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survey (Table 11). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among male (7.7%) than female (6.1%) students; higher among black male (10.1%) than black female (6.8%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (8.1%) and 12th-grade male (6.8%) than 11th-grade female (5.6%) and 12th-grade female (3.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among black (8.4%) and Hispanic (8.5%) than white (5.8%) students, higher among Hispanic female (7.5%) than white female (5.4%) students, and higher among black male (10.1%) and Hispanic male (9.5%) than white male (6.2%) students. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among 9th-grade (8.5%), 10th-grade (7.0%), and 11th-grade (6.8%) than 12th-grade (4.9%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (7.7%), 10th-grade female (7.4%), and 11th-grade female (5.6%) than 12th-grade female (3.1%) students.

During 1993–2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (7.3%–6.9%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property did not change significantly from 1993–2003 (7.3%–9.2%) and then decreased from 2003–2013 (9.2%–6.9%). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property did not change significantly from 2011 (7.4%) to 2013 (6.9%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ranged from 4.3% to 10.9% (median: 6.4%) (Table 12). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.3% to 11.6% (median: 7.6%).

In a Physical Fight

Nationwide, 24.7% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 13). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male (30.2%) than female (19.2%) students; higher among white male (27.1%) and Hispanic male (34.2%) than white female (14.6%) and Hispanic female (22.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (33.2%), 10th-grade male (30.9%), 11th-grade male (31.6%), and 12th-grade male (23.8%) than 9th-grade female (23.3%), 10th-grade female (21.9%), 11th-grade female (16.7%), and 12th-grade female (13.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among black (34.7%) than white (20.9%) and Hispanic (28.4%) students, higher among Hispanic (28.4%) than white (20.9%) students, higher among black female (32.1%) than

white female (14.6%) and Hispanic female (22.8%) students, higher among Hispanic female (22.8%) than white female (14.6%) students, and higher among black male (37.5%) and Hispanic male (34.2%) than white male (27.1%) students. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among 9th-grade (28.3%) than 11th-grade (24.0%) and 12th-grade (18.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade (26.4%) and 11th-grade (24.0%) than 12th-grade (18.8%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (23.3%) and 10th-grade female (21.9%) than 11th-grade female (16.7%) and 12th-grade female (13.9%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (33.2%), 10th-grade male (30.9%), and 11th-grade male (31.6%) than 12th-grade male (23.8%) students.

During 1991–2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been in a physical fight (42.5%–24.7%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight also decreased from 2011 (32.8%) to 2013 (24.7%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight ranged from 16.7% to 31.0% (median: 22.8%) (Table 14). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 17.2% to 37.6% (median: 26.3%).

Injured in a Physical Fight

During the 12 months before the survey, 3.1% of students nationwide had been in a physical fight one or more times in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 13). The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among male (3.8%) than female (2.4%) students; higher among white male (2.7%) than white female (1.5%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (4.2%) and 11th-grade male (4.0%) than 10th-grade female (2.4%) and 11th-grade female (1.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among black (4.4%) and Hispanic (4.7%) than white (2.1%) students, higher among black female (4.1%) and Hispanic female (3.6%) than white female (1.5%) students, and higher among black male (4.7%) and Hispanic male (5.9%) than white male (2.7%) students.

During 1991–2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight (4.4%–3.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight also decreased from 2011 (3.9%) to 2013 (3.1%).

Across 30 states, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight ranged from 2.1% to 9.3% (median: 2.9%) (Table 14). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.1% to 10.2% (median: 4.2%).

In a Physical Fight on School Property

Nationwide, 8.1% of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 15). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male (10.7%) than female (5.6%) students; higher among white male (8.9%) and Hispanic male (12.1%) than white female (3.8%) and Hispanic female (6.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (13.0%), 10th-grade male (10.2%), 11th-grade male (10.9%), and 12th-grade male (7.3%) than 9th-grade female (8.6%), 10th-grade female (6.3%), 11th-grade female (4.1%), and 12th-grade female (2.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among black (12.8%) than white (6.4%) and Hispanic (9.4%) students, higher among Hispanic (9.4%) than white (6.4%) students, higher among black female (11.2%) than white female (3.8%) and Hispanic female (6.7%) students, higher among Hispanic female (6.7%) than white female (3.8%) students, and higher among black male (14.5%) and Hispanic male (12.1%) than white male (8.9%) students. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among 9th-grade (10.9%) than 10th-grade (8.3%), 11th-grade (7.5%), and 12th-grade (4.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade (8.3%) and 11th-grade (7.5%) than 12th-grade (4.9%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (8.6%) than 10th-grade female (6.3%), 11th-grade female (4.1%), and 12th-grade female (2.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (6.3%) than 11th-grade female (4.1%) and 12th-grade female (2.6%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (13.0%) than 10th-grade male (10.2%) and 12th-grade male (7.3%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (10.2%) and 11th-grade male (10.9%) than 12th-grade male (7.3%) students.

During 1993–2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property (16.2%–8.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property also decreased from 2011 (12.0%) to 2013 (8.1%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property ranged from 4.6% to 14.3% (median: 8.1%) (Table 16). Across 20 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.5% to 16.9% (median: 10.5%).

Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

Nationwide, 7.1% of students had not gone to school on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey because

they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (i.e., did not go to school because of safety concerns) (Table 15). The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among female (8.7%) than male (5.4%) students; higher among white female (7.4%) and Hispanic female (12.6%) than white male (3.8%) and Hispanic male (6.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (9.9%), 10th-grade female (10.7%), and 11th-grade female (8.1%) than 9th-grade male (5.5%), 10th-grade male (5.3%), and 11th-grade male (5.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among black (7.9%) and Hispanic (9.8%) than white (5.6%) students, higher among Hispanic female (12.6%) than white female (7.4%) and black female (8.0%) students, and higher among black male (7.8%) and Hispanic male (6.9%) than white male (3.8%) students. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among 9th-grade (7.7%) and 10th-grade (8.0%) than 12th-grade (5.5%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (9.9%) and 10th-grade female (10.7%) than 12th-grade female (5.9%) students.

During 1993–2013, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns (4.4%–7.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns did not change significantly from 2011 (5.9%) to 2013 (7.1%).

Across 39 states, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns ranged from 3.6% to 13.1% (median: 7.2%) (Table 16). Across 21 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 3.9% to 16.8% (median: 10.8%).

Electronically Bullied

Nationwide, 14.8% of students had been electronically bullied, including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting, during the 12 months before the survey (Table 17). The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among female (21.0%) than male (8.5%) students; higher among white female (25.2%), black female (10.5%), and Hispanic female (17.1%) than white male (8.7%), black male (6.9%), and Hispanic male (8.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (22.8%), 10th-grade female (21.9%), 11th-grade female (20.6%), and 12th-grade female (18.3%) than 9th-grade male (9.4%), 10th-grade male (7.2%), 11th-grade male (8.9%), and 12th-grade male (8.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among white (16.9%) than black (8.7%) and Hispanic (12.8%) students, higher among Hispanic (12.8%) than black (8.7%) students,