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SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

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Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities

Title IV of Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act replaces the previously authorized Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. It authorizes ED to continue the support of school- and community-based drug education and prevention programming, and expands the scope of the program to authorize activities designed to prevent youth violence. The program will provide funds to governors, state and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and non-profit entities for a broad range of drug and violence prevention programming. SEAs and LEAs are provided a considerable amount of discretion in how the types of program and activities they can engage in. Program development is based upon their assessment of the problem and the resources available to address the problem.

What's New

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) contains the following important new elements:

Adds violence prevention as a key element of the programs. The SDFSCA creates a comprehensive federal effort in support of National Education Goal Seven by expanding authorized program activities to include violence prevention. The bill responds to the crisis of violence in our schools by authorizing activities designed to combat and prevent serious school crime, violence, and discipline problems. Local educational agencies (LEAs) will have the flexibility to design their own programs, which could include comprehensive school safety strategies, coordination with community agencies, implementation of violence prevention activities, such as conflict resolution and peer mediation, and the installation of metal detectors and hiring of security guards (subject to a 20% cap).

Targets resources to where they are most needed. States will receive 50% of their funds based on the Title I formula; the other 50% will be based on their school-age population. For the first time, States will determine criteria for selecting high-need LEAs and target funds to those districts. The greater of five LEAs or 10% of LEAs in the States could be designated as high-need, and States will distribute 30% of their LEA funding to those LEAs with the greatest needs. The remaining 70% will be distributed to LEAs based on enrollment.

Increases accountability. States and LEAs will be required to assess needs and measure program outcomes and to use this information to formulate policies and program initiatives. They also will be required to report publicly on progress toward meeting their stated goals and objectives. A new national evaluation system will be established to assess the impact of the

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act on youth, schools, and communities.

Links schools and communities. States, including the governors and State educational agencies, and LEAs will continue to be required to show how they plan to use funds to support comprehensive drug prevention programs; in addition, they will also be required to show how fund will be used to implement violence prevention programs. To encourage community-wide strategies, LEAs will be required to develop their drug and violence prevention plans in cooperation with local government, businesses, parents, medical and law enforcement professionals, and community-based organizations.

Broadens the range of authorized prevention activities. LEAs will be authorized to implement a broader range of prevention activities. Newly authorized activities include mentoring, comprehensive health education, community service and service learning projects, conflict resolution, peer mediation, character education, acquisition of metal detectors, and hiring of security personnel.

OVERVIEW OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

The primary mechanism used to measure drug use is through the Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF). MTF surveys 8th, 10th, 12th graders; and students who have graduated from high school (the survey follows students for four years after high school). Results are released annually and are intended to measure both alcohol and drug use and student victimization, and assess the changing lifestyles, values, and preferences of American youth. Data included in the 1994 MTF (being currently released) was collected in the spring of 1994. The survey has been conducted since 1975 by the University of Michigan. Approximately, 50,000 students from 123-138 public and private high schools are surveyed each year.

Essentially, the 1994 MTF survey shows that the use of alcohol and other drugs by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders has either remained level or increased over the past year. This represents the second year consecutive year that we have seen increase in drug use among 10th and 12th graders and the third year of increases for 8th graders. Prior to these increases drug use experienced a steady downward trend (for approximately 10 years).

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS OF THE 1994 MTF

MARIJUANA:

- o The use of marijuana among eighth, tenth and twelfth graders continued to increase. This is the third year in a row in which marijuana use has increased. Marijuana use has increased in all three grade levels and in all four categories (lifetime, annual, 30-day, and daily).

COCAINE:

- o After remaining level between 1992 and 1993 lifetime cocaine use increased among 8th and 10th graders. Lifetime cocaine use among 12th graders decreased slightly (0.2%). Cocaine use increased for all three grade levels in the annual and 30-day categories.

HALLUCINOGENS:

- o There has been an increase in the use of hallucinogens (including mescaline, peyote, and PCP) for all grades and for all prevalence levels.

LSD:

- o There has been an increase in the use of LSD by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders for all prevalence levels.

HEROIN:

- o While use rates are relatively low the 1994 survey shows that there was an increase in lifetime (2%), annual (1.2%), and current (.6%) use of heroin among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.

ALCOHOL:

- o Trends in alcohol use among high school seniors continue to show a gradual decline and are now at the lowest levels ever recorded in the survey. Rates of alcohol use among 8th and 10th graders remained level between 1993 and 1994; however, they are still high--55.8 % of 8th graders and 71.1% of 10th graders have tried alcohol at least once. Almost 9% of 8th graders and 20.3% of 10th graders have been drunk at least once in the past month.

Trends in Prevalence of Various Drugs
(Lifetime Use)

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Change</u>
Any Illicit Drugs:					
8th Grade	18.7	20.6	22.5	26.7	+3.2
10th Grade	30.6	29.8	32.6	37.4	+4.6
12th Grade	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6	+2.7
Marijuana:					
8th Grade	10.2	11.2	12.6	16.7	+4
10th Grade	23.4	21.4	24.4	30.4	+6
12th Grade	36.7	32.6	35.3	35.2	+2.9
Inhalants:					
8th Grade	17.6	17.4	19.4	19.9	+0.5
10th Grade	15.7	16.6	17.6	18.0	+0.5
12th Grade	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	+0.3
LSD:					
8th Grade	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	+0.2
10th Grade	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.2	+1.0
12th Grade	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	+0.2
Hallucinogens:					
8th Grade	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	+0.5
10th Grade	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.8	+1.0
12th Grade	3.7	3.3	3.9	4.9	+1.0
Cocaine:					
8th Grade	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	+0.7
10th Grade	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.3	+0.7
12th Grade	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	-0.2
Crack:					
8th Grade	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	+0.7
10th Grade	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	+0.3
12th Grade	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	+0.4

Alcohol/Any Use:

8th Grade	70.1	69.3	55.7	58.8	+0.1
10th Grade	83.8	82.3	71.6	71.1	-0.5
12th Grade	88.0	87.5	80.0	80.4	+0.4

Been Drunk:

8th Grade	26.7	26.8	26.4	25.9	-0.5
10th Grade	50.0	47.7	47.9	47.2	-0.7
12th Grade	65.4	63.4	62.5	62.9	+0.4

Cigarettes/Any Use:

8th Grade	44.0	45.2	45.3	46.1	+0.8
10th Grade	55.1	53.5	56.3	56.9	+0.6
12th Grade	63.1	61.8	61.9	62.0	+0.1

OVERVIEW OF VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS

During the past ten years, threats and injuries to students and theft and vandalism of student property have risen significantly. Also on the rise has been the number of weapons confiscated in schools. However, while most school administrators agree that school crime and violence have been on the increase, the exact rate of increase has been difficult to determine because of poor or non-existent record keeping. What we do know about school crime and violence primarily comes from several national, state-wide, and local surveys. Those surveys paint a rather bleak picture. They show:

STUDENTS INJURED AND SEXUALLY ASSAULTED.

- o Nearly 3 million thefts and violent crime occur on or near school campuses every year. This equates to almost 16,000 incidents per school day, or one every six seconds. 1.9m of these incidents are considered violent crimes, and they include rape, robbery, assault, and murder. [Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991]

- o Findings from a 1990 Texas A & M University study indicated that many rural public schools, particularly those near large cities, have even worse violence problems than the national average.

WEAPONS IN SCHOOLS

- o Nearly 20% (one in five) of all students in grades 9-12 reported they had carried a weapon at least once during the 30 days preceding the survey. Knives or razors (55%) were carried significantly more often than clubs (24%) or firearms (20%) (The survey did not obtain information about whether the weapons were carried on school grounds). [Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System , 1991-1992]

- o In 1992, 9% of 8th graders, 10 % of 10th graders, and 6% of 12th graders reported that they had brought a weapon to school at least once during the previous month. The percentages of students, by grade who habitually carried a weapon to school (10 or more days in the previous month) were 2%, 4%, and 3%, respectively. [University of Michigan, National Education Goals Report, 1993]

GUNS

- o 59% of the students surveyed nationwide said guns are easily obtainable, while 35% said it would take them less than 60 minutes to get one. More than one in five (22%) of the students claimed that they carried a weapon to school during the last school year, with 4% saying that the weapon was a handgun. (Poll conducted by the Louis Harris Corporation, sponsored by the Joyce

Foundation in Chicago and prepared for the Harvard School of Public Health, July 1993)

FIGHTS

o Nearly 8% of all students in grades 9-12 reported that during the 30 days preceding the survey they had been in at least one physical fight that resulted in an injury requiring treatment by a doctor or nurse (the extent to which physical fights occurred on school premises was not determined). [Center for Disease Control and Prevention,, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1991-1992]

GANGS

o Over one-third (35%) of all students report that other students at their school belong to fighting gangs. The rate is highest for senior high schools (41%) and lowest for elementary schools (17%). [National Center for Education Statistics and Westat, Inc., 1993]

TEACHERS BEING ASSAULTED

o Nearly one out of five (19%) public school teachers reported being verbally abused by students in the 4 weeks preceding the survey; 8% reported being physically threatened, and 2% reported being physically attacked. [National Center for Educational Statistics, 1991]

STUDENTS KILLED

o Although National records are not kept, data collected by the Department of Education and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicate that approximately 50 persons (students, teachers, faculty, and others) were killed in schools, on their way to school, or on school property during each of the last school years (School Year 1992-1993 and 1993-1994).

STUDENTS RELUCTANT TO GO SCHOOL OR TRANSFERRING SCHOOLS BECAUSE OF FEAR OF VIOLENCE.

o In a survey of 65,000 teens USA Today found that 37% of students don't feel safe in school (this is almost double a similar USA Weekend survey taken in 1989). 50% of students know someone who switched schools to feel safer. 43% of public school kids avoid school restrooms, 20% avoid hallways; and 45% avoid the school grounds. 55% in grades 10-12 know weapons are regularly in school. 20% of all teen wouldn't report a kid carrying a gun (In 1989 41% of 10-12 graders said they knew somebody who carried a weapon to school). (USA TODAY Weekend August 13-15, 1993)

ATTITUDES ABOUT SCHOOL VIOLENCE

o 97% of superintendents and school principals at all levels stated that they sense a rise in school violence in the nation during the past five years. 39% of those polled stated that their district had an increase in school violence (Study conducted by Xavier University for the National School Boards Association, 1992).

o 60% of teachers think the federal government should consider putting more police officers on the streets in high-crime areas where schools are located and 54% of teachers think the government should hire more security personnel at violence-ridden schools (Them Metropolitan Life Survey of the American Teacher, Lou Harris 1993)

o Most teachers feel safe in their schools during the day. Teachers in cities are more likely than teachers in other areas to feel unsafe in their buildings after school hours. 1% of all teachers feel unsafe in school during school hours, and 8% feel unsafe after school hours. [National Center for Educational Statistics, 1991]

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT SCHOOL VIOLENCE

While there is much we do not know about school violence there are some things research has made us aware of. We know that:

1. The prevention of school violence cannot be viewed in isolation. It is part of the larger, and more complex, problem of violence in society. As such, we have to recognize that if we want to prevent violence from occurring we must address a broad range of societal, educational, economic, and health related issues and factors that lead students to engage in violent behavior, e.g., alcohol and drug use, easy access to guns, media portrayal of violence, peer pressure/gangs, dysfunctional families, and joblessness.

2. Violence is part of our country's cultural heritage and history (probably more so than any other country). Violence, however, has not been part of our educational culture and history.

3. Schools are generally "safe places." While we shouldn't tolerate any violence in schools, it should be recognized that most schools are safer than the communities in which they are located. This, however is changing.

4. Youth who engage in violent behavior--in school, home, or community-- usually present a variety of problems or risk factors that need to be addressed.

5. Problems that students have usually start early in life and not hidden. There are signs of pending trouble such as the use of alcohol and drugs, involvement in gangs, truancy, that teachers and other administrators can identify.

6. Youth who were themselves victims, or witnessed violence on a repeated basis (witnessed their mother being beaten) are more likely to be offenders.

7. We have incomplete data on extent of school violence.

8. That law enforcement and educators have not always collaborated in problem solving or information sharing.

9. While we know that broad based, comprehensive programs that address a range of risk factors are the most effective, a considerable amount of additional research about "what works" to prevent school violence is needed.

10. That teachers and other professionals dealing with youth with violence problems are insufficiently trained.

TAB 4

FUNDING HISTORY OF SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS PROGRAM

Since FY 1987, over three billion dollars has been appropriated for drug prevention activities. Specific information on funding by year follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Appropriation</u>	<u>Per-pupil Funding to LEAs from Formula Grants</u>
FY 1987	\$200,000,000	\$2.20
FY 1988	\$229,776,000	\$2.62
FY 1989	\$354,500,000	\$3.93
FY 1990	\$538,250,000	\$6.81
FY 1991	\$606,341,000	\$8.06
FY 1992	\$623,963,000	\$7.98
FY 1993	\$598,227,000	\$7.63
FY 1994	\$487,162,000*	\$5.20
FY 1995	\$481,962,000	
FY 1996	\$500,000,000**	

* Adjusted for comparability. Excludes \$15.6 million for regional centers, which are proposed for consolidation with other technical assistance centers in 1995.

** President's Request

TAB 5

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS IN DISTRICTS OF APPROPRIATIONS MEMBERS

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS

Q. Why is the Safe and Drug-Free School and Communities Program needed?

A. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program is need because:

--concerns about violence, crime, and drug-use in schools is the major concern of parents, administrators, and community officials. These persons recognize that learning cannot take place in schools where alcohol/drugs are used or sold or where there is crime and violence or even the threat of crime and violence.

--the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program provide the "only" resources to target these problems. While there are other Federal programs that address youth crime and drug prevention none of them target schools and research has consistently shown that schools have a major role to play in youth development and crime prevention.

--schools are the only place where the entire youth population is gathered together. It offers an excellent opportunity to address this group.

--without these funds schools will be required to divert "educational resources" for what many consider "non-educational" services and programs.

--while education is primarily a state and local function and responsibility, the Federal government has a role in providing leadership in this area, conducting research, providing training and technical assistance, collecting and synthesizing data, conducting demonstration programs, and providing limited resources to schools. Without Federal involvement these functions, which are vital to the development of an effective learning environment, will not be implemented.

Q. Is the program effective (and cost effective)?

A. We believe that the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) program has been an effective part of our National effort to prevent alcohol and other drug use, and more importantly, that the recently reauthorized Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) program has the potential to be an even more effective part of our efforts to create safe, disciplined and drug-free school environments conducive to learning. We base our belief that the program has been effective and can be even more effective on the following:

--the newly reauthorized SDFSCA is based upon sound research findings, and permits SEA and LEAs to develop a wide range of prevention programs based upon their unique problem and circumstances.

--while drug use has risen the last two years, it should be noted that the level of drug use is no where near where it was 10 years ago. Since the DFSCA has been operational drug use has fallen considerably. (will try to get you a % figure).

--there are research and evaluation findings that clearly demonstrate that certain types of drug prevention programs are more effective than others. Research conducted in New York by Dr Gil Botvin, and research by Dr. Bonnie Bernard in the Northwest clearly show that school prevention programs work. The key is getting schools to allocate their funds on programs that follow research and evaluation (another reason not to support "Block Grants").

--the Drug-Free School Recognition Program demonstrates that there are hundreds of schools that have developed effective drug and violence prevention programs.

--abuses of early years of the DFSCA have been either reduced or eliminated. Few if any schools rely solely on programs which are narrowly focused (Just Say No), based upon unsound principles (It is OK to drink even if your under 21, as long as you don't drive), or provided to such a broad population that render the services useless. Schools are beginning to recognize the need to target.

- Q. Is providing funds to schools for drug prevention and violence prevention an appropriate Federal role?
- A. Yes! Last year Congress Goals 2000 legislation. Part of that legislation was the codification of the National Education Goals. These Goals were not Federal or National Goals developed by the Department of Education, they were goals that were developed by the Governors of the 50 states with the input of citizens around the country. Goal seven states that by the year 2000, all schools will be safe, disciplined and drug-free. We see this goal as the corner stone of all the goals. We cannot be the first in math and science, or have our students proficient in core academic subjects unless we can guarantee that while they are in school, and while they go to school they are safe and drug-free.

While education is primarily a state and local function and responsibility, the Federal government has a role in providing leadership in this area, conducting research, providing training and technical assistance, collecting and synthesizing data, conducting demonstration programs, and providing limited resources to schools. Without Federal involvement these functions, which are vital to the development of an effective learning environment, will not be implemented.

- Q. What activities will be eliminated if the FY 1995 SDFSCA funds are rescinded and if no new funds are allocated?
- A. The impact of rescission and subsequent elimination of funding for the SDFSCA would be catastrophic. These actions would have a significant detrimental effect on States, communities, families, schools, and youth. Recession and elimination would result in:
- the reduction or elimination of both violence prevention programs and drug prevention programs to approximately 94% of local educational agencies around the Nation and approximately 39,000,000 students (1991-92 school year data).
 - elimination of research in such key areas as "school related homicides," and the effect of drug exposure in utero on school aged children.
 - elimination of training and technical assistance to schools in the area of violence prevention. Over the past several years ED has joined with the Department of Justice to provide technical assistance to schools across the country. The National School Safety Center has provided support to xx schools in xx different states.
 - elimination in the development of publications on school violence and drug/alcohol prevention, that have been the cornerstone of providing schools with information on models and effective practices. The Parents Guide on Drug Prevention has been requested by over 30 million persons. A Guide to the selection of Conflict Resolution Curricula which is being developed would be curtailed, as would other publications on early childhood development, alcohol use among teenagers, and a series of information packets on violence prevention.
 - elimination of assistance and model development in area of alternatives to expulsion. With expulsion rates increasing dramatically in some areas it is essential that we provide leadership and direction in this area or we will find that many kids will go from the schoolhouse to the courthouse.

GUN-FREE SCHOOLS

Q: What steps has ED taken to implement the revised provisions of the **Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)** passed as part of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994?

A: ED has taken several steps to implement GFSA provisions, including:

- o meeting with representatives of groups affected by the provisions, including the Council of Chief State School Officers, the National Council of State Legislators (??), the National Association of State Boards of Education, the National Parent Teacher Association, the National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, the Police Foundation, Police Executive Research Forum, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
- o development and dissemination of preliminary guidance advising Chief State School Officers and Governors of changes in GFSA provisions;
- o development and dissemination of detailed non-regulatory guidance designed to assist States in implementing the GFSA provisions; and
- o development of detailed guidance on issues concerning students covered by IDEA and discipline, including implementation of the GFSA in a manner consistent with the provisions of IDEA. (Note: IDEA guidance is being developed by OSERS and is in clearance; it has not been disseminated as of 2/22/95).

PRO-CHILDREN

Q: What progress has been made on implementing the Pro-Children Act provisions that require entities providing children's services to prohibit smoking in enclosed facilities?

A: ED has developed and disseminated preliminary guidance to the States concerning the Pro-Children Act provisions. The guidance discussed general responsibilities under the provisions and contained information about the "special waiver" provisions authorized in the statute. Because the requirements for granting a "special waiver" were clearly stated in the statute, and all waivers expire no later than March 31, 1995, the Department advised entities affected by the provisions that it was not necessary to submit a formal application for a waiver; rather affected entities simply needed to determine whether or not they met the statutory requirements, and to maintain documentation to justify their determination if they were eligible for a waiver.

ED is working with the Departments of Health and Human Services and Agriculture in implementing the provisions. We are in the process of developing guidance on several implementation issues related particularly to schools. Questions for the guidance package are being drawn from numerous technical assistance inquiries received from State and local educational agencies and will include responses concerning the effect of the provisions on non-public schools and whether the required smoking prohibitions extend to "alternative uses" of school facilities that are not part of regular and routine educational services (i.e., BINGO). The guidance will be ready within 60 days.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG QUESTIONS

- Q. The latest report from the high school senior survey shows that drug use by adolescents is continuing to increase. Aren't our prevention programs having any effect?
- A. There is no single reason why drug use has increased, and without additional research and data collection, it will be impossible to pinpoint causes. It appears, however, that drug use is increasing for many of the same reasons we are experiencing a increase in violent juvenile crime: breakdown of families, lack of parental support, lack of opportunity, availability of alcohol and drugs, child abuse and neglect, and media portrayal and promotion of alcohol and other drug use as glamorous.

- Q. Should we be concerned by these increases, and if so why?

We need to be very concerned about these increases even though they appear to be relatively small, because:

- o Increases, while small, could be viewed as the beginning of a disturbing trend that will bring us back to the mid-80s when drug use was viewed as being of epidemic proportions.
- o Increases will surely add fuel to the fire of those who support legalization of drugs as well as those who say the Administration has not taken a leadership position on this issue.
- o Increases coupled with decrease of funding for prevention could result in even more increases.

- Q. Is this increase a trend?

This is the third year that we have had increases among the eighth graders and the second year that we have seen increases in most drug categories, among 10th and 12th graders. While a one, two, or three year increase is not considered a trend, it is something we should be concerned about. We are especially concerned because the increases in alcohol and drug use are coupled with an erosion of anti-drug attitudes.

We are hopeful that collectively--the Federal government, state governments, and local communities--can take some actions now that will turn these numbers around.

- Q. What is the Department of Education doing to ensure these increases do not continue?
- A. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act passed as part of the Improving America's Schools Act differs significantly from its predecessor, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. The new legislation enables States, SEAs and LEAs to:
- develop more comprehensive prevention programs,
 - target resources to areas where they are most needed,
 - develop programs geared to each community's unique needs,
 - improve linkages between schools and communities, and
 - address needs of students not normally served by LEAs.

Provisions of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act are consistent with research findings which show that alcohol and drug use and violent behavior result from a host of risk factors to which young people are exposed. The better able we are to address the full range of these risk factors, the better are our chances for reducing alcohol and drug use.

Q. Has this program been troubled with "waste, fraud, and abuse?"

A. There is absolutely no evidence that the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program has been troubled by inappropriate or questionable funding practices. The program like other Federal funding programs are periodically audited by Federal, state, and local agencies. These audits have resulted in some findings that resulted in the need for corrective action, however, none of the findings are indicative of significant waste or fraud. Further, findings made regarding the SDFS Program are regularly made regarding most other Federal and State grant making programs. Audits are part of the administrative/management process.

As usual if any person has evidence of waste, fraud, and abuse they have a responsibility to bring that evidence forth. Details should be reported to the Inspector General's Office.

Media Fact Sheet

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System -- United States, 1993 MMWR Surveillance Summary - March 24, 1995

Key Points:

Many high school students throughout the United States practice behaviors (weapon carrying, attempted suicide, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviors, unhealthy dietary behaviors, and physical inactivity) that place them at risk for serious health problems. Considerable variation occurs from state to state and city to city for some priority health risk behaviors.

Nationwide, many high school students have engaged in violence-related behaviors and tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use on school property.

Facts or statistics for the public to remember:

Violence-related behaviors

Nearly 1 in 25 students (4%) missed at least 1 day of school during the 30 days before the survey because they felt unsafe at school or going to or from school.

More than 1 in 10 students (12%) carried a weapon on school property during the 30 days before the survey. *(gun, knife, or other weapon)*

One out of 14 students (7%) were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the 12 months before the survey.

Tobacco, alcohol, and other drug-related behaviors

One out of 8 students (13%) smoked cigarettes on school property during the 30 days before the survey. This represents nearly half of all students who were current cigarette smokers.

One out of 20 students (5%) had at least one drink of alcohol on school property during the 30 days before the survey.

Nearly one quarter of students (24%) were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months before the survey.

One message to take from article: Many high school students engage in violence-related behaviors and tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use on school property. Even those students who do not engage in these health risk behaviors, may be impacted adversely by those who do. Effective school-based interventions are needed to reduce these priority health risk behaviors among youth.

Relevant national health objectives: 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 3.5, 3.9, 4.6, 4.7, 4.11, 5.4, 5.6, 6.2, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10, 9.12, 9.13, 18.3, 18.4, 19.9, 19.10.

Relevant national education goal: 7 - Safe, Disciplined, and Alcohol- and Drug-free Schools

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32 State Surge.
9 Local Surge

School-Associated Violent Deaths Study

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention--along with the United States Departments of Education and Justice and the National School Safety Center--is conducting a study of violent deaths that occurred at or around elementary and secondary schools across the country. The investigators have identified 105 school-associated violent deaths that occurred in the last two complete school years (1992-93 and 1993-94). These included 84 homicides, 18 suicides and 3 unintentional firearm-related deaths. 65.3% of the victims were students and 66.3% of the events occurred on school property. This study is still underway, but the early findings suggest that violent deaths can affect schools in all types of communities throughout the country. When it is complete, the study is expected to identify common features that might help prevent these tragic events and to determine the level of risk for violent death on school property or while travelling to and from school.

SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE INCIDENTS
FOR THE
1994-1995 SCHOOL YEAR

o Denver, Colorado (August 1994): A math teacher suffered pain and could not eat solid foods after a student poisoned her. The 17-year-old allegedly placed three pellets of sodium hydroxide, used to clear clogged drains, in the teacher's water. The student was charged with two counts of first-degree assault. If convicted, he could face three to 30 years in prison for each count.

o Raleigh, North Carolina (August 1994): A fifth grade student was accused of threatening two schoolmates with a knife. The child allegedly approached two fourth-grade students on the school's playground during the school's open house and brandished a knife. One of the students was slightly injured, but not by the weapon. The student was suspended.

o Atlanta, Georgia (August 1994): A 13-year-old girl who brought a loaded pistol to school on the first day of classes was disciplined under the new state law that makes it a felony to carry a weapon to school. The seventh-grader was arrested after a loaded .380-caliber pistol was found in her purse. Another student reported hearing the girl talking about it. The student did not give any reason for bringing the gun or tell where she obtain it.

o Tampa, Florida (August 1994): Two 12-year-old boys accused of raping a 9-year-old boy were scheduled to stay home when school began, and was likely to be assigned to alternative schools. The alternative schools featured small classes, large doses of counseling and strict rules. The county grand jury indicted the two assailants with two counts each of sexual battery.

o San Francisco, California (August 1994): At least three students were stabbed with a needle by a classmate. The incident made parents worry that their children may have been exposed to hepatitis or the virus that causes AIDS.

o Hartford, Connecticut (August 1994): More than half of the regional school system's buses were damaged or destroyed by arsonists. The incident outraged townspeople and left officials to search urgently for replacements. The fire, estimated to have done as much as \$800,00 damage. It also destroyed maintenance trucks and damaged a shed in the bus storage area.

o Los Angeles, California (September 1994): A 15-year-old youth suffered a broken jaw, nose and several stab wounds in an attack. Three other students were attacked by 20 to 30 youths looking for a flyer party that never materialized. Two men were charged in the beating. A 20-year-old was charged with assault with a deadly weapon, causing great bodily injury and attempting to influence a witness. A 19-year-old was charged with causing great bodily injury, assault with a deadly weapon and attempting to influence a witness.

o Los Angeles, California (September 1994): A 16-year-old student, believed to be a gang member, was gunned down by three or four rival gang members who jumped out of their car on a busy avenue, fired one shot after a brief argument and fled. No arrests were made. The 16-year-old had been suspended from school for fighting.

o San Francisco, California (September 1994): Two teenage boys were wounded in a drive by shooting in front of a school. The two were sitting on the high school front lawn after classes ended when a car with four youths inside pulled up and opened fire.

o Raleigh, North Carolina (September 1994): Wake school administrators worked to beef up security after an apparently armed assailant slipped onto the school grounds and shoved, threatened and robbed a teacher in her classroom. The attacker ran from the room with items from the woman's purse and escaped into a nearby apartment complex.

o Seattle, Washington (September 1994): Two young men, were struck when someone opened fire on a group of teens standing across the street from the school. Both victims, 17 and 18 years old, were in satisfactory condition. The 18-year-old was shot in the hip, and the 17-year-old was shot in the shoulder. Police questioned three young men in a car shortly after the shootings and took one of them, an 18 year old, into custody.

o Brooklyn, New York (September 1994): Three days into a new school year, a 10th grader apparently smuggled a .32-caliber handgun past metal detectors, then shot and gravely wounded another student. The incident left one teenager in critical condition and another in jail. Police suggested that the shooting could have been an accident. The two teenagers were described as being friends.

o Prince George's County, Maryland (September 1994): Administrators conducting a random locker search at Frederick Douglass High School found a 9mm handgun. Police arrested 14-year old male student and a 15-year old who allegedly stole the gun from his father. This was the second gun found on school property since classes began earlier in the week. Last school year, 33 guns were found in Prince George's schools.

o New York City (September 1994): On the third day of the school year, a 10th grade student at Sheepshead Bay High School in Brooklyn shot and critically wounded another student at the school. The police said the assailant apparently smuggled a .32 caliber handgun into the building despite metal-detection systems. Davis Estrada 16 was accused of shooting Maurice Ferguson 15, in the left side of the neck in a school vestibule. Police feel the shooting may have been an accident.

o Howard County, Maryland (September 1994); A Howard County teacher was robbed, hit over the head twice and stabbed in the stomach with a steak knife in her school office early at 6:45 a.m. Kathleen Johnston, a health education teacher is in stable condition. She was unable to tell police whether her attackers were students or intruders to the school.

o Chicago (September 1994): The Chicago Board of Education changed its mind and said a teacher who was shot while saving children from a gunman's bullets was entitled to workers compensation after all. The School Board said it would drop its appeal of an arbitration ruling granting \$13,447 to Clarence Notree. The board had originally rejected his claim and argued that saving children's lives was not part of his job. Notree was running basketball drills with about 30 children in September 1991 when the gunman burst into the gym at Woodson North Elementary School and started shooting. The teacher spread his arms and was shot in the wrist while pushing the children to safety. Notree lost 20% of the use of his right wrist and has trouble swinging a baseball bat and playing some sports.

o Anne Arundel County, Maryland (September 1994); Three high school teachers and six students were injured after a hallway fight that witnesses described as racially charged. The brawl erupted about 10:30 am in a locker area at Meade Senior High School and involved eight to 12 students. Some witnesses said that as many as 30 students were exchanging blows and that as many as 100 stood watching. School officials said they were not sure if the fight was racially motivated.

o Madison, Wisconsin (September 1994): A teenage boy woke up to his 15th birthday at the juvenile detention center in La Crosse after allegedly punching the principal of Northwestern High School in Maple. The youth went to the high school to get a phone number from his cousin, a freshman at Northwestern. The two boys used profane language and the principal threatened to suspend the cousin. After passing words with the principal, the student threw his notebook at the ceiling while his visiting cousin punched him. Both students were picked up a few minutes later walking down the road.

o Fort Lauderdale, Florida (September 1994): Deputies arrested two teens for stabbing a Boy Anderson High School student at the Lauderdale Lakes school. An 18- and a 16-year-old were arrested

in connection with the stabbing of a 17-year-old junior. The two suspects fled the fight scene and went into hiding. The victim was treated and released for a one-inch gash in his chest and a long, shallow slash in his back. The reason for the stabbing was unclear.

o Sacramento, California (September 1994): Nineteen-year-old Florin High School student was shot and killed only hours after his suspension from school. Sacramento County sheriff's deputies arrested a 15-year-old boy on a charge of murder. The suspect and an alleged 14-year-old companion both face charges in an earlier, unrelated shoplifting attempt, according to reports. The victim was stopped at Darla Way and Hemingway Drive when two young men strolled up to his car. One young man apparently shook hands with the victim and then shot him several times with a pistol. Both suspects were apprehended.

o Salem, Orleans (September 1994): Two 14-year-old boys was accused in the shooting of a fellow student at Sweet Home High School. According to the police, the shooting resulted from an earlier confrontation. The assailant followed the victim and shot him in the back with his father's .22-caliber semiautomatic pistol. The victim recovered from his wounds following surgery. One of the assailant was charged with the juvenile equivalent of attempted murder, assault and unlawful use of a weapon. The other one was charged with conspiracy to commit murder, attempted murder and assault.

o Boston, Massachusetts (September 1994): A racial slur sparked a furious brawl involving up to 30 white and Asian youths in which school police officers were assaulted. It was unclear why the fight started and also unclear what took place. Three young men suffered serious head and facial injuries in fighting that involved a baseball bat, a golf club and bricks just 15 minutes after school ended. The Vietnamese freshman was walking with a female friend when he was attacked.

o Chicago, Illinois (September 1994): In September, a 12-year-old boy pleaded guilty to criminal sexual assault in Juvenile Court and was sent to a juvenile detention center. According to a complaint filed by lawyers for a 9-year-old girl, the boy forced the girl to crouch under a desk during class and perform oral sex while the substitute teacher sat a few feet away. The girl is seeking damages from the Chicago Board of Education for failure to prevent the assault and protect her from a student known as dangerous; the boy was known for threatening students and getting into fistfights.

o San Francisco, California (October 1994): Police arrested one Richmond youth and searched for another in connection with a gun battle at Kennedy High school that caught students in a spray of bullets, seriously wounding one and sending dozens of others running for their lives. Two students were injured. One, a 13-year-old boy, was hospitalized with a serious gunshot wound to the back. The other a 15-year-old boy, suffered a scraped left shin, either from bullet fragments or from hitting something as he scrambled for cover.

o San Francisco, California (October 1994): An unidentified gunman sprayed 20 bullets into a group of Kennedy High School students in Richmond while they stood outside on a basketball court awaiting orders from their gym teacher. Two of the 40 students on the grounds were wounded. One of the bullets struck a 13-year-old freshman. Another boy, a 15-year-old freshman, was not seriously injured when a bullet fragment grazed his shin. The gunman apparently snuck onto school ground through a missing gate along Berk Avenue near 41st street. The suspect emptied at least 20 rounds into crowd shortly before 1 p.m. and then fled. This shooting was the first at the 900-student campus since January 1993. That incident prompted the school district to install metal detectors at its five high schools and five junior highs. Before the detectors were installed, 47 weapons were seized in the district in one school year. After the installation in November 1993, 24 weapons were seized.

o San Francisco, California (October 1994): Officials were beefing up security as police searched for a young gunman who open fire on 40 freshman and sophomores lined up for a gym call, injuring two of them. investigators had identified no suspects or move in the shooting by a man who lay on his stomach on a school tennis court and fired about 20 round form a handgun at students. Witnesses described the gunman as 17 or 18 years old, wearing a checkered shirt with light-colored shorts to the knees.

o San Francisco, California (October 1994): Two teens died just before their birthday. Two weeks shy of an 18th birthday, one was felled by a single bullet to the head when he came to the aid of a friend. The other died from a single gunshot wound to his head, two weeks shy of his 17th birthday. The youth was accidentally shot by his best friend who planned to use the gun to protect them from a group of bullying teens.

o Los Angeles, California (October 1994): Two Grant High School juniors were stabbed and a 16-year-old student was shot near the campus apparently because of animosity between Armenian and latino students that led to scattered after-school fighting. Two boys of Armenian descent who were stabbed several times as they walked to their cars were being held overnight for treatment and listed in fair condition. A third student, a Latino who was shot in the calf in a drive-by shooting about 10 minutes after the stabbing, was in satisfactory condition. No arrest were made.

o San Francisco, California (October 1994): A dance at Balboa High School turned into a bloody race-related melee as an estimated 300 youths brawled on the street outside the school, putting at least one boy in the. About 300 African-American and Filipino-American youths clashed. Several students there attributed to tensions on campus between the two groups. One boy was knocked unconscious and was bleeding on the sidewalk in front of a home on Cayuga Avenue.

o Oakland, California (October 1994): Police arrested a 16-year-old Richmond boy accused of shooting into a crowd of Kennedy High school students while his intended target fired back using innocent bystander as shields from gunfire. Two rival groups of teen-agers faced off on school grounds.

o Woodland Hills, California (October 1994): A Tropico Middle School teacher was found guilty of molesting a former student but the jury could not agree on charges that he also molested the teen-age boy's younger brother. He could face five years, eight months in prison for his Kern County Superior Court conviction of four felony counts of lewd and lascivious acts with a child 14 or 15 years old and a felony count of exhibiting lewd materials to a child.

o Oakland, California (October 1994): A high school student was stabbed to death and another wounded during a brawl that apparently began on campus and escalated after school a few blocks away. No weapons were recovered. Investigators had not identified a killer or determined whether it might have been a gang-related altercation or a kid fight that got out of hand.

o Newark, New Jersey (October 1994): A 15-year-old Rahway High School student was charged with slashing another student's face. The incident involving two ninth grade girls resulted from a seventh grade dispute over an ex-boyfriend. The victim had lacerations to her face, near her lip and chin, another cut to her right arm and two cuts on her left hand. The suspect was arrested, taken to police headquarters, and charged with aggravated assault and weapons possession.

o Raleigh, North Carolina (October 1994): A 16-year-old student was arrested after allegedly pointing a gun at another student at school. He was charged with possessing a weapon on school grounds. Two students reported the incident to the principal. After identifying the student in class, the principal and two security officers took the student into the hallway and searched him. The student was also suspended for 10 days pending suspension for the rest of the school year.

It was the second incident this year involving a gun. In another incident, police arrested two people on charges of possessing a weapon at the school. A security guard saw someone who was not a student drive onto campus and hand a pistol to a student.

o Bridgeport, Connecticut (October 1994): A 17-year-old student was suspended from school and recommended for expulsion after he was arrested for displaying a .22-caliber semi-automatic handgun at a Southern Connecticut Conference Cross Country Championship sports event. He was charged with possessing a firearm on school grounds, carrying a pistol or revolver without a permit and breach of peace. He was believed to have been a spectator at the event.

o Newark, New Jersey (October 1994): A Clifton High School teacher received 23 stitches to the back of the head after allegedly being pushed to the floor by a 17-year-old student in his class. The student asked the teacher to use the bathroom. When the teacher said no, explaining that another student was already out with the bathroom pass, the student "pushed the male teacher, who fell out of the doorway". The teacher was treated at the General Hospital Center of Passaic and released. The student was charged with second-degree aggravated assault.

o Boston, Massachusetts (October 1994): Thirteen students were suspensions were downplayed by the principal of Newton North High School for hazing. Eight girls were suspended for five days from the school after allegedly coaxing three freshman girls into woods near the school and kicking and punching them repeatedly. None of the victims were hurt seriously. Five students were also suspended for several days for allegedly hitting and kicking a freshman the month before.

o Los Angeles, California (October 1994): Skirmishes erupted just outside Van Nuys high school gates, leading to two stabbing and a shooting. The melee involved between 50 and 100 students. Animosity between Armenian and Latino students had been growing since a fight broke out the week before. Two Armenian juniors suffered multiple stab wounds as they left the campus. A 16-year-old Latino boy was wounded in the calf in a drive-by shooting three blocks from the campus about 10 minutes after the stabbing. He was listed in stable condition.

o Boston, Massachusetts (October 1994): Five teachers at a Fall River high school were injured when they tried to stop a fight involving several dozen students, 23 of whom were arrested by police. The altercation at BMC Durfee High School began as a dispute between two youths and rapidly escalated as a police officer posted at the school and a half dozen teachers intervened. The five teachers were treated for minor injuries and released.

o Baltimore, Maryland (October 1994): A librarian and an art teacher were injured as they tried to break up a student brawl at Meade Senior High School. Five students received minor injuries in the fracas. The fight was racially charged. No arrests were made.

o Detroit, Michigan (October 1994): Two 18-year-old, Detroit

gang members, shot and seriously wounded a 17-year-old Cody High School senior. The senior was walking with a friend to a bus stop when he saw the two men standing outside a party store. He had been taking his MEAP test at the northwest Detroit school. The two men, former Cody students, who had argued with the victim, chased victim back toward the school. While running, one of the men fired about 15 shots from a 9 mm gun, hitting the senior in the buttocks several times before he collapsed at the rear of the school. The shooting left Brown in serious condition. The two suspects were placed in police custody and expected to be charged with assault to commit murder.

o San Francisco, California (October 1994): A 15-year-old Menlo Park boy who fatally shot a classmate who pulled a BB gun on him has been ordered to serve six months in a juvenile camp. The juvenile defendant said he fired a single shot in self-defense after a classmate with whom he had been feuding, pulled a BB gun. Prosecutors dropped murder charges against him after a key witness disappeared. The teenager later pleaded no contest to possessing a gun at school and brandishing a gun at the victim's friends in the days before the shooting.

o New York, New York (October 1994): A 17-year-old baseball star was stabbed to death in a crowded hallway at Mount Vernon High School this morning in the aftermath of a dispute that apparently involved two other students. The victim may have been a bystander who got caught in the wrong place as a fight between two other students spilled into the second-floor hallway.

o Norfolk, Virginia (October 1994): A Kempsville High School geography teacher was arrested and charged with asking a 16-year-old female student to pose for nude photographs. He made the suggestion to the student after asking her to talk with him after class. Teachers accused of such a crime usually are suspended until the outcome of the trial.

o San Francisco, California (October 1994): Crime spree leaves youth dead and in jailed. A 17-year-old was shot to death and his 18-year-old friend critically wounded, the result of a "grudge that got out of hand. A 14--year-old freshman, a boy who'd had prior contact with police, was found beaten to death in Lincoln Park. A 10-year-old was found shot in the head and left for dead in a field in Fremont. His three friends, ages 10 to 14, said they stole a 9mm semiautomatic handgun and shot him because he had burned one of them with an incense stick.

o Riverside, California (October 1994): A 16-year-old was stabbed in the lower back during a fight in the bus loading area at Coachella Valley High School. The fight involved up to six students. The victim was treated for a minor stab wound and was later released. A 16-year-old male student was arrested on suspicion on assault with a deadly weapon and was later released to his parents.

o Woodland Hills, California (October 1994): Two Grant High School students were stabbed and another student was shot after a campus gang related melee. The stabbing took place a block from the school, and the shooting occurred several blocks from campus. Police were called to the campus to break up the fight that involved 50 to 100 students. The 15- and 16-year-old boys, both juniors, were stabbed three times in the back. They were treated for superficial wounds and were in stable condition. Around the same time of the stabbing, two 16-year-old boys who attend the school were walking down the street when shots were fired from a black Nissan hitting one of the students in the leg. The shooting victim was also in good condition. The fight resulted from tensions between Armenian and Latino gangs.

o Prince William County, Virginia (October 1994); Two Prince William County teachers were assaulted and four students arrested when two fights erupted between rivals at Potomac High School. Police said the fights, which began minutes before school started and involved about 10 students, were a continuation of fighting that began the night before at the school's pep rally. The two teachers were assaulted when they tried to break up a fight between the two groups. Also, police reported that a school bus driver was hit on the head and kicked in the knee after she stopped her bus to stop a fight between two middle school students. The driver suffered torn knee ligaments.

o Mt. Vernon, New York (October 1994): A lawyer for the 17-year old student charged with fatally stabbing another student at Mount Vernon High School said that his client had acted in self defense after being attacked in a hallway. The Chief of Police state that it was not clear whether the victim Shebule Jackson, had been one of at least four youths who had accosted the suspect, Hopeton Minnott. The victim was a star center fielder on the school baseball team. Chief Craparo said that in the moments before Mr Jackson was stabbed, Mr Minnott was cornered against a wall by his attackers, knocked to the ground and slashed with a knife wielded by someone Mr. Minnott has been unable to identify. Mr Minott wrested the knife away and moment later stabbed Mr Jackson three times in the neck.

o Washington, DC (October 1994): Four people were stabbed, one critically, and a District police officer was injured when the homecoming dance at Spingarn High School ended in a massive brawl sparked by a planned attack on two of the victims. Two of the injured were taken to Washington Hospital Center, where one was listed in critical condition and the other in serious but stable conditions--both males suffered multiple stab wounds to the chest. The other two victims, also male, suffer minor stab wounds. The incidents occurred about midnight, when the dance, held in the school cafeteria, was about to conclude. As the lights dimmed for the final dance, several people drew knives and forced two of the victims into a restroom. They were the most seriously injured. Officials don't know whether the incident occurred because of something that happened during the dance or

before. After the incident the students filled the parking lot where several fights broke out.

o San Francisco, California (November 1994): A teenage girl who was found unconscious in a San Leandro schoolyard with a gunshot wound to the head died. The girl was 15-year-old and a 10th grader at San Leandro High School. The girl was discovered after a security company reported an alarm at the day care center at the school.

o Los Angeles, California (November 1994): Three Chatsworth High School students were burned, one seriously, after a student apparently used a cigarette lighter to ignite some rubber cement during a photography class. A 14-year-old girl was in serious but stable condition. The ninth grade student suffered second- and third-degree burns over 22% of her body, mostly on her back and legs. Also, a 15-year-old boy suffered first- and second-degree burns and a 17-year-old girl had first-degree burns on her hands.

o Woodland Hills, California (November 1994): Adam Hagel's lunch-hour soccer game was painfully interrupted when the 12-year-old was cut and bruised by a shot from a pellet gun. A 14-year-old was playing with his pump BB gun in his backyard, adjacent to the campus. A pellet passed through the chain fence and hit the victim in the shoulder, penetrating through a T-shirt and an outer shirt to cause a bruise and slight cut. He was arrested on suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon in the case and released into his parents' custody.

o Anchorage, Arkansas (November 1994): A 17-year-old high school student got up from his seat on a crowded school bus and pounded two boys in the head with a hammer. The bus driver tried to stop the attack. Eventually, the boy with the hammer quit the pounding. Then he walked away, threw the hammer underneath some seats, and he sat down like nothing had happened. The youth was arrested and charged with two counts of attempted murder and two counts of assault. The injured students were treated by a school nurse.

o Los Angeles, California (November 1994): An Aliso Niguel High School junior, distraught over a breakup with his girlfriend, put a gun under his chin and fired in front of her and other classmates, but survived. The 16-year-old boy was in critical condition after the bullet went through his mouth and out the base of his nose. He is likely to need extensive reconstructive surgery. Authorities said the boy went home from school the morning after the breakup and returned with a .45-caliber, semi-automatic handgun.

o St. Louis, Missouri (November 1994): A 6-year-old girl, angry after being shoved, got a steak knife from home and stabbed a 10-year-old girl in the back. Authorities said the knife had punctured one of the girl's lungs. She was in critical but stable condition. A St. Louis Juvenile Court officer turned the 6-year-old over to her mother.

o Folkston, Georgia (November 1994): A military shell exploded while being passed around a high school music appreciation class injuring 12 students, three critically. The blast was felt for a quarter-mile. Twenty-five students were in the class in a band room at Charlton County High School when the 60 mm shell was dropped and exploded. The shell was brought to school by a student.

o Prince Georges County, Maryland (November 1994): A 14-year old student at Bowie High School was arrested at the school for allegedly carrying a loaded handgun. A security officer stopped the student about 4:30 pm as he was about to board a school bus to go home. Authorities seized a 9mm semiautomatic pistol. It was the fourth time this school year that a student in Prince Georges was charged with bringing a gun to school. Last year 33 guns were found in Prince Georges Schools.

o Boston, Massachusetts (November 1994): A 15-year-old student was arrested at Brighton High School after school police found a loaded semiautomatic handgun tucked in his waistband and a bag of marijuana in his pocket. Officers pulled the student out of his second-period math class and frisked him. They found a .380-caliber handgun loaded with six bullets. They also found \$10 worth of marijuana and a folding knife with a 4-inch blade.

o Denver, Colorado (November 1994): A former high school wrestling coach admitted he sexually assaulted a female student on the Sheridan High School wrestling team. He offered a ride home to the girl, 14, after a wrestling tourney. At her home, he "tackled" her against the door and sexually assaulted her. He also admitted he made advances to the girl following team practice.

o Orlando, Florida (November 1994): A 15-year-old Lyman High School student has been charged with dragging another student into a bathroom and beating him for his lunch money. Five other students are suspected of helping beat and rob the victim of \$1.50 in change. The victim was pulled into a school restroom by a group of boys. One student punched the boy while the others took the change from his pocket. The victim reported the attack to school administrators.

o Orlando, Florida (November 1994): Three students, described as meatheads, were charged with a frenzied vandalism spree at South Sumter High School that caused nearly \$400,000 damage. The trio, including a 18-year-old ninth-grader, was mad about being disciplined at school and "just went crazy". Police received a tip from the brother of one of the suspects. Virtually everything glass in the school was smashed, along with 75 computers and several television sets. Book shelves were tipped over, fire extinguisher empties and walls splattered with paint.

o Dallas, Texas (November 1994): A Cedar Hill Fight Grade Center student was charged with deadly conduct for allegedly pointing

and waving a sawed-off shotgun at a school bus carrying a bus driver, her aide, and two students. The 14-year-old male student allegedly caused a disturbance on the bus by tripping a fellow student. The bus driver confronted the student, who then began cursing at the driver and her aide. When the bus made its stop at the student's home, the bus driver asked the student to get his mother so she could tell her about the incident. While the mother talked with the bus driver, the student went into his house and retrieved what appeared to be a sawed-off shotgun.

o Baltimore, Maryland (November 1994): A 16-year-old teenager who shot a teacher was convicted in November of assault with intent to murder and other charges. The kindergarten teacher was shot in the face with a .45-caliber handgun during a carjacking. The assault occurred after school. A year later, the teacher is still undergoing reconstructive surgery; she still cannot chew with her front teeth.

o Wickliffe, Ohio (November 1994): A 37-year-old man was charged with murder and attempted murder in the killing of a custodian and the wounding of three other men at his childhood middle school. A police officer and a teacher were in critical condition, and an assistant principal and the gunman also were wounded. The man's stepmother says he has been diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic.

o Durham, North Carolina (December 1994): A middle school student was slashed several times with a box cutter after an argument near the school cafeteria. She required at least 25 stitches to close the wounds, including a cut at least 7 inches long on her back, after the assault. Prior to the slashing, the victim allegedly struck the suspect. The victim, even after she was injured, tried to restart the fight as she was walking past the detained suspect.

o Easton, Pennsylvania (December 1994): A 10-year-old boy has been charged with assaulting a teacher and student at an elementary school. He and another boy were fighting as they got off a bus at the school. As the teacher restrained one boy, the Easton boy punched her in the face and the student in the upper arm. In November, the boy refused a male teacher's orders to remove his hat and swung a fist at the teacher which was blocked. The boy faces charges of aggravated assault, simple assault, and disorderly conduct for both incidents.

o Keizer, Oregon (December 1994): Two fourth-grade girls suspected of plotting to stab their bus driver have been suspended from the elementary school and face expulsion; one of the girls had brought a butcher knife to school. Police charged the 10-year-old girls with conspiracy to commit first-degree assault. The girls were angered when the driver told one of them, who was misbehaving, to sit in another seat.

o Salem, Orleans (December 1994): Two youths accused in a shooting of a Sweet Home High School student appeared in court to admit to lesser charges reached in plea-bargaining. Joshua Rund and Jedediah Childress, both 14, appeared before Judge James Goode in Linn County Juvenile Court. Rund admitted to a charge of first degree assault with a firearm. The state dismissed charges against him of attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder were dropped. The shooting stemmed from an argument at school.

o Alexandria, Virginia (December 1994): A screaming 15-year old girl with a knife ran through the halls of a an Alexandria school looking for the assistant principal who had disciplined her earlier in the day for smoking marijuana. The ninth-grader at Minnie Howard School was arrested and charged with brandishing a 2.5 inch knife. No one was injured.

o San Jose, California (December 1994): A 17-year-old Independence High School student was arrested for firing a shot at another student on the San Jose campus as classes were being dismissed. No one was hit as students streamed out the gates. The suspect allegedly fired at another 17-year-old student whom he and a group of friends had just confronted and another teen hit the student, cutting his face and nose. As the attackers sped off in two cars, the youth who was arrested fired another round at the group.

o Jackson, Mississippi (December 1994): More than half of Fayette County's 4,500 public schools students and most students at a county private school stayed home after an anonymous flier was circulated hinting of violence at the schools. Sheriff's deputies were posted at each of the county's nine public schools and the private schools. No violence occurred, but one high school student was turned over to juvenile authorities after a shotgun was found in his truck, and five classrooms at the high school were flooded after someone apparently tampered with a sprinkler system.

o Woodland Hills, California (December 1994): Three youths pleaded not guilty to felony charges of extorting and robbing money over the past month from fellow students at Canyon High School. The three students were arrested after a parent of one of the victims reported the matter to school administrators. The youngest defendant is accused of trying to extort \$500 from a freshman at the school in the largest extortion.

o El Paso, Texas (December 1994): Two male Jefferson High School students were stabbed on school grounds. The victims, whose names weren't disclosed because they are juveniles, were stabbed by two other male youths who aren't enrolled at the school. Both victims were taken to the hospital, where they were in stable condition. No arrest were made.

o Miami, Florida (December 1994): Two Homestead High School students were critically wounded in the school's parking lot in what may have been a drive-by shooting. One was shot through the face area or jaw bone, and one was shot in the shoulder. Three juveniles were later taken into custody. The students, ages 16 and 18, were taken to Jackson Memorial Hospital where they were in critical but stable condition.

o Harlingen, Texas (December 1994): A 15-year-old high school student was arrested for firing a stolen gun in a crowded classroom. After showing it to another student, he put it in his pocket and when he tried to pull it out again, it fired inside his pocket. The bullet barely missed the freshman thigh before it hit the floor, ricocheting three times before splitting in half. The gun was a .22-caliber semi-automatic pistol stolen during an auto burglary. No injuries were reported. The student who fired the gun was charged with possession of a stolen weapon and possession of a firearm at school, a third-degree felony that's also a federal offense.

o Fresno, California (December 1994): Ten suspected gang members, eight boys and two girls, were arrested after four Madera High School security guards were beaten and kicked. Each will face three felony criminal charges connected with the assault: battery, threatening school officials and gang affiliation. The unarmed campus guards were injured trying to defuse a schoolyard confrontation between two Hispanic gangs. When 12 other students disrupted classes later in protest of the

arrest, those students also were arrested.

o San Francisco, California (December 1994): A 16-year-old Redwood High School student was in custody on attempted-murder charges after allegedly attacking another student with a ball peen hammer. A 15 year old boy was leaving a classroom when the suspect allegedly ran up as struck him in the head and face until the hammer broke in half. The victim lost several teeth and was severely cut on the lip.

o Seattle, Washington (December 1994): Federal Way students were involved in about 700 more reported incidents of assault, burglary, vandalism, arson and other criminal activity this year than last year. While total incidents went from 2,360 last year to 3,079 this year, arrests of students jumped from 53 to 150. More than a quarter of the arrests were for misdemeanor assault, followed in frequency by trespassing and malicious mischief. Other arrest this year included two for sexual assault and four for serious felony assaults.

o Oakland, California (December 1994): An apparently distraught student swinging a hatchet slashed four people at a Warm Springs automotive school and held police at bay for an hour before he was subdued and arrested. According to a family member, the assailant recently lost his job in the automotive department Walmart, but did not appear upset about it. He was also put on school probation for missing more than 18 hours of class in a six-week period.

o Los Angeles, California (December 1994): One of two Agoura High School students who sheriff's deputies say set fire to another student has been expelled. The youths were standing behind the victim in a lunch line when one of them held out a cigarette lighter and ignited his shirt. The action was a prank. The victim suffered second-degree burns to his back and buttocks.

o Sacramento, California (December 1994): Ten male students and nine adults were arrested and charged with selling illegal drugs following a four-month undercover operation at Lodi's three high schools. Two undercover officers posing as students estimated that in some cases, up to a third of the students in classes of 30 were buying marijuana or methamphetamine. The investigation, a joint effort of the Police Department, the Lodi Unified School District and the Western States Information Network, was requested by the district Superintendent.

o Santa Ana, California (December 1994): Police arrested four Sonora High School students and two adults capping an undercover operation in which a police officer posing as a student bought marijuana and methamphetamine. A 25-year-old undercover officer had attended the school as a senior and got to know students who were believed to be involved with drugs. The investigation, requested by officials with the Fullerton Joint Union High School District, turned up less drug dealing activity than expected.

o West Palm Beach, Florida (December 1994): An assistant principal at Omni Middle School is considering pressing charges against a student who punched her, breaking her collarbone. The incident occurred after the assistant principal had just stopped a fight in the school's cafeteria between two female students. As she walked the student out of the room, the youth hit her. The student faced a ten to thirty day suspension.

o Newark, New Jersey (December 1994): A 57-year-old staff member was beaten with his own cane when he tried to stop a youth who was assaulting his own girlfriend. The attendance counselor was treated for cuts and bruises to hp face and eyes. Police arrested two Newark brothers, 15- and 18-years-old, who were charged with assault. Witnesses said the incident began when the 15-year-old boy attacked his girlfriend, a tenth grader.

o Lake Oswego, Oregon (December 1994): An argument between two visiting 17-year-old boys and sophomore students at a high school resulted in a gun clattering to the school floor. After marijuana was found in the car the visiting boys had driven, teenager was arrested on accusations of possessing a firearm in a public building, criminal trespassing, and possession of a drug. This was the first gun discovered at the school.

o Long Beach, California (December 1994): A male student was shot repeatedly in a park behind a high school; his teenage assailant was armed with a semiautomatic handgun. He underwent surgery for internal bleeding from at least three gunshot wounds to the face and body. He was listed in serious condition, but doctors believed he would survive.

o San Jose, California (December 1994): Five teenagers suspected of setting a \$2 million blaze that severely damaged a San Jose elementary school were in custody Thursday; the district began pondering where to teach the 500 students that the fire displaced. The blaze went to six alarms, and 90 firefighters were called in to battle the fire. Quick work by a police officer was credited with leading to the arrests of the three 14-year-old girls and two 15-year-old boys.

o Boulder, Colorado (December 1994): A 14-year-old high school student was arrested on suspicion of taking a .357-caliber pistol to school and talking about shooting another girl. She was charged with three misdemeanor counts of handgun possession. The girl is the first juvenile female to face charges of illegal handgun possession in Boulder County.

o Deerfield Township, New Jersey (December 1994): A 17-year-old youth was arrested on five charges of pulling a gun on a fellow student at a public school. The allegation is that he drew a .22-caliber semiautomatic and threatened to kill the other student during an altercation; the pistol was loaded with six rounds. The weapon's serial number had been defaced.

o St. Louis, Missouri (January 1995): A 15-year-old freshman girl was beaten to death in a restroom while classes went on around her. Another student, also a freshman, has been arrested and charged with her killing.

o Redlands, California (January 1995): A 13-year-old student left school after a talk with his principal, got a 12-gauge shotgun, and shot the principal in the face and shoulder as young students and a secretary looked on. Moments later, the youngster shot himself in the chest and died on a walkway out of the school. It was not clear whether he meant to kill himself. The principal was hospitalized in fair to good condition after reconstructive surgery of part of his jaw and shoulder.

o Riverside, California (January 1995): A small pipe bomb exploded in district headquarters. Police determined that a small, plastic pipe bomb had exploded sometime during the night. The only damage was to the carpet.

o Paterson, New Jersey (January 1995): An attack in the hallway left one student with 15 stitches in his head and four others facing criminal charges. The incident occurred as students were reporting to homeroom. One of the youths had a blunt object, possibly a lead pipe. Earlier in the year, a maintenance worker was hospitalized after he was beaten and robbed outside the auditorium. Last year, a fire was set in the middle of the school day.

o West Palm Beach, Florida (January 1995): A female student walking between buildings during school was dragged into a portable toilet and raped by four male students. All four boys - a 19, 18, and two 17-year-olds -- were charged with sexual battery. Two boys forced her into the small toilet, where two other boys were waiting; she was ordered to undress and then each boy raped her.

o Cherry Hill, New Jersey (January 1995): Six high school students were arrested after a fight broke out in a corridor at the high school. All of the students face disorderly person charges after the melee. One student was also charged with possession of a controlled dangerous substance after police found he was carrying marijuana.

o Camarillo, California (January 1995): A six-year-old Camarillo kindergartner held a teacher and her assistant at bay with a pair of scissors during a brief classroom rampage sparked in protest of his being ordered to the principal's office. The police stated that they had never heard of such an action by a child so young.

o St. Louis, Missouri (January 1995): A 16-year-old girl stabbed another girl in the abdomen and a teacher was cut breaking up the fight between two teenage girls. The stabbing victim was

reported in serious condition; the police said the injury wasn't life-threatening.

o Seattle, Washington (January 1995): A 15-year-old high school student has been charged with second-degree assault for allegedly stabbing another student during a lunchtime argument. The victim was taken to the hospital for wounds to his stomach and hand. The alleged attacker was soon apprehended.

o Sacramento, California (January 1995): Sheriff deputies used pepper spray to break up a cafeteria fight at a high school, sending nine students to the hospital. More than 50 officers from four enforcement agencies responded to the morning melee. The spray was used after some students actually assaulted the deputies.

o Fort Lauderdale, Florida (January 1994): A 15-year-old student shot himself in a crowded school walkway. He was taken to the hospital and was in critical condition with a gunshot wound to the head.

o Los Angeles, California (January 1995): Police arrested a 16-year-old boy on suspicion of sexually assaulting a 5-year-old girl in a bathroom at an elementary school. The attack lasted five minutes, and the door to the bathroom remained open the entire time. The girl was in the hospital for two days.

o Sacramento, California (January 1995): A high school student with a loaded pistol was wrestled to the floor by campus monitors in what police described as a "very dangerous" incident. No one was injured. Security officers recovered a loaded .25-caliber, chrome-plated, semiautomatic pistol. Seven guns have been taken from district students since the beginning of the school year. The student will be automatically expelled.

o Salem, Oregon (January 1995): A high school student was arrested shortly after lunch after a small-caliber pistol was found on him. No one was harmed, threatened, or menaced. The incident was isolated, stated the principal. The school district has a zero-tolerance policy for possessing weapons. There is a standing \$100 reward for information leading to the identification and arrest of anyone in possession of firearms on school grounds or at school activities.

o Garner, North Carolina (January 1995): A 16-year-old student faces possible long-term suspension and a felony charge after police said they found him with a handgun at school. The weapon was an unloaded .32-caliber handgun.

o Corbett, Oregon (January 1995): On his first day as community resource officer, a policeman noticed a knife peeking out from under a student's pant leg. The 15-year-old student resisted handing over the weapon, popped open the sheath holding the knife, and scuffled with the officer. The officer was able to

get a hold of the knife and arrested the student on charges of carrying a concealed weapon and resisting arrest.

o Newark, New Jersey (January 1995): A 17-year-old student faces expulsion pending the outcome of criminal charges for bringing an unloaded .22-caliber semiautomatic handgun to school. Police found the handgun while searching the student's gym locker while he was in a physical education class.

o Rossmoor, California (January 1995): A third-grade student was suspended for 3.5 days and ordered to do two weeks of community work for bringing bullets to school and giving them to friends. The student was suspended and not expelled because the incident did not constitute a violation of the district's zero-tolerance policy against weapons.

o Port Isabel, Texas (January 1995): A student caught carrying a gun at the junior high school was expelled. The principal hopes students get the message that guns in school will not be tolerated.

o Chicago, Illinois (January 1995): (From a New York Times article). A Chicago public school classroom was apparently the scene of a disturbing assault last winter that raises questions about the duty of teachers and schools to protect students during school hours. According to a complain filed by lawyer for a 9-year old girl, a 12, year old boy forced the girl to crouch under a desk during class and perform oral sex while the substitute teacher sat a few feet away. The boy, who was know for threatening teachers and getting into fistfights, denied the accusations but last September pleaded guilty to criminal sexual assault in Juvenile Court. The matter is now in Cook County Circuit Court, where the girl is seeking damages from the Chicago Board of Education for failure to prevent the assault and protect her from a student known as dangerous.

o Little Rock, Arkansas (January 1995): A former teacher's aide was convicted of assault after admitting that she told her fifth-graders she wouldn't interfere if they beat a student who was disturbing the class. She was found guilty and sentenced to 90 days in jail. Pupils said Howard, who was working as a substitute teacher's aide laughed as four to 10 students joined in the December beating of 11-year old Eugene Pitts. He required treatment for injuries to his nose and ribs.

o Chadron, Nebraska (February 1995): Social studies teacher Andy Pope was rushed to a hospital after being shot by a student in a Middle School classroom. Pope, 35 was in good condition with a wound in his upper chest. Motive: unknown, Authorities said there were no previous problems between Pope and the seventh-grader, whose name was withheld. The boy was taken to a juvenile jail. Pope also coaches high school basketball in the community.

o Waggasman, Louisiana (February 1995): Emeku White, aged six, was suspended from kindergarten in the New Orleans suburb of Waggaman, LA for carrying a 10-inch butcher knife to school to protect herself against an older student she said threatened to kill her.

o Prince Georges County, Maryland (February 1995): A five-year old boy was taken into custody after he took a fully loaded .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun to his elementary school. The kindergarten pupil took the weapon to Princeton Elementary School in his bookbag and was showing it to two other boys in the back of a classroom when a teacher walked up and asked what they were doing. When the boys turned around, one of them was holding the handgun. The boy was taken to the OXon Hill District Police Station, where he, his mother and her 11-year old daughter were questioned. The mother was charged with two counts of a state law against allowing a minor to have access to firearms.

o Washington, DC (February 1995): Two teenagers injured each other during a knife fight yesterday at Spingarn High School. Authorities said the two had managed to bring knives into the school despite the fact that Spingarn is equipped with metal detectors. Both youths were admitted to the hospital with wounds that were not life threatening. In another incident police arrested a 16-year old at Eastern High School and charged him with possession of crack cocaine and PCP with intent to sell.

o Brooklyn, New York (February 1995): A 13 year-old girl slashed a 13-year old boy in the face with a razor as they fought over a jacket in a corridor of a junior high school. The boy suffered a wound above his right eye was reported in stable condition. The razor used by the girl was a box cutter. The school where the incident occurred did not have any metal detectors.

o Evanston, Illinois (February 1995): A 15-year old boy was hospitalized in fair condition after he was shot in the back by a gun that accidentally discharged while the youth was eating lunch in the cafeteria of the Evanston High School. A small caliber handgun went off when a bookbag, where the gun was located, was dropped. Between 200-300 youth were in the cafeteria at the time of the incident.

o Washington, D.C. (March 1995): A 14-year old District youth, pleaded guilty to second-degree murder in the January killing inside Cardozo Senior High School. The 14-year old, charged as a juvenile, showed little emotion as he answered with a simple "yes ma'am" several times to questions about whether he fully understood what he was doing. Few details were provided regarding the shooting. It was learned that another youth handed the gun to the youth who was found guilty. The associate was arrested in California. Anton Hall the 16-year old shot inside Cordozo High School was shot three times. A .380-caliber pistol was used in the shooting.