

VIOLENCE, CRIME, AND DRUGS

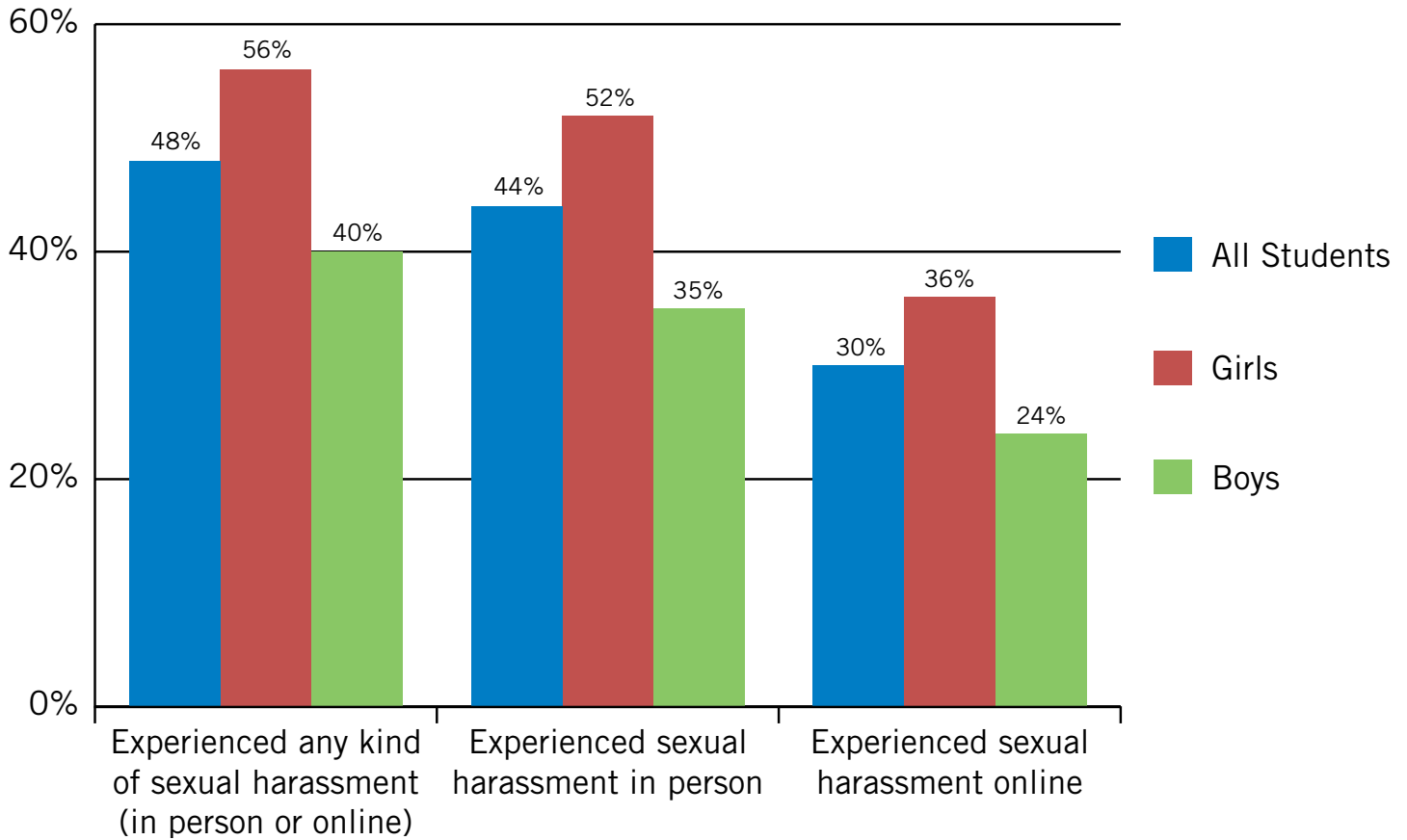


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Sexual HARASSMENT Among Youth

Students in Grades 7–12 Who Experienced Sexual Harassment During the 2010–2011 School Year, by Gender



Source: *Crossing the Line, Sexual Harassment at School*, AAUW, 2011

- About half (48%) of the students in grades 7–12 experienced some form of sexual harassment at school during the 2010–2011 school year. More than four in 10 students (44%) encountered sexual harassment in person, and 30 percent encountered sexual harassment through texting, email, Facebook, or other electronic means. Many experienced sexual harassment both in person and electronically.
- Girls were more likely than boys to experience sexual harassment (56% vs. 40%). The gender gap holds true for both in-person harassment (52% vs. 35%) and electronic harassment (36% vs. 24%).



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- A majority of harassed students (54%) identified one male student as their harasser, and 12 percent of harassed students said that they were harassed by a group of male students. In contrast, only 14 percent of students said the harasser was one female student, and 5 percent said that they were harassed by a group

of female students. Only 11 percent of harassed students said that their harassers were a group of both female and male students.

—Crossing the Line,
Sexual Harassment at School,
AAUW, 2011

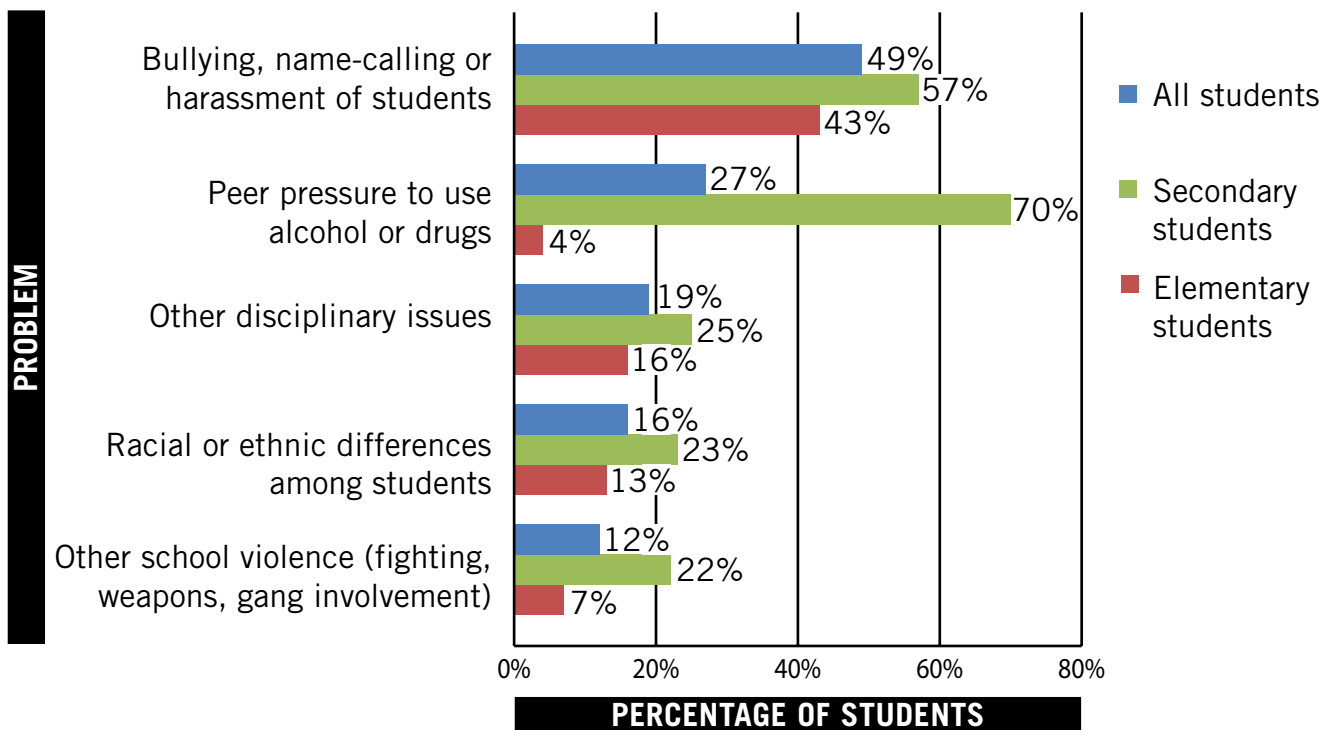


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Serious PROBLEMS at School

Students Who Say the Following Are Very Serious or Somewhat Serious Problems at Their School



Source: GLSEN and Harris Interactive, *The Principal's Perspective: School Safety, Bullying and Harassment, 2008*

- Bullying or harassment is a particularly prominent problem at the junior high or middle school level. Three-quarters of junior high or middle school principals (74%) say that bullying or harassment is a serious problem at their school, compared to 43% of elementary school principals and 45% of senior high school principals.

—GLSEN and Harris Interactive,
The Principal's Perspective: School Safety, Bullying and Harassment, 2008

- Among ninth through twelfth graders, 17.5 percent carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club), and 5.6 percent had carried the weapon on school property, on at least one day during the previous 30 days.
- Among ninth through twelfth graders, 7.7 percent of students had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months.

—CDC, 2009 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey Overview



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Child ABUSE and NEGLECT 2000–2008

Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Substantiated and Indicated—Victim Characteristics					
Characteristic	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
Type of Maltreatment					
Neglect	59.8%	58.5%	59.1%	64.3%	71.0%
Physical abuse	19.4%	18.6%	17.2%	16.1%	16.3%
Sexual abuse	10.2%	9.9%	9.5%	8.9%	9.2%
Emotional maltreatment	7.7%	6.5%	7.0%	6.9%	7.1%
Medical neglect	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Other and unknown	16.9%	19.0%	18.5%	15.2%	9.2%
Gender of Victim					
Male	47.8%	47.9%	48.2%	48.2%	48.5%
Female	51.6%	51.7%	51.5%	51.5%	51.5%
Unknown	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Age of Victim					
1 year and younger	15.4%	15.9%	16.7%	18.2%	19.5%
2 to 5 years old	23.8%	24.3%	24.9%	25.1%	25.2%
6 to 9 years old	24.5%	23.2%	22.1%	21.9%	21.8%
10 to 13 years old	20.4%	21.0%	20.2%	18.5%	17.6%
14 to 17 years old	14.6%	15.1%	15.6%	15.9%	15.8%
18 years old and over	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Number of Victims	864,837	897,168	876,937	881,943	770,907

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2011 Statistical Abstract*



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- In 2008, 770,907 children were reported victims of abuse or neglect. This is a decline of 12.2 percent of reported victims in 2000.

—*U.S. Census Bureau,*
2011 Statistical Abstract

- Based on data drawn from a variety of sources, the estimated annual cost of child abuse and neglect is \$103.8 billion, in 2007. This includes costs for health care, hospitalization, the welfare system, law enforcement, and the judicial system.

—*Prevent Child Abuse America 2007*

- Neglect is the most common form of child maltreatment. Three times as many children are victims of neglect (71.3%) as are victims of physical abuse (16.1%). Another 9.2 percent are recorded as victims of sexual abuse; 6.8 percent as psychological abuse; 2.1 percent as medical neglect; and 9.3 percent other or unknown types of maltreatment.
- Nearly half of all abused and neglected children are white; one-sixth are African American; and one-fifth are Hispanic.

—*Children's Defense Fund,*
The State of America's Children, 2010

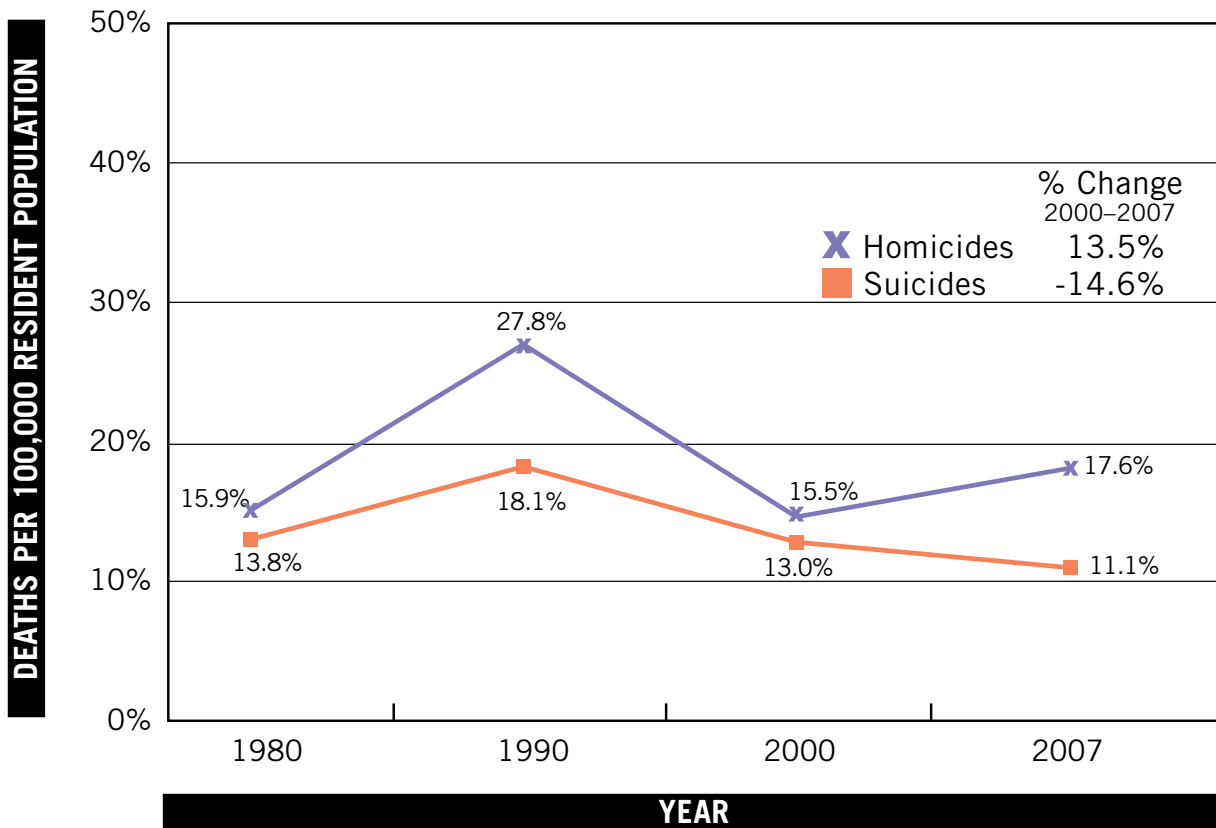


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Children as VICTIMS of Violence

Homicides and Suicides Among Males Ages 15–19



Source: Center for Disease Control, *Health United States, 2010*

- In 2008, 11 percent (1,740) of all murder victims were younger than age 18. More than one-third (38%) of all juvenile murder victims were younger than age five.
—U.S. Department of Justice, *Juvenile Justice Bulletin, 2009*
- In 2008, more than 656,000 young people ages 10 to 24 were treated in emergency departments for injuries sustained from violence.
- In 2009, almost one in five (19.9%) youth in grades 9–12 reported being bullied on school property in the past 12 months. The prevalence was higher among females (21.2%) than males (18.7%).
—CDC, *Youth Violence, 2010*

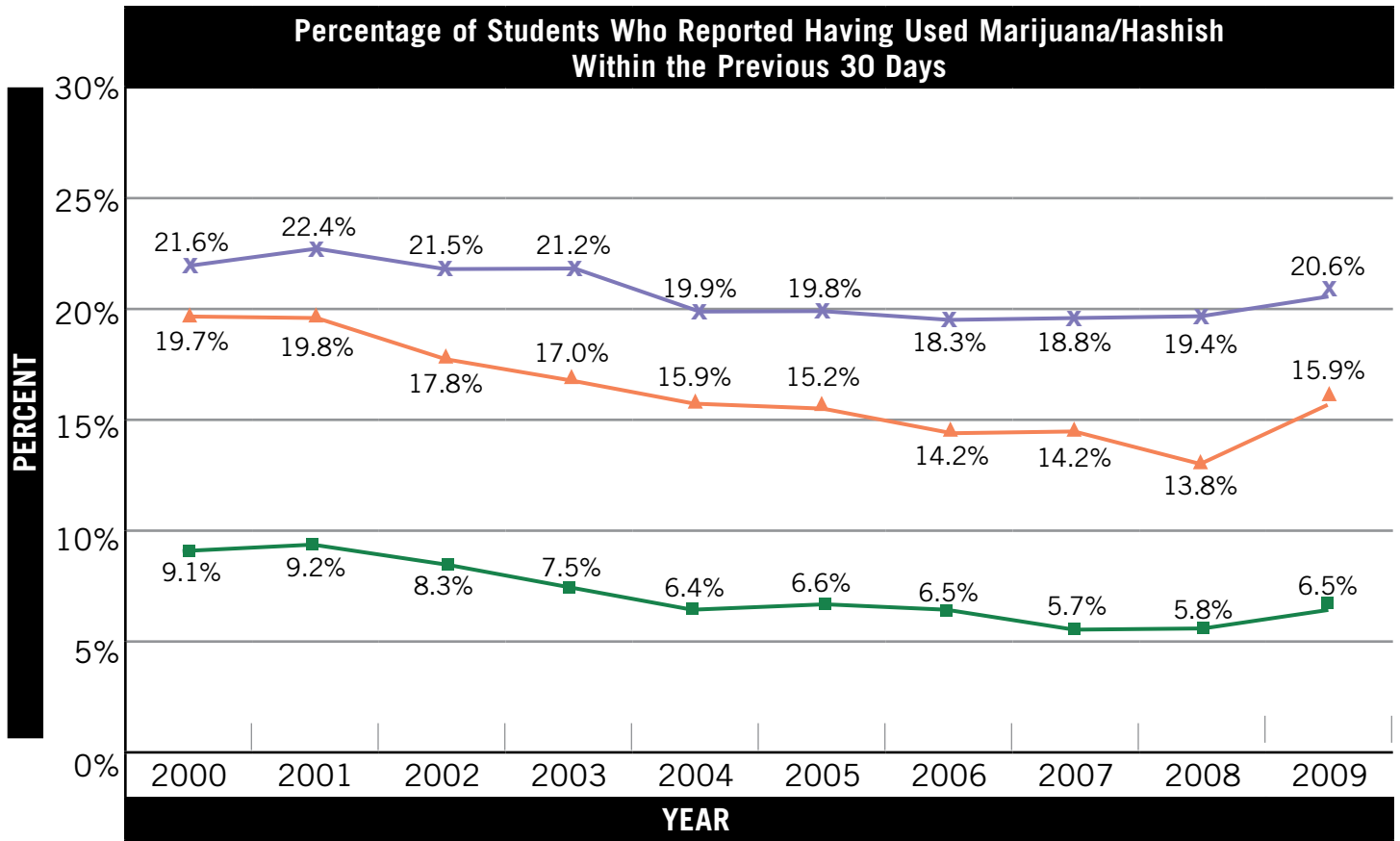


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DRUG USE

Among Teenagers



		Change in Percentage Points	
		2000-2009	2008-2009
X	12th graders	-1.0 pts.	+1.2 pts.
▲	10th graders	-3.8 pts.	+2.1 pts.
■	8th graders	-2.6 pts.	+0.7 pts.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Monitoring the Future, 2009*



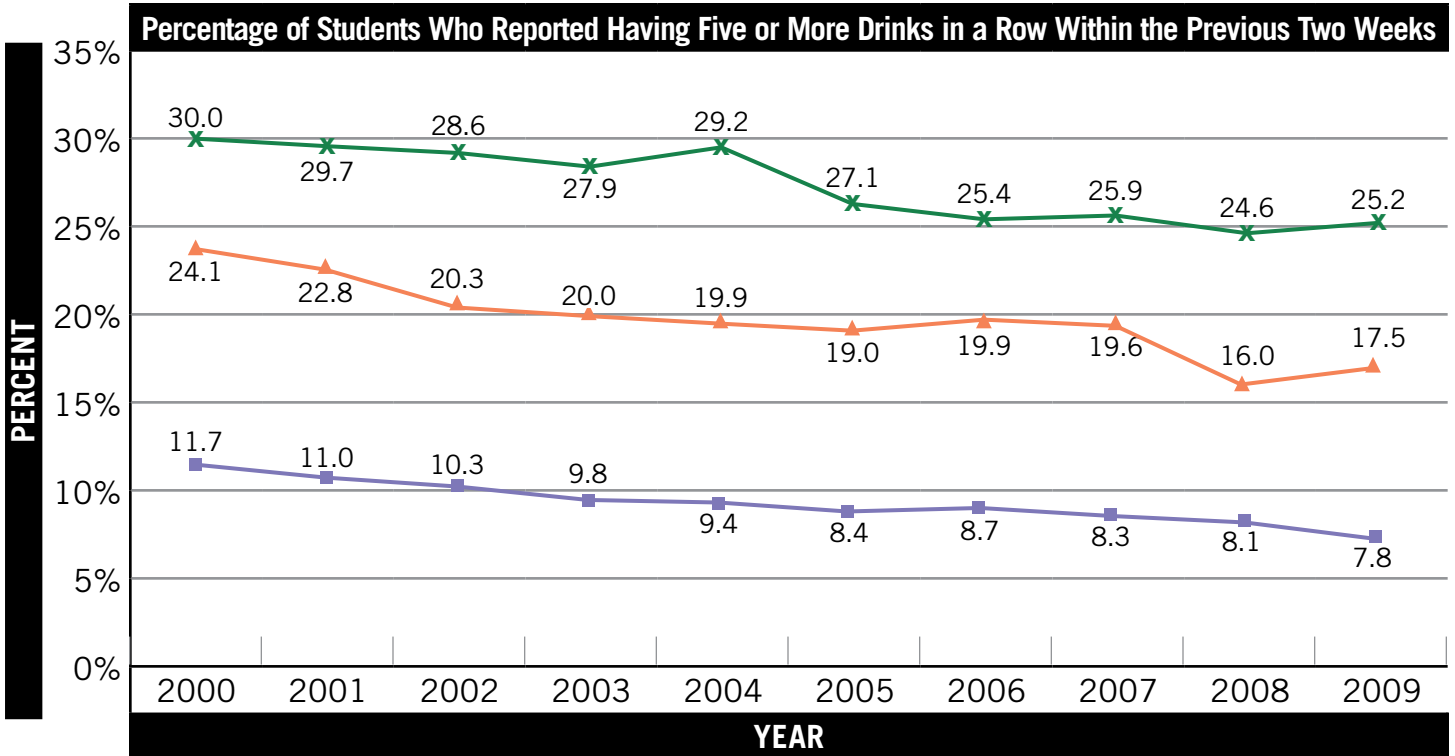
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- Marijuana is by far the most widely used illicit drug. Over two-fifths of all 12th graders (42%) reported some marijuana use in their lifetime; 33 percent reported some use in the past year; and 21 percent reported some use in the past month. Among 10th graders, the corresponding rates are 32 percent, 27 percent, and 16 percent, respectively. Even among 8th grade students, marijuana has been used at least once by one in six (16%), with 12 percent reporting use in the prior year and 7 percent in the prior month.
 - Of all the students in each grade reporting some illicit drug use (not including inhalants) in their lifetime, roughly half reported using only marijuana: 48 percent of all 8th grade users of any illicit drug (or 10% of the total 8th grade sample); 54 percent of all 10th grade users of any illicit drug (or 19% of the total 10th grade sample); and 49 percent of 12th grade users of any illicit drug (or 23% of the total 12th grade sample).
—*National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future, 2009*



Use of ALCOHOL by Teenagers



	Change in Percentage Points	
	2000-2009	2008-2009
x 12th graders	-4.8%	+0.06%
▲ 10th graders	-6.6%	+1.5%
■ 8th graders	-3.9%	+0.3%

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Monitoring the Future, 2009*

- Alcohol has been tried by 37 percent of current 8th graders, 59 percent of 10th graders, and 72 percent of 12th graders.
- Occurrences of heavy drinking—five or more drinks in a row at least once in the prior two-week period—was reported by 8 percent of 8th graders, 18 percent of 10th graders, and 25 percent of 12th graders.

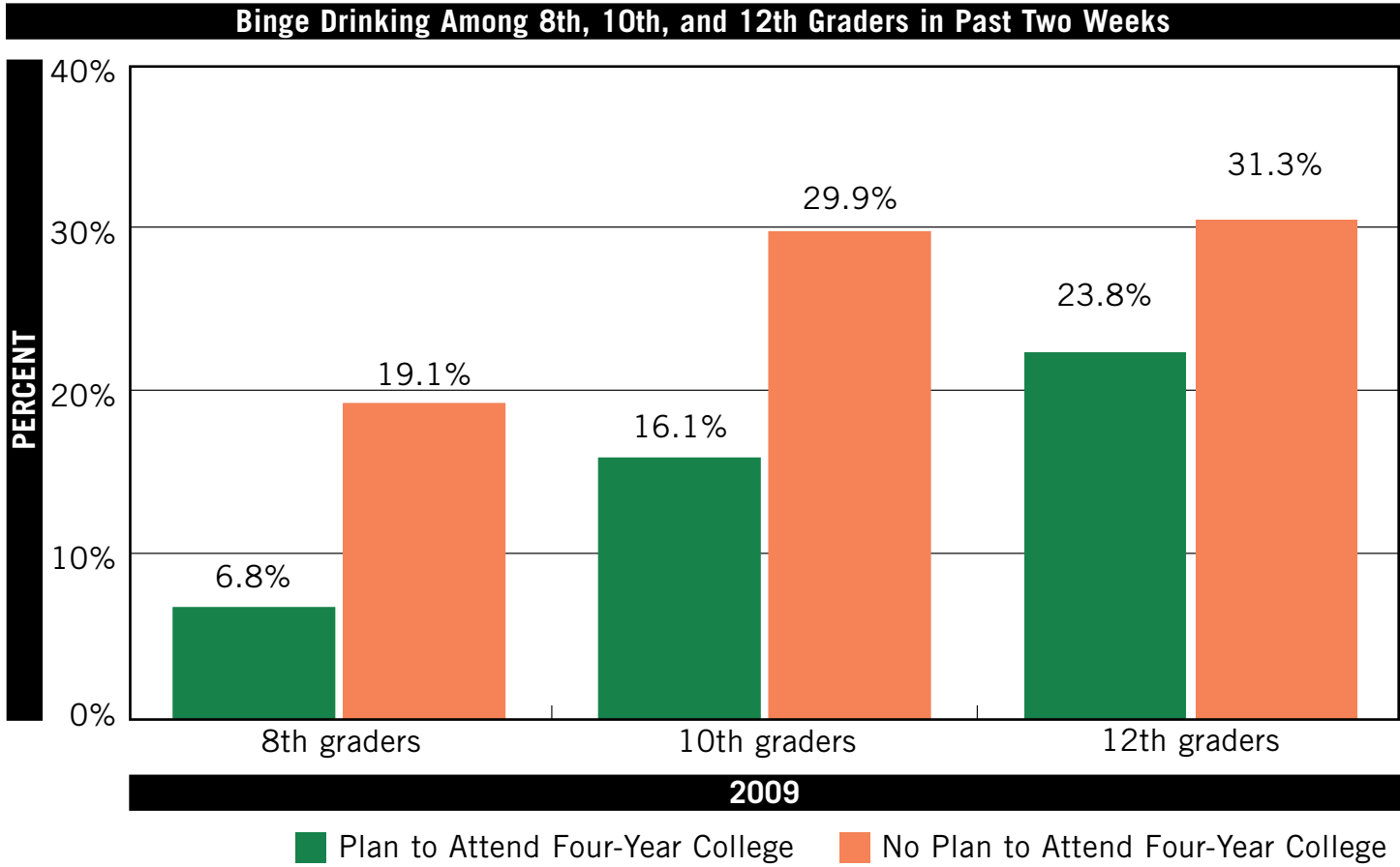
—National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Monitoring the Future, 2009*



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Alcohol Use* BINGE* DRINKING by Plans to Attend College



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Monitoring the Future, 2009*

- Eighth graders who have no plans to attend college are three times more likely to participate in binge drinking than those who plan to attend college.
- Tenth graders who have no plans to attend college are twice as likely to participate in binge drinking than those who plan to attend college.
- Although college-bound 12th graders are consistently less likely than their non-college-bound counterparts to report occasions of heavy drinking, the higher rates of such drinking among college students compared to non-college peers indicate that these 12th graders catch up to and pass their peers in binge drinking after high school graduation.
—National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Monitoring the Future, 2009*

*Binge: drinking five or more drinks in a row



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