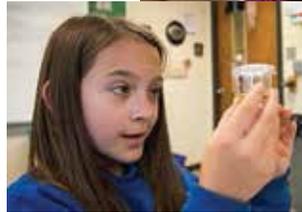


Office of
Continuous
Improvement
and Support



Safe Schools

2016-2017
Annual
Statistical
Report



October 2017

Table of Contents

Table of Figures	2
Purpose, Organization, and Timeline	3
Introduction	4
Glossary of Terms	5
Overall Incident and Student Counts	7
Expulsions, Out-of-School Suspension, In-School Suspension, Corporal Punishment	10
Behavior Incidents by Location	16
Behavior Incidents by Context	16
Behavior Events by Category	17
Events Involving Assault and Violence	17
Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons	22
Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco	26
Events Involving Bullying or Harassment	31
Legal Proceedings	35
Data Summary	36
Relevant Websites	39
Definitions of Law and Board Violations Included in this Report	40

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Enrollment Compared to Number of Students involved in a Behavior Event	8
Figure 2: Unduplicated Count of Students involved in Behavior Events	9
Figure 3: Count of Students by Race involved in Behavior Events	9
Figure 4: Discipline Resolutions	10
Figure 5: Discipline Resolutions by Sex	11
Figure 6: Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity, Expelled with Services	11
Figure 7: Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity, Expelled without Services	12
Figure 8: Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity, Out-of-School Suspension	13
Figure 9: Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity, In-School Removal	14
Figure 10: Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity, Corporal Punishment	15
Figure 11: Behavior Incidents by Location	16
Figure 12: Behavior Incidents by Context	16
Figure 13: Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence by Race/Ethnicity	17
Figure 14: Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence by Sex	18
Figure 15: Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence by Grade	19
Figure 16: Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence by Socioeconomic Status	20
Figure 17: Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence by Resolution	21
Figure 18: Behavior Events Involving Weapons by Race/Ethnicity	22
Figure 19: Behavior Events Involving Weapons by Sex	23
Figure 20: Behavior Events Involving Weapons by Grade	23
Figure 21: Behavior Events Involving Weapons by Socioeconomic Status	24
Figure 22: Behavior Events Involving Weapons by Resolution	25
Figure 23: Behavior Events Involving Weapons by Type	25
Figure 24: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Race/Ethnicity	26
Figure 25: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Sex	27
Figure 26: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Grade	27
Figure 27: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Socioeconomic Status	28
Figure 28: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Resolution	29
Figure 29: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Type	30
Figure 30: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Race/Ethnicity	31
Figure 31: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Sex	32
Figure 32: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Grade	32
Figure 33: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Socioeconomic Status	33
Figure 34: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Resolution	34

Purpose, Organization, and Timeline

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the state's 2016-17 safe schools data, pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) [158.444](#). The data is collected via 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, sex, 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 2017** – District Safe Schools Coordinators were instructed to begin validation of behavior data by utilizing the Safe Schools Report within IC.
- **June 2017** – 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 2017** – Districts were instructed to verify aggregate district and school safety data via the School Report Card Quality Assurance site.
- **July – August 2017** – Districts were instructed to make any necessary behavior data changes in IC.
- **September 2017** – State, district, and school level behavior data was publicly released via the School Report Card within [KDE's Open House](#).

Introduction

The *2016-17 Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report* is produced by 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 and violence, weapons, tobacco, alcohol or drugs, or bullying or harassment are included in this report, regardless of resolution. The data is disaggregated by sex, 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*, consistent with requirements of KRS 158.444.

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 physical 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 – This violation is 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 – This is a 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* per KRS 158.444:

Expelled with Services (SSP1): Expulsion with 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. Although the student was expelled from the regular classroom setting, arrangements were made for the provision of educational and Individualized Education Program (IEP)-related services.

Expelled without Services (SSP2): 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. No arrangements were made for the provision of educational services.

Out-of-School Suspension (SSP3): In this resolution, a student was removed from the regular educational setting and not allowed in the school for a specified duration of time.

Corporal Punishment (SSP5): Corporal punishment is the physical punishment (e.g., paddling, spanking, or another form) of a student. Policy regarding corporal punishment is set at the district level.

In-School Removal (INSR): This resolution results in the 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) – An IEP is the legal document that defines a student's special education program, including the disability under which the student qualifies for Special Education Services. This is a federal requirement under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

Infinite Campus (IC) – IC is Kentucky’s statewide student information system. All student records are maintained in this system.

Law Violation – This violation is 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) – SES is measured by using the student’s assigned meal code (free meal, reduced meal, or paid meal, based on a household income form completed annually by the parent).

Location – Location is an indicator of **where** the behavior incident took place. The following are the codes recorded in IC:

- 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 – Context is an indicator of **when** the behavior incident occurred. The following are the codes recorded in IC:

- 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 – There is a standardized list of grade levels used in Infinite Campus for all students. The following are the codes recorded in IC:

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

Overall Incident and Student Counts

For school year 2016-17, 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 2016-17, behavior events with law or board violations related to the following are included, regardless of resolution type:

- Assault and violence
- Bullying or harassment
- Tobacco
- Alcohol
- Drugs
- Weapons

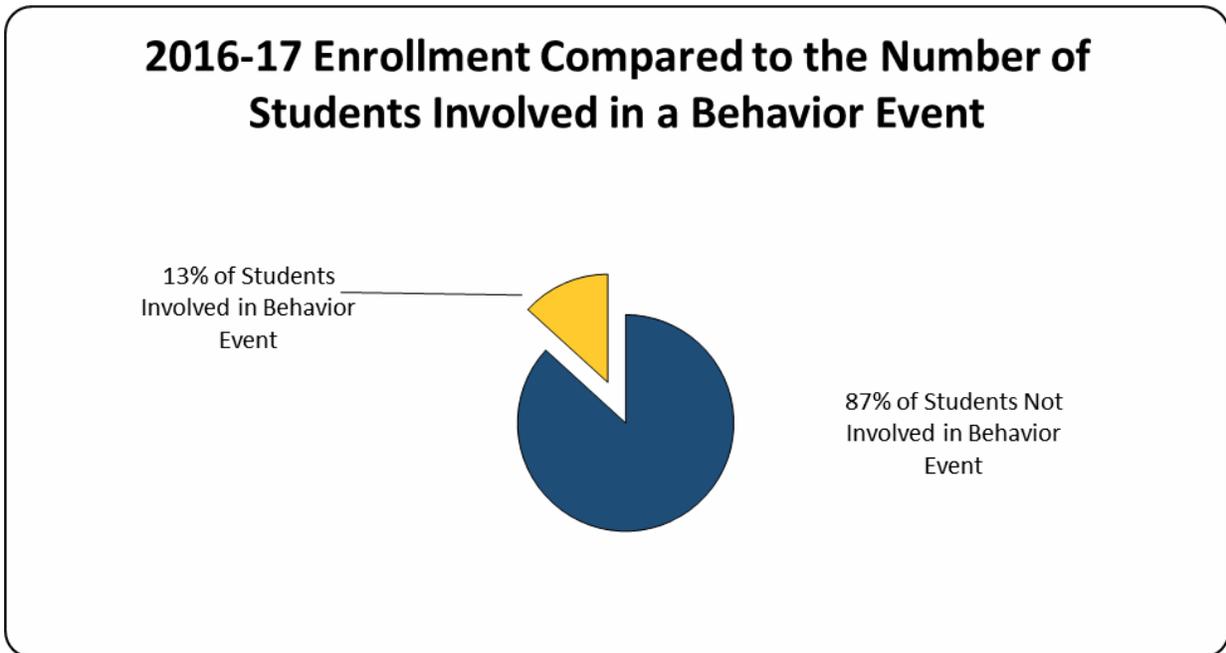
Kentucky's total public school population for school year 2016-17 was 656,588 students, as reported on the 2016-17 State School Report Card. (Note that this total membership includes only kindergarten through grade 14 and does not include preschool students.) [The State School Report Card](#) is posted on KDE'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, 77.4 percent of students were White, 10.6 percent were Black, 6.4 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 1.7 percent were Asian, 3.6 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 60.8 percent of the total population, while those students whose meal status is paid was 39.2 percent.

Analysis of the 2016-17 School Safety Data

This section illustrates data reported based on the requirements of [KRS 158.444](#). The data presented below is for school years 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17.

Figure 1 reflects the total student enrollment (656,588) compared to the number of students involved in a behavior event (86,930) for school year 2016-17. Figure 1 illustrates that in that school year 86,930 students, or 13 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 287,841 behavior events were reported indicates that some students were involved in multiple behavior events.

Figure 1



The data in Figure 2 indicate that the number of students involved in behavior events has increased over the three reported school years.

Figure 2

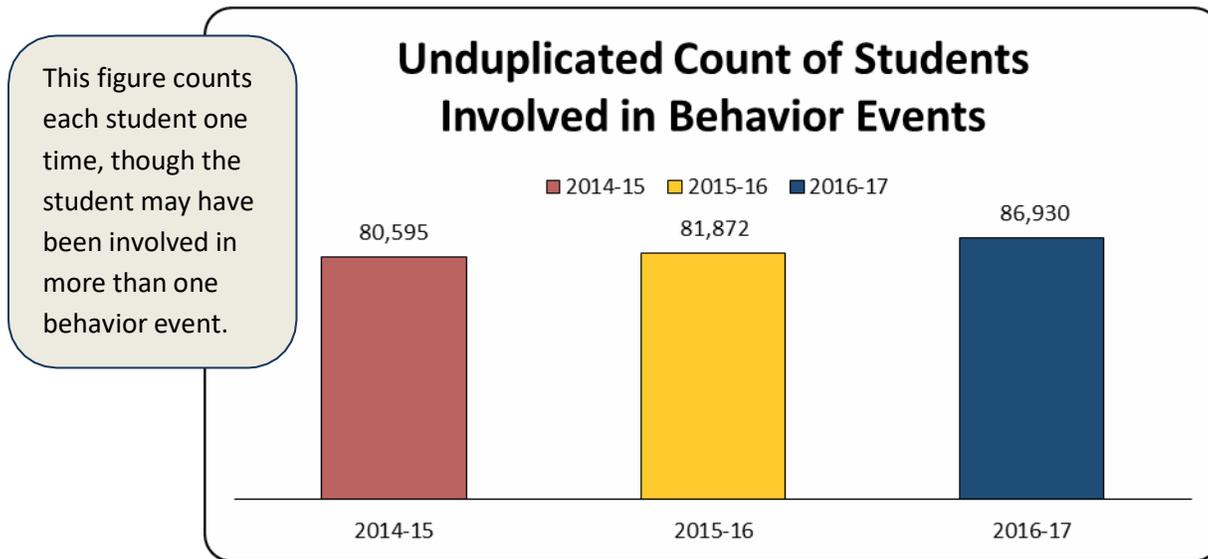
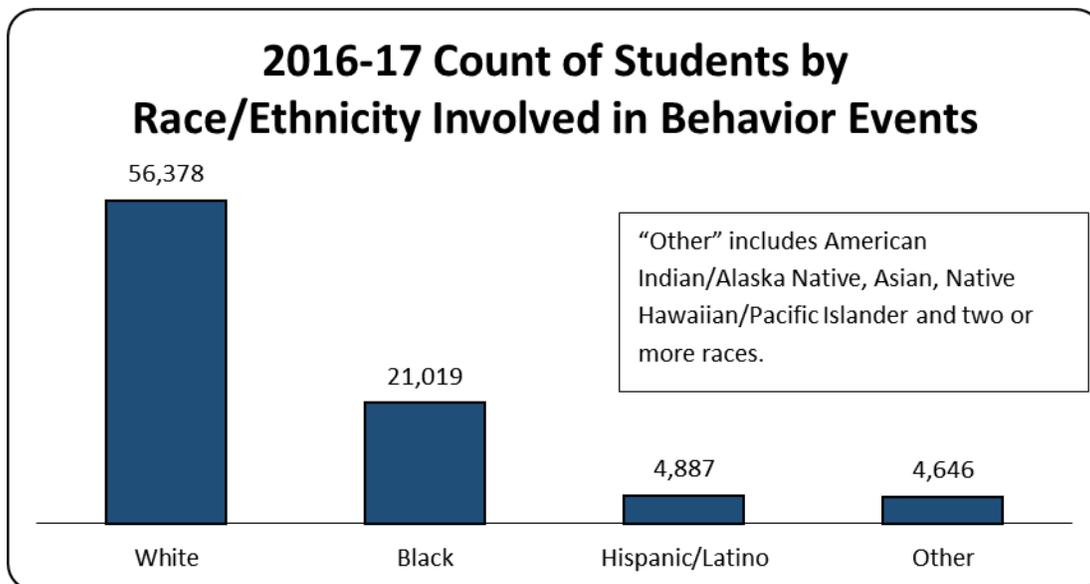


Figure 3 presents the unduplicated number of students by race/ethnicity involved in a behavior incident for school year 2016-17. These data indicate that, of the students involved in behavior events, 65 percent of students were White, 24 percent of students were Black, 6 percent of students were Hispanic/Latino, and 5 percent were in the other race/ethnicity categories. 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 were underrepresented in the involvement of behavior events. However, Black students were overrepresented with 24 percent of behavior events compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total student membership.

Figure 3



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

Behavior events may result in one or more resolutions. Of the 307,809 behavior resolutions reported in the 2016-17 school year, 287,981 resolutions resulted in expulsion (with or without services), suspension (out-of-school or in-school), or corporal punishment. The remaining 19,828 resolutions may result in a court referral, restraint or seclusion, conference, after-school detention and bus suspension or other locally-determined resolutions. The figures in this section of the report provide analysis using the total for resolutions of expulsion (with or without services), suspension (out-of-school or in-school), or corporal punishment (N = 287,981).

Figure 4 shows that in-school removal was the most frequently reported discipline resolution for all three school years 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17. For the 2016-17 school year, 78.2 percent of behavior events resulted in an in-school removal from the student’s regular instructional setting; 21.6 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 since the 2014-15 school year. Twenty-five school districts reported the use of corporal punishment in both the 2014-15 and 2015-16 school years, while in the 2016-17 year, there were only 17 school districts. In-school removal and out-of-school suspension has increased over the three reported school years, while expulsion (with or without services) showed an overall decrease.

Figure 4

Discipline Resolutions			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
In-School Removal	180,862	186,055	225,322
Expelled with Services	142	163	137
Expelled without Services	24	33	21
Out-of-School Suspension	52,558	59,673	62,167
Corporal Punishment*	574	517	334

**Note that only 17 of Kentucky's 173 districts reported the use of corporal punishment during the 2016-17 school year. KDE does not collect data on the number of districts that include corporal punishment in their district policy, so more districts may allow for the use of corporal punishment than actually report using corporal punishment each year.*

Discipline Resolutions by Sex

The figure below disaggregates behavior data by discipline resolution and sex per school year. The majority of the discipline resolutions across all school years involved male students. For the 2016-17 school year, 72 percent of the discipline resolutions involved male students, compared to 51.4 percent of the total population.

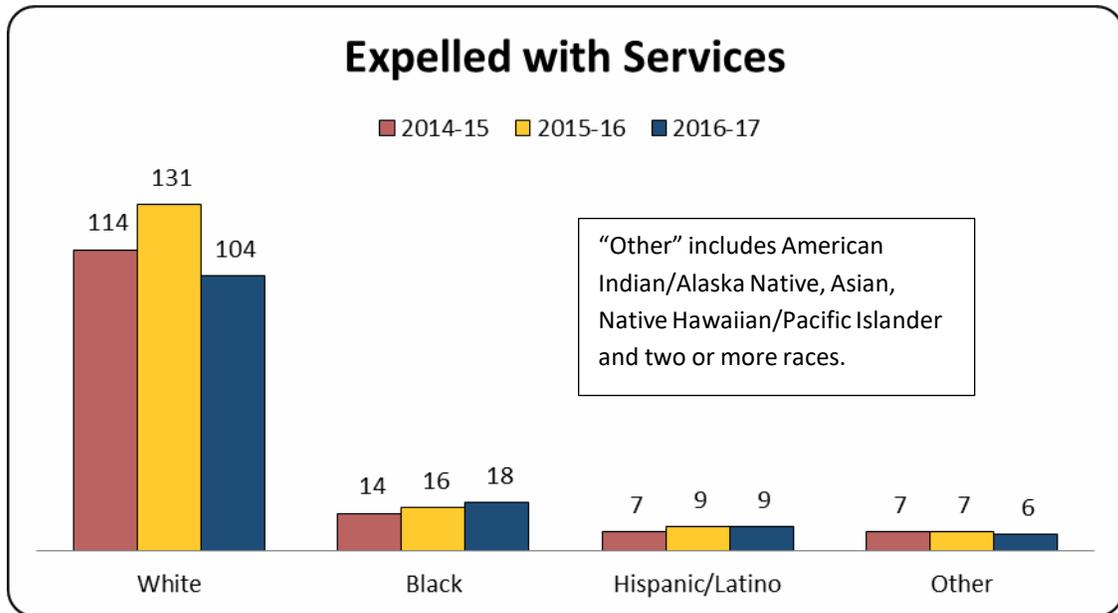
Figure 5

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
In-School Removal	130,883	49,979	133,710	52,345	162,846	62,476
Expelled, with Services	104	38	131	32	110	27
Expelled, without Services	22	2	22	11	19	2
Out-of-School Suspension	37,646	14,912	42,811	16,862	44,177	17,990
Corporal Punishment	514	60	465	52	297	37

Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity

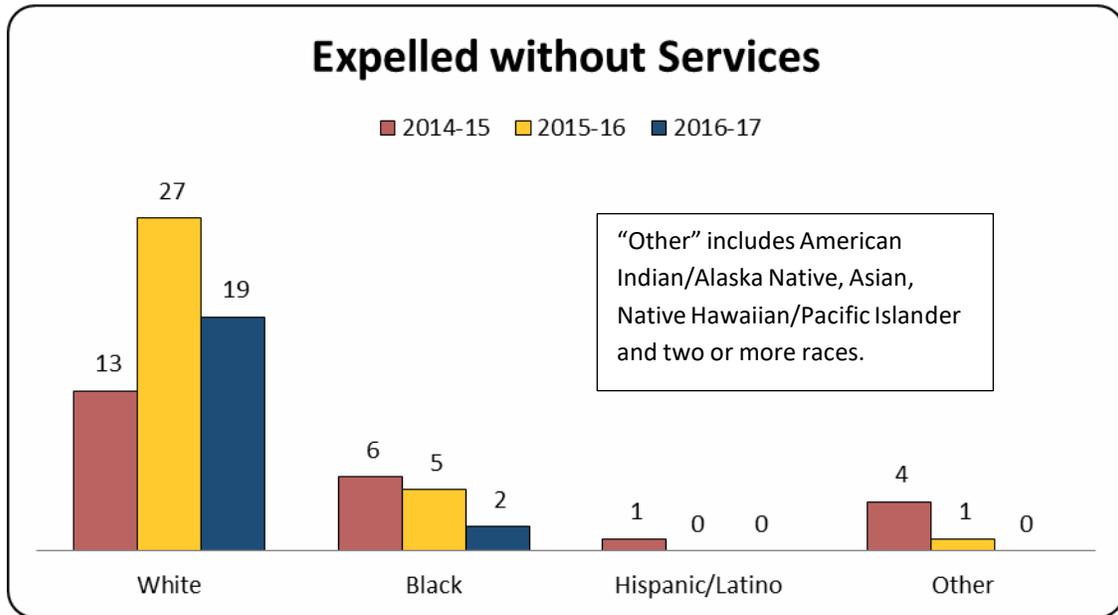
The figure below disaggregates resolutions of expulsion with services by race/ethnicity, per school year. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. With regard to expulsion with services, arrangements were to be made for the provision of educational or IEP-related services, although the student was expelled from the regular educational setting.

Figure 6



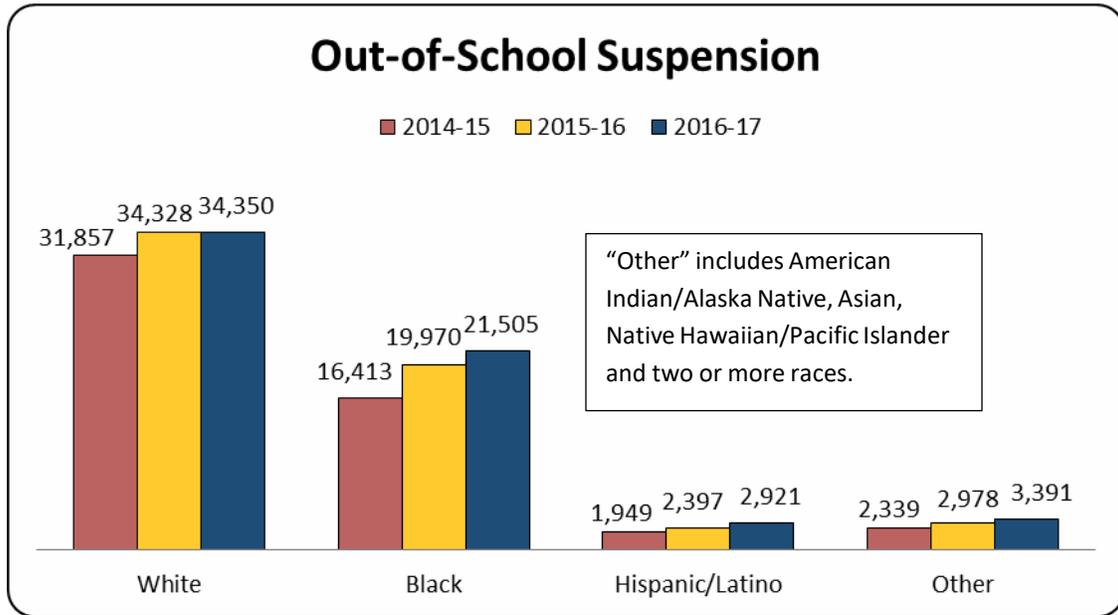
The figure below disaggregates resolutions of expulsion without services by race/ethnicity, per school year. Expulsion without services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. Arrangements are not made for the provision of educational services to students expelled without services. It is important to note that pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, students with disabilities have additional protections regarding discipline and cannot be expelled *without services*.

Figure 7



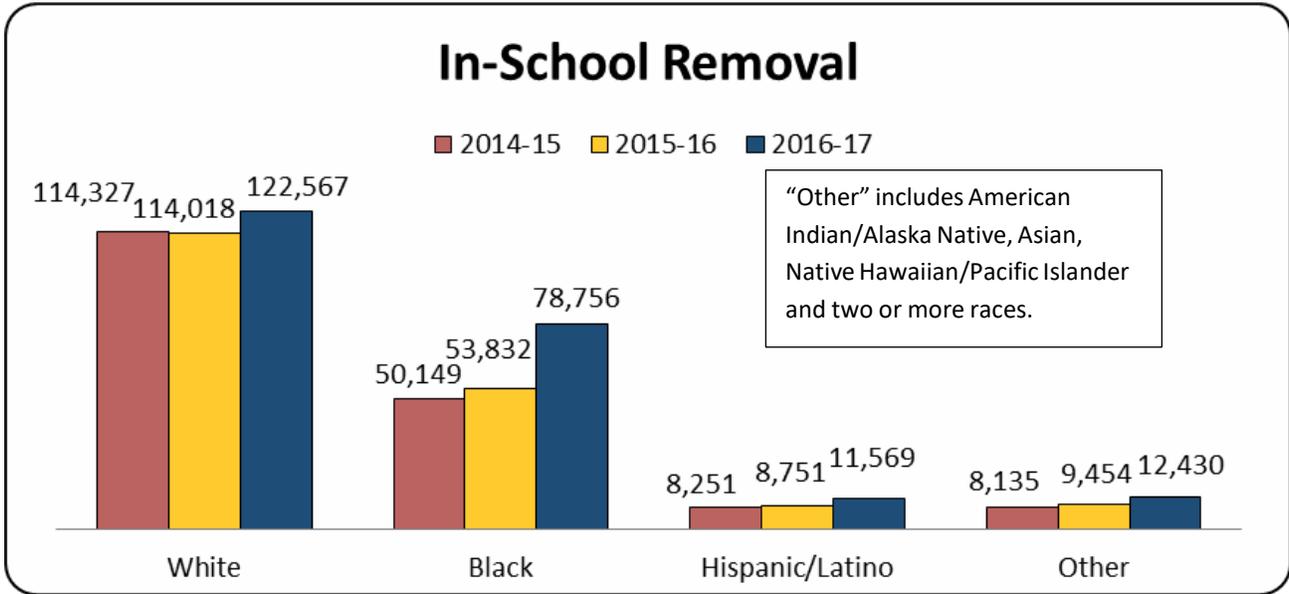
The figure below disaggregates resolutions of out-of-school suspension by race/ethnicity, per school year. Out-of-school suspension is defined as a student’s removal from the regular educational setting with temporarily restricted access to school for a specified duration of time. There was an overall increase in the number of out-of-school suspensions in the three years of school data. Black students were overrepresented with 34.6 percent of the total out-of-school suspension resolutions compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total student membership in school year 2016-17.

Figure 8



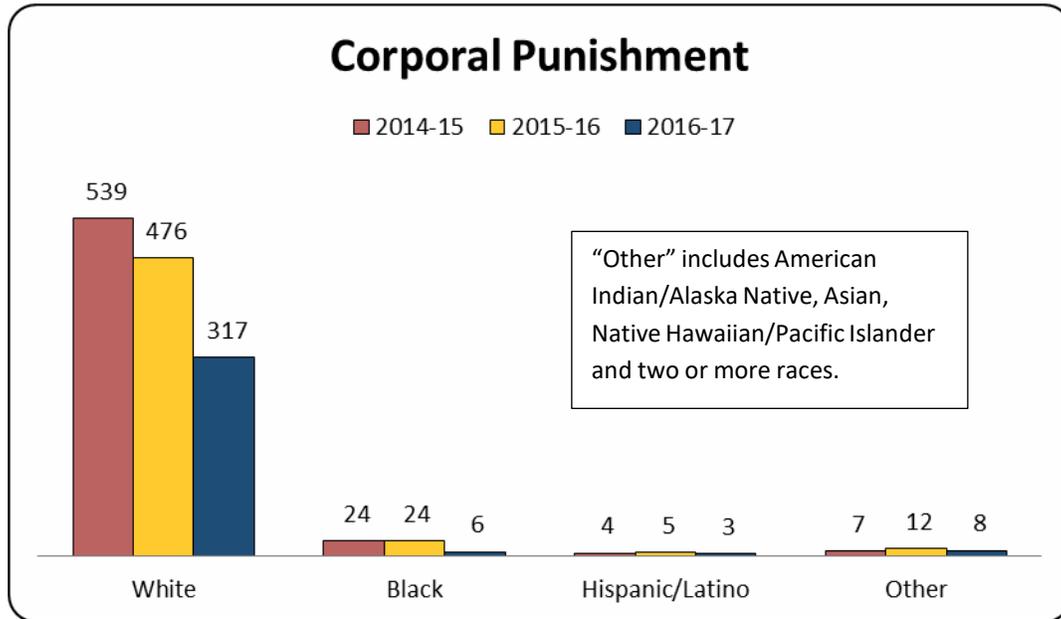
The figure below disaggregates resolutions of in-school removal by race/ethnicity, per school year. In-school removal is defined as a student’s removal from the regular educational setting while remaining in the school building. The data indicate an increase over time in the number of students receiving a resolution of in-school removal. For the 2016-17 school year, 54.4 percent of all students receiving in-school removal were White, 35 percent were Black, 5.1 percent were Hispanic/Latino, and 5.5 percent were of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students were overrepresented with 35 percent of the total out-of-school suspension resolutions compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total student membership in school year 2016-17.

Figure 9



The figure 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 2016-17, there were 334 resolutions of corporal punishment reported, compared to 517 for school year 2015-16 and 574 for school year 2014-15 (see [Figure 4](#)). As of school year 2016-17, only 17 of Kentucky’s 173 public school districts reported use of corporal punishment as a resolution for behavior events, which is down from 25 in school year 2015-16.

Figure 10



Behavior Incidents by Location

The figure below disaggregates behavior incidents by the location in which they occurred for school year 2016-17. The classroom remained the most frequent location for reported behavior incidents in the three reported school years.

Figure 11

Location	Total	Percentage
Classroom	235060	81.7%
Hallway/Stairwell	16383	5.7%
Bus	7868	2.7%
Cafeteria	7747	2.7%
Gymnasium	4783	1.7%
Campus Grounds	4770	1.7%
Restroom	3205	1.1%
Playground	2298	0.8%
Off-Campus	1988	0.7%
Other	1973	0.7%
Office	1265	0.4%
Field Trip	274	0.1%
Athletic Field	227	0.1%

Behavior Incidents by Context

The figure below disaggregates behavior incidents by context for school year 2016-17. Ninety-eight percent of all behavior events took place during school hours at a school-sponsored event during school year 2016-17.

Figure 12

Incidents by Context	Total	Percentage
School sponsored event, during school hours	282,384	98%
School sponsored event, not during school hours	3,253	1%
Non-school sponsored event, during school hours	1,661	Less than 1%
Non-school sponsored event, not during school hours	543	Less than 1%

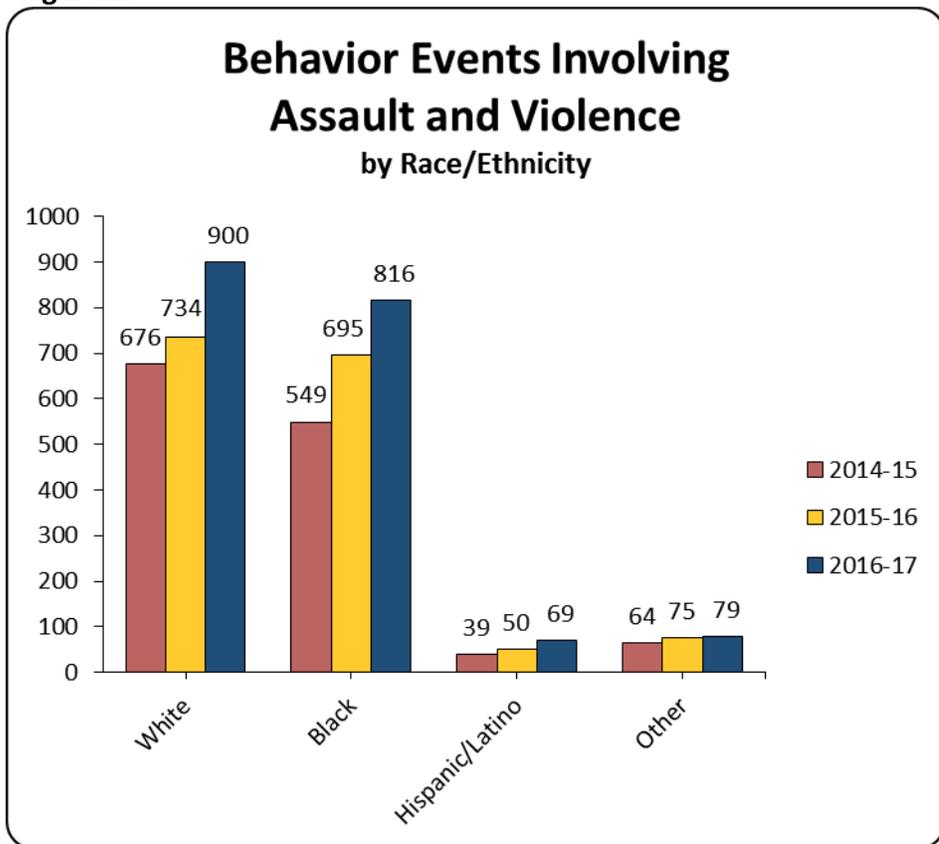
Behavior Events by Category

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

Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence

For school year 2016-17, there were a total of 1,864 reported behavior events involving assault and violence. This accounts for less than 1 percent of all behavior events. The figure below disaggregates behavior events involving assault and violence by race/ethnicity. The data indicate that 48.3 percent of assault or violent behavior events involve White students, 43.8 percent Black students, 3.7 percent Hispanic/Latino, and 4.2 percent involve students of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students are overrepresented in this category compared to comprising 10.6 percent of the total student membership. Alternatively, White, Hispanic/Latino students and other students are underrepresented compared to the total membership.

Figure 13



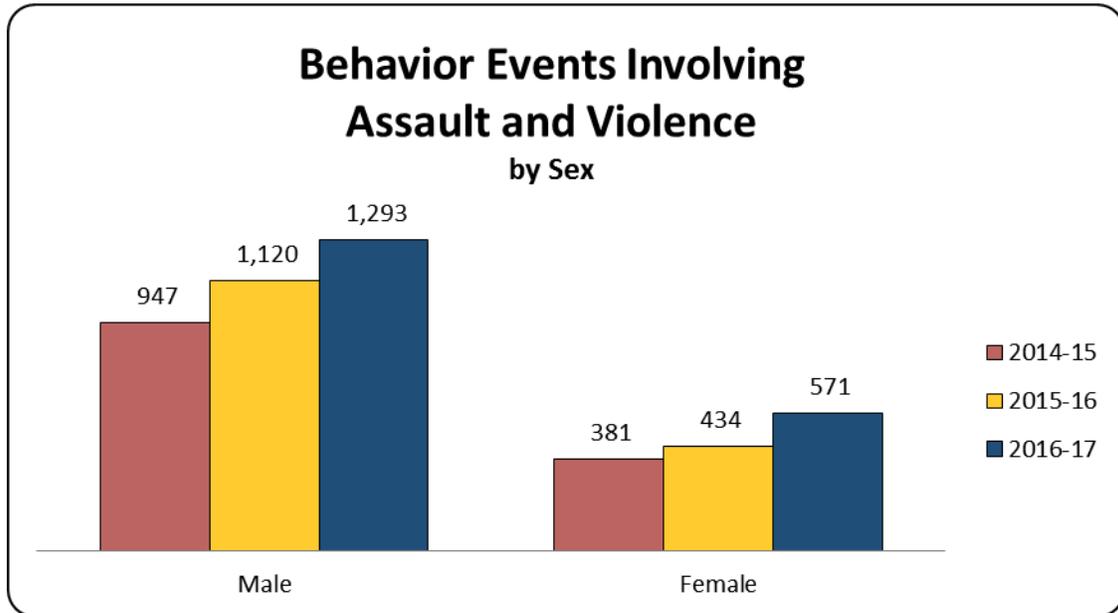
Events of assault and violence involving one of the following [law violations](#):

- *011 – Criminal Homicide
- *020 – Forcible Rape
- 030 – Robbery
- *75 – Kidnapping
- 090 – Arson
- *172 – Statutory Rape
- 174 – Sexual Assault
- 175 – Sexual Offense
- 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 2016-17*

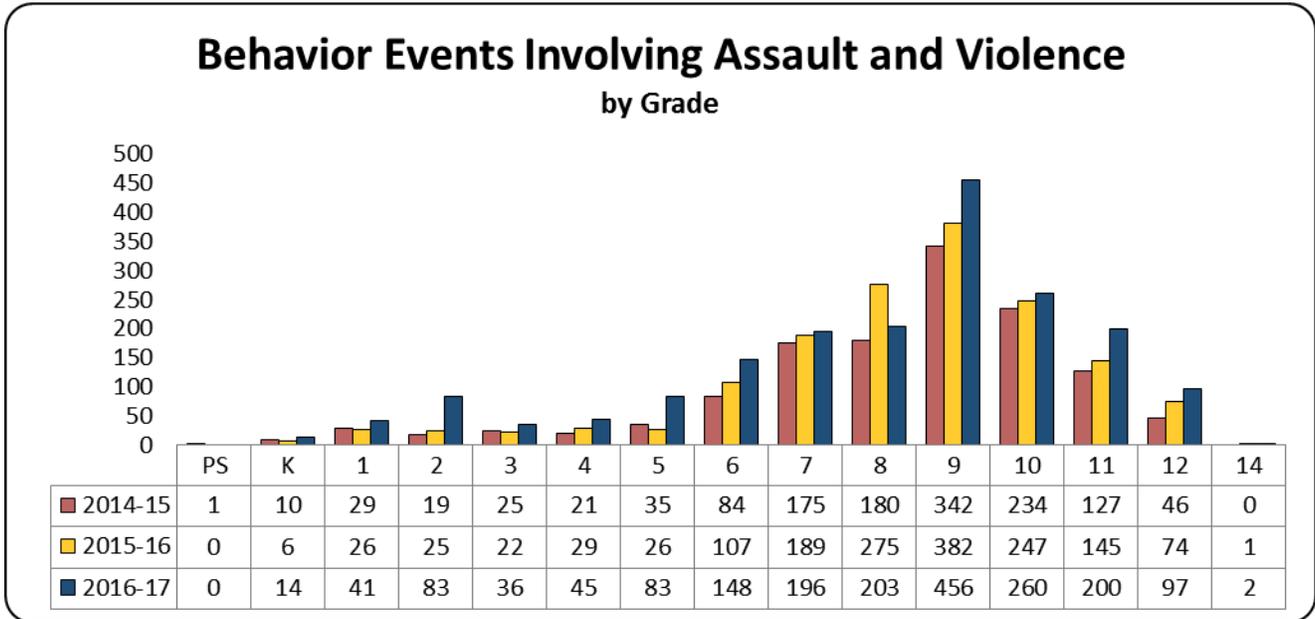
The figure below disaggregates by sex behavior events involving assault and violence. For the 2016-17 school year, the data indicate that 69.4 percent of behavior events of assault and violence involve male students, and 30.6 percent involve female students, indicating that males are overrepresented in this category.

Figure 14



The figure below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving assault and violence. The data indicate a peak of 24.5 percent of behavior events involving assault and violence at the ninth grade level during all three reporting years, with 83.7 percent being reported in grades six through twelve in school year 16-17.

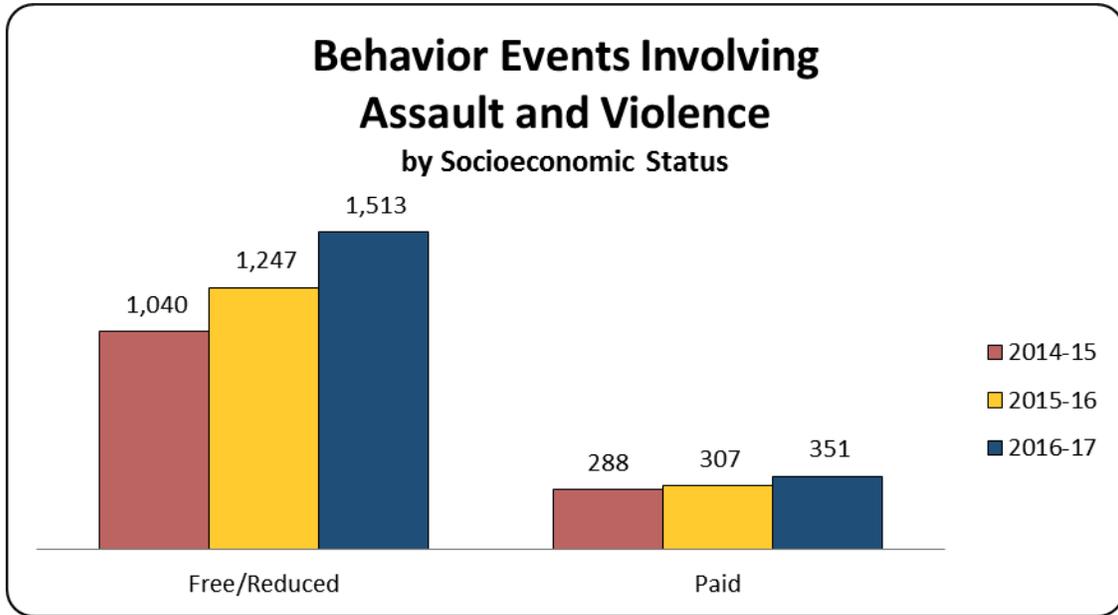
Figure 15



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.

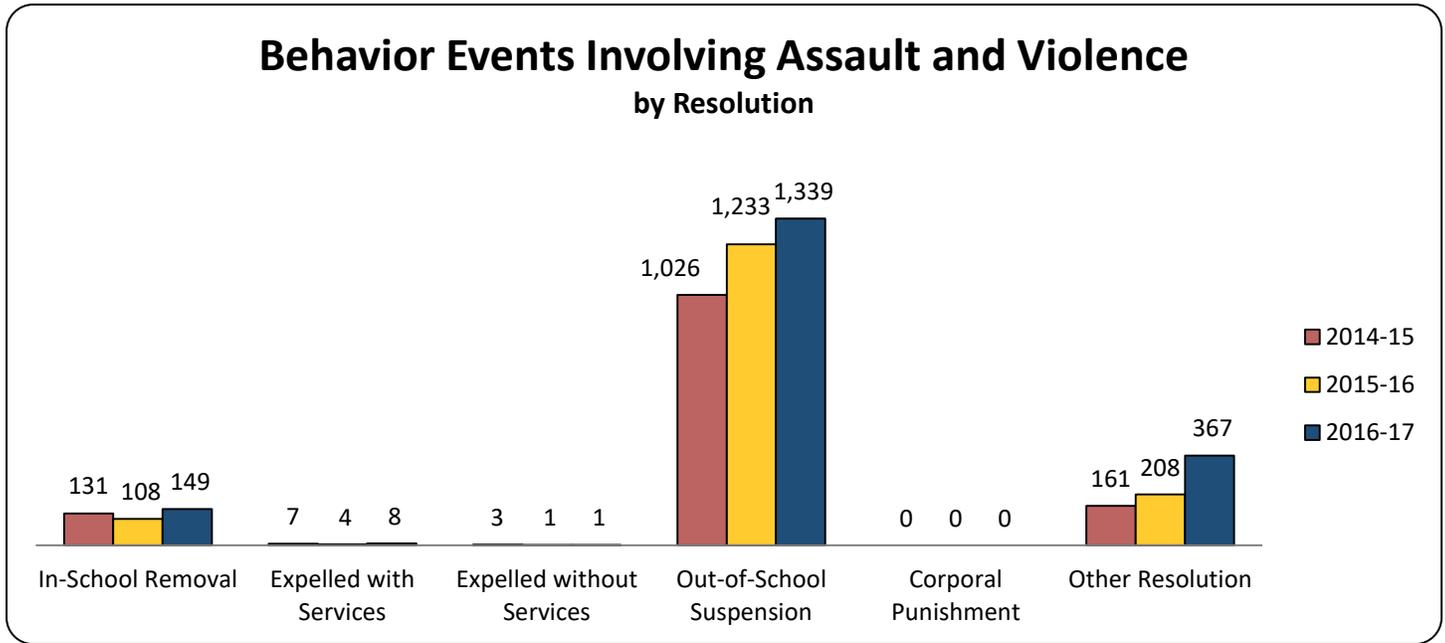
The figure below disaggregates behavior events involving assault and violence by socioeconomic status as represented by eligibility for free/reduced-priced meals. The data indicate that 81.2 percent of behavior events of assault and violence involve students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals, yet these students comprise only 60.8 percent of the total student population.

Figure 16



The figure below disaggregates by resolution type behavior events involving assault and violence. “Other Resolutions” are the second most frequent discipline resolutions reported and can include outcomes such as court referral, restraint or seclusion, conference, after-school detention and bus suspension. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving assault and violence each year result in out-of-school suspension, which accounted for 71.8 percent of all discipline resolutions. Other resolutions were reported in 19.7 percent of the behavior events involving assault and violence.

Figure 17

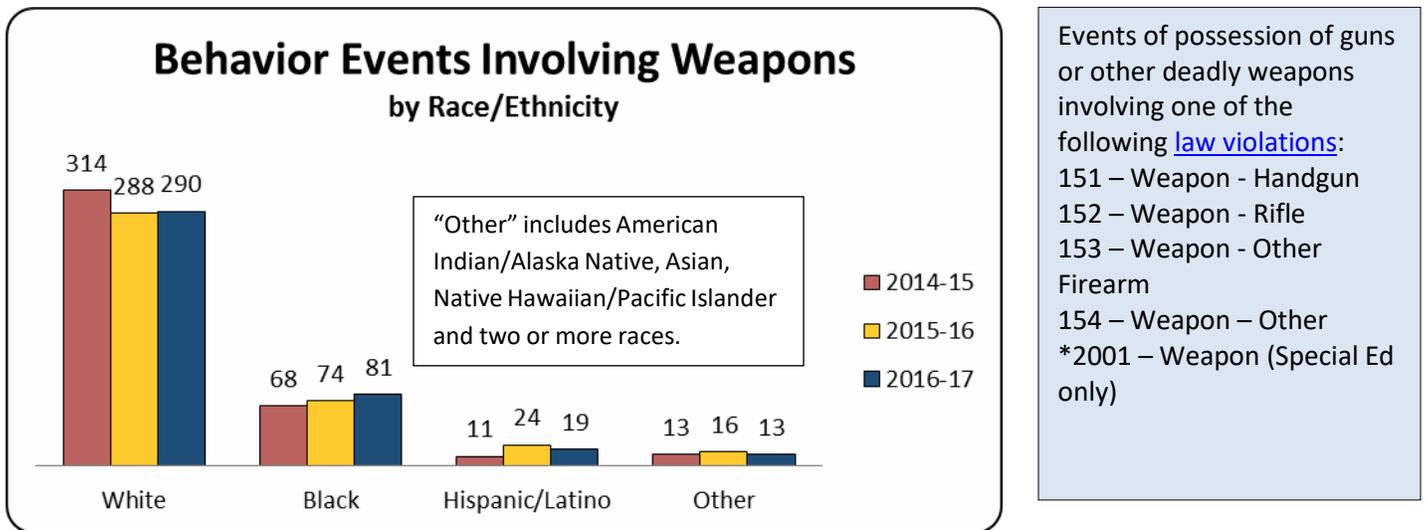


Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons

For school year 2016-17, weapons were involved in 403 behavior events, which is less than one percent of all behavior events reported. The figure below disaggregates behavior events involving weapons by race/ethnicity.

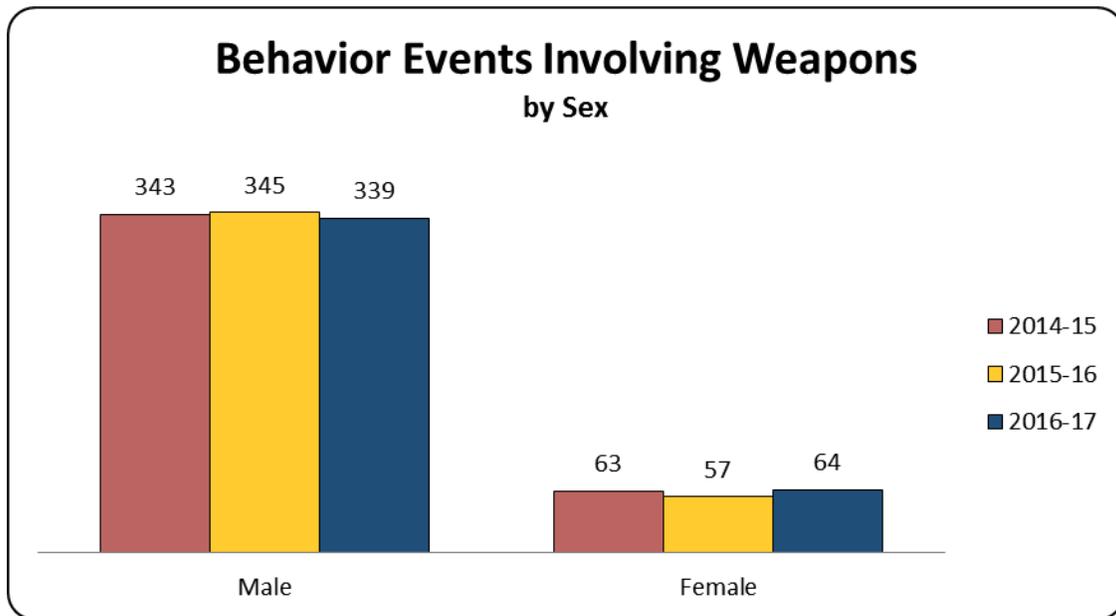
Weapons that are not firearms can include, but are not limited to, knives, artificial knuckles, clubs, batons, and karate sticks. The data indicate that 72 percent of behavior events involving weapons include White students, 20.1 percent include Black students, 4.7 percent include Hispanic/Latino students, and 3.2 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 smaller margin than in the other categories.

Figure 18



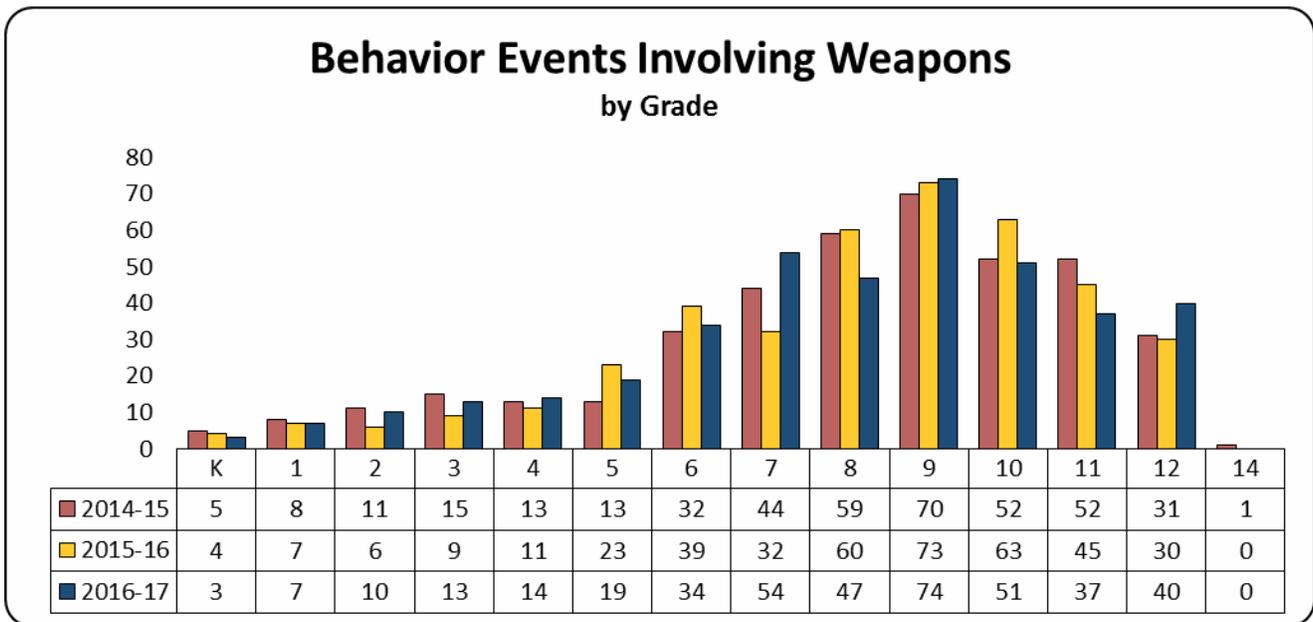
The figure below disaggregates by sex behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate that 84.1 percent of weapon-involved behavior events include male students, and 15.9 percent include female students. This shows an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population.

Figure 19



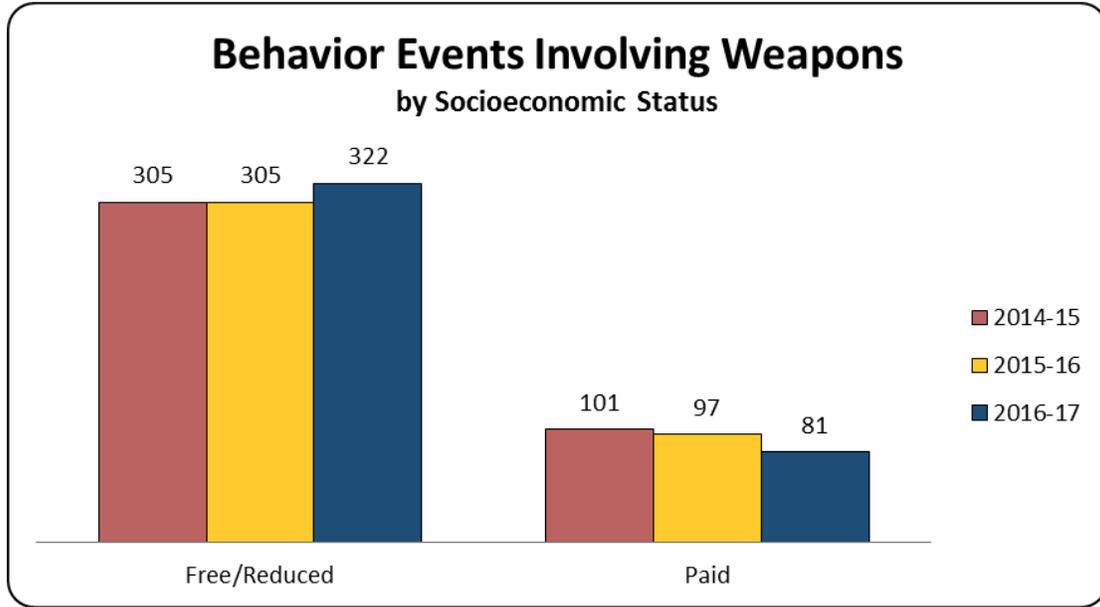
The figure below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate most behavior events involving weapons occur in grades seven through ten, with these grade levels comprising 56.1 percent of the total behavior events involving weapons.

Figure 20



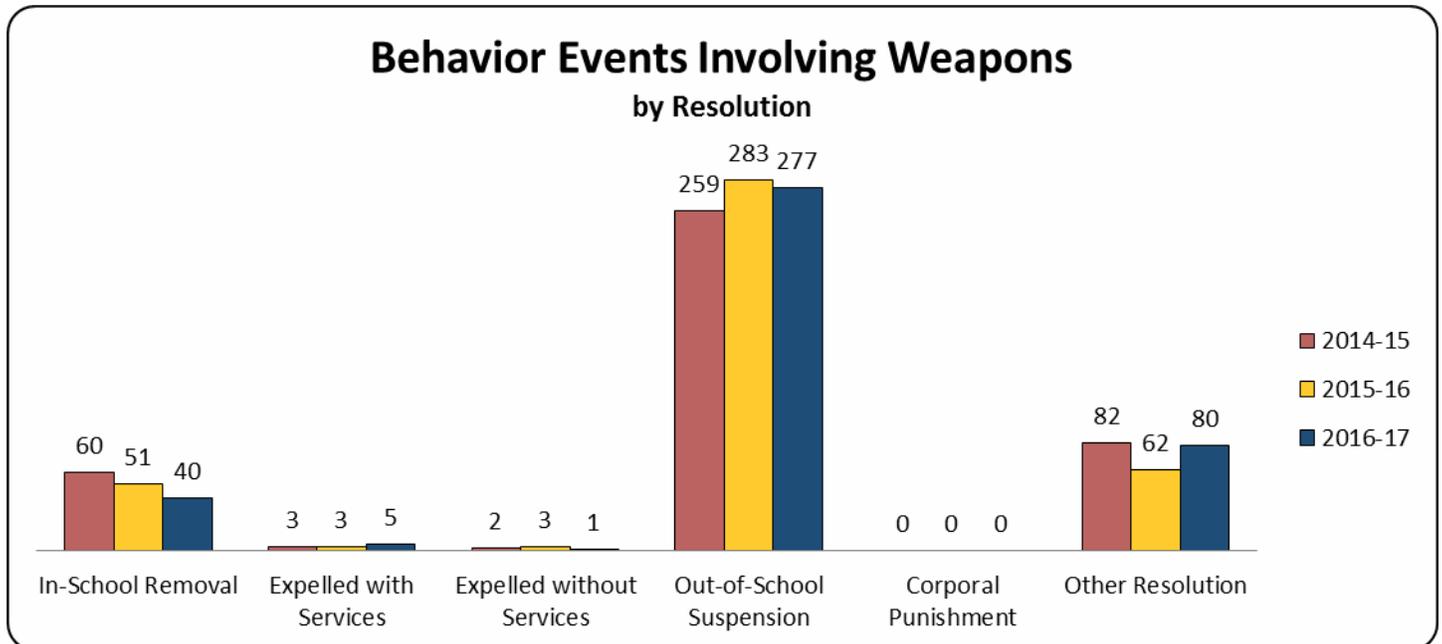
The figure below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate that 79.9 percent of behavior events involving weapons include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals compared to 20.1 percent of the paid student population. Given that students eligible for free/reduced-price meals comprise 60.8 percent of the total student population, these students are overrepresented in the weapons category.

Figure 21



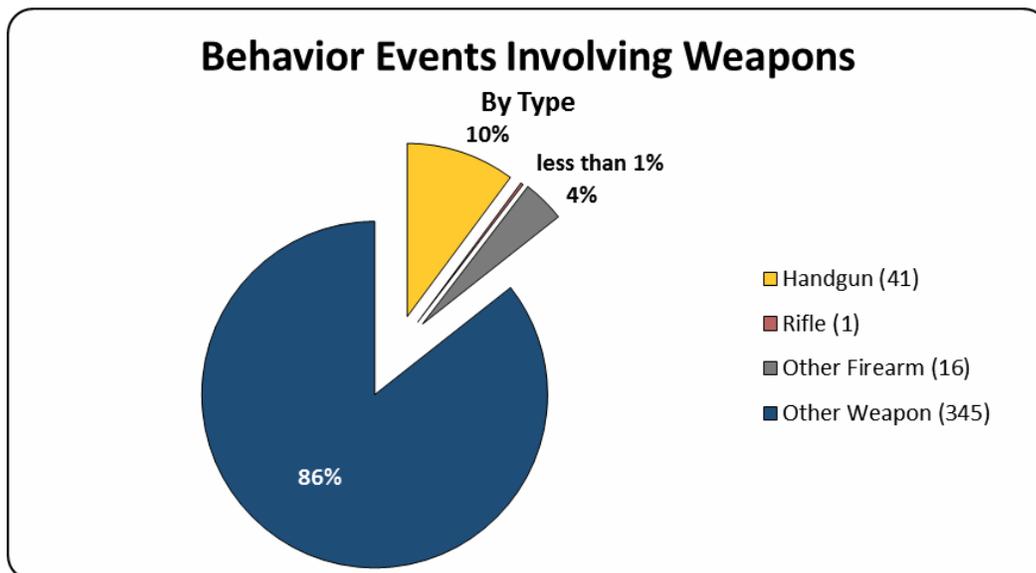
The figure below disaggregates the type of resolution for behavior events involving weapons. The resolutions for weapons violations are dictated by district board policies. For example, in some districts there is a mandatory 10-day out-of-school suspension for a weapons violation. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons result in out-of-school suspension, with 70.2 percent resulting in either out-of-school suspension or expulsions.

Figure 22



The figure below disaggregates by type of weapons involved in behavior events in the 2016-17 school year. 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.

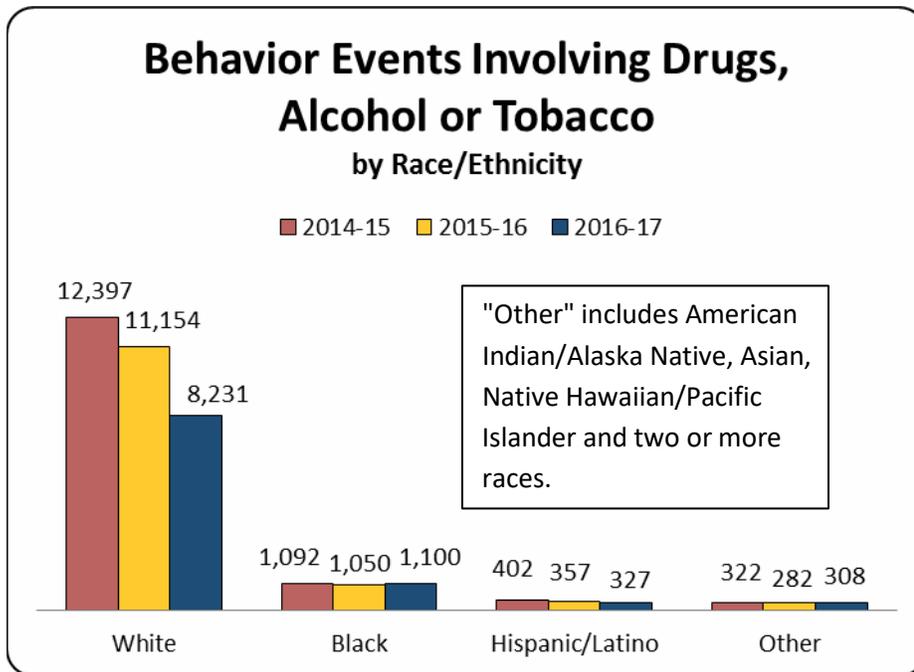
Figure 23



Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco

The figure below disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by race/ethnicity. Overall, these are on the decline over the past three years. For school year 2016-17, the data indicate that 82.6 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve White students, 11 percent Black students, 3.3 percent Hispanic/Latino students, and 3.1 percent of students of other race/ethnicity categories. These percentages indicate that only White students are overrepresented in this category since they represent 77.4 percent of the total student population.

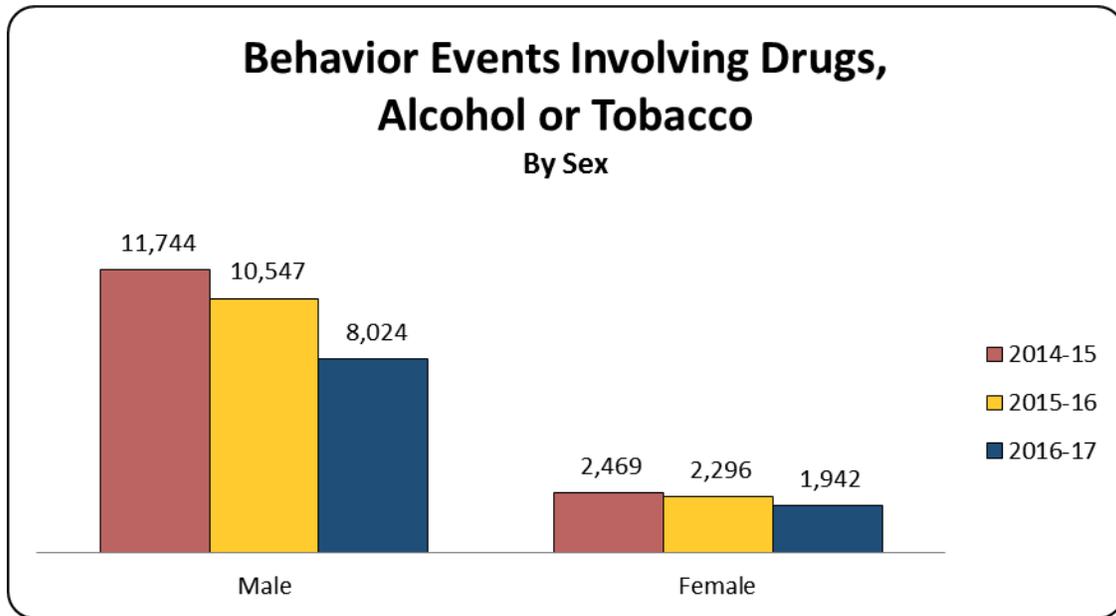
Figure 24



- Events of assault and 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
 - 175 – Sexual Offense
 - 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 2016-17*

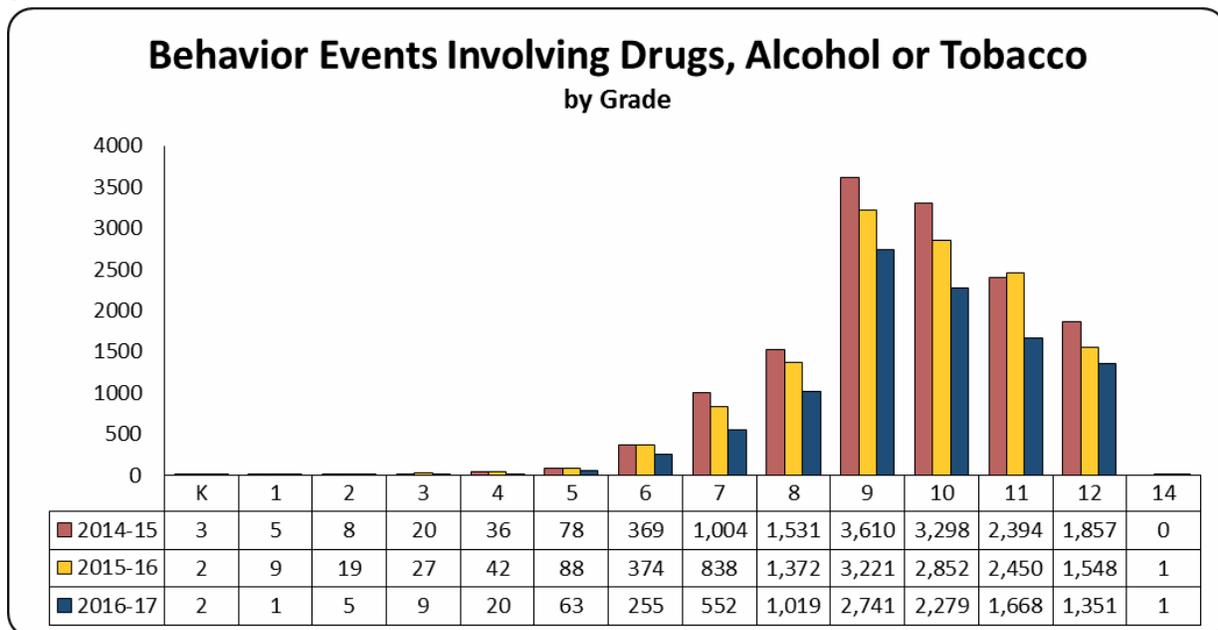
The figure below disaggregates by sex behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. The data indicate that 80.5 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve male students and 19.5 percent include female students. Males are overrepresented compared to the total population.

Figure 25



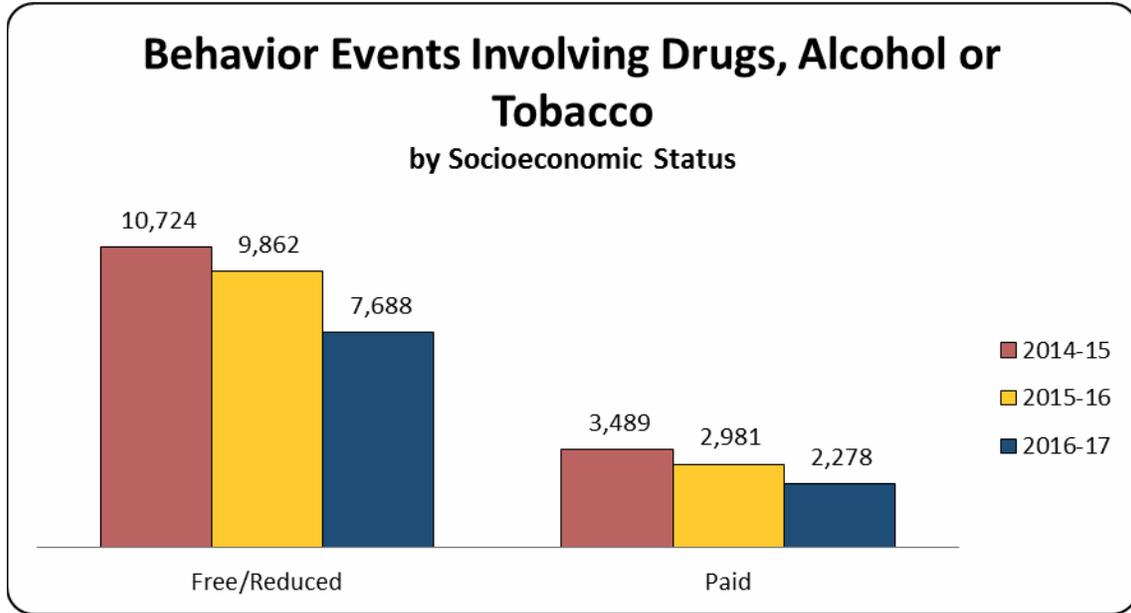
The figure below disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by grade level. The data indicate grades eight through twelve comprise 90.9 percent of all reported behavior events in drugs, alcohol, or tobacco for school year 2016-17.

Figure 26



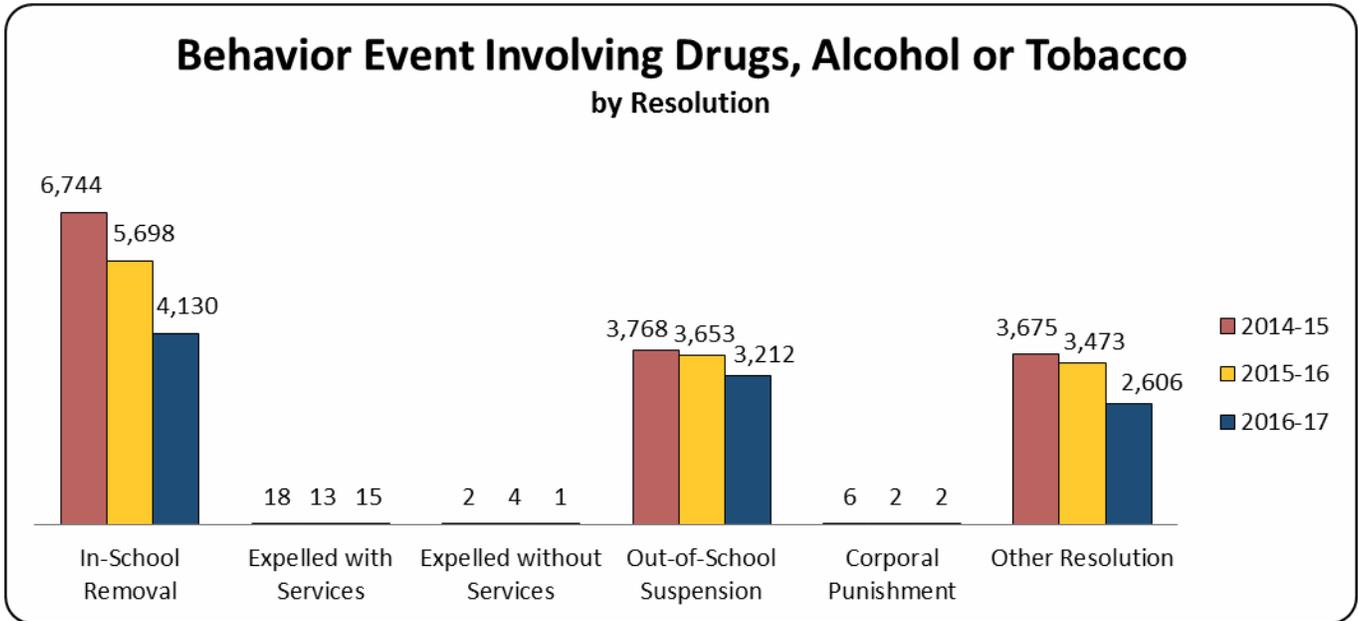
The figure below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. The data indicate that 77.1 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco in school year 2016-17 include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals, which is an overrepresentation compared to the 60.8 percent of the total student population.

Figure 27



The figure 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.

Figure 28



The figure 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 6,349 reports in school year 2016-17, compared to 3,617 reports in all other categories combined. However, there was an overall decrease in behavior events involving tobacco from school year 2014-15 to 2016-17.

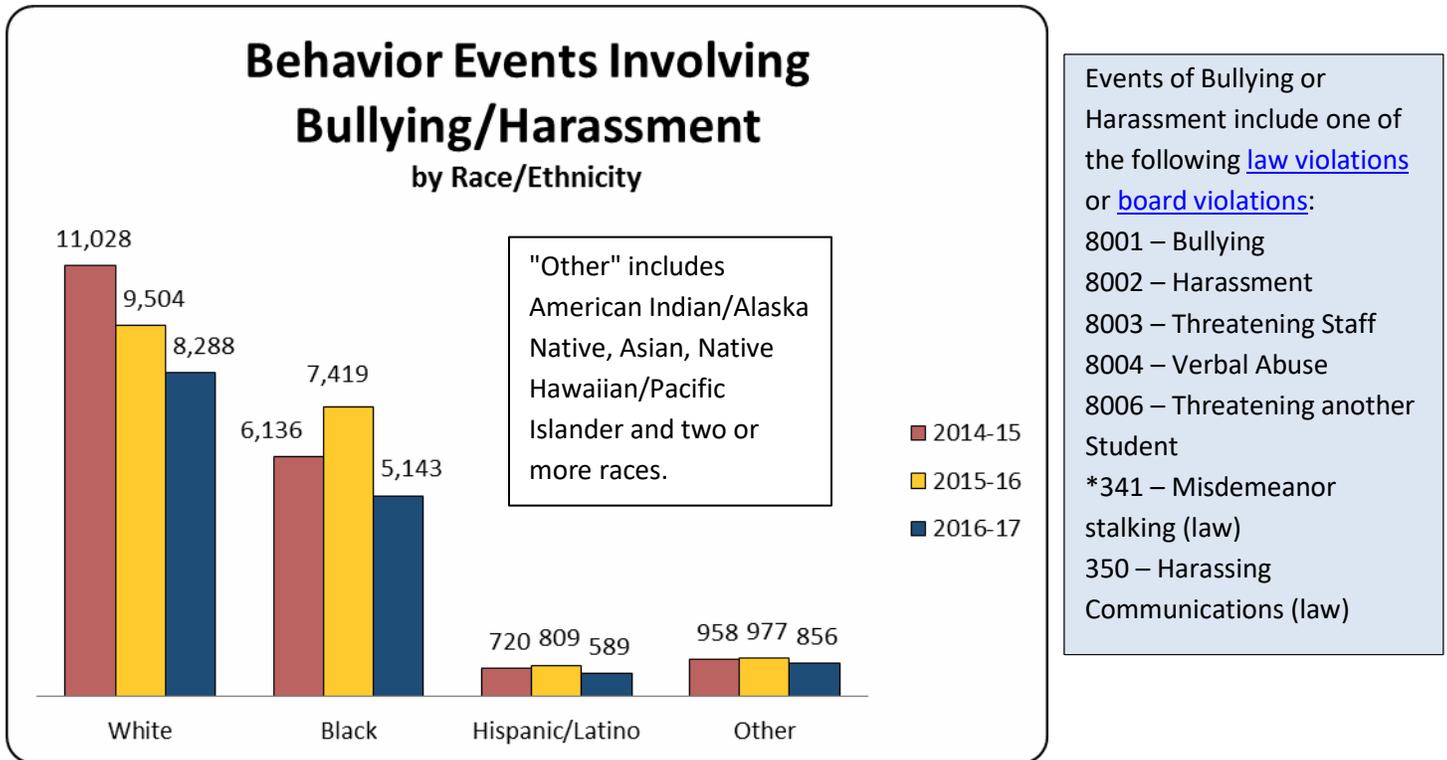
Figure 29

Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco			
by Type			
Drugs by Type	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Alcohol	767	645	789
Amphetamines	7	12	10
Barbiturates	6	1	1
Cocaine	5	4	2
Hallucinogenic	17	7	8
Heroin	1	0	0
Inhalant	18	7	24
Marijuana	1,649	1,721	1,899
Other Drug	574	627	633
Prescription	227	271	251
Tobacco	10,942	9,548	6,349
TOTAL	14,213	12,843	9,966

Behavior Events Involving Bullying and Harassment

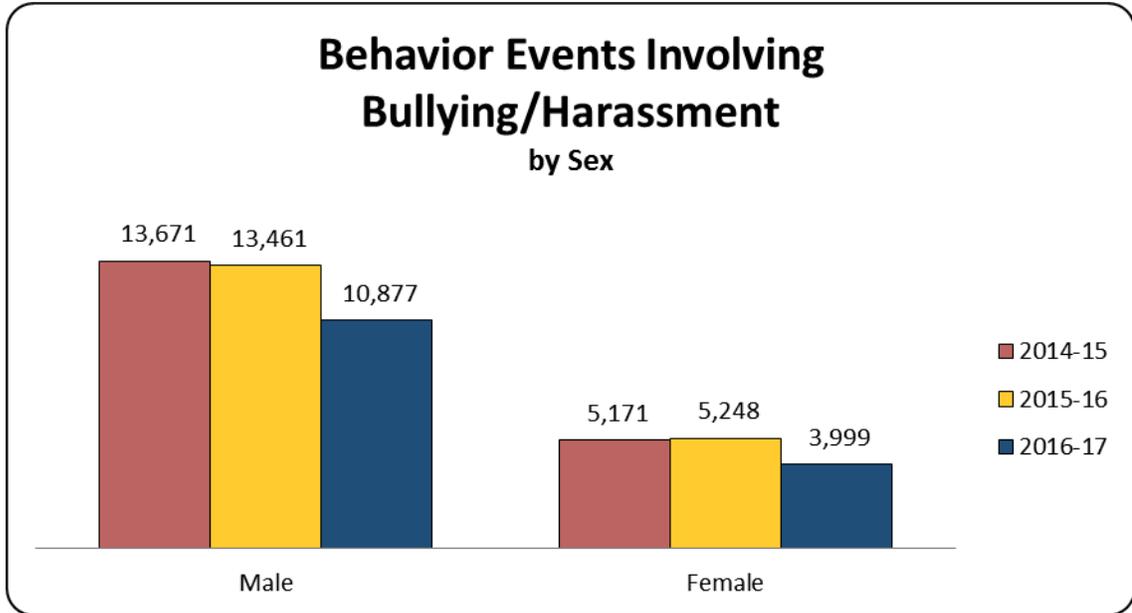
For school year 2016-17, there were a total of 14,876 reports of bullying or harassment. The figure below disaggregates behavior events by race/ethnicity involving bullying or harassment. There were a total of 18,842 behavior events of bullying or harassment reported for school year 2014-15 and 18,709 behavior events in 2015-16, compared to 14,876 behavior events reported for school year 2016-17, representing an overall decrease during the three years. The data indicate that 55.7 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events for school year 2016-17 involved White students exhibiting bullying behavior, 34.6 percent Black students, 4 percent Hispanic/Latino students, and 5.8 percent students of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students were overrepresented in bullying/harassment when compared to their proportion of the total student population (10.6 percent).

Figure 30



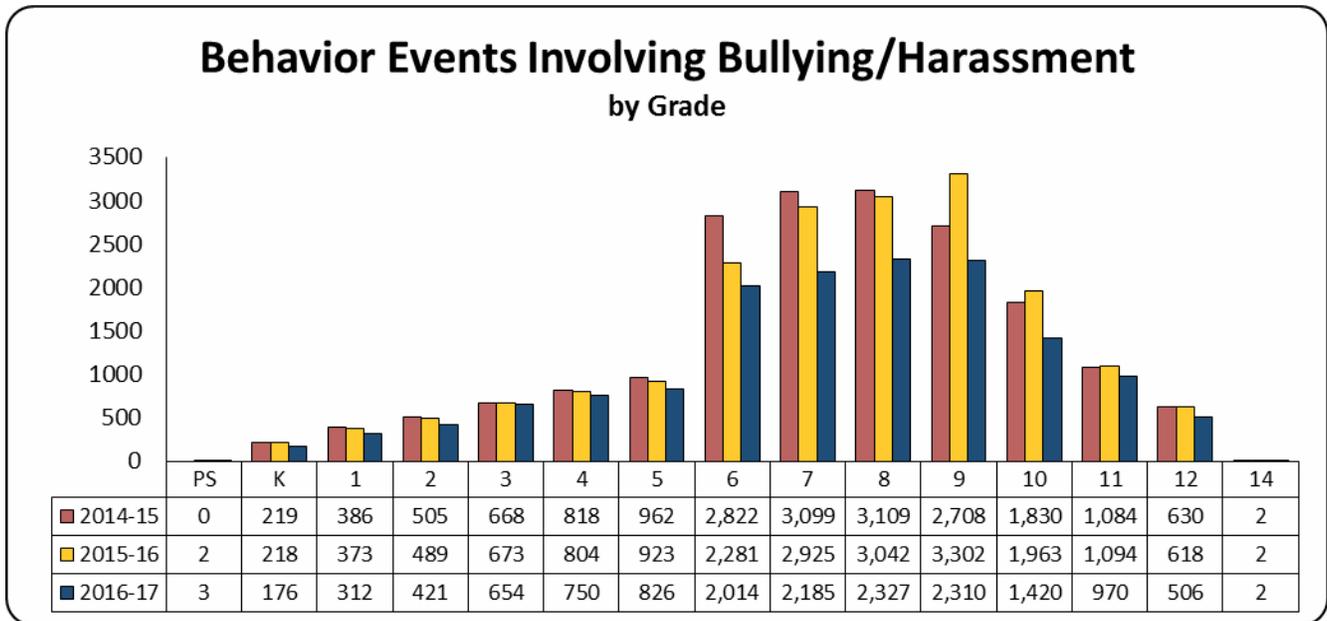
The figure below disaggregates by sex behavior events involving bullying or harassment. The data indicate that 73.1 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events reported for school year 2016-17 involved male students and 26.9 percent involved female students. Males are overrepresented in this category when compared to their proportion of the total student population of 51.4 percent.

Figure 31



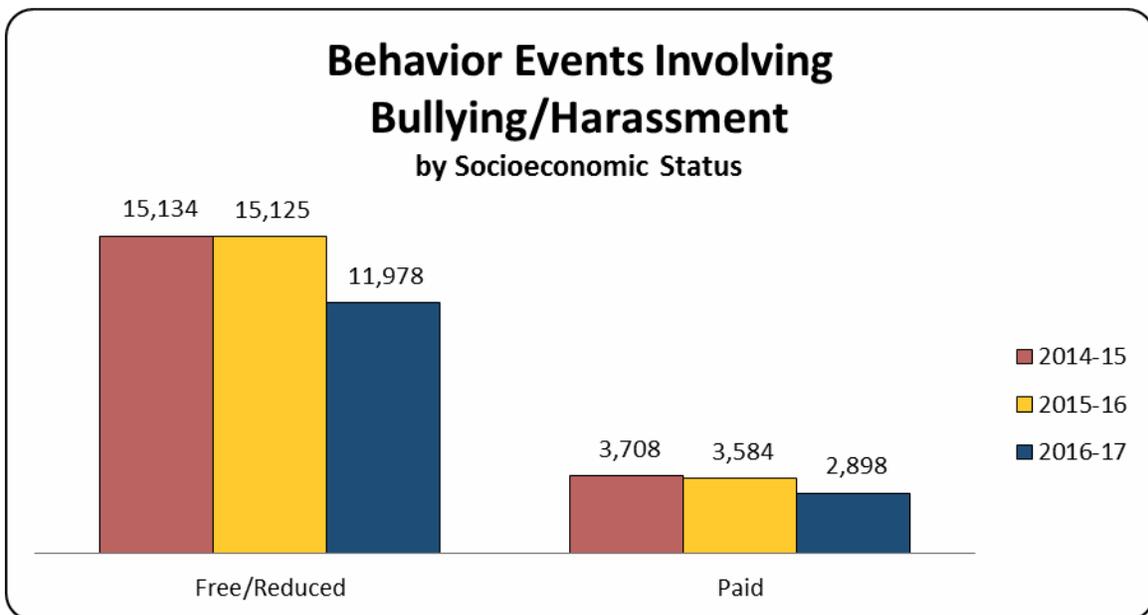
The figure below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving bullying or harassment. While grades six through ten comprise 68.9 percent of all behavior events involving bullying or harassment reported in school year 2016-17, there was a decrease across the three reported years for those grade levels.

Figure 32



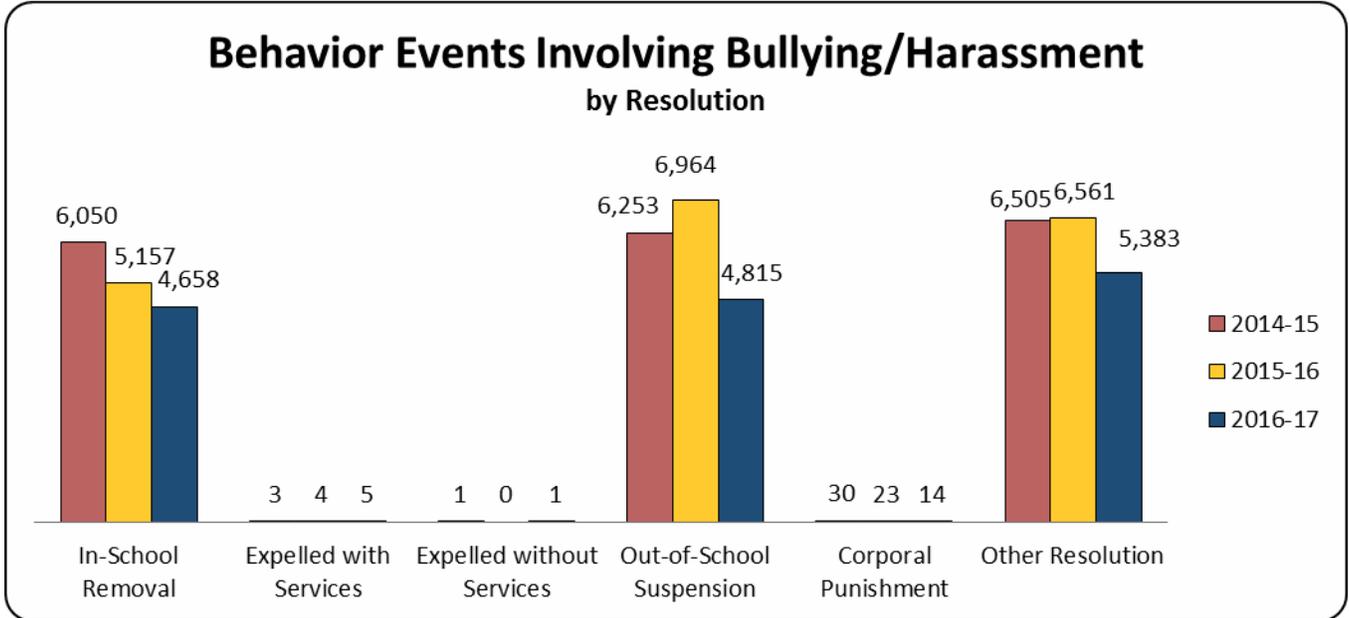
The figure below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving bullying or harassment. The data indicate that for school year 2016-17, 80.5 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. Since these students make up 60.8 percent of the total population, they are overrepresented for this type of behavior event.

Figure 33



The figure 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.

Figure 34



Legal Proceedings

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 2016-17 Safe Schools data included 287,841 behavior events. 5,737 behavior events resulted in the following legal sanctions:

- ❖ Calls to Police – 1,184
- ❖ Arrests – 413
- ❖ Charges – 1,146
- ❖ Civil Proceedings – 6
- ❖ School Resource Officer Involvement – 2,664
- ❖ Court Designated Worker – 324

Data Summary

Data

- Thirteen percent of Kentucky students were involved in at least one behavior event. Some 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 24 percent of behavior events compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total population.
- Males are overrepresented for discipline resolutions accounting for 72 percent of all discipline resolutions but only 51.4 percent of the total population.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving in-school removal was 225,322.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving out-of-school suspension was 62,167. Black students are overrepresented in school year 2016-17 with 34.6 percent of the total out-of-school suspension resolutions compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total population.
- The total number of students expelled was 158, and 21 of those were expelled without services.
- Seventeen school districts reported the use of corporal punishment in the 2016-17 school year.
- 81.7 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 and violence.
- Males and Black students are both overrepresented in behavior events involving assault and violence compared to their respective proportions of the total population.
- Behavior events involving assault and violence peak at the ninth grade level.
- The data indicate that 81.2 percent of behavior events of assault and violence involve students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. These students encompass only 60.8 percent of the total student population, so they are overrepresented in this type of behavior event.
- 71.8 percent of behavior events involving assault and violence resulted in out-of-school suspension.
- Weapons were involved in less than one percent of all behavior events.
- 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 smaller margin than in the other categories.
- The data indicate that 84.1 percent of weapon-involved behavior events include male students and 15.9 percent include female students, reflecting an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population.
- The data indicate that 79.9 percent of behavior events involving weapons include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals compared to 20.1 percent of the paid student population. These students are overrepresented in the weapons category.
- 70.2 percent of behavior events involving weapons resulted in out-of-school suspension or expulsion.
- The majority of weapons involved in the behavior events in 2016-17 were “other weapons,” which can include knives, box cutters and improvised weapons.

- The data indicate that 82.6 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve White students, 8 percent Black students, 3 percent Hispanic/Latino students, and 2 percent students of other race/ethnicity categories. This data indicates that White students were overrepresented in this category, while all of the other race/ethnicity categories are underrepresented.
- 80.5 percent of behavior events of drugs, alcohol, or tobacco involved males; 19.5 percent involved females.
- Tobacco violations accounted for 63.7 percent of all behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco, while marijuana comprised 19.1 percent, alcohol comprised 7.9 percent, and prescription and other drugs comprised 8.9 percent.
- There were a total of 14,876 reports of bullying or harassment.
- While White students accounted for the majority of bullying or harassment behavior events for school year 2016-17, Black students were overrepresented compared to their proportion of the total student population.
- 68.9 percent of all bullying or harassment events occurred in grades six through 10.
- Males are overrepresented in reports of bullying or harassment behavior events, accounting for 73.1 percent of events for school year 2016-17.
- The number of bullying reports more than doubled from the fifth to sixth grades and peaked in the eighth and ninth grades.
- The data indicate that for school year 2016-17, 80.5 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. Since these students made up 60.8 percent of the population, they were overrepresented in reported incidents of bullying.

Trends

- The unduplicated count of students involved in behavior events increased over the three years of reported events.
- The data showed a decrease of in-school removals 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.
- Fewer discipline resolutions of corporal punishment were reported during the 2016-17 school year.
- The highest number of behavior events, other than bullying and harassment, which included eighth grade as well, involved 9th grade students for all three reported school years.
- Resolutions of out-of-school suspension increased across the three years of reported data.
- The proportion of behavior incidents occurring in the classroom remained relatively constant at 81.7 percent in school year 2016-17 compared to the prior two years.
- The data indicated that in the number of behavior events involving weapons, this number has remained relatively constant for the three reported school years.
- There was a decrease in the number of all behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco from 2014-15 to 2016-17.
- Based on the data, tobacco was the substance most frequently involved in behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco for all three reported school years.
- Reports of bullying or harassment decreased over the three reported years.

- Over the three years of reported data, there has been a decrease for resolutions of in-school removal for behavior events involving bullying and harassment.
- In school year 2016-17, there was a decrease in the use of corporal punishment reported (see [Figure 4](#)). As of school year 2016-17, 17 of Kentucky's 173 public school districts reported use of corporal punishment as a resolution for behavior events, which is down from 25 in school year 2015-16.

Relevant Websites

Kentucky Department of Education – [Safe Schools Data Collection & Reporting](#)

Kentucky Department of Education – [Behavior Standards for 2016-2017](#)

[Kentucky Schools Open House | School Report Card](#)

Safe Schools reporting statute – [KRS 158.444](#)

[Kentucky Center for School Safety](#)

Definitions of Law and Board Violations Included in this Report

Assault and 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.
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 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.
175	Sexual Offense	Non-rape, non-touch sexual offenses, which could include but are not limited to lewd behavior, obscene behavior, indecent exposure, etc...
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; 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 figureer 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; 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, 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 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	<p>(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree:</p> <p>(a) When he intentionally:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stalks another person; and 2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; b. Serious physical injury; or c. Death; and <p>(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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>4. The act or acts were committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person.</p> <p>Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.</p>
2003	Injury – Special Education only	Special education student removed from school personnel for injury to self or others and who were sent to an Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES). Refer to IAES Definition .

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.)
2000	Weapon – Special Education Only	Special education students removed from school personnel for weapons and who were sent to an Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES). Refer to IAES Definition .

Drug and Alcohol Law and Board Violations

Law 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, and 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, and 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 Education Only	Special education students 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	<p>(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he intentionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Stalks another person; and (b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; 2. Physical injury; or 3. Death <p><i>Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</i></p>

350	Harassing Communications	<p>(1) A person is guilty of harassing communications when, with intent to intimidate, harass, annoy, or alarm another person, he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>(2) <i>Harassing communications is a Class B misdemeanor.</i></p>
-----	---------------------------------	---

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, sex, 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, sex, 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 2016-17, bullying is included as a board violation. In 2016, [KRS 158.148](#) was amended to define "bullying", require a 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 beginning with the 2017-18 school year.