2015-2016

Safe Schools

Annual Statistical Report

Office of Continuous
Improvement & Support

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Purpose, Organization, and Timeline

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the state's 2015-16 safe schools data, pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 158.444. The source of data is the state's student information system, Infinite Campus (IC). Terminology in this report is consistent with terminology used in state and federal reporting and data collection (e.g., race/ethnicity, offender, discipline resolution, behavior event, and behavior incident).

This report begins with an overview, starting with student enrollment compared with behavior events reported, followed by disaggregated discipline resolutions and incident categories sorted by race/ethnicity, gender, grade level, and socioeconomic status.

Behavior data is entered into IC by administrators at the school level and is then verified at the school and district levels before submission to the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE). The data reflected in this report has gone through the following verification process:

- **May 2016** – District Safe Schools Coordinators were instructed to begin validation of behavior data by utilizing the Safe Schools Extract tool within IC.
- **June 2016** – District superintendents were required to submit a district verification form to KDE; this verification indicates that the district data was complete and accurate.
- **July – August 2016** – Districts were instructed to verify aggregate district and school safety data via the School Report Card Quality Assurance site.
- **July – August 2016** – Districts were instructed to make any necessary behavior data changes in IC.
- **September 2016** – State, district, and school level behavior data was publicly released via the School Report Card within KDE's Open House.

Introduction

The *2015-16 Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report* is produced by the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) in compliance with KRS 158.444. Districts enter safe schools behavior events into the statewide student information system, Infinite Campus. Any behavior event resulting in expulsion (with or without services), suspension (in-school or out-of-school), or corporal punishment has been included in this report. In addition, any behavior events involving assault or violence, weapons, alcohol or drugs (including tobacco), or bullying or harassment are included in this report, regardless of resolution. The data is disaggregated by gender, race/ethnicity, grade level, socioeconomic status, location of the event, and context of the event.

The Division of Student Success has provided training and guidance to schools and districts to ensure accuracy and reliability in data collection and reporting. The data standards and the recorded WebEx trainings are available on the Safe Schools website.

For additional information, please contact:
Division of Student Success
Office of Continuous Improvement and Support
Kentucky Department of Education
(502) 564-4772

Glossary of Terms

The following terms are used in the *Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report*.

Behavior Event - A behavior event describes a specific student offense.

Behavior Incident – A behavior incident is a group of behavior events linked by time and proximity. Events do not have to be related nor do the same participants have to be grouped together in an incident. Therefore, multiple events could be attached to one behavior incident.

> *Example: A student uses social media during class to bully another student, resulting in a fight. Several separate behavior events (inappropriate use of technology, bullying, assault) are linked together by time and proximity to produce a single behavior incident.*

Board Policy Violation – An infraction of school rules that is not a violation of law, but is against local school board policy and requires a consequence/resolution.

Discipline Resolution – The consequence a student receives from the school in response to a behavior event. Students may receive multiple resolutions for one event. There are five state discipline resolutions that are reported to KDE annually and become part of the *Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report*:

> **Expelled with Services (SSP1):** The removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. Although the student was expelled from the regular classroom setting, arrangements were made for the provision of educational and IEP-related services.
>
> **Expelled without Services (SSP2):** The removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. No arrangements were made for the provision of educational services.
>
> **Out-of-School Suspension (SSP3):** A student was removed from the regular classroom and barred from school for a specified duration of time.
>
> **Corporal Punishment (SSP5):** A student was physically punished (e.g., paddling, spanking, or other form of physical punishment). Policy regarding corporal punishment is set at the district level.
>
> **In-School Removal (INSR):** A removal from the student's regular educational setting during instructional time and placement in a program or another setting within the district with the student continuing to receive educational and IEP-related services (e.g., In-School Alternative Placement (ISAP), In-School Suspension (ISS), Safe Room, In-School Detention, Alternative Classroom, or Alternative Education Program within the district).

Individual Education Program (IEP) – The legal document that defines a student's special education program, including the disability under which the student qualifies for Special Education Services.

Infinite Campus (IC) – Kentucky's statewide student information system (all student records are maintained in this system).

Law Violation – An infraction of school rules that also violates the law. A law violation could result in a call to the police, arrest, or charges filed (if the school chooses to pursue charges), but reporting a law violation does not necessitate those outcomes.

Socioeconomic Status (SES) – An indicator of a student's economic status and the student's assigned meal code (free meal, reduced meal, or paid meal, based on the household income form completed annually by the parent).

Location – An indicator of ***where*** the behavior incident took place:

SSL1 Classroom
SSL2 Bus
SSL3 Hallway/Stairwell
SSL4 Cafeteria
SSL5 Campus Grounds
SSL6 Off-Campus
SSL7 Restroom
SSL8 Gymnasium
SSL9 Office
SSL10 Athletic Field
SSL11 Playground
SSL12 Field Trip
SSL13 Other

Context – An indicator of ***when*** the behavior incident occurred:

SS School sponsored event, during school hours
SN School sponsored event, not during school hours
NS Non-school sponsored event, during school hours
NN Non-school sponsored event, not during school hours

Grade Level – A standardized list of grade levels used in Infinite Campus for all students:

PS (98 and 99) = Preschool
K = Kindergarten
01 = Primary 1st
02 = Primary 2nd
03 = Primary 3rd
04 = 4th Grade
05 = 5th Grade
06 = 6th Grade
07 = 7th Grade
08 = 8th Grade
09 = 9th Grade
10 = 10th Grade
11 = 11th Grade
12 = 12th Grade
14 = Students receiving Special Education services participating in an Alternate Assessment, who must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1st of the current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments

Overall Incident and Student Counts

For school year 2015-16, the following state discipline resolutions are included in this report:

- SSP1: Expelled with Services
- SSP2: Expelled without Services
- SSP3: Out-of-School Suspension
- SSP5: Corporal Punishment
- INSR: In-School Removal

For school year 2015-16, behavior events with law or board violations related to the following are included, *regardless of resolution type*:

- Assault or violence
- Bullying or harassment
- Alcohol
- Drugs (including tobacco)
- Weapons

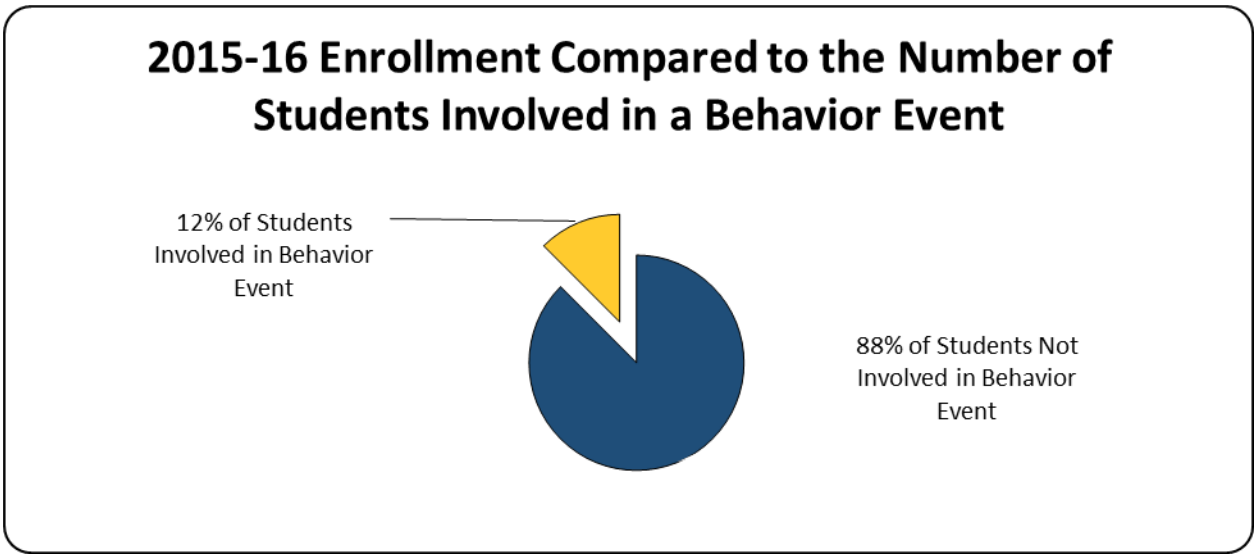
Kentucky's total public school population for school year 2015-16 was 655,475 students, as reported on the 2015-16 State School Report Card. (Note that this total membership includes only kindergarten through grade 14 and does not include preschool students.) The State School Report Card is posted on the Kentucky Department of Education's website and provides information about each school and district, including test performance, teacher qualifications, student safety, awards, and parent involvement. The safety data can be found on the School Report Card via the Learning Environment tab, then the Safety tab. The data can be displayed at the district level or school level. Of the total Kentucky public school population, 78.3 percent of students were White, 10.5 percent were Black, 6 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 1.6 percent were Asian, 3.3 percent were Two or More Races, 0.1 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native, and 0.1 percent were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The male and female total student populations were almost equal, with 51.4 percent males and 48.6 percent females. Students who received free or reduced meals comprised 60.3 percent of the total population, while those students whose meal status is paid was 39.7 percent.

Analysis of the 2015-16 School Safety Data

This section illustrates data reported based on the requirements of KRS 158.444. The data charted is for school years 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16.

Chart 1 reflects the total student enrollment (655,475) compared to the number of students involved in a behavior event (81,872) for school year 2015-16. Information contained within Figure 1 shows 81,872 students, or 12 percent of the overall population of students, were involved in a behavior event that included a qualifying law or board violation or state resolution based on the inclusions outlined in KRS 158.444. The fact that 248,620 behavior events were reported indicates that many students were involved in multiple behavior events.

Chart 1



The data in Chart 2 indicate that the number of students involved in behavior events has remained relatively consistent with less than a one percent change over the three reported school years.

Chart 2

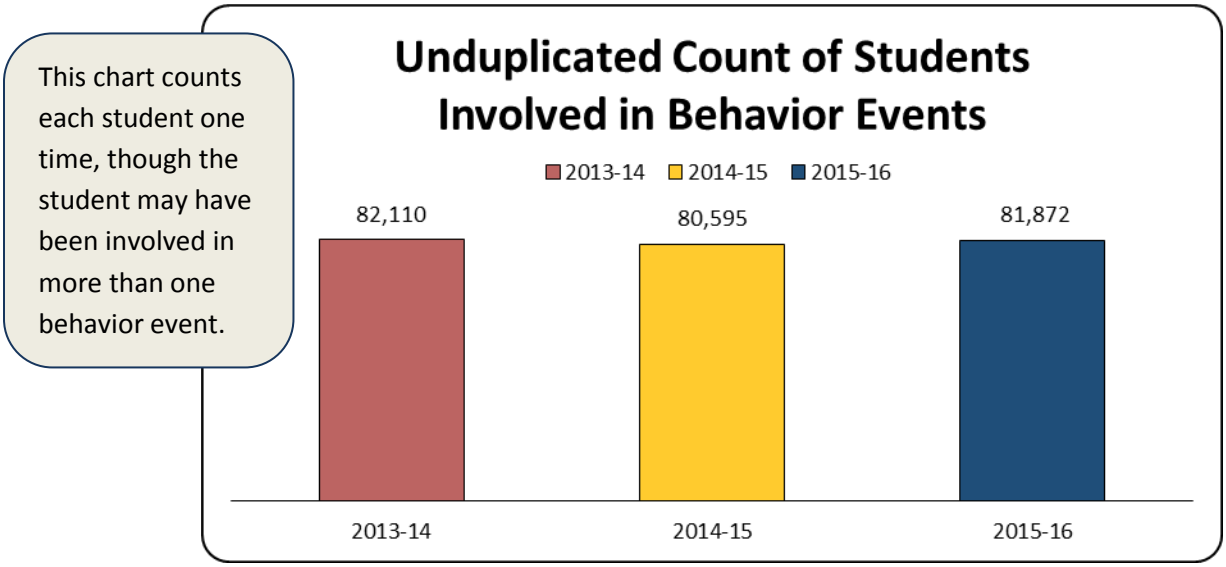
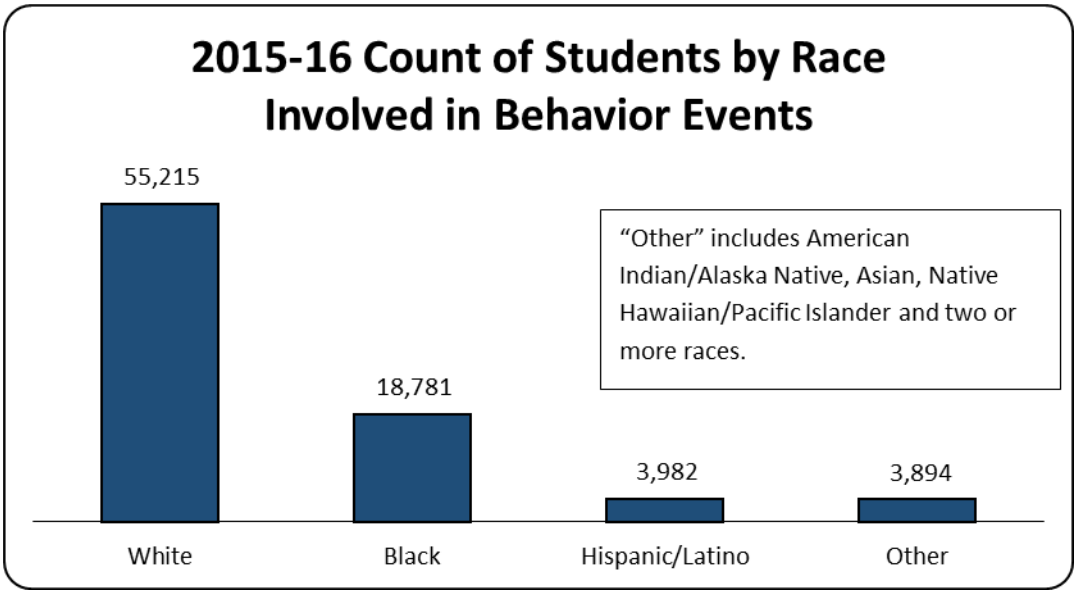


Chart 3 presents the (unduplicated) number of students by race/ethnicity involved in a behavior incident for school year 2015-16. These data indicates that, of the students involved in behavior events, 67 percent of students are White, 23 percent of students are Black, 5 percent of students are Hispanic/Latino, and 5 percent are in the other race/ethnicity category. Based on the distribution of student membership by race described in the "Overall Incident and Student Counts" section of the report, White students, Hispanic/Latino students, and students of other races or ethnicities are underrepresented in the involvement of behavior events. However, Black students are overrepresented with 23 percent of behavior events compared to their 10.5 percent composition of the total student membership.

Chart 3



Instances of Expulsion, Out-of-School Suspension, In-School Suspension, and Corporal Punishment

KRS 158.444 (2) (b) (3)

Of the 266,450 behavior resolutions reported in school year 2015-16, 246,441 resolutions were expulsion (with or without services), suspension (out-of-school or in-school), or corporal punishment. The remaining 20,009 resolutions may include consequences such as court referral, restraint or seclusion, conference, after-school detention and bus supension or other locally determined resolutions.

The chart shows that in-school removal was the most frequently reported discipline resolution for all three school years 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16. For the 2015-16 school year, 75.5 percent of behavior events resulted in an in-school removal from the student's regular instructional setting; 24.2 percent of behavior events resulted in an out-of-school suspension; and less than 1 percent of behavior events resulted in an expulsion (with or without services) or corporal punishment. Corporal punishment has declined overall since the 2013-14 school year. Twenty-five school districts reported the use of corporal punishment in both the 2014-15 and 2015-16 school years.

Chart 4

Discipline Resolutions

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
In-School Removal	193,248	180,862	186,055
Expelled with Services	123	142	163
Expelled without Services	25	24	33
Out-of-School Suspension	50,155	52,558	59,673
Corporal Punishment*	823	574	517

This section details the following resolutions:
INSR: In-School Removal
SSP1: Expelled with Services
SSP2: Expelled without Services
SSP3: Out-of-School Suspension
SSP5: Corporal Punishment

**Note that only 25 of Kentucky's 173 districts reported the use of corporal punishment during the 2015-16 school year.*

Discipline Resolutions by Gender

The chart below disaggregates behavior data by discipline resolution and gender per school year. The majority of the discipline resolutions across all school years involved male students. For school year 2015-16, 72 percent of the discipline resolutions involved male students, compared to 51.4 percent of the total population.

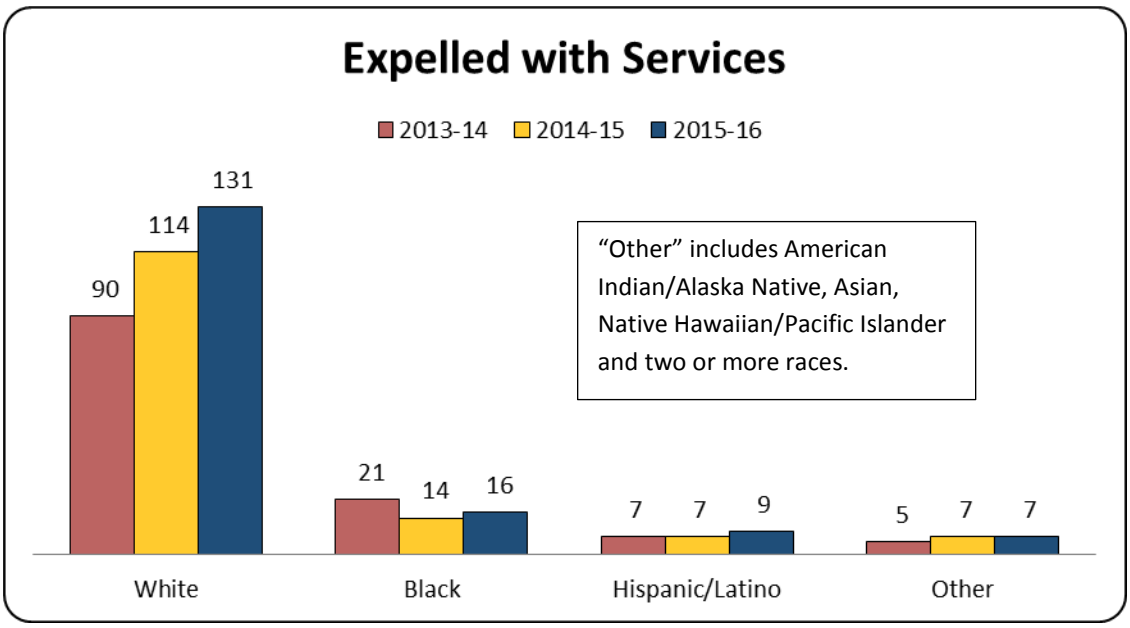
Chart 5

Discipline Resolutions by Gender	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
In-School Removal	137,474	55,774	130,883	49,979	133,710	52,345
Expelled, with Services	94	29	104	38	131	32
Expelled, without Services	16	9	22	2	22	11
Out-of-School Suspension	36,217	13,938	37,646	14,912	42,811	16,862
Corporal Punishment	719	104	514	60	465	52

Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity

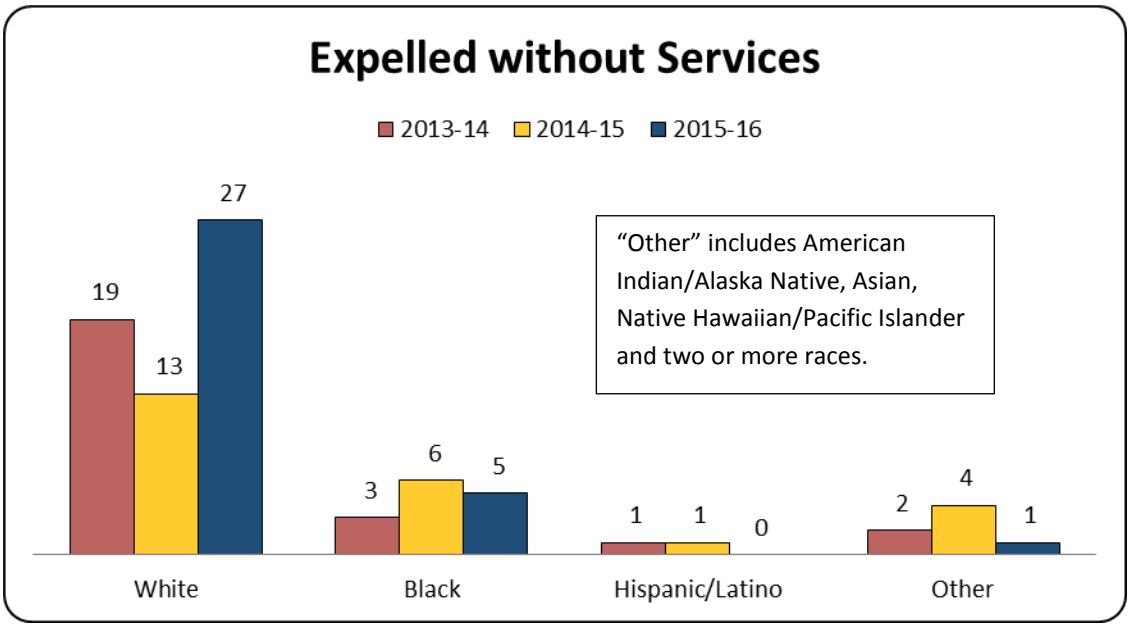
The chart below disaggregates resolutions of expulsion with services by race/ethnicity, per school year. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. With regard to expulsion with services, arrangements were to be made for the provision of educational or IEP-related services, although the student was expelled from the regular classroom setting. For resolutions of expulsion with services, while there is an overall increase in the three years of school data, the proportion of students expelled with services compared to the total student membership is less than one percent each year.

Chart 6



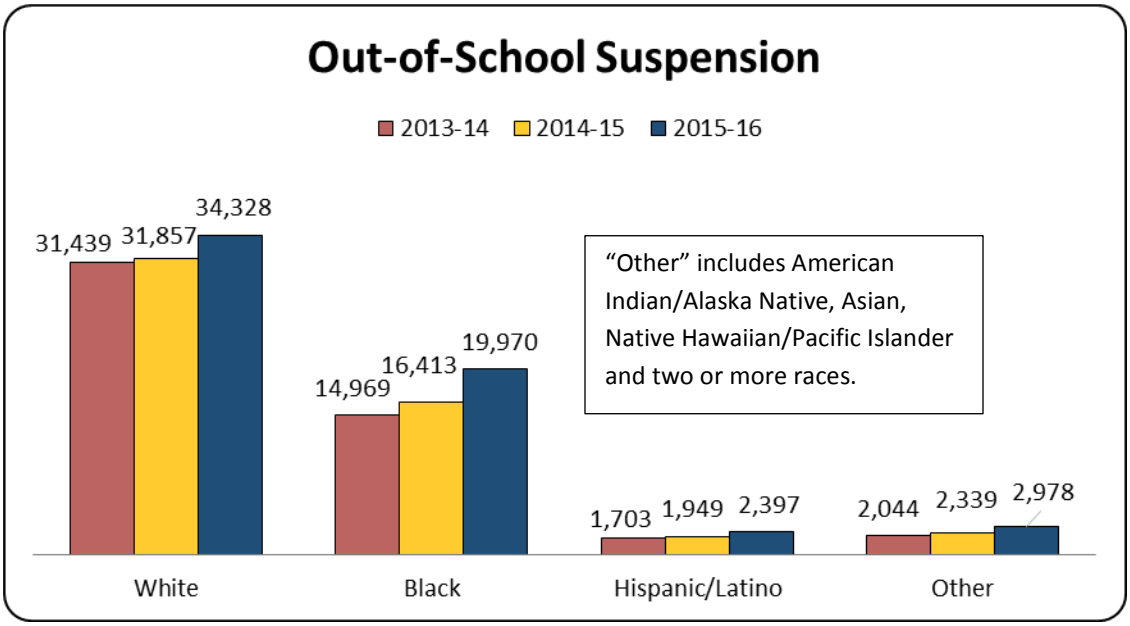
The chart below disaggregates resolutions of expulsion without services by race/ethnicity, per school year. Expulsion without services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. Arrangements are not made for the provision of educational services to students expelled without services. While the data indicate an overall slight increase from prior school years for the resolution of expulsion without services, the total number of resolutions of expelled without services was relatively constant and represents a very small proportion of the total student enrollment of more than 600,000 students for each school year.

Chart 7



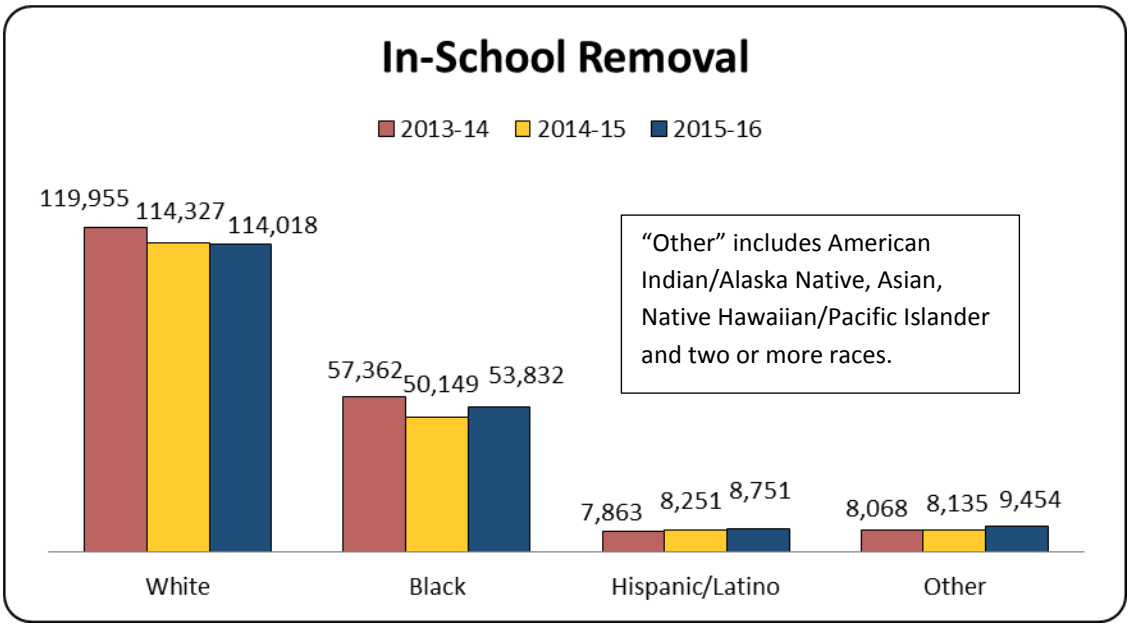
The chart below disaggregates resolutions of out-of-school suspension by race/ethnicity, per school year. Out-of-school suspension is defined as a student's removal from the regular classroom with temporarily restricted access to school for a specified duration of time. There was an overall increase of 3 percent in the number of out-of-school suspensions in the three years of school data. Black students are overrepresented with 33 percent of the total out-of-school suspension resolutions compared to their 10.5 percent composition of the total student membership in school year 2015-16.

Chart 8



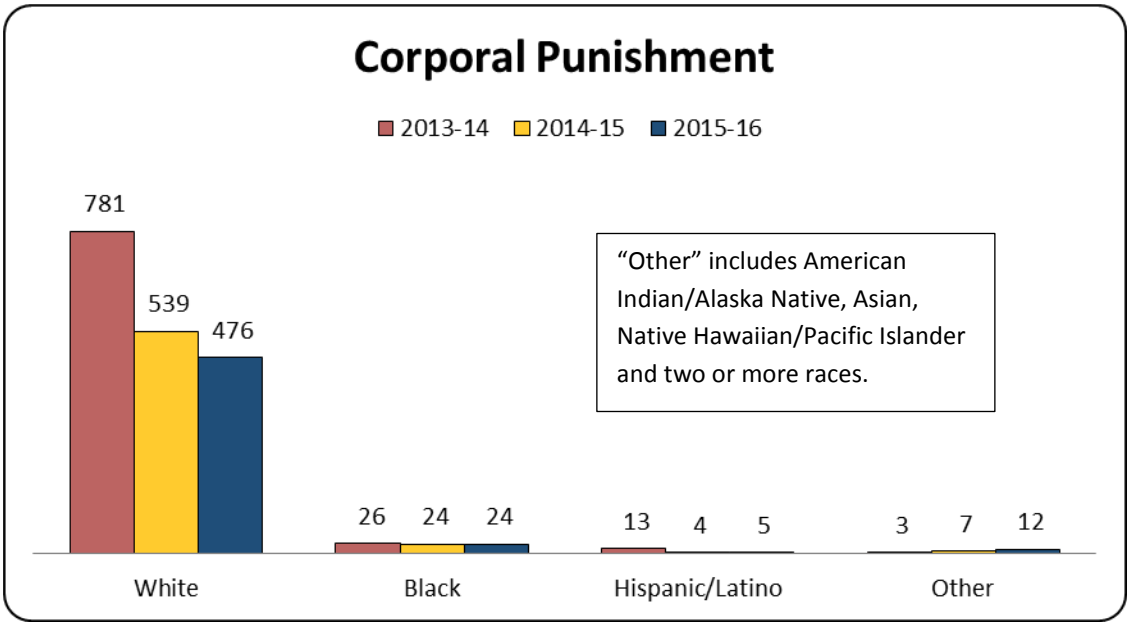
The chart below disaggregates resolutions of in-school removal by race/ethnicity, per school year. In-school removal is defined as a student's removal from the regular educational setting while remaining in the school building. The data indicate an overall decrease of 4 percent in the number of students receiving a resolution of in-school removal. For the 2015-16 school year, 61 percent of all students receiving in-school removal were White, 29 percent were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic/Latino, and 5 percent were of other race/ethnicity categories.

Chart 9



The chart below disaggregates resolutions of corporal punishment by race/ethnicity, per school year. Corporal punishment is defined and established by local board policy. The data indicate a decline in the number of students receiving a resolution of corporal punishment. In school year 2015-16, there were 517 resolutions of corporal punishment reported, compared to 574 for school year 2014-15 and 823 for school year 2013-14 (see Chart 4). As of school year 2015-16, 25 of Kentucky's 173 public school districts reported use of corporal punishment as a resolution for behavior events, down from 29 in school year 2013-14. However, this is the same number of districts that reported corporal punishment in school year 2014-15.

Chart 10



Behavior Incidents by Location

The chart below disaggregates behavior incidents by the location in which they occurred for school year 2015-16. The proportion of behavior incidents occuring in the classroom remained the same at 81 percent in school year 2015-16 compared to the previous school year.

Chart 11

Location	Total	Percentage
Classroom	201,357	81.0%
Bus	6,533	2.6%
Hallway/Stairwell	15,103	6.1%
Cafeteria	7,142	2.9%
Campus Grounds	4,475	1.8%
Off-Campus	1,574	0.6%
Restroom	3,287	1.3%
Gymnasium	4,182	1.7%
Office	1,182	0.5%
Athletic Field	223	0.1%
Playground	1,670	0.7%
Field Trip	250	0.1%
Other	1,642	0.7%

Behavior Incidents by Context

The chart below disaggregates behavior incidents by context for school year 2015-16. Ninety-seven percent of all behavior events took place during school hours at a school-sponsored event during school year 2015-16. The data indicate there were 1,210 behavior incidents for which a context was not indicated; therefore, the chart does not reflect one hundred percent of the total behavior incidents.

Chart 12

Incidents by Context	Total	Percentage
School sponsored event, during school hours	241,376	97%
School sponsored event, not during school hours	3,268	1%
Non-school sponsored event, during school hours	2,194	1%
Non-school sponsored event, not during school hours	572	Less than 1%
Context not indicated	1,210	Less than 1%

Behavior Events by Category

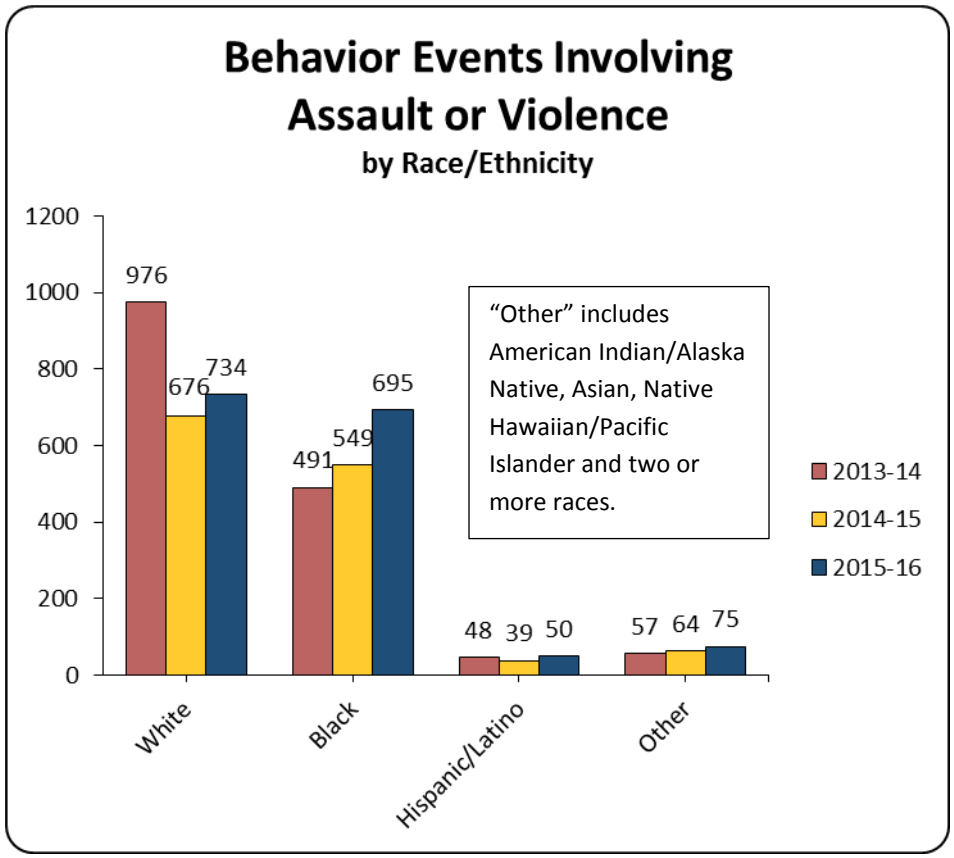
This section of data disaggregates behavior events by category of assault or violence, weapons, drugs, alcohol or tobacco, and bullying or harassment.

Behavior Events involving Assault or Violence

KRS 158.444 (2) (b) (1) (a)

For school year 2015-16, there were a total of 1,554 reported behavior events involving assault or violence. This accounts for less than 1 percent of all behavior events. The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving assault or violence by race/ethnicity. The data indicate that 47 percent of assault or violent behavior events involve White students, 45 percent Black students, 3 percent Hispanic/Latino, and 5 percent involve students of other race/ethinicity categories. Black students are overrepresented in this category by 33.5 percent compared to comprising 10.5 percent of the total student membership, which is an increase of 3 percent from the previous school year. Alternatively, White and Hispanic/Latino students are underrepresented. Other students are represented as the same percentage compared to the total membership.

Chart 13



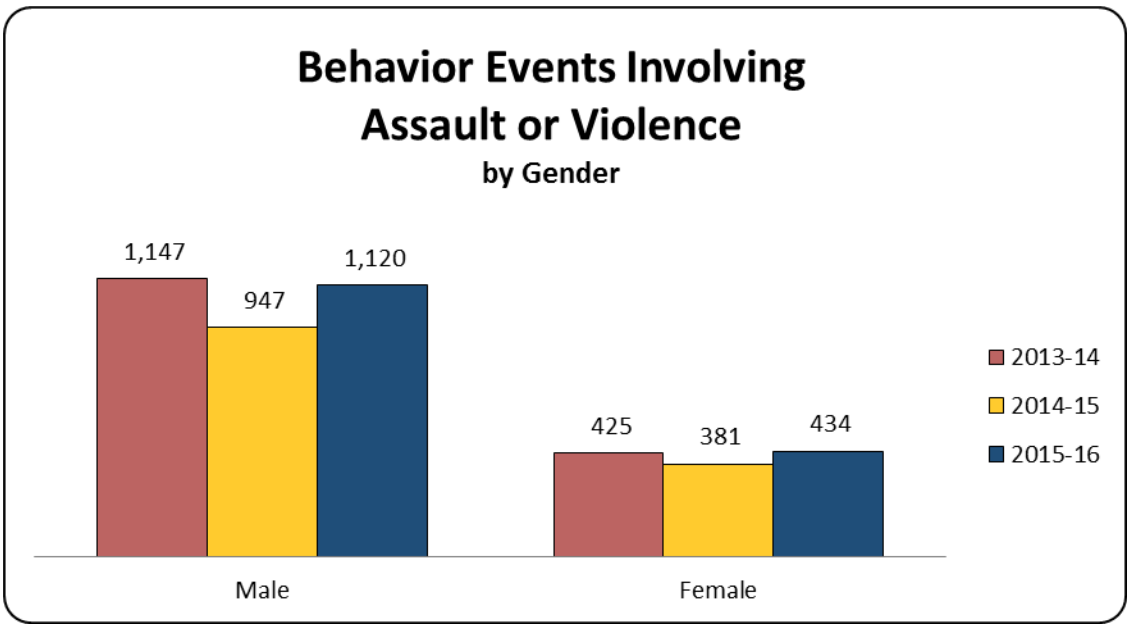
Events of assault or violence involving one of the following law violations:

*011 – Criminal Homicide
*020 – Forcible Rape
030 – Robbery
*75 – Kidnapping
090 – Arson
*172 – Statutory Rape
174 – Sexual Assault
301 – 1st Degree Assault
302 – 2nd Degree Assault
303 – 3rd Degree Assault
304 – 4th Degree Assault
305 – Menacing
306 – Felony Wanton Endanger
307 – Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment
308 – Felony Criminal Abuse
309 – Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse
310 – Terroristic Threat
320 – Terroristic Bomb
330 – Terroristic Chemical/ Biological/Nuclear
*340 – Felony Stalking
*2003 – Injury (Special Ed only)

**No events reported for school year 2015-16*

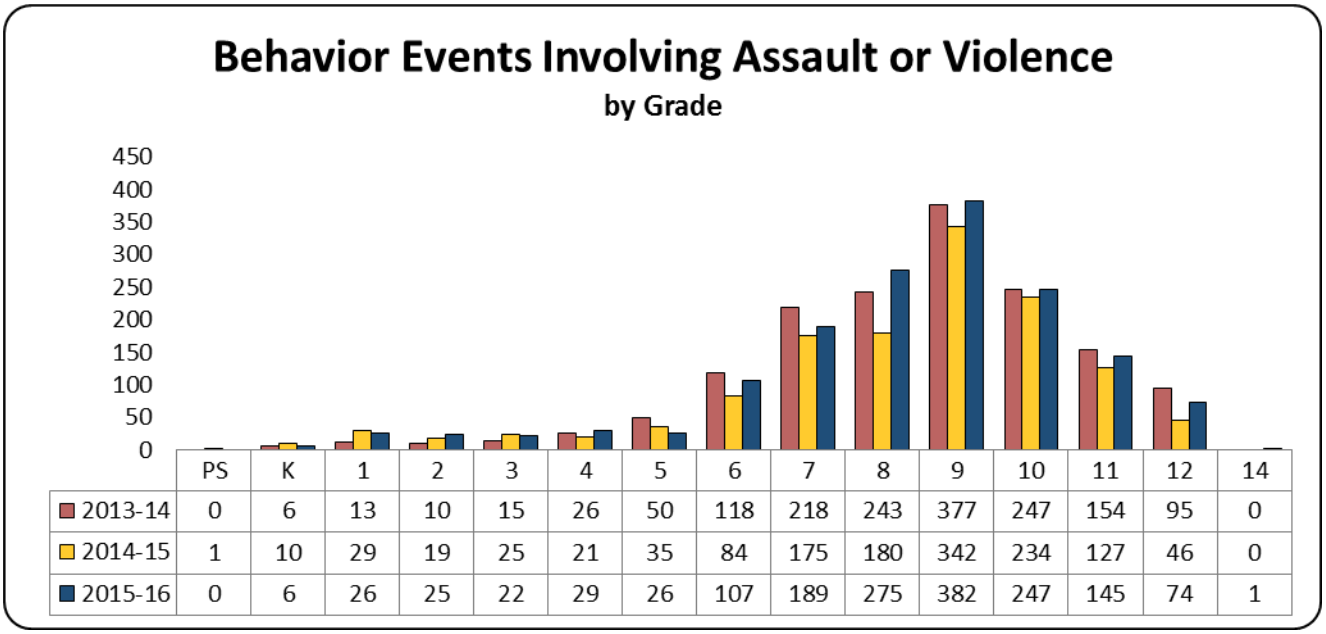
The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving assault or violence. The data indicate that 72 percent of behavior events of assault or violence involve male students, which is an increase from the previous year, and 28 percent involve female students for the 2015-16 school year, indicating that males are overrepresented in this category.

Chart 14



The chart below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving assault or violence. The data indicate a peak of behavior events involving assault or violence at the ninth grade level during all three reporting years.

Chart 15

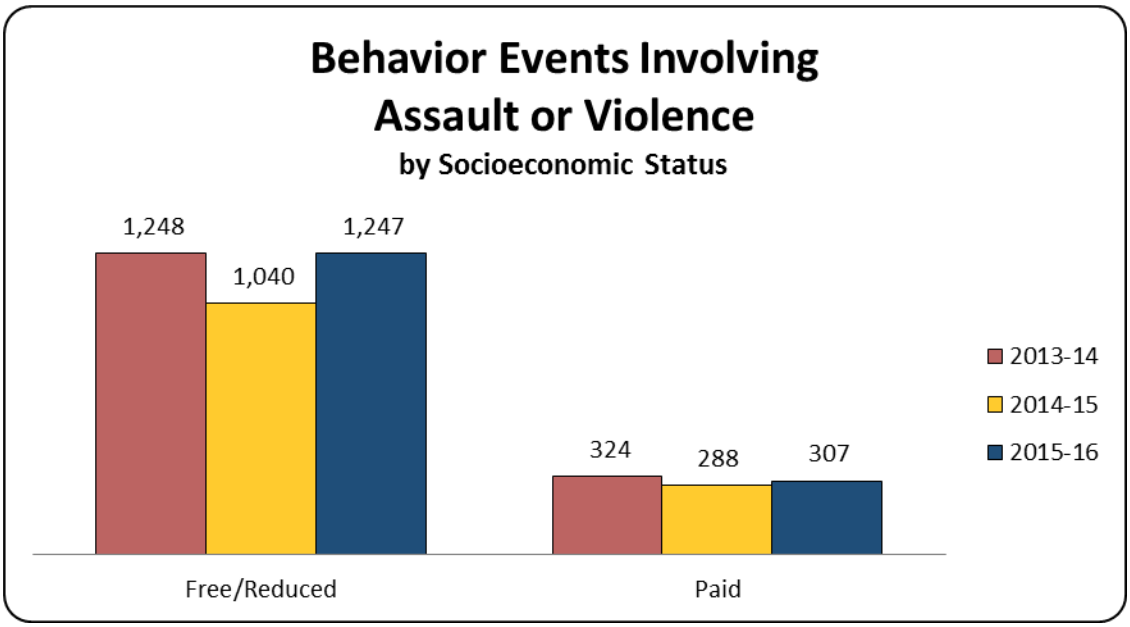


	PS	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
2013-14	0	6	13	10	15	26	50	118	218	243	377	247	154	95	0
2014-15	1	10	29	19	25	21	35	84	175	180	342	234	127	46	0
2015-16	0	6	26	25	22	29	26	107	189	275	382	247	145	74	1

Note: Grade 14 includes special education students participating in the Alternate Assessment, who must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1st of the current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments. The term "PS" indicates preschool-aged students.

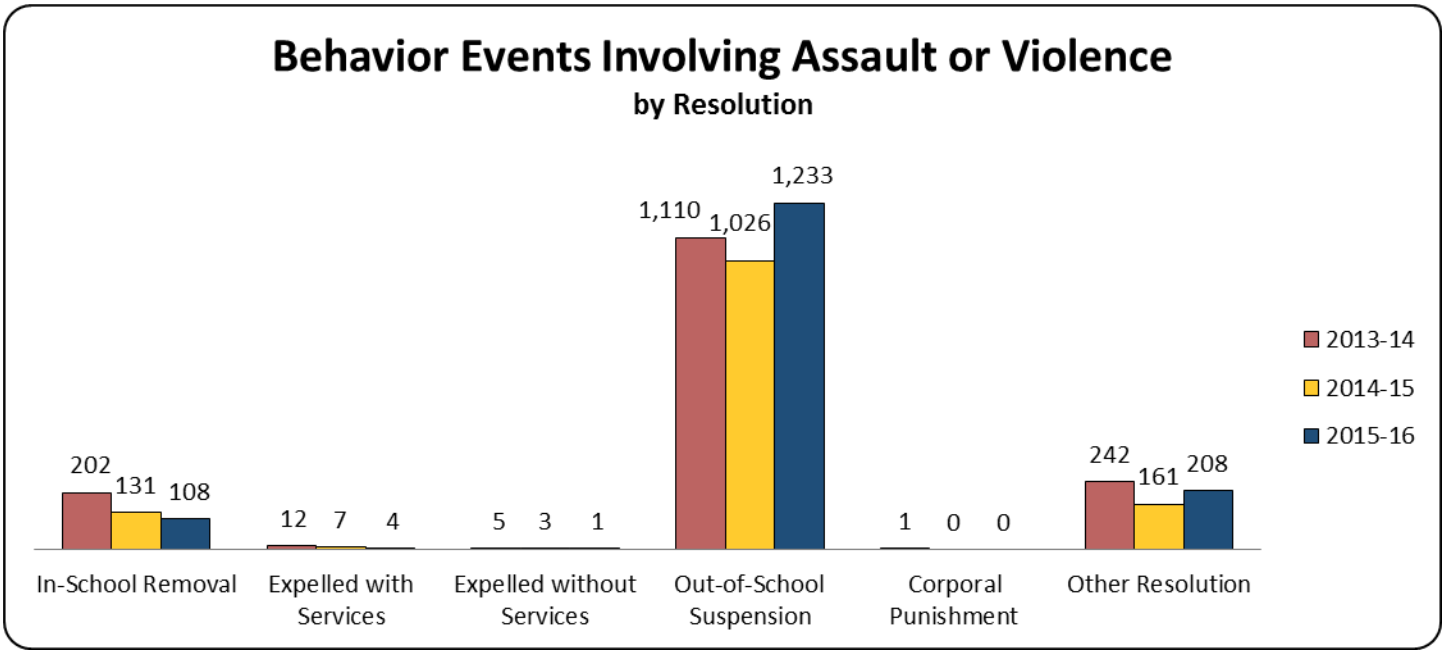
The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status as represented by eligibility for free/reduced-priced meals for behavior events involving assault or violence. The data indicate that 80 percent of behavior events of assault or violence involve students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals, which is an increase from 78 percent in the 2014-15 school year, yet these students comprise only 60 percent of the total student population.

Chart 16



The chart below disaggregates by resolution type behavior events involving assault or violence. "Other Resolutions" are the second most frequent discipline resolutions reported and can include consequences such as court referral, restraint or seclusions, conference, after-school detention and bus suspension. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving assault or violence each year result in out-of-school suspension; for 2015-16, out-of-school suspension accounted for 79 percent of all discipline resolutions.

Chart 17



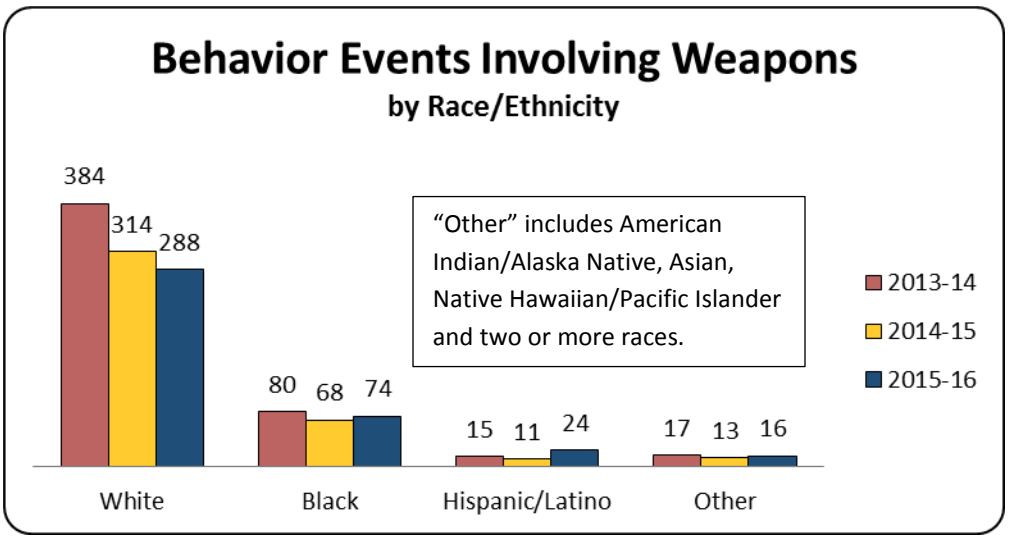
Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons

KRS 158.444 (2) (b) (1) (b)

For school year 2015-16, weapons were involved in 402 behavior events, which is less than one percent of all behavior events reported. The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving weapons by race/ethnicity.

Weapons that are not firearms can include, but are not limited to, knives, artificial knuckles, clubs, batons, and karate sticks. The data indicate that 72 percent of behavior events involving weapons include White students, 18 percent include Black students, six percent include Hispanic/Latino students, and four percent include students of other race/ethnicity categories. As noted in other categories, Black students are overrepresented, and White students are underrepresented compared to the total student population, but the disproportionality is by a much smaller margin than in the other categories.

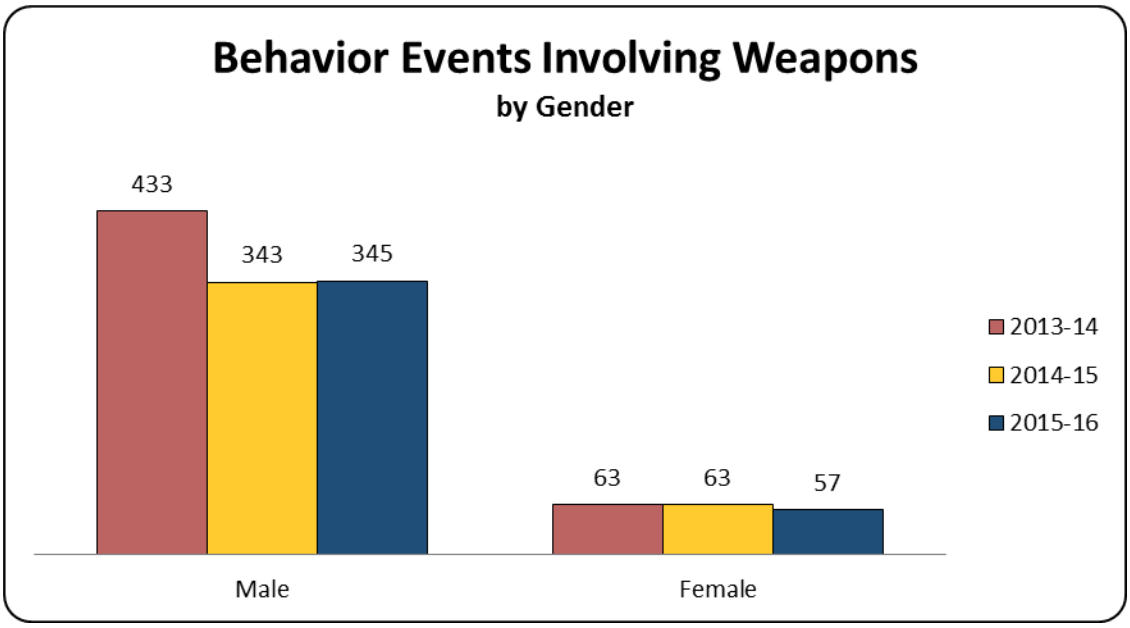
Chart 18



Events of possession of guns or other deadly weapons involving one of the following law violations:
151 – Weapon - Handgun
152 – Weapon - Rifle
153 – Weapon - Other Firearm
154 – Weapon – Other
*2001 – Weapon (Special Ed only)

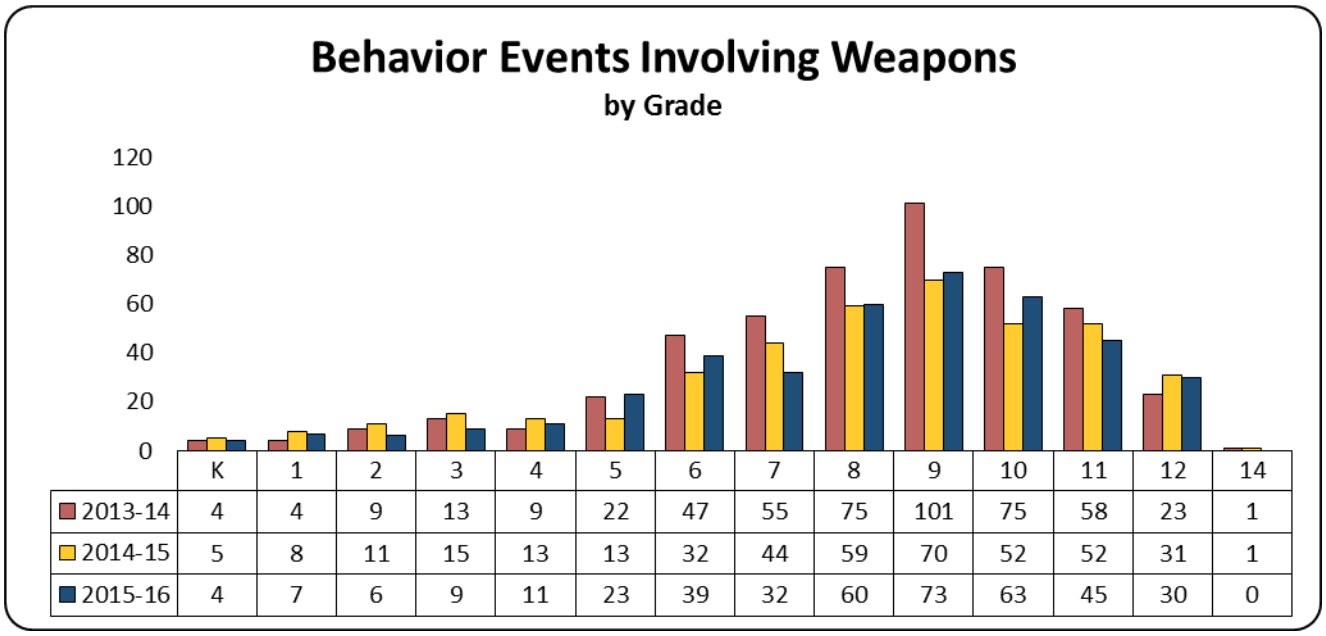
The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate that 86 percent of weapon-involved behavior events include male students, and 14 percent include female students. This shows an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population. However, the data indicate an overall decrease for males in the number of their behavior events involving weapons from school year 2013-14 to 2015-16.

Chart 19



The chart below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate most behavior events involving weapons occur in grades eight through ten, with these grade levels comprising 49 percent of the total behavior events involving weapons.

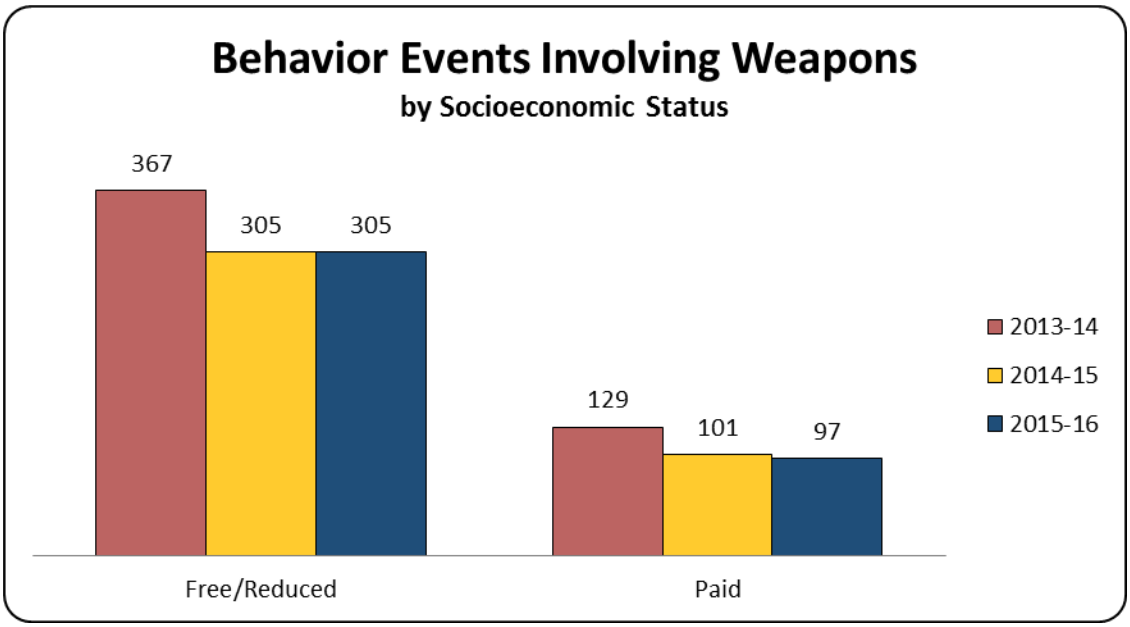
Chart 20



	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
2013-14	4	4	9	13	9	22	47	55	75	101	75	58	23	1
2014-15	5	8	11	15	13	13	32	44	59	70	52	52	31	1
2015-16	4	7	6	9	11	23	39	32	60	73	63	45	30	0

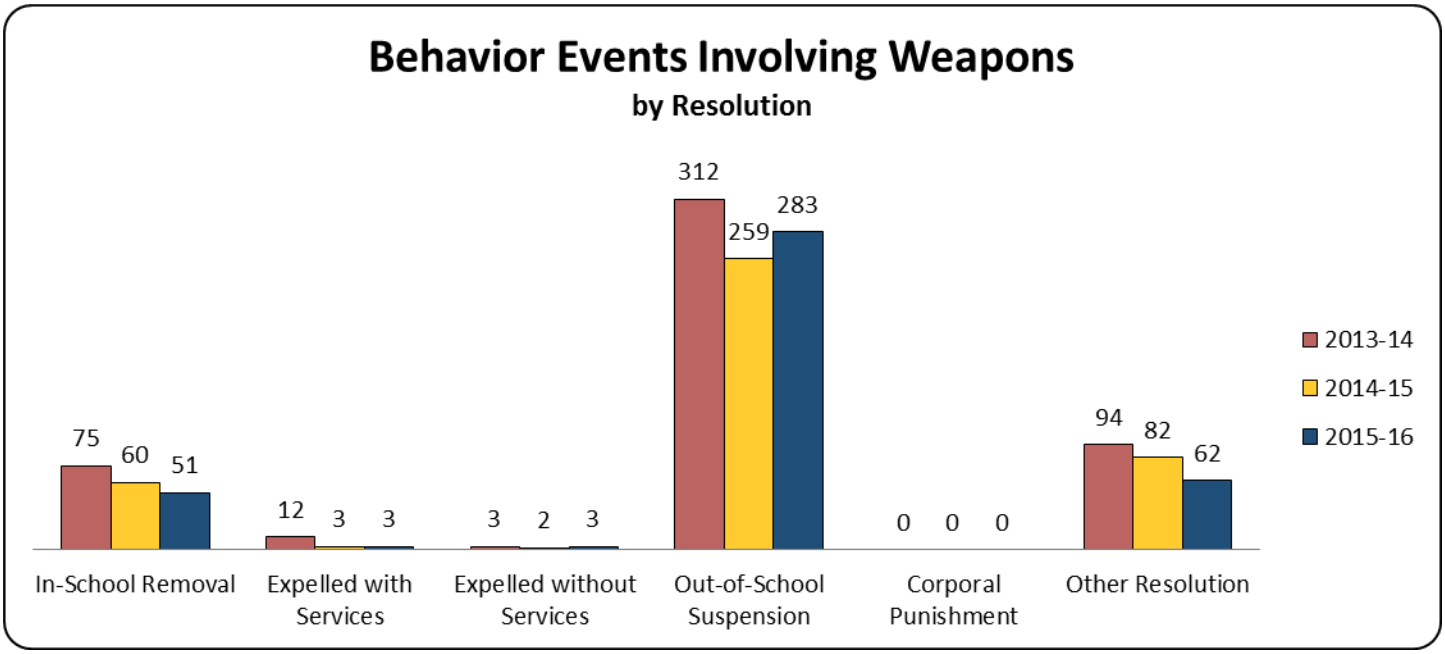
The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate that 76 percent of behavior events involving weapons include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals compared to 24 percent of the paid student population. Given that students eligible for free/reduced-price meals comprise 60 percent of the total student population, these students are overrepresented in the weapons category.

Chart 21



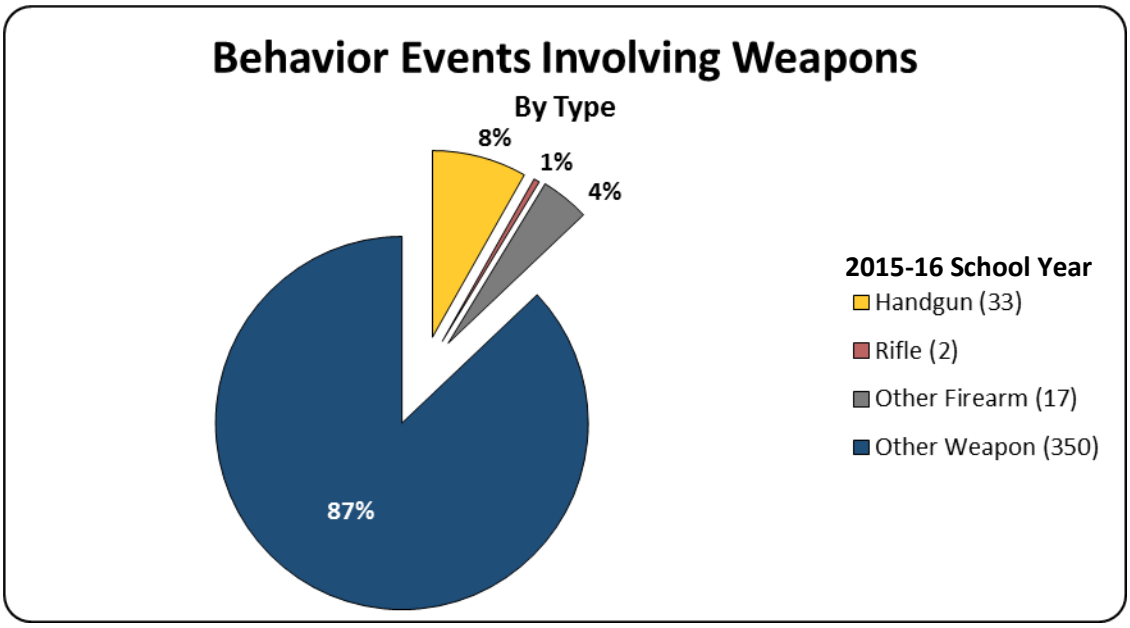
The chart below disaggregates the type of resolution for behavior events involving weapons. The resolutions for weapons violations are dictated by district board policies. For example, in some districts there is a mandatory 10-day out-of-school suspension for a weapons violation. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons result in out-of-school suspension, with 72 percent resulting in either out-of-school suspension or expulsions.

Chart 22



The chart below disaggregates by type of weapons involved in behavior events. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons are reported as "other weapon." "Other weapon" is defined as any item that can be used to harm another, and may include knives, box cutters, improvised weapons, etc.

Chart 23

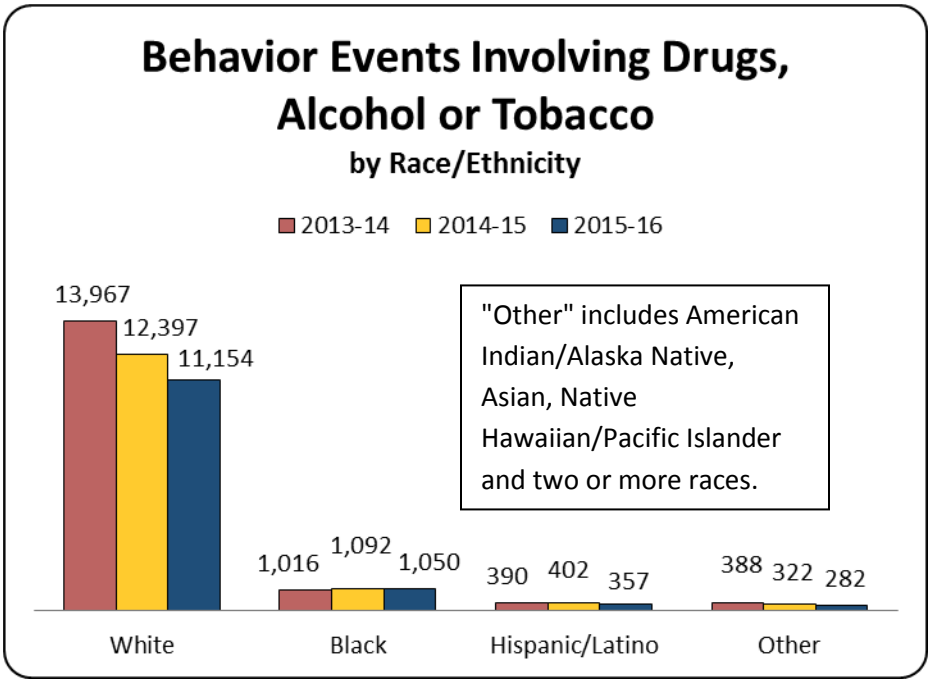


Behavior Events involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco

KRS 158.444 (2) (b) (1) (c)

The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by race/ethnicity. For school year 2015-16, the data indicate that 87 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve White students, eight percent Black students, three percent Hispanic/Latino students, and two percent of students of other race/ethnicity categories. These percentages indicate that White students are overrepresented in this category, while all of the other race/ethnicity categories are underrepresented.

Chart 24



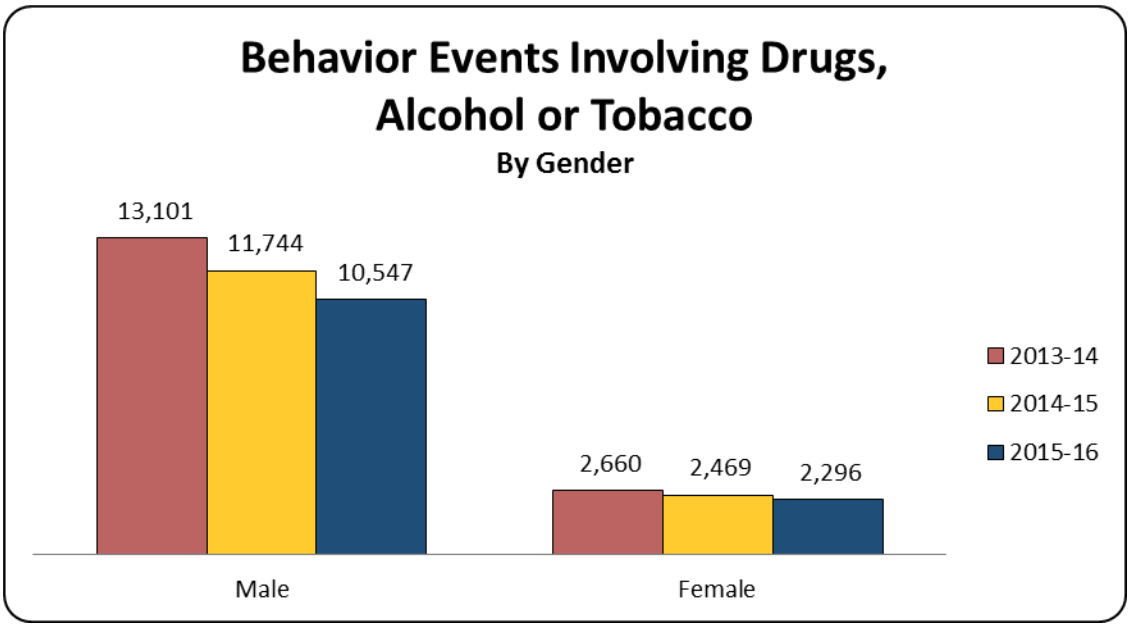
Behavior events involving the possession or use of alcohol, prescription drugs, or controlled substances involve one of the following law violations or board violations:

*210 - DUI
230 – Under Influence
1014 – Look-alike drug possession, distribution
1801 – Other Drug Possession/Use
1802 – Other Drug Distribution
1811 - Alcohol Possession/Use
1812 – Alcohol Distribution
1821 – Marijuana Possession/Use
1822 – Marijuana Distribution
1831 – Hallucinogenic Possession/Use
1832 – Hallucinogenic Distribution
1841 – Amphetamines Possession/Use
1842 – Amphetamines Distribution
*1851 – Barbiturates Possession/Use
1852 – Barbiturates Distribution
*1861 – Heroin Possession/Use
*1862 – Heroin Distribution
1871 – Cocaine/Crack Possession/Use
*1872 – Cocaine/Crack Distribution
1881 – Prescription Drugs Possession/Use
1882 – Prescription Drugs Distribution
1891 – Inhalant Possession/Use
*1892 – Inhalant Distribution
2001 – Drugs (Special Ed only)
9001 – Smoking (Tobacco)
9002 – Chewing (Tobacco)
9003 – Other (Tobacco)
9004 – Alternative Nicotine Product (Tobacco)
9005 – Vapor Product (Tobacco)

**No events reported for school year 2015-16.*

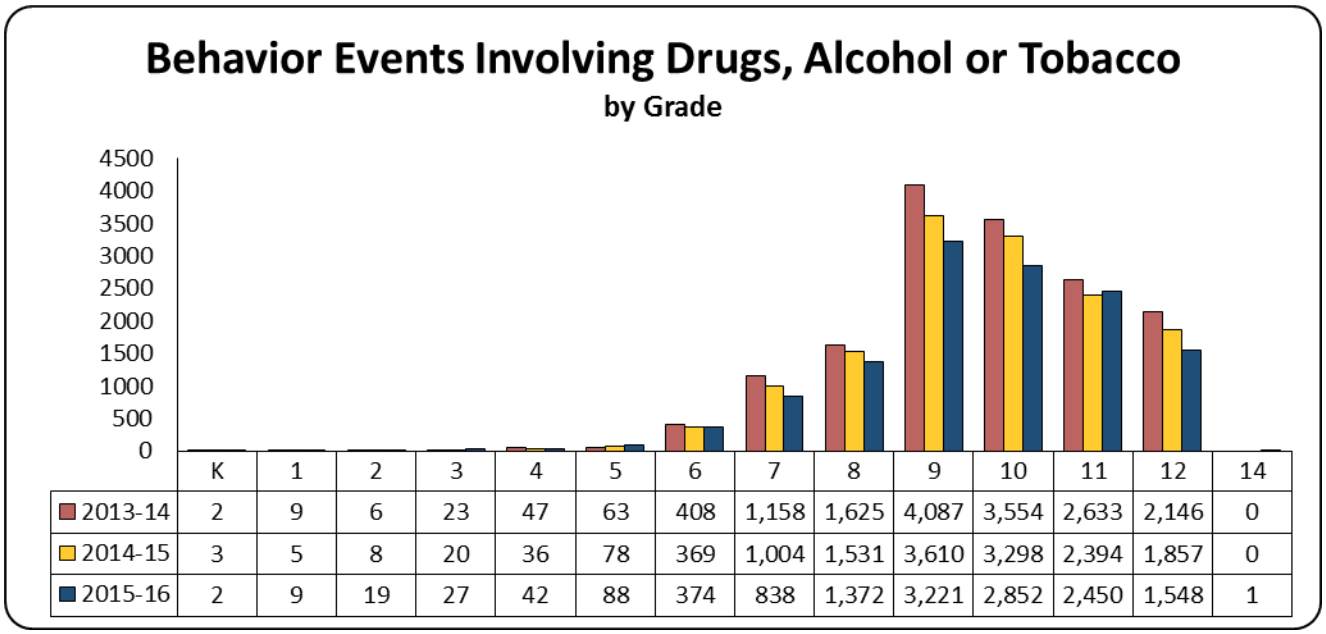
The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. The data indicate that 82 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve male students and 18 percent include female students. Males show a slight decrease of one percent in behavior events while females show a slight increase of a half percent compared to their proportion of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco in the previous school year.

Chart 25



The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by grade level. The data indicate grades 8-12 comprise 89 percent of all reported behavior events in drugs, alcohol, or tobacco for school year 2015-16.

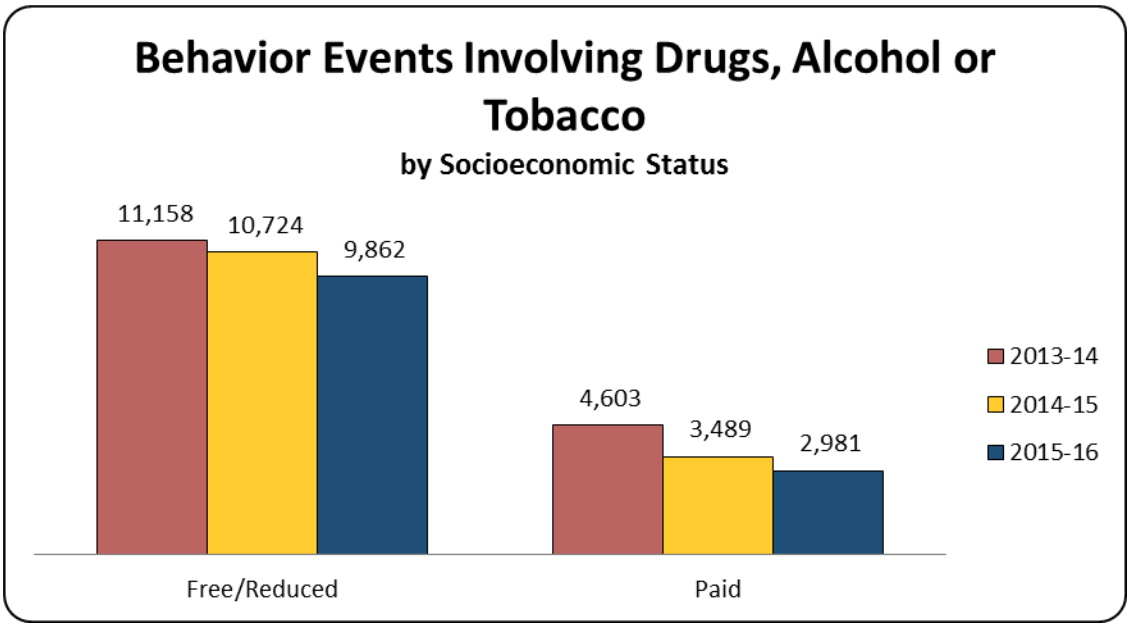
Chart 26



	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
2013-14	2	9	6	23	47	63	408	1,158	1,625	4,087	3,554	2,633	2,146	0
2014-15	3	5	8	20	36	78	369	1,004	1,531	3,610	3,298	2,394	1,857	0
2015-16	2	9	19	27	42	88	374	838	1,372	3,221	2,852	2,450	1,548	1

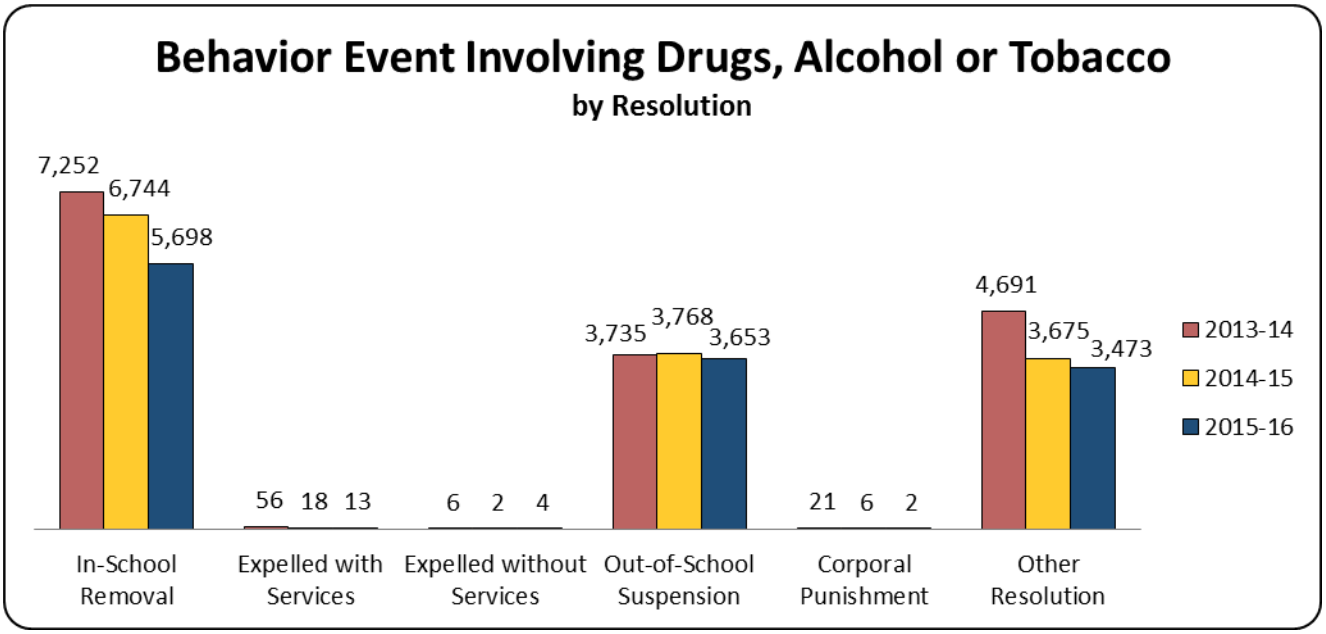
The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. The data indicate that 77 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco in school year 2015-16 include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals, which is an overrepresentation compared to their 60.3 percentage of the total student population.

Chart 27



The chart below disaggregates, by resolution type, behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco. The data indicate that expulsion and corporal punishment were the least frequently used discipline resolution for behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco.

Chart 28



The chart below disaggregates, by type of drugs reported, behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco. Based on the data, tobacco is by far the substance most frequently involved in behavior events, with 9,548 reports in school year 2015-16, compared to 3,295 reports in all other categories combined. However, there was a decrease in behavior events involving tobacco from school year 2013-14 to 2015-16.

Chart 29

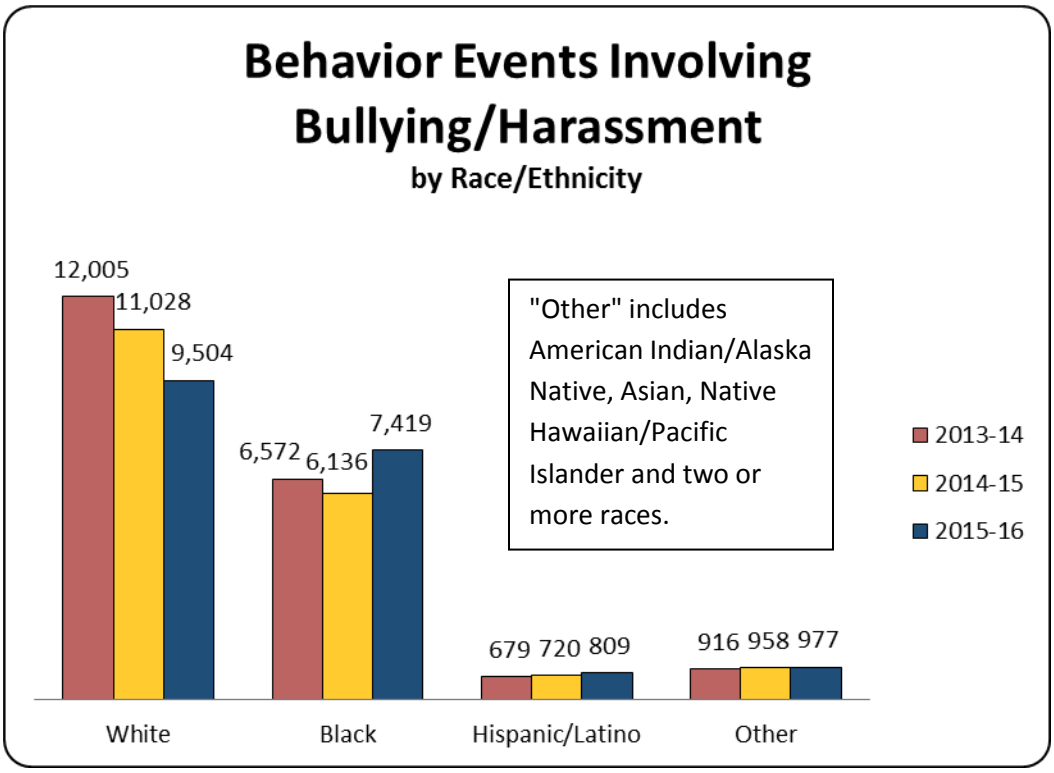
Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Type			
Drugs by Type	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
Alcohol	825	767	645
Amphetamines	14	7	12
Barbiturates	1	6	1
Cocaine	3	5	4
Hallucinogenic	15	17	7
Heroin	6	1	0
Inhalant	38	18	7
Marijuana	2,036	1,649	1,721
Other Drug	611	574	627
Prescription	325	227	271
Tobacco	11,887	10,942	9,548
TOTAL	**15,761**	**14,213**	**12,843**

Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment

KRS 158.444 (2) (b) (1) (d)

For school year 2015-16, there were a total of 18,709 reports of bullying or harassment. The chart below disaggregates behavior events by race/ethnicity involving bullying or harassment. There were a total of 20,172 behavior events of bullying or harrassment reported for school year 2013-14 and 18,842 behavior events in 2014-15, compared to 18,709 behavior events reported for school year 2015-16. The data indicate that 51 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events for school year 2015-16 involved White students exhibiting bullying behavior, 40 percent Black students, four percent Hispanic/Latino students, and five percent students of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students are overrepresented in bullying/harassment when compared to their proportion of the total student population (10.5 percent).

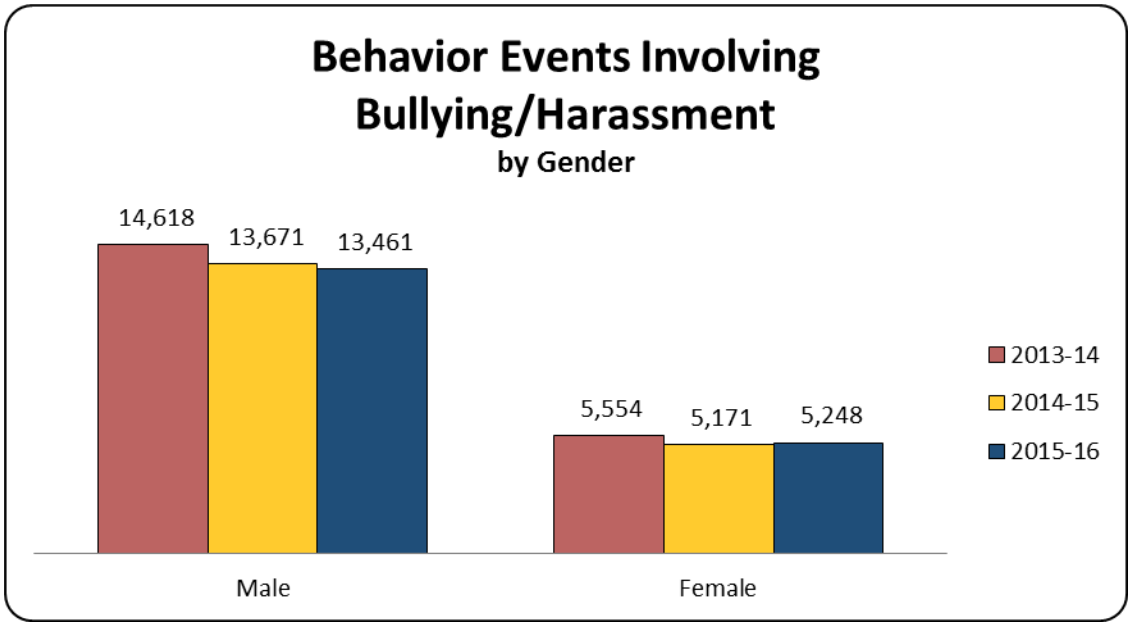
Chart 30



Events of Bullying or Harassment include one of the following law violations or board violations:
8001 – Bullying
8002 – Harassment
8003 – Threatening Staff
8004 – Verbal Abuse
8006 – Threatening another Student
341 – Misdemeanor Stalking (law)
350 – Harassing Communications (law)

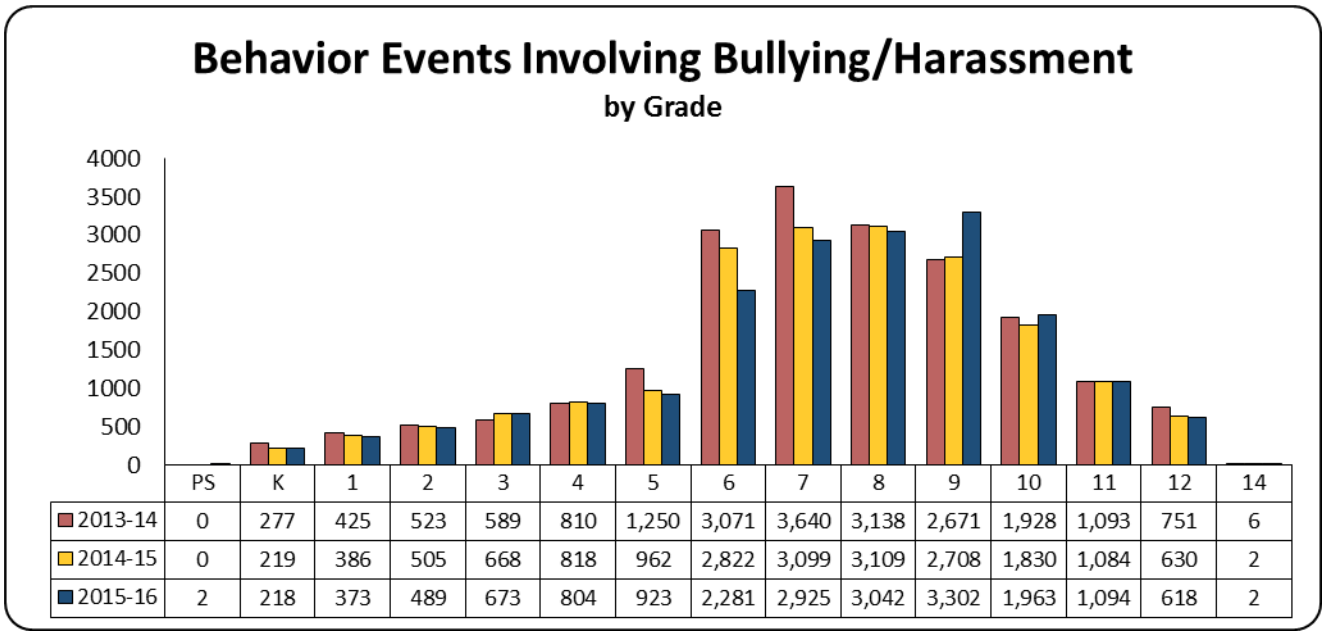
The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving bullying or harassment. The data indicate that 72 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events reported for school year 2015-16 involved male students and 28 percent involved female students. Males are overrepresented in this category when compared to their proportion of 51.4 percent of the total student population.

Chart 31



The chart below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving bullying or harassment. While the data for grades six through eight indicate an overall decrease in these behavior events from school year 2013-14 to school year 2015-16, there is a marked increase in the number of bullying/harassment events from fifth to sixth grade for all three school years. There is also an increase in behavior events involving bullying or harassment in ninth grade for school year 2015-16 compared to previous years.

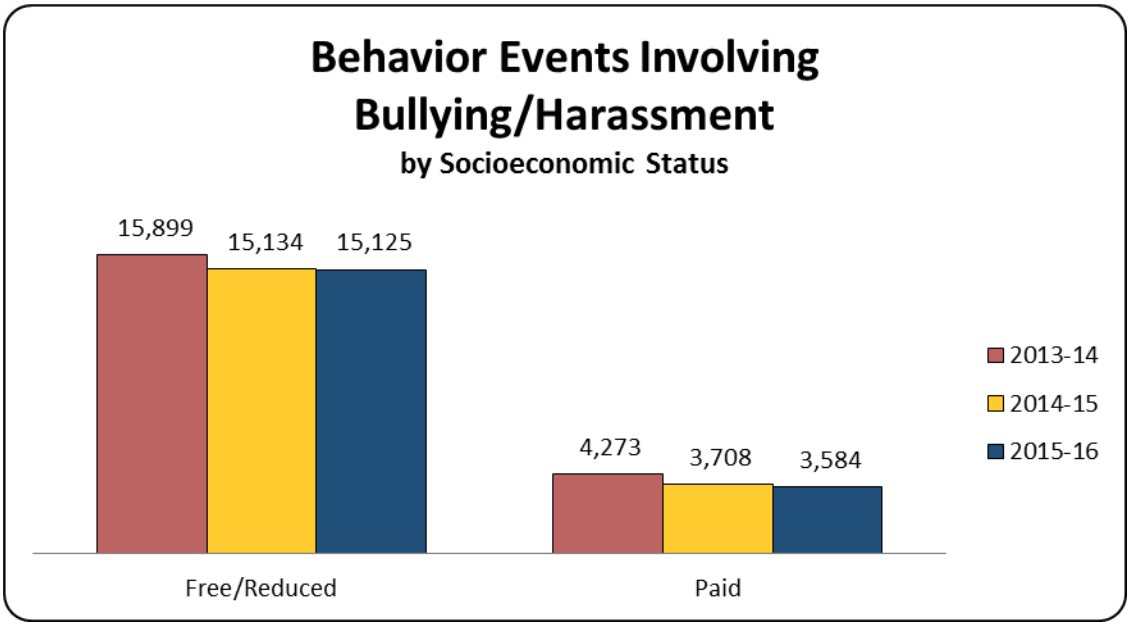
Chart 32



	PS	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
2013-14	0	277	425	523	589	810	1,250	3,071	3,640	3,138	2,671	1,928	1,093	751	6
2014-15	0	219	386	505	668	818	962	2,822	3,099	3,109	2,708	1,830	1,084	630	2
2015-16	2	218	373	489	673	804	923	2,281	2,925	3,042	3,302	1,963	1,094	618	2

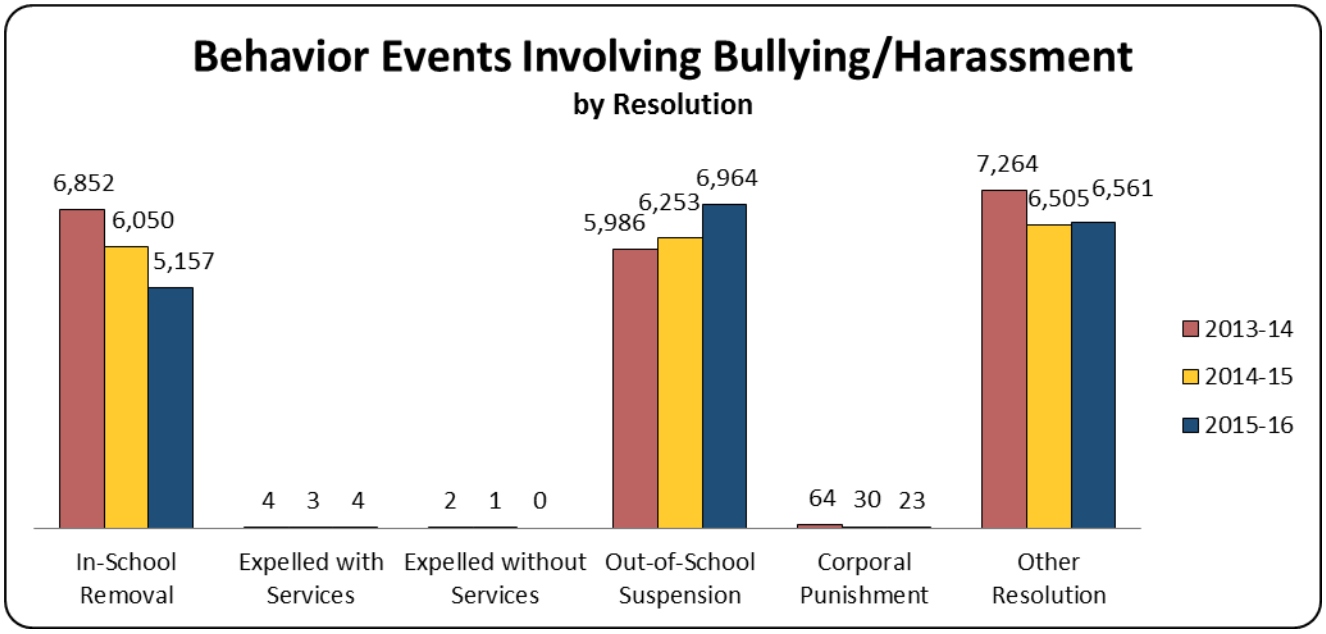
The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving bullying or harassment. The data indicate that for school year 2015-16, 81 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. Since these students make up 60 percent of the total population, they are overrepresented for this type of behavior event.

Chart 33



The chart below disaggregates by resolution behavior events involving bullying or harassment. The data indicate that the majority of events involving bullying or harassment result in in-school removal, out-of-school suspension or other resolutions. Other resolutions include behavior events that resulted in detention, conference with parent, etc. Over the three years of reported data, there has been a decrease for resolutions of in-school removal and an increase for resolutions of out-of-school suspension for behavior events involving bullying and harassment.

Chart 34



Legal Proceedings

KRS 158.444 (2) (b) (2)

A law violation is an infraction of school rules that also violates the law and could result in a call to the police, arrest, or charges filed (if the school chooses to pursue charges). This section includes data related to all behavior incidents in which a student has been disciplined by the school and/or charges filed for harassment (KRS 525.070), harassing communications (KRS 525.080), or any serious incident or charged criminally for conduct constituting a violation of any offense specified in KRS Chapter 508 occurring on school premises, on school-sponsored transportation, or at school functions.

It is important to note that these data reflect school-related legal sanctions and may not match data from other agencies that include legal sanctions for student behavior that is not school-related and/or takes place off school grounds or events that are not school-sponsored.

The 2015-16 Safe Schools data included 248,620 behavior events. 4,771 behavior events resulted in the following legal sanctions:

- Calls to Police – 1,220
- Arrests – 329
- Charges – 1,022
- Civil Proceedings – 9
- School Resource Officer Involvement – 1,966
- Court Designated Worker – 225

Data Summary

2015-16 Data

- 12 percent of Kentucky students were involved in at least one behavior event. Many of those students were involved in multiple behavior events.
- White, Hispanic/Latino, and students of other races or ethnicities are underrepresented in the involvement of behavior events. However, Black students are overrepresented with 23 percent of behavior events compared to their 10.5 percent composition of the total population.
- Males are overrepresented for discipline resolutions accounting for 72 percent of all discipline resolutions but only 51 percent of the total population.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving in-school removal was 186,055.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving out-of-school suspension was 59,673. Black students are overrepresented in school year 2015-16 with 33 percent of the total out-of-school suspension resolutions compared to their 10.5 percent composition of the total population.
- The total number of students expelled was 196, and 33 of those were expelled without services.
- Fewer discipline resolutions of corporal punishment were reported during the 2015-16 school year. Twenty-five school districts reported the use of corporal punishment in both the 2014-15 and 2015-16 school years.
- 81 percent of reported behavior incidents occurred in the classroom. Accordingly, the majority of behavior incidents reported occurred during school sponsored events and during school hours.
- Less than one percent of all behavior events involved assault or violence.
- Males and Black students are both overrepresented in behavior events involving assault or violence compared to their respective proportions of the total population.
- Behavior events involving assault or violence peak at the ninth grade level.
- 79 percent of behavior events involving assault or violence resulted in out-of-school suspension.
- The data indicate that 80 percent of behavior events of assault or violence involve students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. These students encompass only 60 percent of the total student population, so they are overrepresented in this type of behavior event.
- Weapons were involved in less than one percent of all behavior events.
- 72 percent of behavior events involving weapons resulted in out-of-school suspension or expulsion.
- Black students are overrepresented in behavior events involving weapons, and White students are underrepresented compared to the total student population, but both are by a much smaller margin than in the other categories.
- The data indicate that 86 percent of weapon-involved behavior events include male students and 14 percent include female students, reflecting an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population.
- The data indicate that 76 percent of behavior events involving weapons include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals compared to 24 percent of the “paid” student population. These students are overrepresented in the weapons category.
- The majority of weapons involved in the behavior events in 2015-16 were “other” weapons, which can include knives, box cutters and improvised weapons.

- The data indicate that 87 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve White students, eight percent Black students, three percent Hispanic/Latino students, and two percent students of other race/ethnicity categories. This data indicates that White students are overrepresented in this category, while all of the other race/ethnicity categories are underrepresented.
- 82 percent of behavior events of drugs, alcohol, or tobacco involved males; 18 percent involved females.
- Tobacco violations accounted for 74 percent of all behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.
- There were a total of 18,709 reports of bullying or harassment.
- 72 percent of all bullying or harassment events occurred in grades 6-10.
- The number of bullying reports more than doubled from the fifth to sixth grades and peaked in the ninth grade.
- While White students account for the majority of bullying or harassment behavior events for school year 2015-16, Black students are overrepresented compared to their proportion of the total student population.
- Males are overrepresented in reports of bullying or harassment behavior events, accounting for 72 percent of reports for school year 2015-16.
- The data indicate that for school year 2015-16, 81 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. Since these students make up 60 percent of the population, they are overrepresented in reported incidents of bullying.

Trends

- The unduplicated count of students involved in behavior events remained relatively constant over the three years of reported events.
- The data show a decrease of in-school removals from over the three school years of reported data.
- The number of resolutions of expulsion, with or without services, was relatively constant across the past three school years.
- The highest number of behavior events involved 9th grade students for all three reported school years.
- Resolutions of out-of-school suspension increased slightly across the three years of reported data.
- The proportion of behavior incidents occurring in the classroom remained constant at 81 percent in school year 2015-16 compared to the prior year.
- The data indicate that in the number of behavior events involving weapons has remained relatively constant for the three reported school years.
- There was a slight decrease in the number of all behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco from 2013-14 to 2015-16.
- Based on the data, tobacco is the substance most frequently involved in behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco for all three reported school years.
- Reports of bullying or harassment remained relatively constant over the three reported years when compared to the total number of behavior events.
- Over the three years of reported data, there has been a decrease for resolutions of in-school removal and an increase for resolutions of out-of-school supension for behavior events involving bullying and harassment.

Relevant Websites

Kentucky Department of Education – Safe Schools Data Collection & Reporting

http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Pages/Safe-Schools-Data-Collection-and-Reporting.aspx

Kentucky Department of Education – Behavior Standards for 2015-2016

http://education.ky.gov/districts/tech/sis/Documents/DataStandard-Behavior.pdf

Kentucky Schools Open House – safe schools & behavior data by schools and districts

http://openhouse.education.ky.gov/

Safe Schools reporting statute – KRS 158.444

http://www.lrc.ky.gov/statutes/statute.aspx?id=3519

Kentucky Center for School Safety

http://www.kycss.org

Definitions of Law and Board Violations Included in this Report

Assault or Violence Law Violations

Code	Description	Definition
11	**Criminal Homicide**	A person is guilty of criminal homicide when he causes the death of another human being under circumstances which constitute murder, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, or reckless homicide.
20	**Forcible Rape**	A person is guilty of forcible rape when he/she engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or he/she engages in sexual intercourse/deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because they are physically helpless; or are less than twelve (12) years old. "Deviate sexual intercourse" means any act of sexual gratification involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another; or penetration of the anus of one person by a foreign object manipulated by another person (other than generally recognized health-care practices). Sexual intercourse means sexual intercourse in its ordinary sense and includes penetration of the sex organs of one person by a foreign object manipulated by another person.
30	**Robbery**	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force and/or putting the victim in fear.
50	**Burglary**	A person is guilty of burglary when, with the intent to commit a crime, he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building. A building, in addition to its ordinary meaning, means any structure, vehicle, watercraft or aircraft where any person lives or where people assemble for purposes of business, government, education, religion, entertainment or public transportation. Thus, breaking into a bus and stealing something from the bus would be counted as burglary.
60	**Larceny - Theft**	The intentional taking of the property of another.
70	**Motor Vehicle Theft**	The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
75	**Kidnapping**	A person is guilty of kidnapping when he/she unlawfully restrains another person and when his intent is: (a) To hold a person for ransom or reward; or (b) To accomplish or to advance a commission of a felony; or (c) To inflict bodily injury or to terrorize the victim or another; or (d) To interfere with the performance of a governmental or political function; or (e) To use a person as a shield or hostage; or (f) To deprive the parents or guardian of a the custody of a minor, when the person taking the minor is not a “person exercising custodial control or supervision” as defined in KRS 600.020.
90	**Arson**	Any intentional burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, or aircraft.
172	**Statutory Rape**	A person is guilty of statutory rape (in KY, rape in the second degree) when:

		(a) Being eighteen (18) years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen (14) years old; or (b) He/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is mentally incapacitated or; (c) Being twenty-one (21) years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than sixteen (16) years old.
174	**Sexual Assault (Unwanted touching in a sexual manner)**	A person is guilty of sexual assault when: (a) He/she subjects another person to sexual contact (touching intimate parts) by forcible compulsion; or (b) He/she subjects sexual contact on another person who is incapable of consent because he is physically helpless; less than twelve (12) years old; or is mentally incapacitated.
301	**1st Degree Assault**	A person is guilty of assault in the first degree when: (a) He intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or (b) Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, wantonly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another and thereby causes serious physical injury to another person. Assault in the first degree is a Class B Felony.
302	**2nd Degree Assault**	A person is guilty of assault in the second degree when he/she: (a) Intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person; or (b) Intentionally causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or (c) Wantonly causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument. Assault in the second degree is a Class C felony.
303	**3rd Degree Assault**	A person is guilty of assault in the third degree when he/she: (a) Recklessly, with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or intentionally causes or attempts to cause physical injury to: 1. A state, county, city, or federal peace officer; 2. An employee of a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender; 3. An employee of the Department for Community Based Services employed as a social worker to provide direct client services, if the event occurs while the worker is performing job-related duties; 4. A probation and parole officer; 5. A transportation officer appointed by a county fiscal court or legislative body of a consolidated local government, urban-county government, or charter government to transport inmates when the county jail or county correctional facility is closed while the transportation officer is performing job-related duties; 6. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district classified or certified employee, school bus driver, or other school employee acting in the course and scope of the employee's employment; or

		7. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district volunteer acting in the course and scope of that person's volunteer service for the school or school district; or (b) Being a person confined in a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender, inflicts physical injury upon or throws or causes feces, or urine, or other bodily fluid to be thrown upon an employee of the facility. Assault in the third degree is a Class D Felony.
304	**4th Degree Assault**	A person is guilty of assault in the fourth degree when he/she: (a) Intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury to another person; or (b) With recklessness, causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument. Assault in the fourth degree is a Class A misdemeanor.
305	**Menacing**	A person is guilty of menacing when he/she intentionally places another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury. Menacing is a Class B misdemeanor.
306	**Felony Wanton Endangerment**	A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the first degree when, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, he/she wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to another person. Wanton endangerment in the first degree is a Class D felony.
307	**Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment**	A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the second degree when he/she wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of physical injury to another person. Wanton endangerment in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.
308	**Felony Criminal Abuse**	(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the first degree when he/she intentionally abuses another person or permits another person of whom he/she has actual custody to be abused and thereby: (a) Causes serious physical injury; or (b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or (c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless. 2) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the second degree when he wantonly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby: (a) Causes serious physical injury; or (b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or (c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless. Criminal abuse in the first degree is a Class D felony.

309	**Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse**	(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the third degree when he recklessly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby: (a) Causes serious physical injury; or (b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or (c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless. Criminal abuse in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.
310	**Terroristic Threat**	Activating fire alarms
320	**Terroristic Threat – Bomb**	Bomb threats or threats of other explosive devices
330	**Terroristic Threat - Chemical/Biological/Nuclear**	Chemical, biological, or nuclear threats
340	**Felony Stalking**	(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree: (a) When he intentionally: 1. Stalks another person; and 2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of: a. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; b. Serious physical injury; or c. Death; and (b) 1. A protective order has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with the summons or order or has been given actual notice; or 2. A criminal complaint is currently pending with a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor by the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with a summons or warrant or has been given actual notice; or 3. The defendant has been convicted of or pled guilty within the previous five (5) years to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or 4. The act or acts were committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person. Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.

Weapons Law Violations

Code	Description	Definition
151	**Weapon - Handgun**	A handgun is any pistol or revolver originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand, or any other firearm originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand. A firearm is any weapon that will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of handguns on school property or at a school function. (*By KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and older who have these firearms in their automobile on school property).*
152	**Weapon - Rifle**	A rifle is a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use

		the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger. This category also includes **shotguns.** This offense encompasses sale or possession of rifles or shotguns on school property or at a school function. (*By KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and older who have these firearms in their automobile on school property).*
153	**Weapon/Other Firearm**	Weapons other than handguns, rifles, or shotguns that will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. Examples of other firearms include air guns (that use pneumatic pressure or pressurized cartridges to fire a projectile) also known as BB guns and other homemade firearms. (*By KRS 527.070 this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these firearms in their automobile on school property).*
154	**Weapon - Other**	Any object capable of being readily used by one person to inflict severe bodily injury upon another person. Examples include (but are not limited to) knives, artificial knuckles, club, baton and nunchaku karate sticks. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of these types of weapons on school property or at a school function. (*By KRS 527.070 this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these weapons in their automobile on school property).*

Drug and Alcohol Law and Board Violations

Law Violations		
Code	**Description**	**Definition**
210	**DUI (Driving Under the Influence)**	Operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration at or above 0.08 for those above 21 and 0.02 for those under age 21; or while under the influence of alcohol or other substance which impairs driving ability.
230	**Under Influence**	Includes all offenses of intoxication (with the exception of driving under the influence). In Kentucky, this offense equates to alcohol intoxication and/or public intoxication, which occurs when a person appears in a public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substance.
1801	**Other Drug Possession and Use**	Includes possession and use of controlled substances or unauthorized possession of over-the-counter drugs not specifically listed elsewhere in the 1800 violation codes. (e.g., bath salts, cold medicines)
1802	**Other Drug Distribution**	Includes sale and/or distribution of controlled substances or unauthorized possession of over-the-counter drugs not specifically listed elsewhere in the 1800 violation codes.
1811	**Alcohol Possession and Use**	Includes possession and use of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. (e.g., beer, whiskey, and wine)
1812	**Alcohol Distribution**	Includes sale and/or distribution of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. (e.g., beer, whiskey, and wine)
1821	**Marijuana/hashish Possession and Use**	Includes possession and use of marijuana or hashish.
1822	**Marijuana Distribution**	Includes sale and/or distribution of marijuana.

1831	**Hallucinogenic Possession and Use**	Includes possession and use of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).
1832	**Hallucinogenic Distribution**	Includes sale and/or distribution of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).
1841	**Amphetamines Possession and Use**	Includes possession and use of amphetamine or methamphetamine.
1842	**Amphetamines Distribution**	Includes sale and/or distribution of amphetamine or methamphetamine.
1851	**Barbiturates Possession and Use**	Includes possession and use of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).
1852	**Barbiturates Distribution**	Includes sale and/or distribution of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).
1861	**Heroin Possession and Use**	Includes possession and use of heroin.
1862	**Heroin Distribution**	Includes sale and/or distribution of heroin.
1871	**Cocaine/crack Possession and Use**	Includes possession and use of cocaine or crack.
1872	**Cocaine/crack Distribution**	Includes sale and/or distribution of cocaine or crack.
1881	**Prescription Drug Possession and Use**	Includes unauthorized possession and use of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.
1882	**Prescription Drug Distribution**	Includes unauthorized sale and/or distribution of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.
1891	**Inhalant Possession and Use**	Includes possession and use of Inhalants.
1892	**Inhalant Distribution**	Includes sale and/or distribution of Inhalants.
2001	**Drug – Special Ed Only**	Special education student removed from school personnel for drugs and who were sent to an Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES). Refer to IAES Definition.
Board Violations		
1014	**Look-alike drug possession, distribution**	The use, possession or distribution of a look-alike or counterfeit drug as a substance that the student believes to be or represents to be illegal, or a substance where the student engaged in behavior that would cause a reasonable person to believe the drug was illegal.

Tobacco Board Violations

Code	Description	Definition
9001	**Smoking**	The use or possession by students of tobacco products that require lighting and smoking is prohibited inside school buildings, school buses, vans, or other vehicles that are owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district; also tobacco use or possession on property owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district. This code specifically includes cigarettes and cigar products.
9002	**Chewing**	The use or possession by students of tobacco products that don't involve smoking is prohibited in school buildings, school buses or buses, vans or other vehicles that are owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district; tobacco use or possession on school property owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district. This code specifically includes chewing tobacco.
9003	**Tobacco - Other**	The use or possession by students of tobacco products that don't involve smoking is prohibited in school buildings, school buses or buses, vans or other vehicles that are owned by, leased by or under the control of a school district; tobacco use or possession on school property owned by, leased by or under the control of a school district. This code specifically includes snuff, or any kind of smokeless tobacco.
9004	**Alternative Nicotine Product**	The use or possession of an alternative nicotine product, which means noncombustible product containing nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by other means.
9005	**Vapor Product**	The use or possession of a vapor product, which includes but is not limited to any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device.

Bullying or Harassment Law Violations

Code	Description	Definition
341	**Misdemeanor Stalking**	(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he intentionally: (a) Stalks another person; and (b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of: 1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; 2. Physical injury; or 3. Death *Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.*
350	**Harassing Communications**	(1) A person is guilty of harassing communications when, with intent to intimidate, harass, annoy, or alarm another person, he or she: • Communicates with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, telegraph, mail, or any other form of written communication in a manner which causes annoyance or alarm and serves no purpose of legitimate communication; • Makes a telephone call, whether or not conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or • Communicates, while enrolled as a student in a school district, with or about another school student, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, the Internet, telegraph, mail, or any other form of electronic or written communication in a manner which a reasonable person under the circumstances should know would cause the other student to suffer fear of physical harm, intimidation, humiliation, or embarrassment and which serves no purpose of legitimate communication.

		Harassing communications is a Class B misdemeanor.

Bullying or Harassment Board Violations

Code	Description	Definition
8001	**Bullying***	Physically or psychologically abusing another person by means of verbal or physical threats, intimidation, insults, or other aggressive behavior. This may include abuse based upon race, ethnicity, gender, religion or disability. These attacks, which substantially hinder another student's health, safety, welfare, the right to attend school or participate in school activities, constitute harassment and bullying.
8002	**Harassment**	Delivering disrespectful messages (verbal or gestural) to one or more people, which may include threats and intimidation, obscene gestures, pictures, or written notes. These messages may include negative comments based on race, religion, gender, age, and/or national origin and sustained or intense verbal attacks based on ethnic origin, disabilities, or other personal matters.
8003	**Threatening Staff**	Using verbal messages or physical actions toward a staff person or school representative that imply the threat of serious physical injury.
8004	**Verbal Abuse**	Using abusive and demeaning language: words that attack or injure an individual, words that cause one to believe an untrue statement, or words that speak falsely of an individual. This can include talking back, name calling, and/or creating socially rude interactions.
8006	**Threatening another Student**	Any statement, communication, conduct or gesture, including those in written form, directed toward another student that causes reasonable apprehension of physical harm to person or property.

**Note: For school year 2015-16 bullying is included as a board violation. In 2016, KRS 158.148 was amended to define "bullying", require local school board's code of acceptable behavior to prohibit bullying, and require the code to include procedures for investigating and responding to reports of bullying and a method to protect a person reporting a bullying incident. Bullying data will be counted as a law violation starting in the future.*