older teens to experience crimes in a school building or on school property. About 37% of violent crimes and 81% of crimes of theft against younger teenagers occurred at school, compared with 17% of the violent crimes and 39% of the crimes of theft against older teens.
- Police reporting rates for violent crimes against teenagers were much higher for incidents that occurred on the street than for those at school. About 37% of violent crimes that occurred on the street were reported to the police, compared with 9% of violent crimes that took place in school buildings and 22% of those on school property.
- Many crimes taking place in school may not have been reported to the police because school officials had been notified and had resolved the incidents. For 37% of the violent crimes in school buildings and 32% of those on school property, the police were not called primarily because the crime was reported to someone else, compared to 5% of street violent crimes.

1991: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
"Trends and Issues 91"

Contact Information: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 South Riverdale Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606
312/793-8550

Survey asked almost 2,700 students and 1,300 teachers in 31 public high schools across Illinois about crime and victimization levels in their schools and communities during the 1989-90 school year.

- 1 in 12 public high school students in Illinois reported being the victim of a physical attack in school or on the way to or from school. Almost twice that many has escaped an attempted assault. Most of these assaults were not serious and weapons were rarely used. However, 8% of victims did report being cut and 4% reported being shot.
- 1 in 12 Illinois students sometimes stayed home from school for fear that someone would hurt or bother them.
- 44% of the students and one-fourth of the teachers surveyed indicated that their school was either less safe than or as unsafe as the neighborhood it was in.
- Students were found to be at greater risk for assault, robbery and theft in the school itself than in the adjacent neighborhood while going to and from school.
- Suburban students reported higher theft and assault rates than did students from large Illinois cities.
- Theft was the most common crime reported in the survey, with 22% of the students and 28.5% of the teachers being victimized during the 1989-90 school year.
- Almost one-third of the students said they had brought a weapon to school for self-protection at some times during their high school career. 5.3% said they had brought a gun to school.
- One in 11 teachers reported that a student had threatened to hurt them during the past month. More than half, 52.9%, reported that a student had directed an obscenity at them, and one-third, 32.4%, reported that a student had made an obscene gesture at them.
- School crimes against both students and teachers are often not reported to any authorities. Nearly one-third of student robberies, one-quarter of thefts and 40% of assaults were not reported. Among teachers, 16% of robberies, 40% of thefts and 25% of assaults were not reported.

1990: Texas A&M University
"Rural Communities Near Large Metropolitan Areas:
Safe Havens from Adolescent Violence?"

Contact Information: Paul M. Kingery
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843
409/845-1756

Participants in the study were 1,004 eighth- and tenth-graders from 23 small Central Texas communities.

- More than one-half of the boys (53.2%) and one-fifth (20.5%) of girls reported having been in at least 1 physical fight involving weapons during the previous year. One-fifth of boys and 6.4% of girls said they had been in 3 fights.
- One-fourth of the students said they had carried a weapon at school in the past year.
- Slightly more than 6% of the boys said they had carried a handgun and 1.6% said they had carried one nearly everyday.
- 42.3% of the students said they could get a handgun if they wanted to.
- While at school or on a school bus during the previous year, 34.1% of students reported having been threatened with bodily harm though not actually hurt, 15.2% claimed that they had something taken from them by force or

threat of bodily harm, 14.1% said they had been physically attacked and 6.8% admitted that someone tried to force them to have sex when they did not want to.

- More than half of the surveyed students said they had not received instruction in school on ways to avoid fighting and violence.
- Students in the survey believe they should fight if someone hits them (78.6%); hurts someone they care about (74.2%); insults their family (58.6%) or breaks something they own on purpose (53.1%).
- More than 20% felt that threatening to use a weapon would help prevent fights. Nearly 17% thought "acting tough" would deter altercations.

1990: Center to Prevent Handgun Violence
 "Caught In the Crossfire: A Report on Gun Violence in Our Nation's Schools"
 Contact Information: Center to Prevent Handgun Violence
 1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1100
 Washington, D.C., 20005
 202/289-7319

The information from the report was abstracted from more than 2,500 school violence-related news stories recorded in newspapers across the nation during the four year period between September 1986 and September 1990.

- At least 71 people — 65 students and 6 school employees— have been killed with guns at school; another 201 were severely wounded; and 242 individuals were held hostage at gunpoint.
- Shootings or hostage situations in schools have occurred in at least 35 states and the District of Columbia.
- Males are most frequently the offenders (93%) as well as the victims (76%).
- Schoolchildren ages 14-17 are most at risk of gun violence at school.
- Gun violence in schools occurs most often in hallways (25%) and in classrooms (19%).
- Gang or drug disputes were the leading cause of school gun violence (18%). Long-standing arguments (15%), romantic disagreements (12%), fights over material possessions (10%) and accidents (13%) are also common.

1990: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
 "Youth Risk Behavior Survey"
 Contact Information: Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
 Mailstop C-08
 Centers for Disease Control
 Atlanta, GA 30333
 404/332-4555

The 1990 national school-based survey is a component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, which periodically measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youth through comparable national, state and local surveys. The survey polled a representative sample of 11,631 students in grades 9 - 12 in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

- Nearly 20% of all students in grades 9 - 12 reported they had carried a weapon at least once during the 30 days preceding the survey (not necessarily to school).
- Male students (31.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (8.1%) to report having carried a weapon.
- Hispanic (41.1%) and black (39.4%) male students were significantly more likely to report having carried a weapon than were white (28.6%) male students.
- Of the students who reported having carried weapons during the 30 days preceding the survey, 25% said they did so only once; 32.2% said 2 or 3 times; 7.4% said 4 or 5 times; and 35.5% said 6 or more times.
- Nearly 8% of all students in grades 9 - 12 reported that, during the 30 days preceding the survey, they had been in at least on physical fight that resulted in an injury requiring treatment by a doctor or nurse. Of these students, 53.3% said they had fought 1 time; 27.8%, 2 or 3 times; 10.1%, 4 or 5 times; and 10.1%, 6 or more times.
- Male students (12.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (3.6%) to report having been in a fight.

1989: Gallup Organization
 Phi Delta Kappa
 "The Second Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll
 of Teachers' Attitudes toward the Public School."
 Contact Information: Gallup Organization - 609/924-9600
 Phi Delta Kappan - 812/339-1156

Findings from this survey are based on mail interviews with a representative sample of 2,000 teachers in all 50

states and the District of Columbia.

- A majority of teachers (56%) would like to have the right to paddle misbehaving youngsters, despite outright bans on corporal punishment in many states and school districts.
- 34% mentioned lack of parental interest and support as the biggest obstacle to improving public education.
- Half of the teachers view student discipline as either a very serious or a fairly serious problem.
- 57% of the teacher respondents said drug use among students is either a very serious or fairly serious problem in the public schools in their communities.
- 43% indicated that student discipline problems are among the main reasons for teachers leaving the profession.

1989: American Federation of Teachers
Survey of Teacher Union Leaders on Teen-age Violence
 Contact Information: American Federation of Teachers
 202/879-4458

Survey was conducted during the summer 1989. Those polled include representatives of AFT's 50 largest union locals across America, the 43 presidents of state AFT units and AFT's national 38-member executive council.

- Top 5 causes of teen-age violence cited by teacher union leaders surveyed were drug trafficking (83%), ease of access to drugs (82%), ease of access to guns (65%), lack of parental supervision (63%), and lack of employment opportunities (48%).
- Of those surveyed, more than 80% felt that teen-age violence is a bigger problem today than it has been in the past. Only 17% felt that the size of the problem has not changed.
- The most disheartening results of the survey are concerned with the percentage of teachers and students who had been victims of teen violence. Over two-thirds (67%) of those surveyed said that members of their union had been victims of teen violence. Also, more than two-thirds (68%) said that students they had worked with had been victims of violence committed by teenagers.
- Just under one-half of the respondents said they believe that metal detectors should be installed in public schools, but nearly all of them said schools should employ security guards.

1988: Florida School Boards Association, Inc.
 Florida Association of School Administrators
"Weapons/Firearms on School Property Survey"
 Contact Information: 203 South Monroe Street
 Tallahassee, FL 32301
 904/224-1374

The Florida Schools Boards Association surveyed of 66 Florida school districts regarding weapons confiscations/incidents on school property during the 1986-87 and 1987-88 school years.

- The weapon most frequently in a student's possession as compared to 5 other types of weapons was knife. (Other types include guns, chains, brass knuckles, billy clubs and pointed objects).
- Students' sources for obtaining weapons/firearms include the student's residence (85.7%); friend or relative residence (8.3%); stolen (1.6%); and various other sources (4.4%).
- The prevalent form of punishment by school officials for students involved in a confiscation/incident was suspension (4,326 cases). Expulsion (795 cases) and reprimand (1,018 cases) were 2 other forms used by school district officials.

1987: American School Health Association
 Association for the Advancement of Health Education
 Society for Public Health Education
"National Adolescent Student Health Survey"
 Contact Information: National Alliance for Health, Physical Education,
 Recreation and Dance
 Publication Sales
 800/321-0789

Approximately 11,000 eighth- and tenth-graders from a nationally representative sample of more than 200 public and private schools in 20 states participated in the study during the fall 1987.

- One-half of the boys and 28% of the girls were in at least 1 fight during the past year.
- One-third reported someone threatened to hurt them, 14% were robbed and 13% reported being attacked while at school or in a school bus.
- 41% of the boys and 24% of the girls reported they could obtain a handgun if they wanted one.

- 23% of the boys reported having carried a knife to school at least once during the past year; 7% said they carry a knife to school on a daily basis.
- 3% of the boys reported having carried a handgun to school at least once during the school year; 1% reported carrying a handgun on a daily basis.

1987: Office of Educational Research and Improvement
 "Public School Teacher Perspectives on School Discipline"
 Contact Information: U.S. Department of Education
 Office of Educational Research and Improvement
 Center for Education Statistics
 Fast Response Survey System
 202/357-6761

Data reported in this survey were collected by means of a mail survey of 1,547 elementary and secondary school teachers between October of 1986 and January 1987.

- 44% of teachers in public schools reported there was more disruptive classroom behavior in their schools in 1986-87 than 5 years before. Teachers in elementary (53%) more frequently reported that disruptive behavior had increased than did teachers from middle-junior high schools (42%) and from senior high schools (34%).
- 29% indicated that they had seriously considered leaving teaching because of student misbehavior, and 17% reported they had seriously considered leaving in the last 12 months.
- Most teachers reported that student behavior interfered with their teaching to a small extent (50%). 27% stated that student misbehavior greatly interfered with effective learning.
- Teachers in urban schools more frequently reported that student misbehavior interfered with their teaching to a great extent (24%) than did teachers in rural schools (8%).
- Teachers estimated that, on the average, about 7% of the students they taught were habitual behavior problems.
- Almost 20% of teachers indicated that they had been threatened at some time, and 8% had been threatened in the last 12 months.
- 8% (152,000) indicated that they had been physically attacked by students in their schools at some time, and 2% (38,000) had been attacked in the last 12 months. (Types of behavior included under physical attack may range widely.)
- Factors limiting the ability of teachers to maintain order within their schools: most frequently rated factor was lack of alternative placement (39%) and lack of student interest (38%). Teachers rated both teacher and principal/administrator fear of being sued as a major factor limiting their effort to maintain order. 17% of teachers rated administrator fear of being sued and 14% rated teacher fear of being sued as greatly limiting their effort to maintain order.
- 34% regarded their schools' discipline policy as not strict enough; 28% regarded the policy as not comprehensive enough; and 50% indicated it was not consistently applied.
- Actions rated as "very productive" in improving school discipline by a majority of respondents were: increased student self-discipline developed at home (74%), smaller classes (63%), and increased parental support (62%).

1986 - U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics
 1987: "National Crime Survey for 1986"
 "School Crime: Annual Statistical Snapshot"
 "Kids and Crime," School Safety Newsjournal, Spring 1988

Contact Information: James Wetzel
 Center for Demographic Studies
 U.S. Department of the Census
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 Washington, D.C. 20233 301/763-7720

- According to the 1986 and 1987 National Crime Survey, nearly 3 million incidents of attempted or completed street crime (assault, rape, robbery and theft) took place inside schools or on school property.
- The vast majority of crimes against person were thefts. During 1987, almost 2.5 million thefts in or around schools were reported by National Crime Survey respondents.
- Almost 465,000 violent victimizations occurred in or around schools during 1987. Among these were 75,900 aggravated assaults (50,980 with injury); 36,850 robberies (22,610 with injury); and almost 350,000 simple assaults (nearly 110,000 with injury).
- Even though the school-age population had declined markedly since 1982, the number of violent crimes has remained high, ranging from a low of about 420,000 in 1986 and 1982 to a high of almost 465,000 in 1987.

- 1 in 6 youths between the ages of 12 and 19 was the victim of a street crime during 1986 compared to about 1 in 9 adults.
- 1 out of 18 youths was assaulted, robbed or raped during 1986.
- One-half or more of the attempted and completed violent crimes against girls and 12 to 15-year-old boys were committed by someone known to them.
- Only about one-third of all violent crimes committed or attempted against youths during 1986 were reported to the police.
- Murders of school-age youths (5 to 19 years of age) totaled 1,840 during 1986, according to the FBI.
- 1 out of every 25 persons arrested for a violent crime and 1 in 8 persons arrested for a property crime was less than 15 years of age.

1978: National Institute of Education
 "Violent Schools — Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress"

Contact Information: National Institute of Education
 U.S. Department of Education
 Office of Educational Research and Improvement
 Washington, D.C. 20208
 202/357-6761

This 3-part study conducted in 1976-1977 combined a survey of principals from 4,000 public elementary and secondary schools nationwide; a survey of 642 public junior and senior high schools, which interviewed the principals, teachers and students; and an intensive, qualitative study of 10 schools selected because their previous problems of crime and violence had been dramatically reversed in a short period of time.

- Approximately 282,000 (1.3%) students were physically attacked in America's secondary schools each month. About 2.4 million (11%) had something stolen from them in a typical month.
- Almost 8% of urban junior and senior high school students missed at least one day of classes a month because they were afraid to go to school. 3% (600,000) reported that they are afraid most of the time.
- Nearly 5,200 of the nation's million secondary school teachers were physically attacked at school each month, about 1,000 of whom were seriously enough hurt to require medical attention. About 130,000 had something stolen in a month's time. Around 6,000 had something taken from them by force, weapons or threats.
- More than 25% of all schools were subject to vandalism in a given month. The average cost of an act of vandalism was \$81.00. Ten percent of schools were burglarized, at an average cost per burglary of \$183. The annual cost of school crime was estimated to be around \$200 million.
- Most offenses were committed by current students. Victims and offenders were generally of the same age and sex (usually male). In a majority of cases, victims and offenders were also of the same race. The chances of interracial violence were highest in schools where students of one race outnumber those of another.