



Report on Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2020

Spotlight on Indicator 2: Incidence of Victimization at School and Away From School

SUMMARY | NCJ 300772

JULY 2021

The *Report on Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2020* is the 23rd in a series of annual publications jointly produced by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Center for Education Statistics. BJS contributed data from the National Crime Victimization (NCVS) and the NCVS School Crime Supplement to this report. Indicator 2, Incidence of Victimization at School and Away From School, presents findings from BJS’s NCVS. Findings from all 22 indicators can be found as part of the [Condition of Education](#).

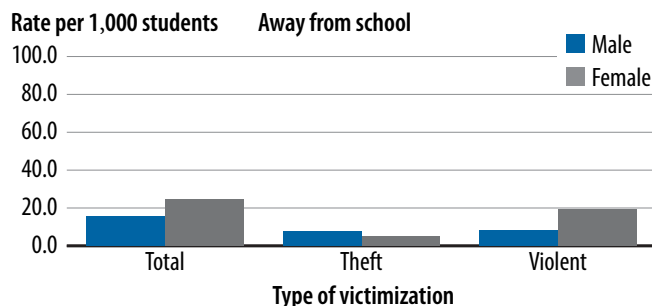
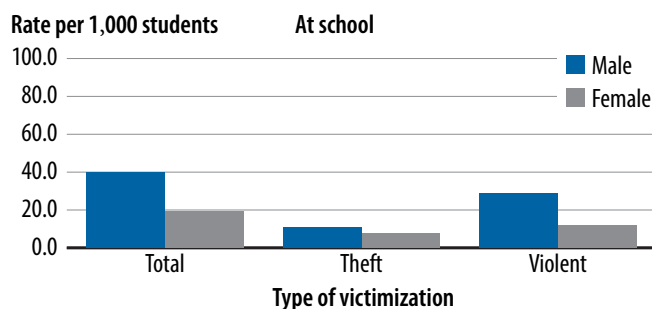
Victimizations at and away from school

In 2019, students ages 12 to 18 experienced 764,600 total victimizations (thefts and nonfatal violent victimizations) at school and 509,300 away from school. The rate of total victimization at school (when students were in their school building, on school property, or on their way to or from school) was higher (30 victimizations per 1,000 students) than the rate of total victimization away from school (20 per 1,000).

Gender

The total victimization rate at school among students ages 12 to 18 in 2019 was higher for male students (40 victimizations per 1,000 students) than for female students (20 per 1,000). This was primarily driven by the difference between at-school violent victimizations of male students (29 per 1,000) and female students (12 per 1,000). Away from school, the rate of violent victimization was higher for female students (19 per 1,000) than male students (8 per 1,000), though there was no statistically significant difference in total victimizations by gender.

Rate of nonfatal victimization against students ages 12–18 per 1,000 students, by location, type of victimization, and sex: 2019



NOTE: “Violent victimization” includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. “Theft” includes attempted and completed purse-snatching, completed pickpocketing, and all attempted and completed thefts, with the exception of motor vehicle thefts. Theft does not include robbery, which involves the threat or use of force and is classified as a violent crime. “Total victimization” includes thefts and violent crimes. “At school” includes in the school building, on school property, and on the way to or from school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2019. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2020*, table 228.25.

The *Report on Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2020* (NCJ 300772), related documents, and additional information about the Bureau of Justice Statistics are available on the BJS website at bjs.ojp.gov. The report is also available online at <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2021/2021092.pdf>. All 22 indicators are available at <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe>.