

2017-2018 Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report

Office of Continuous Improvement and Support

January 2019



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Purpose, Organization, and Timeline

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of Kentucky's 2017-18 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 2018** – District Safe Schools Coordinators were instructed to begin validation of behavior data by utilizing the Safe Schools Report within IC.
- **June 2018** – District superintendents were required to submit a district verification form to KDE. This verification indicates that the district data was complete and accurate.
- **August– September 2018** – Districts were instructed to verify aggregate district and school safety data via the School Report Card Quality Assurance site.
- **August September 2018** – Districts were instructed to make any necessary behavior data changes in IC.
- **January 2019** – State, district, and school level behavior data was publicly released via the School Report Card within [KDE's Open House](#).

Introduction

The 2017-18 *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 related 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

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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 law violation, but is against local school board policy and requires a consequence/resolution.

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

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 Individual 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).

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 | 08 = 8 th Grade |
| K = Kindergarten | 09 = 9 th Grade |
| 01 = Primary 1 st | 10 = 10 th Grade |
| 02 = Primary 2 nd | 11 = 11 th Grade |
| 03 = Primary 3 rd | 12 = 12 th Grade |
| 04 = 4 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 |
| 05 = 5 th Grade | |
| 06 = 6 th Grade | |
| 07 = 7 th Grade | |

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.

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

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).

Overall Incident and Student Counts

For school year 2017-18, 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

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 2017-18 was 648,369 students, as reported on the 2017-18 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, and parent involvement. The safety data can be found on the School Report Card via the Safety Domain. The data can be displayed at the district level or school level.

Of the total Kentucky public school population, 76.8 percent of students were White, 10.5 percent were Black, 6.8 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 1.8 percent were Asian, 3.9 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 priced meals comprised 60.9 percent of the total population, while the percentage of students who did not receive free or reduced priced meals was 39.1 percent.

Figure 1

| Total Student Enrollment | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Race | | | |
| White | 512,977 | 508,152 | 498,011 |
| African American | 69,138 | 69,510 | 68,207 |
| Hispanic | 39,212 | 42,275 | 43,875 |
| Other | 34,148 | 36,651 | 38,276 |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 336,858 | 337,632 | 333,552 |
| Female | 318,617 | 318,956 | 314,817 |
| Socioeconomic Status | | | |
| Free Lunch | 363,013 | 370,091 | 367,786 |
| Reduced Lunch | 31,892 | 29,144 | 26,871 |
| Paid Lunch | 260,570 | 257,353 | 253,712 |
| Behavior and Enrollment | | | |
| Students Not Involved in Behavior Event | 573,603 | 569,658 | 560,391 |
| Students Involved in Behavior Event | 81,872 | 86,930 | 87,978 |
| Total Student Enrollment | 655,475 | 656,588 | 648,369 |
| Total Reported Behavior Events | 248,620 | 287,841 | 291,675 |

Figure 1 depicts total student enrollment for 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18. The chart is separated into race, sex, and socioeconomic status (free, reduced and paid lunch) sections and includes the number of total behavior events reported based on the requirements of [KRS 158.444](#) along with a breakdown of how many students are involved in the behavior events. This total enrollment includes all students in grades kindergarten through 14.

Even though Kentucky public schools' overall student enrollment decreased from school year 2016-17 to 2017-18, behavior events have increased. In school year 2017-18, total student enrollment decreased by 8,219 students from the previous school year and showed a 1.1 percent decrease across the three reported school years, while total reported behavior events increased by 17.3 percent. The number of students involved in a behavior event increased by 7.5 percent over the three reported school years.

Analysis of the 2017-18 School Safety Data

This section illustrates data reported based on the requirements of [KRS 158.444](#). The data presented in this report is for school years 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18.

Figure 2

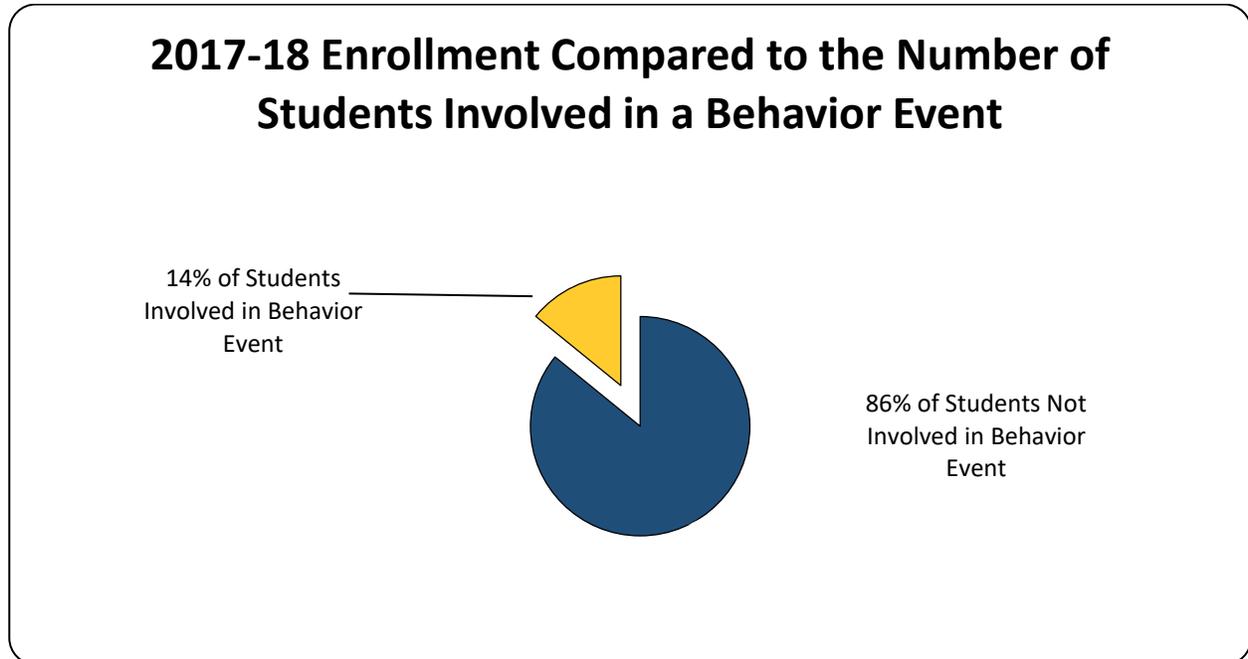


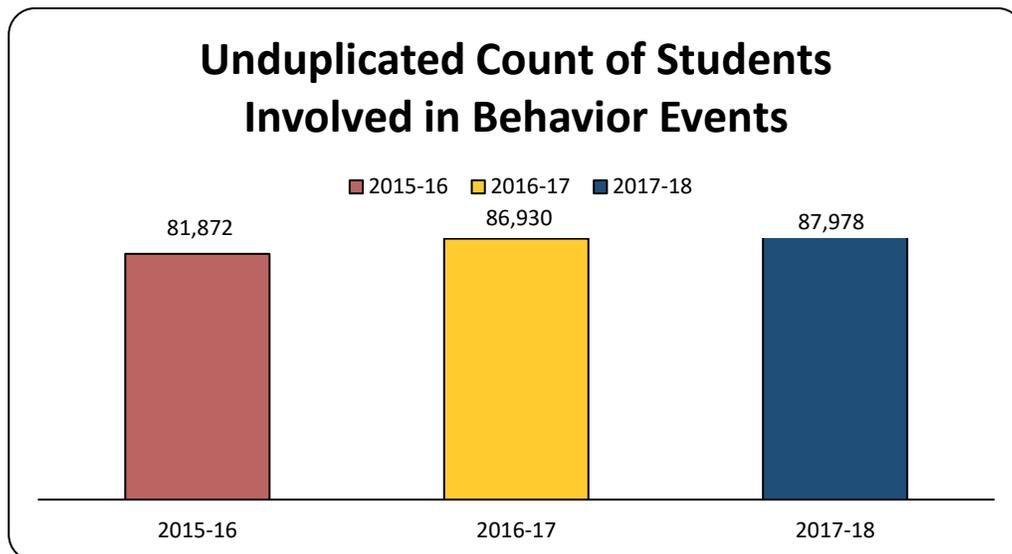
Figure 2 reflects the total student enrollment (648,369) compared to the number of students involved in a behavior event (87,978) for school year 2017-18. Figure 2 illustrates that in the 2017-18 school year, 87,978 students, or 14 percent of the overall population of students, were involved in a behavior event that included a qualifying law or board violation or state resolution based on the inclusions outlined in [KRS 158.444](#). The fact that 291,675 behavior events were reported indicates that some students were involved in multiple behavior events.

Figure 3

| Reported Events | Number of Individual Students | Percentage of Students |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1-10 Events | 83,160 | 94.5% |
| 11-20 Events | 3,699 | 4.2% |
| 21-30 Events | 747 | 0.8% |
| 31-40 Events | 221 | 0.3% |
| 41-50 Events | 76 | 0.1% |
| 51 and greater Events | 75 | 0.1% |

Figure 3 reflects the number of students involved in a behavior event (87,978) for school year 2017-18 and indicates how many students had a reported behavior event. It should be noted that 41,335 students had only one behavior event, which is 47 percent of all students involved in a behavior event, and 94.5 percent of students involved in a behavior event had 10 or fewer events.

Figure 4



The data in Figure 4 indicate that the number of students involved in behavior events has increased over the three reported school years. Figure 4 counts each student one time, though the student may have been involved in more than one behavior event.

Figure 5

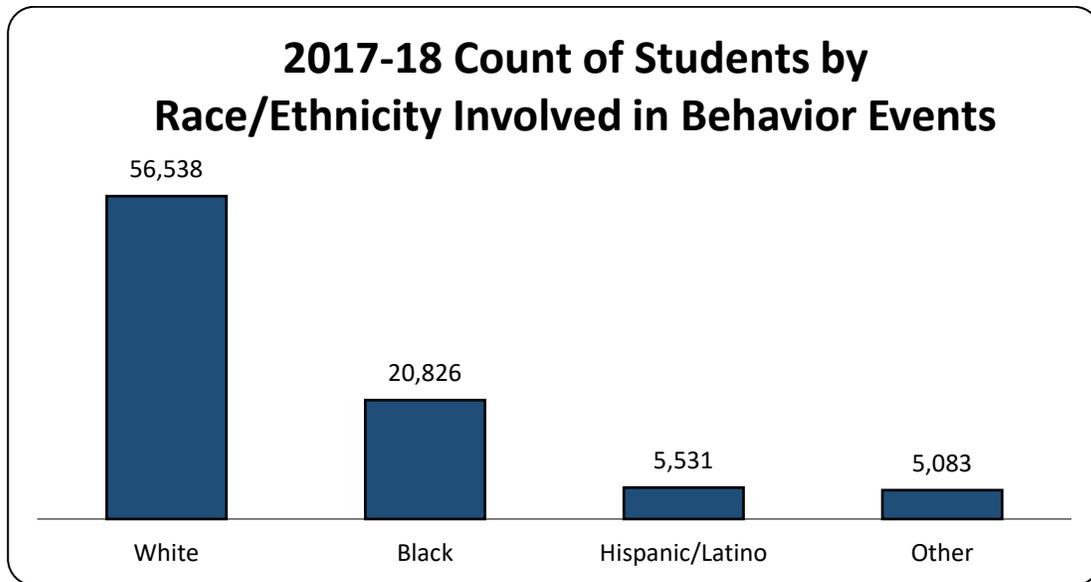


Figure 5 presents the unduplicated number of students by race/ethnicity involved in a behavior incident for school year 2017-18. These data indicate that, of the students involved in behavior events, 64 percent of students were White, 24 percent of students were Black, 6 percent of students were Hispanic/Latino, and 6 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 10.5 percent composition of the total student membership. ***Please note “Other” includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and two or more races.***

Discipline Resolutions

Behavior events may result in one or more resolutions. Of the 316,955 behavior resolutions reported in the 2017-18 school year, 296,174 resolutions resulted in expulsion (with or without services), suspension (out-of-school or in-school), or corporal punishment. The remaining 20,781 resolutions may have resulted 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 = 296,174).

Figure 6

| Discipline Resolutions | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| In-School Removal | 186,055 | 225,322 | 229,591 |
| Expelled, with Services | 163 | 137 | 209 |
| Expelled, without Services | 33 | 21 | 20 |
| Out-of-School Suspension | 59,673 | 62,167 | 65,902 |
| Corporal Punishment | 517 | 334 | 452 |
| Total | 246,441 | 287,981 | 296,174 |

Figure 6 shows that in-school removal was the most frequently reported discipline resolution for all three school years 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18. For the 2017-18 school year, 77.5 percent of behavior events resulted in an in-school removal from the student's regular instructional setting; 22.3 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. Despite a slight increase from the 2016-17 school year to 2017-18, corporal punishment has declined steadily over the past three years. Twenty-five school districts reported the use of corporal punishment in the 2015-16 school year, while in the 2016-17 and 2017-18 school years only 17 school districts reported using that resolution. In-school removal, out-of-school suspension, and expulsion with services have increased over the three reported school years, while expulsion without services showed an overall decrease.

*Note that only 17 of Kentucky's 173 districts reported the use of corporal punishment during the 2017-18 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

Figure 7

| Discipline Resolutions by Sex | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| In-School Removal | 133,710 | 52,345 | 162,846 | 62,476 | 164,413 | 65,178 |
| Expelled, with Services | 131 | 32 | 110 | 27 | 157 | 52 |
| Expelled, without Services | 22 | 11 | 19 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| Out-of-School Suspension | 42,811 | 16,862 | 44,177 | 17,990 | 47,204 | 18,698 |
| Corporal Punishment | 465 | 52 | 297 | 37 | 403 | 49 |

Figure 7 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 2017-18 school year, 71.6 percent of the discipline resolutions involved male students, compared to 51.4 percent of the total population.

Figure 8

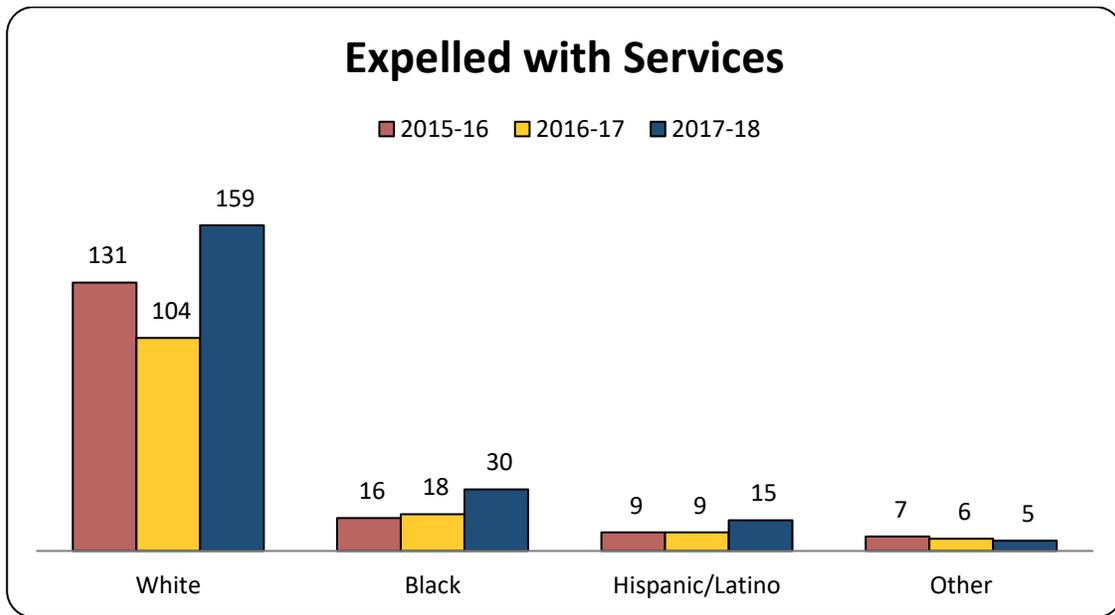


Figure 8 disaggregates resolutions of expulsion with services by race/ethnicity, per school year. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by each local board of education. With regard to expulsion with services, arrangements were to be made for the provision of educational or IEP-related services, although the student was expelled from the regular educational setting. **Please note “Other” includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and two or more races.**

Figure 9

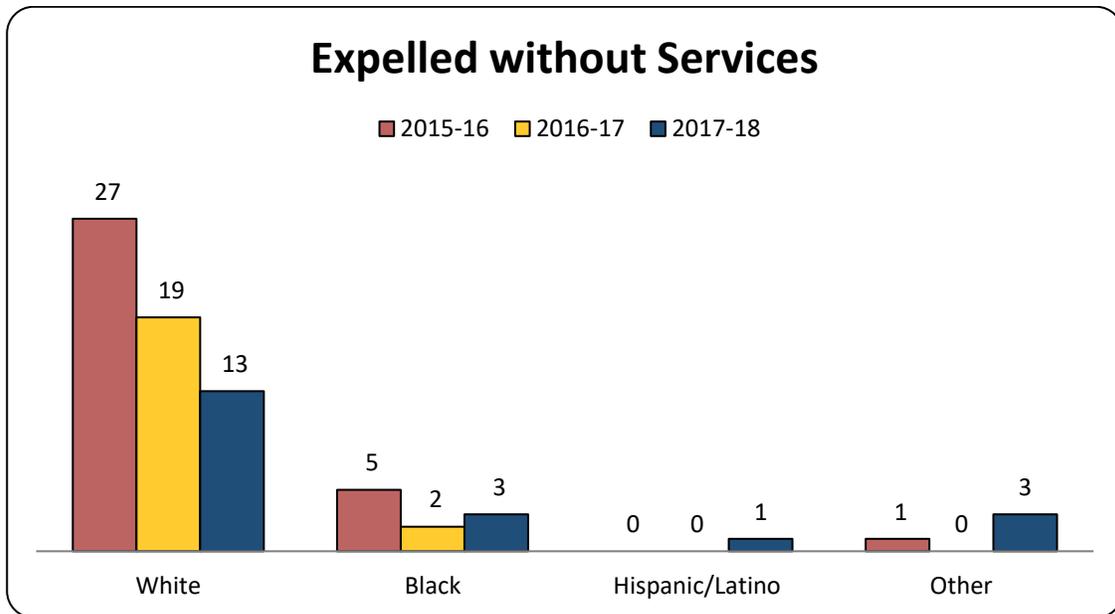


Figure 9 disaggregates resolutions of expulsion without services by race/ethnicity, per school year. Expulsion without services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by each 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. **Please note "Other" includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and two or more races.**

Figure 10

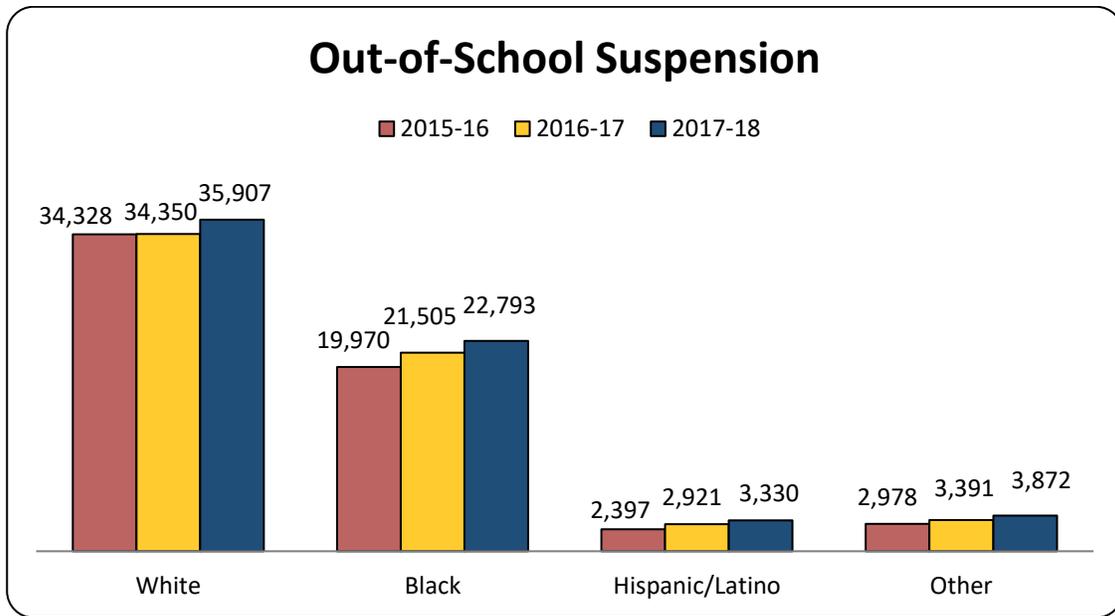


Figure 10 disaggregates resolutions of out-of-school suspension by race/ethnicity, per school year. Out-of-school suspension is defined as a student’s removal from the regular educational setting with temporarily restricted access to school for a specified duration of time. There was an overall increase 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 10.5 percent composition of the total student membership in school year 2017-18. **Please note “Other” includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and two or more races.**

Figure 11

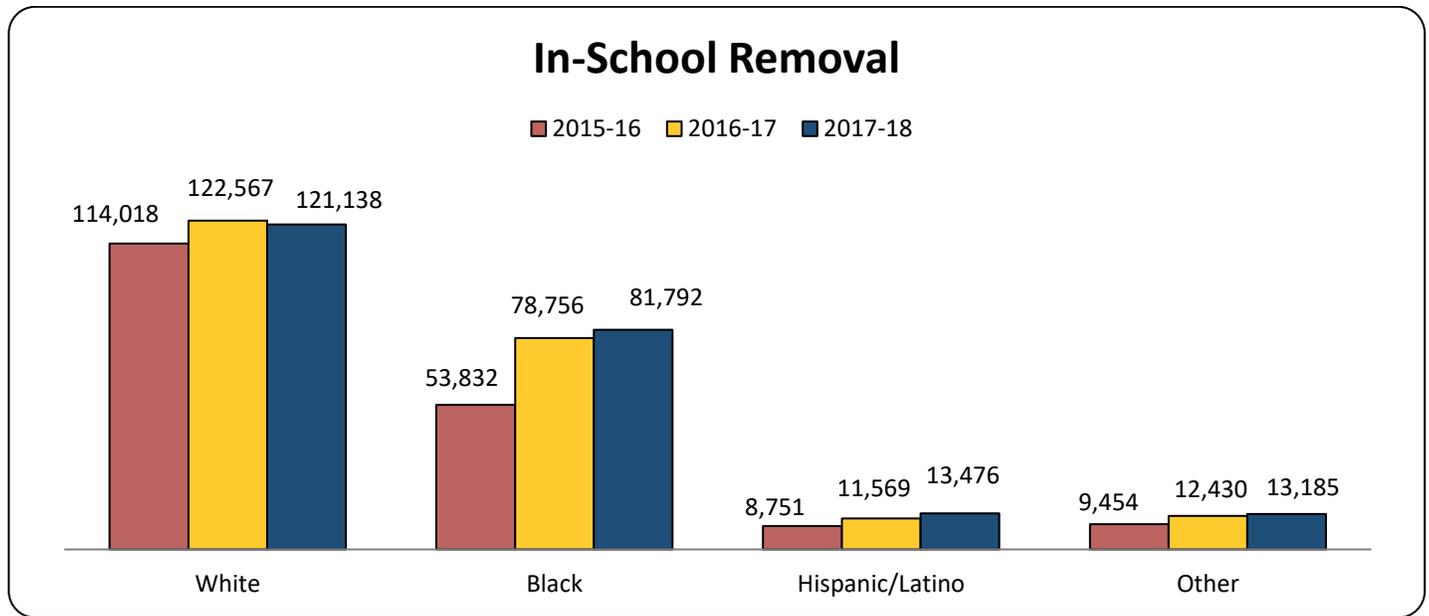


Figure 11 disaggregates resolutions of in-school removal by race/ethnicity, per school year. In-school removal is defined as a student’s removal from the regular educational setting while remaining in the school building. The data indicate an increase over time in the number of students receiving a resolution of in-school removal. For the 2017-18 school year, 52.8 percent of students who received in-school removal were White, 35.6 percent were Black, 5.9 percent were Hispanic/Latino, and 5.7 percent were of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students were overrepresented with 35.6 percent of the total in-school removal resolutions compared to their 10.5 percent composition of the total student membership in school year 2017-18. **Please note “Other” includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and two or more races.**

Figure 12

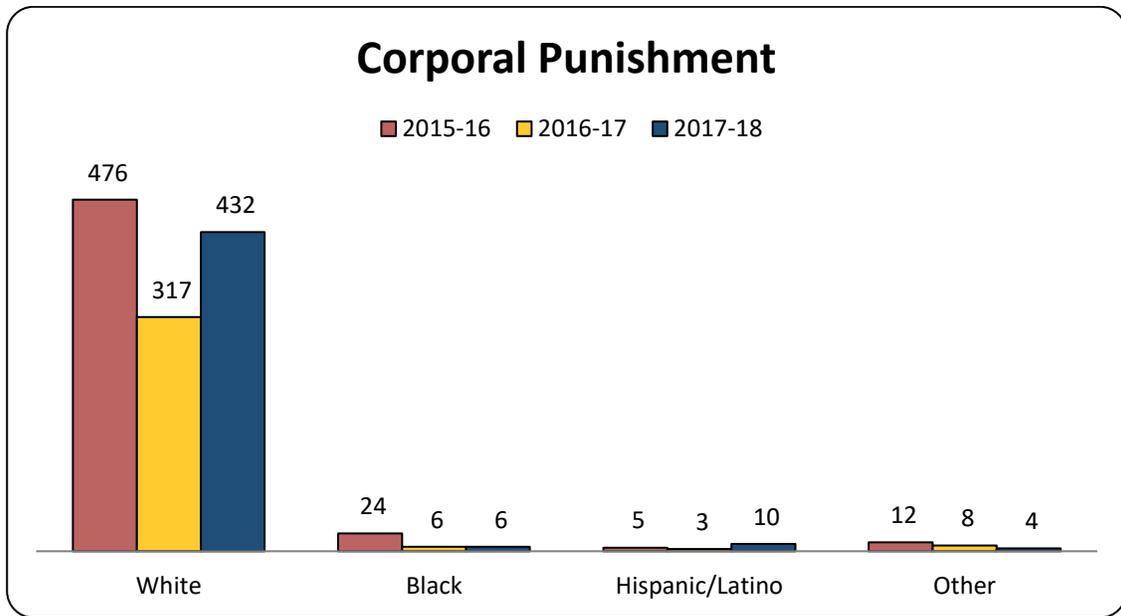


Figure 12 disaggregates resolutions of corporal punishment by race/ethnicity, per school year. Corporal punishment is defined and established by local board policy. White students are overrepresented, accounting for 95.6% of the total corporal punishment resolutions. **Please note "Other" includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and two or more races.**

Behavior Incidents by Location

Figure 13

| Location | Total | Percentage |
|-------------------|---------|------------|
| Classroom | 235,988 | 80.9% |
| Bus | 7,338 | 2.5% |
| Hallway/Stairwell | 17,672 | 6.1% |
| Cafeteria | 8,411 | 2.9% |
| Campus Grounds | 4,910 | 1.7% |
| Off-Campus | 1,633 | 0.6% |
| Restroom | 3,578 | 1.2% |
| Gymnasium | 5,237 | 1.8% |
| Office | 1,294 | 0.4% |
| Athletic Field | 242 | 0.1% |
| Playground | 2,536 | 0.9% |
| Field Trip | 269 | 0.1% |
| Other | 2,567 | 0.9% |

Figure 13 disaggregates behavior incidents by the location in which they occurred for school year 2017-18. As in prior years, the classroom remained the most frequent location for reported behavior incidents.

Behavior Incidents by Context

Figure 14

| Incidents by Context | | Percentage |
|---|---------|--------------|
| School sponsored event, during school hours | 286,587 | 98% |
| School sponsored event, not during school hours | 3,129 | 1% |
| Non-school sponsored event, during school hours | 1,408 | Less than 1% |
| Non-school sponsored event, not during school hours | 551 | Less than 1% |

Figure 14 disaggregates behavior incidents by context for school year 2017-18. Ninety-eight percent of all behavior events took place during school hours at a school-sponsored event during school year 2017-18.

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 2017-18, there were a total of 2,323 reported behavior events involving assault and violence, which accounts for less than 1 percent of all behavior events.

Figure 15

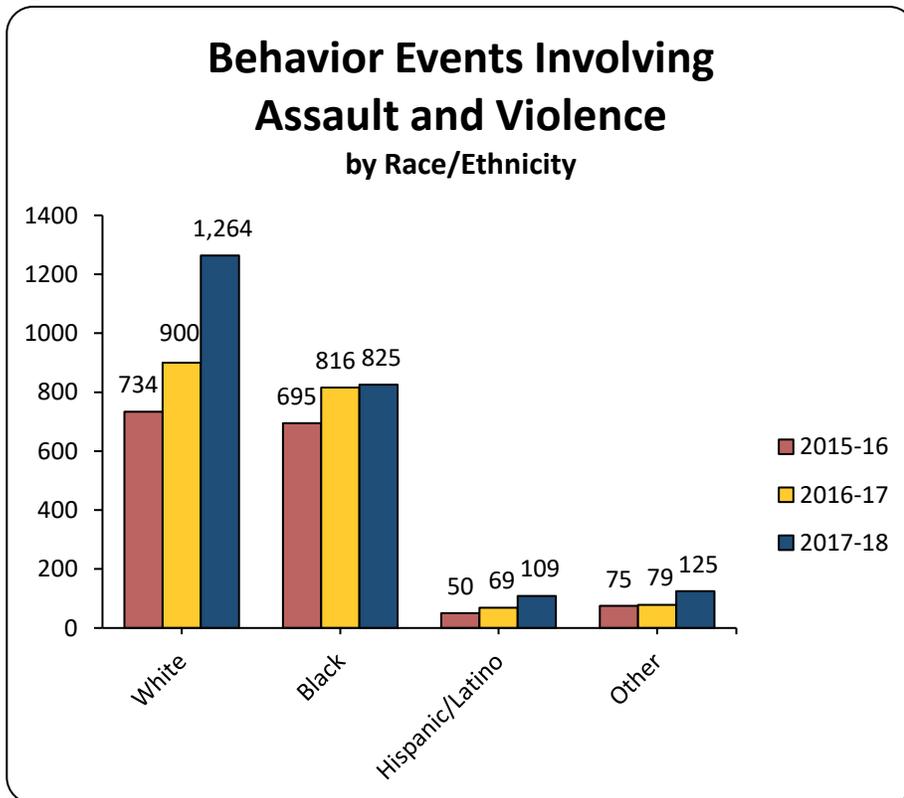


Figure 15 disaggregates behavior events involving assault and violence by race/ethnicity. The data indicate that 54.4 percent of assault or violent behavior events involve White students, 35.5 percent Black students, 4.7 percent Hispanic/Latino, and 5.4 percent involve students of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students are overrepresented in this category compared to comprising 10.5 percent of the total student membership. However, White, Hispanic/Latino students and other students increased from 2016-17 to 2017-18 in this category while Black students did not increase significantly. **Please note "Other" includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and two or more races.**

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
- 360 – Abuse of a Teacher
- 2003 – Injury (Special Ed only)

Figure 16

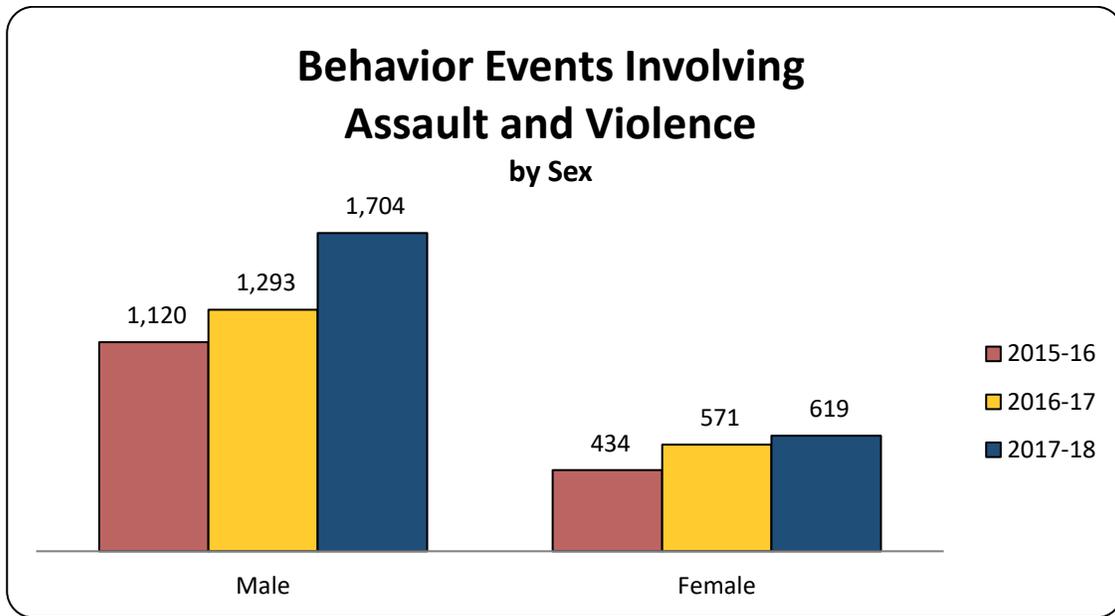


Figure 16 disaggregates by sex behavior events involving assault and violence. For the 2017-18 school year, the data indicate that 73.4 percent of behavior events of assault and violence involve male students, and 26.6 percent involve female students, indicating that males are overrepresented in this category.

Figure 17

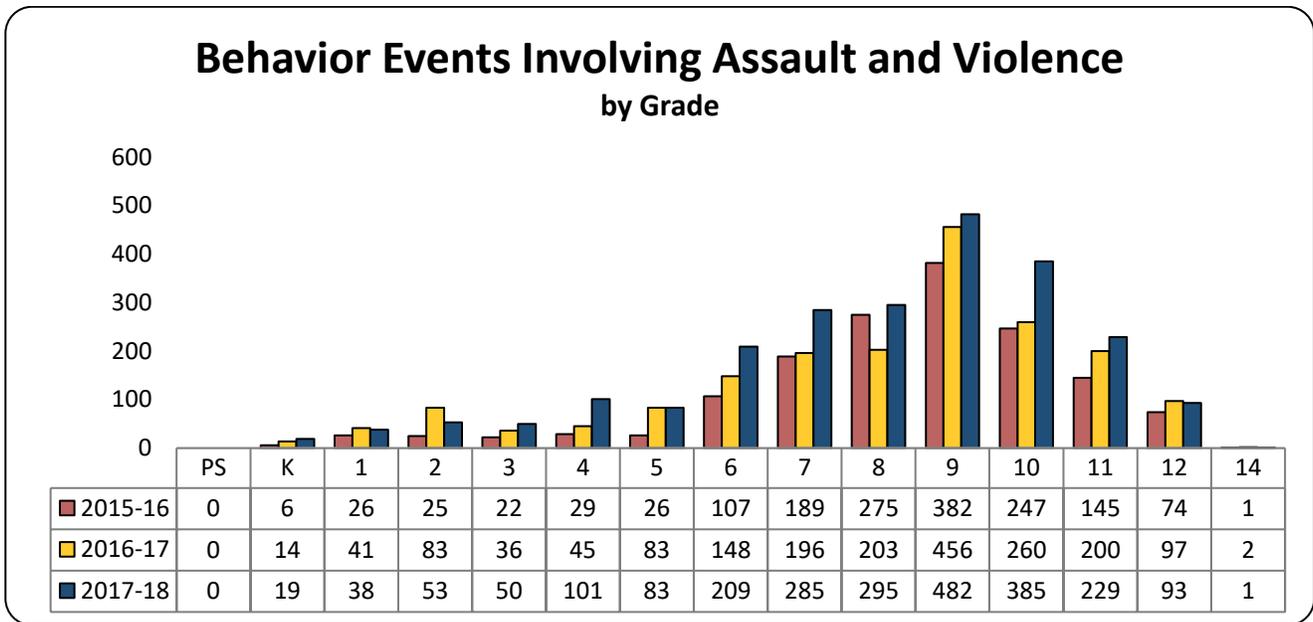


Figure 17 disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving assault and violence. The data indicate a peak of 20.7 percent of behavior events involving assault and violence at the ninth grade level during school year 2017-18, with 85.1 percent being reported in grades six through twelve. ***Please 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.***

Figure 18

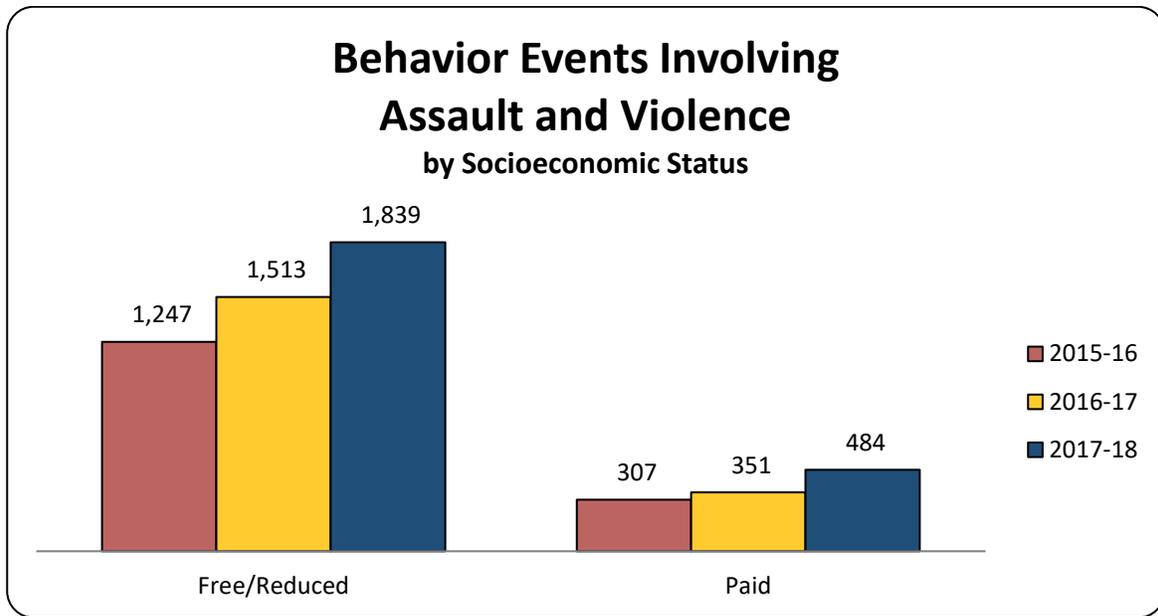


Figure 18 disaggregates behavior events involving assault and violence by socioeconomic status as represented by eligibility for free/reduced-priced meals. The data indicate that 79.2 percent of behavior events of assault and violence involve students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals, yet these students comprise only 60.9 percent of the total student population.

Figure 19

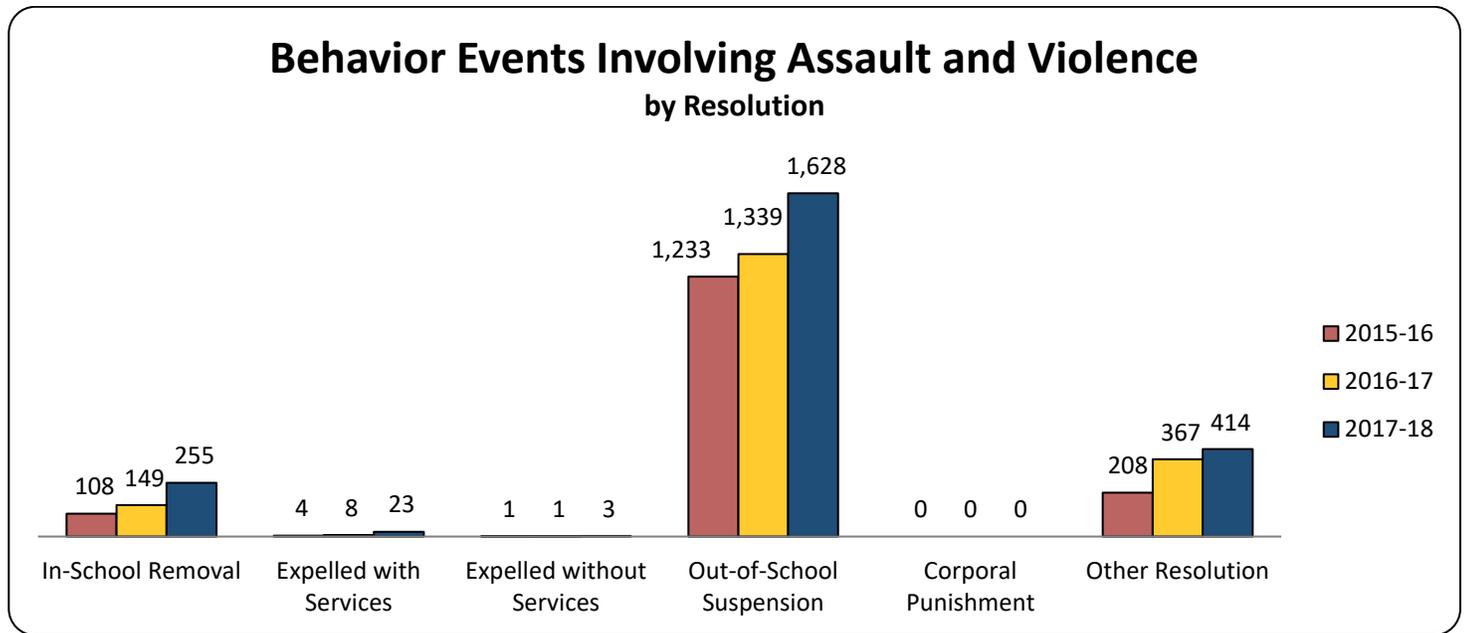


Figure 19 disaggregates by resolution type behavior events involving assault and violence. “Other Resolutions” are the second most frequent discipline resolutions reported and can include outcomes such as court referral, restraint or seclusion, conference, after-school detention and bus suspension. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving assault and violence each year result in out-of-school suspension, which accounted for 70.1 percent of all discipline resolutions. Other resolutions were reported in 17.8 percent of the behavior events involving assault and violence while in-school removals accounted for 11 percent of the events. In-school removals and expulsions with services have more than doubled over the three reported school years in this category.

Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons

For school year 2017-18, weapons were involved in 423 behavior events, which is less than one percent of all behavior events reported.

Figure 20

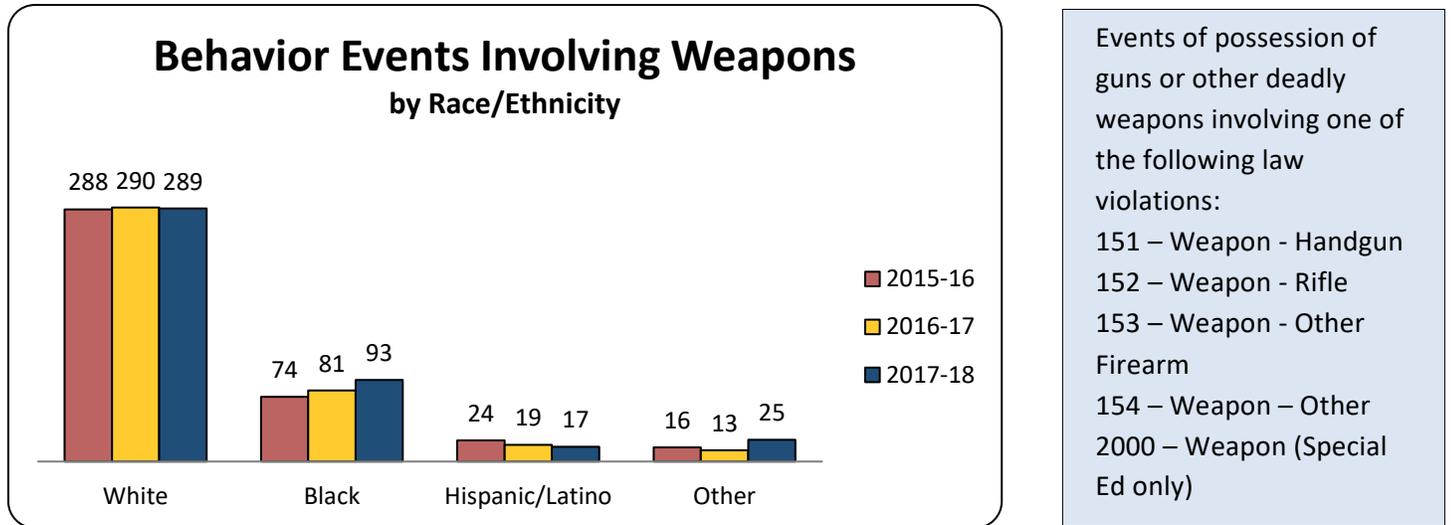


Figure 20 disaggregates behavior events involving weapons by race/ethnicity. Weapons that are not firearms can include, but are not limited to, knives, artificial knuckles, clubs, batons, and karate sticks. The data indicate that 68.2 percent of behavior events involving weapons include White students, 21.9 percent include Black students, 4 percent include Hispanic/Latino students, and 5.9 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. ***Please note “Other” includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and two or more races.***

Figure 21

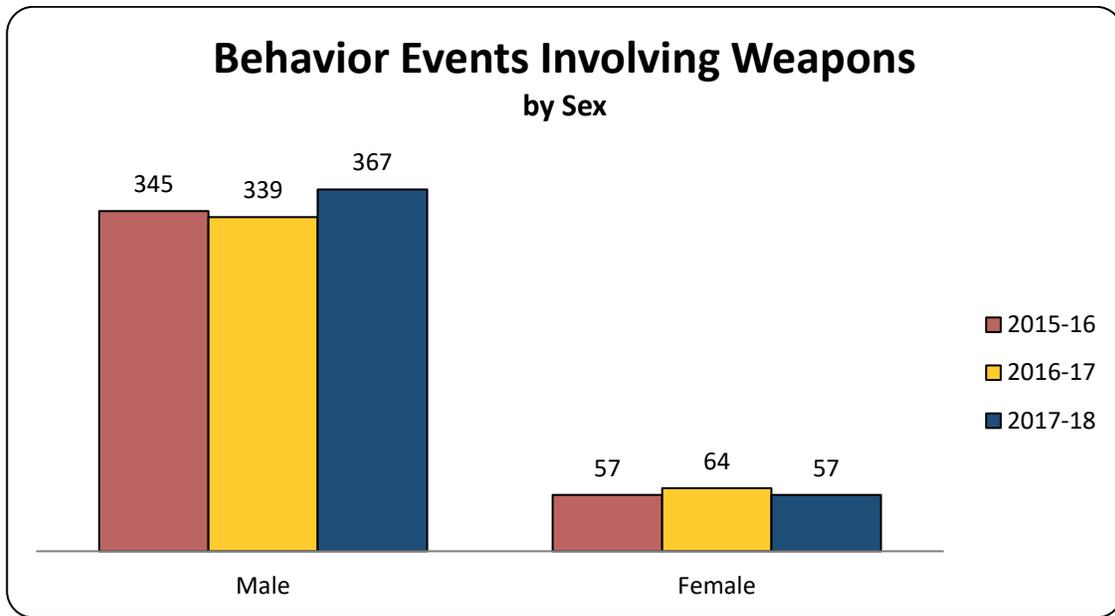


Figure 21 disaggregates by sex behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate that 86.6 percent of weapon-involved behavior events include male students, and 13.4 percent include female students. This shows an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population.

Figure 22

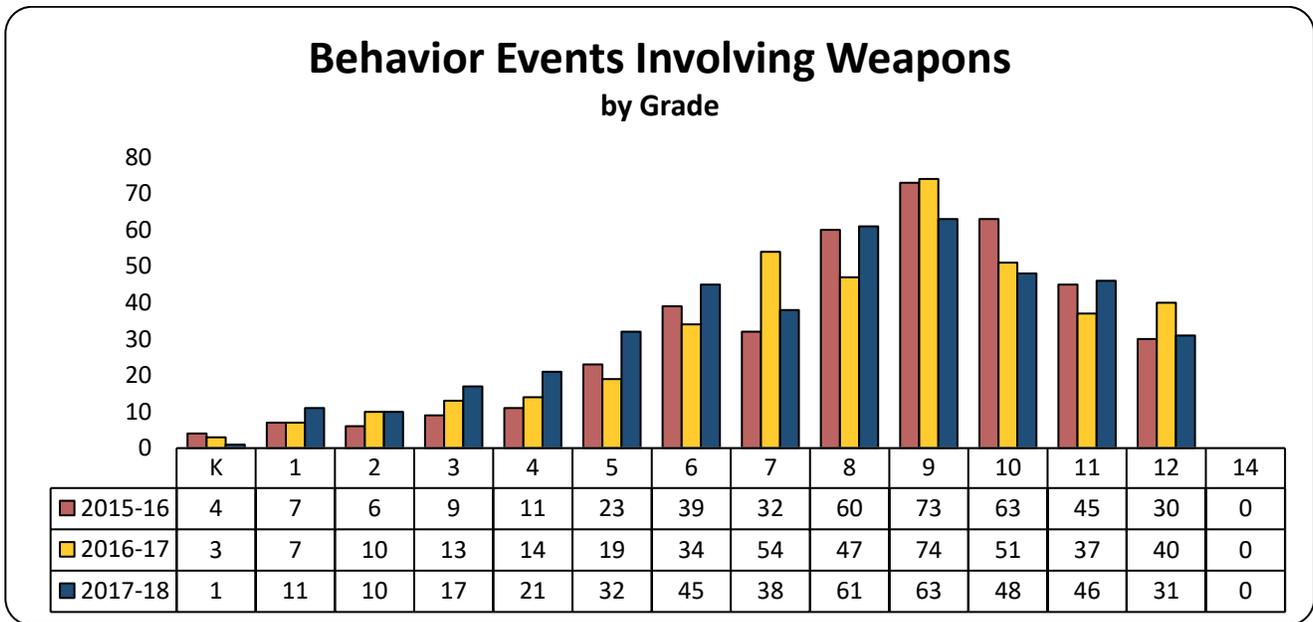


Figure 22 disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate most behavior events involving weapons occur in grades six through twelve, with these grade levels comprising 78.3 percent of the total behavior events involving weapons.

Figure 23

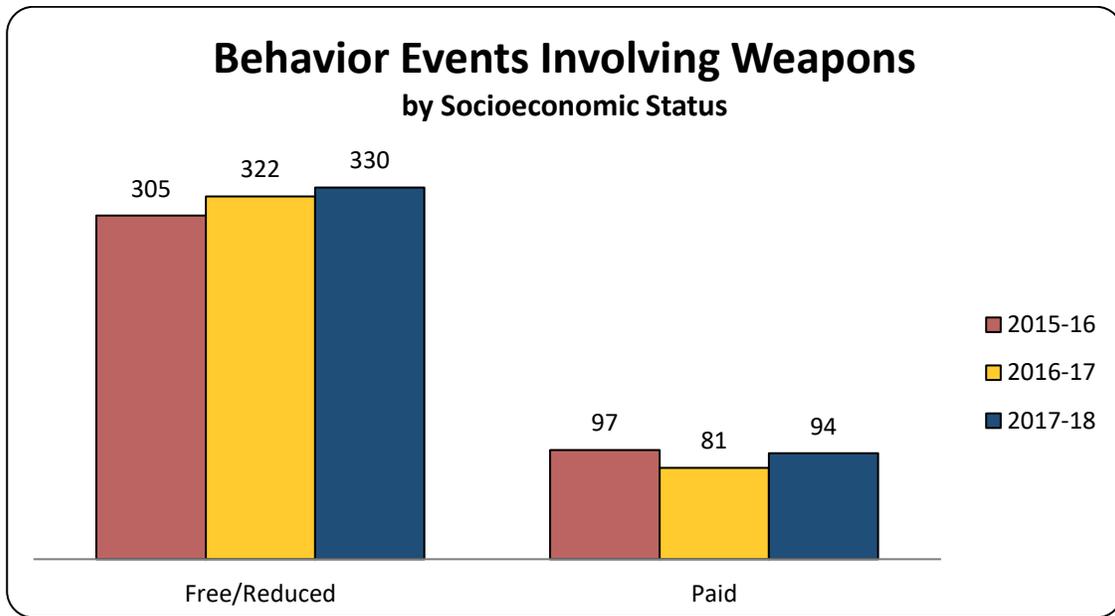


Figure 23 below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate that 77.8 percent of behavior events involving weapons include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals compared to 22.2 percent of the paid student population. Given that students eligible for free/reduced-price meals comprise 60.9 percent of the total student population, these students are overrepresented in the weapons category.

Figure 24

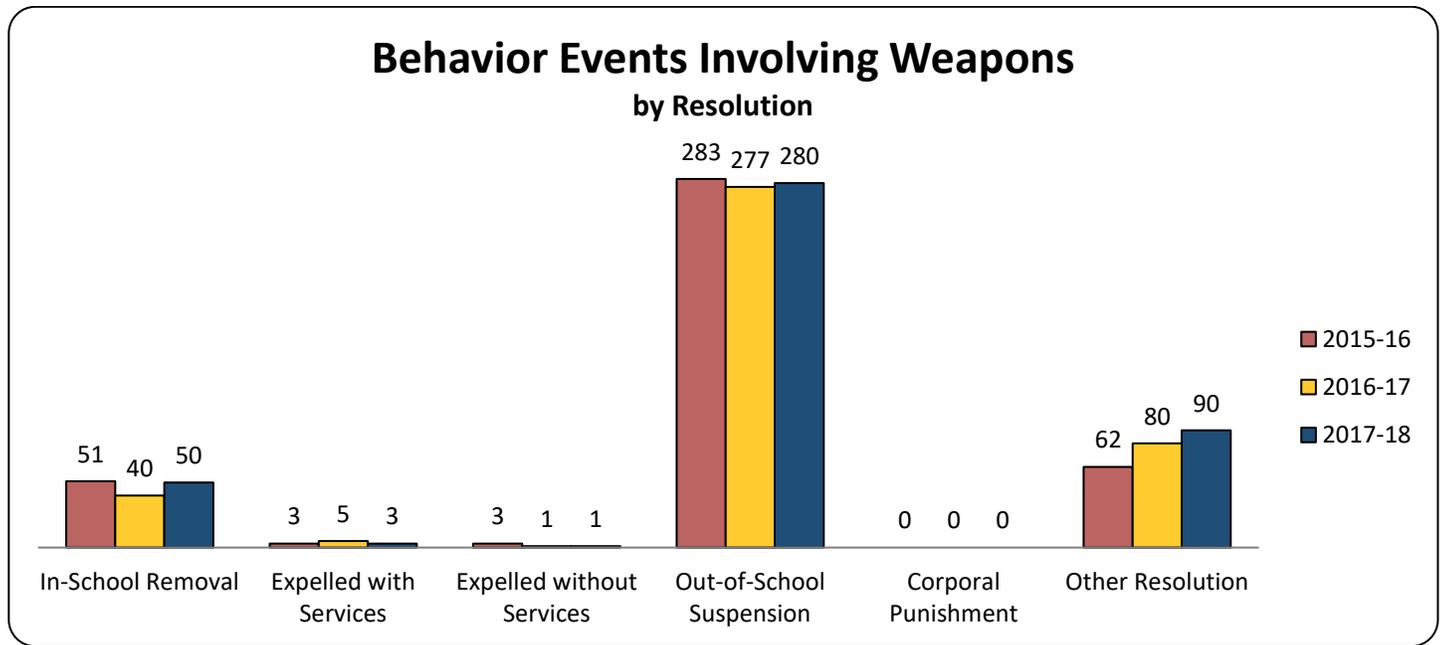


Figure 24 below disaggregates the type of resolution for behavior events involving weapons. The resolutions for weapons violations are dictated by district board policies. For example, in some districts there is a mandatory ten-day out-of-school suspension for a weapons violation. [KRS 158.150](#) requires local boards to expel students for bringing certain weapons, such as “any firearm or other deadly weapon, destructive device, or booby trap device,” to school. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons in school year 2017-18 resulted in out-of-school suspension, with 67 percent resulting in either out-of-school suspension or expulsions.

Figure 25

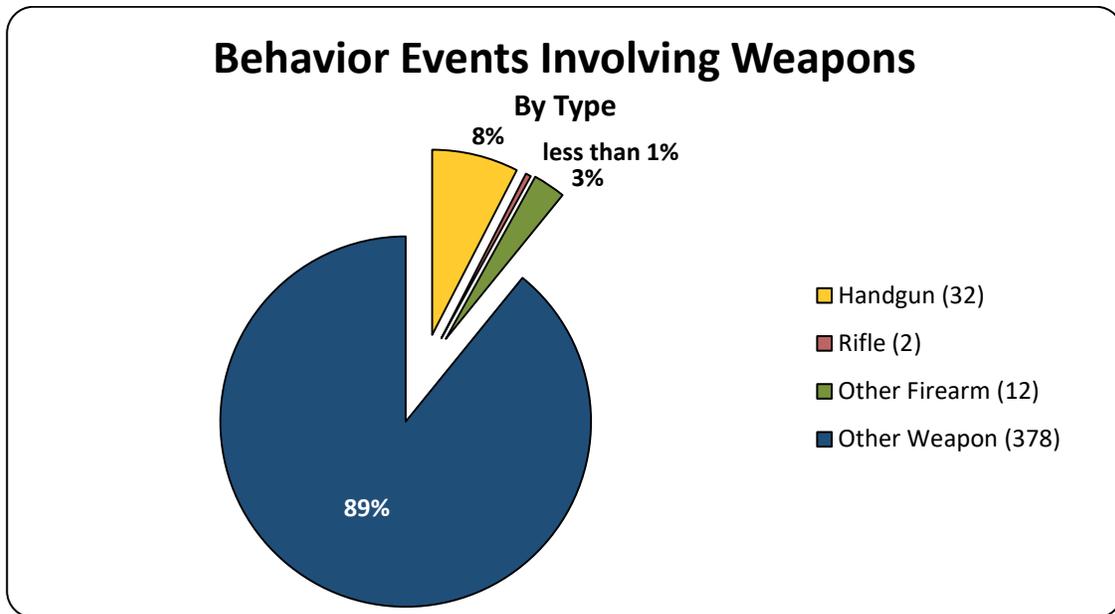


Figure 25 disaggregates by type of weapons involved in behavior events in the 2017-18 school year. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons are reported as “other weapon.” “Other weapon” is defined as any item that can be used to harm another, and may include knives, box cutters, improvised weapons, etc.

Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco

For school year 2017-18, there were a total of 11,471 reported behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco, which accounts for 3.6% percent of all behavior events.

Figure 26

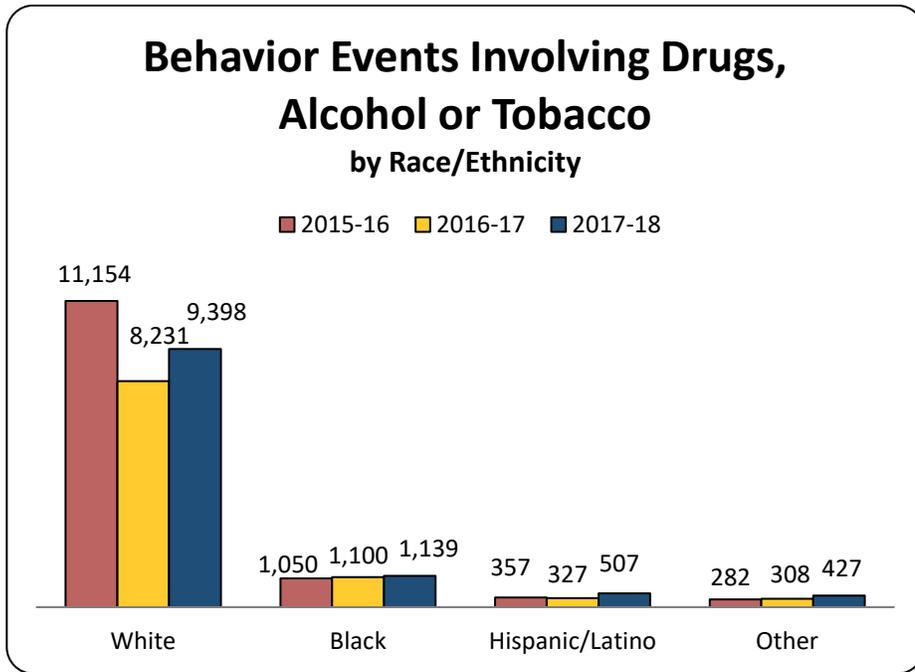


Figure 26 disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by race/ethnicity. Overall, these events have been on the decline over the past three years. For school year 2017-18, the data indicate that 81.9 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve White students, 9.9 percent Black students, 4.4 percent Hispanic/Latino students, and 3.8 percent of students of other race/ethnicity categories. These percentages indicate that only White students are overrepresented in this category since they represent 76.8 percent of the total student population.

Behavior events involving the possession or use of alcohol, drugs, or tobacco 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
- 1901 – Synthetic Drugs Possession/Use
- *1902 – Synthetic Drug 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 2017-18

Figure 27

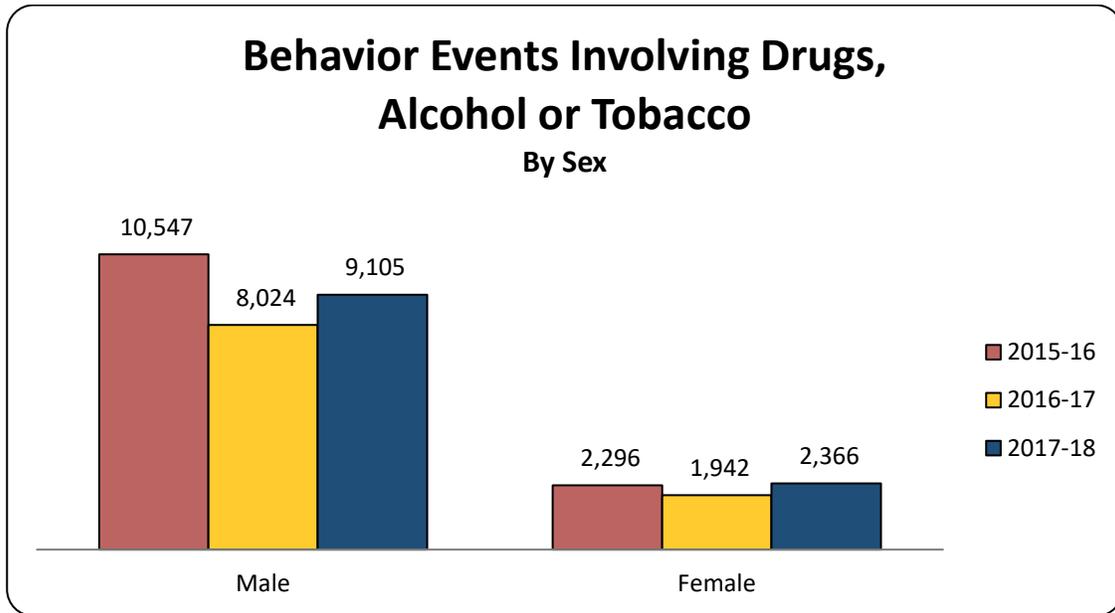


Figure 27 disaggregates by sex behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. The data indicate that 79.4 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve male students and 20.6 percent include female students. Males are overrepresented compared to the total population.

Figure 28

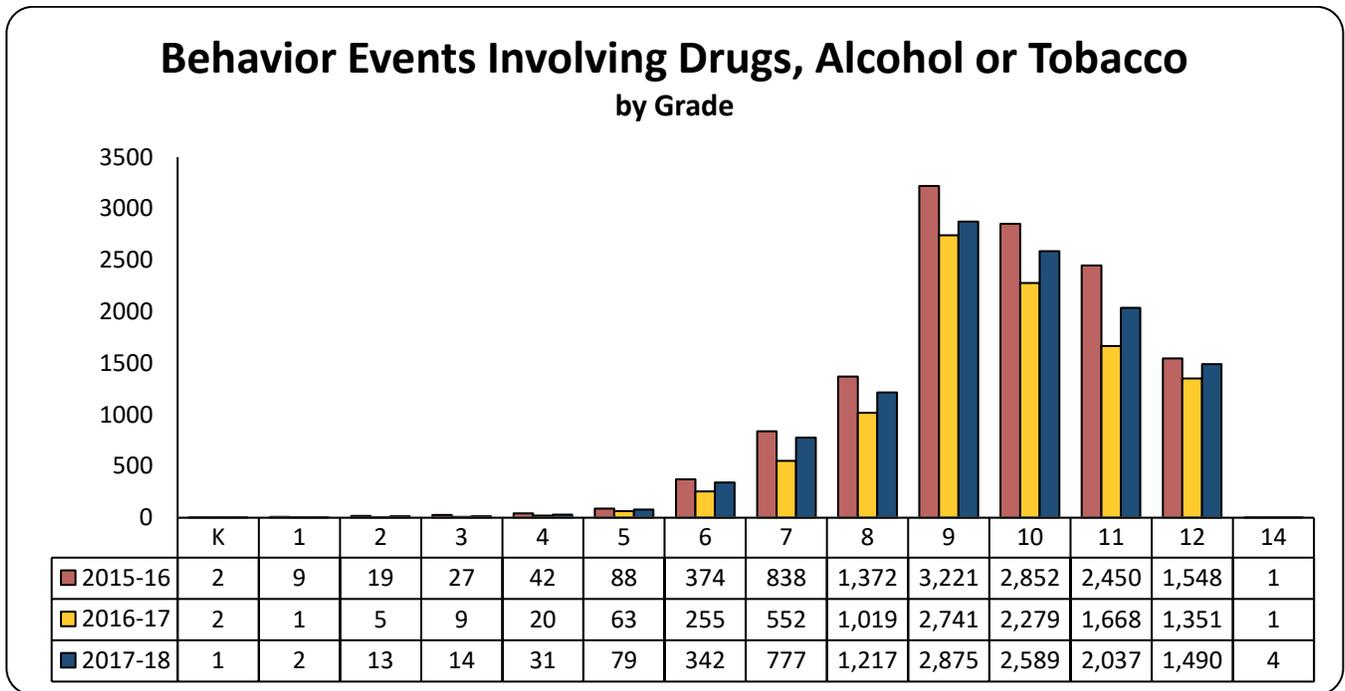


Figure 28 disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by grade level. The data indicate grades six through twelve comprise 98.7 percent of all reported behavior events in drugs, alcohol, or tobacco for school year 2017-18. Six through eighth grades, which are considered middle school grades, encompass 20.4 percent of the reported events while ninth through twelfth grades, or high school grades, comprise 78.4 percent.

Figure 29

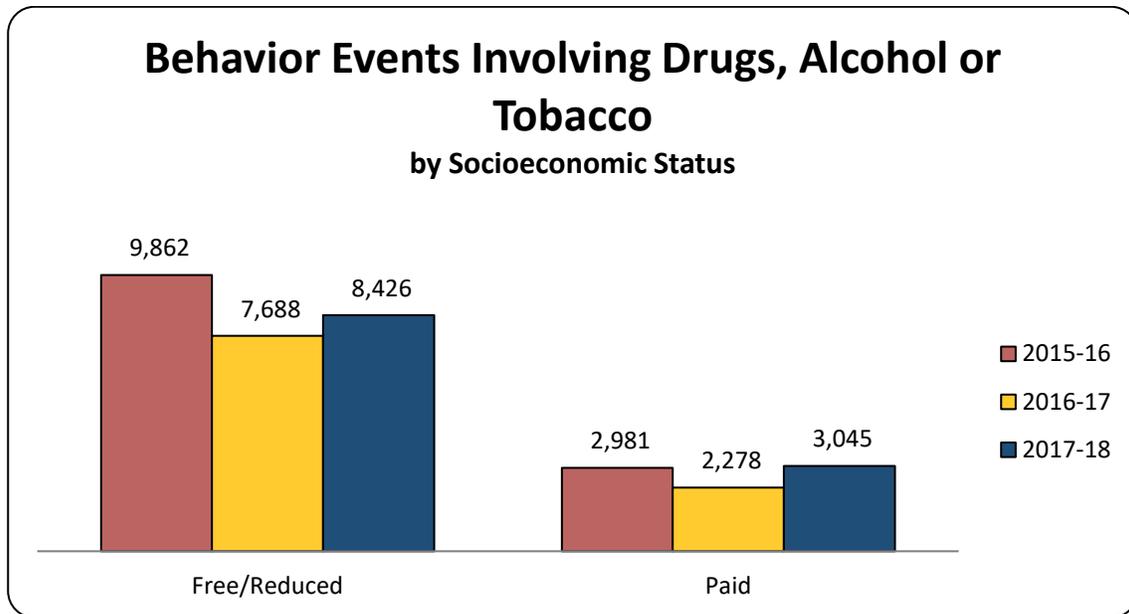


Figure 29 disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. The data indicate that 73.5 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco in school year 2017-18 include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals, which is an overrepresentation compared to the 60.9 percent of the total student population.

Figure 30

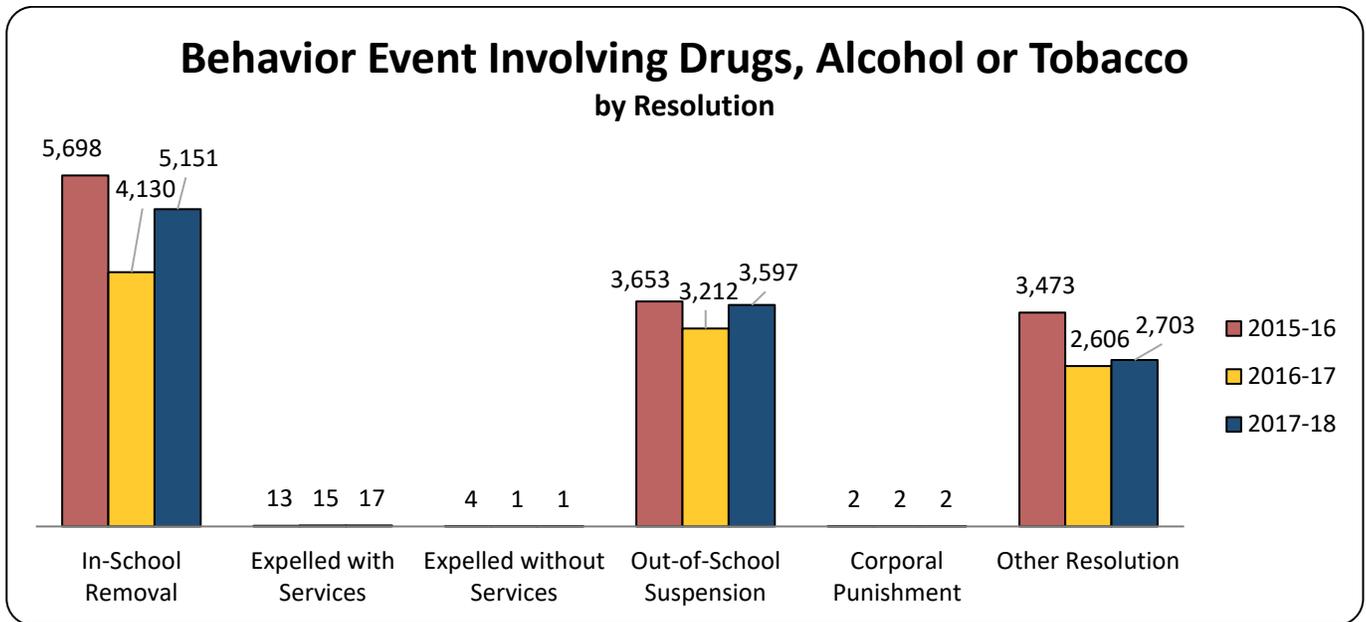


Figure 30 disaggregates, by resolution type, behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco. The data indicate that expulsion and corporal punishment were the least frequently used discipline resolution for behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco. For school year 2017-18, in-school removal was used as a behavior resolution in 44.9 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco, while out-of-school suspension was used in 31.4 percent of these events, and other resolutions were used in 23.7 percent of these events.

Figure 31

| Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Type | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| By Type | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
| Alcohol | 645 | 789 | 866 |
| Tobacco | 9,548 | 6,349 | 7,589 |
| Amphetamines | 12 | 10 | 15 |
| Barbiturates | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Cocaine | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Hallucinogenic | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Heroin | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inhalant | 7 | 24 | 28 |
| Marijuana | 1,721 | 1,899 | 2,011 |
| Other Drug | 627 | 633 | 618 |
| Prescription | 271 | 251 | 324 |
| Total | 12843 | 9,966 | 11,471 |

Figure 31 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 7,589 reports in school year 2017-18, compared to 3,882 reports in all other categories combined. However, there was an overall decrease in behavior events involving tobacco from school year 2015-16 to 2017-18. Behavior events involving tobacco comprised 66.2 of all events, with marijuana as the next highest with 17.5 percent. Marijuana, alcohol, and prescription drugs show an overall increase of 17.8 percent since school year 2015-16. Heroin has not been reported over the three reported school years.

Behavior Events Involving Bullying and Harassment

For school year 2017-18, there were a total of 13,626 reports of bullying or harassment. [KRS 158.148](#) defines bullying as “any unwanted verbal, physical, or social behavior among students that involves a real or perceived power imbalance and is repeated or has the potential to be repeated.”

Figure 32

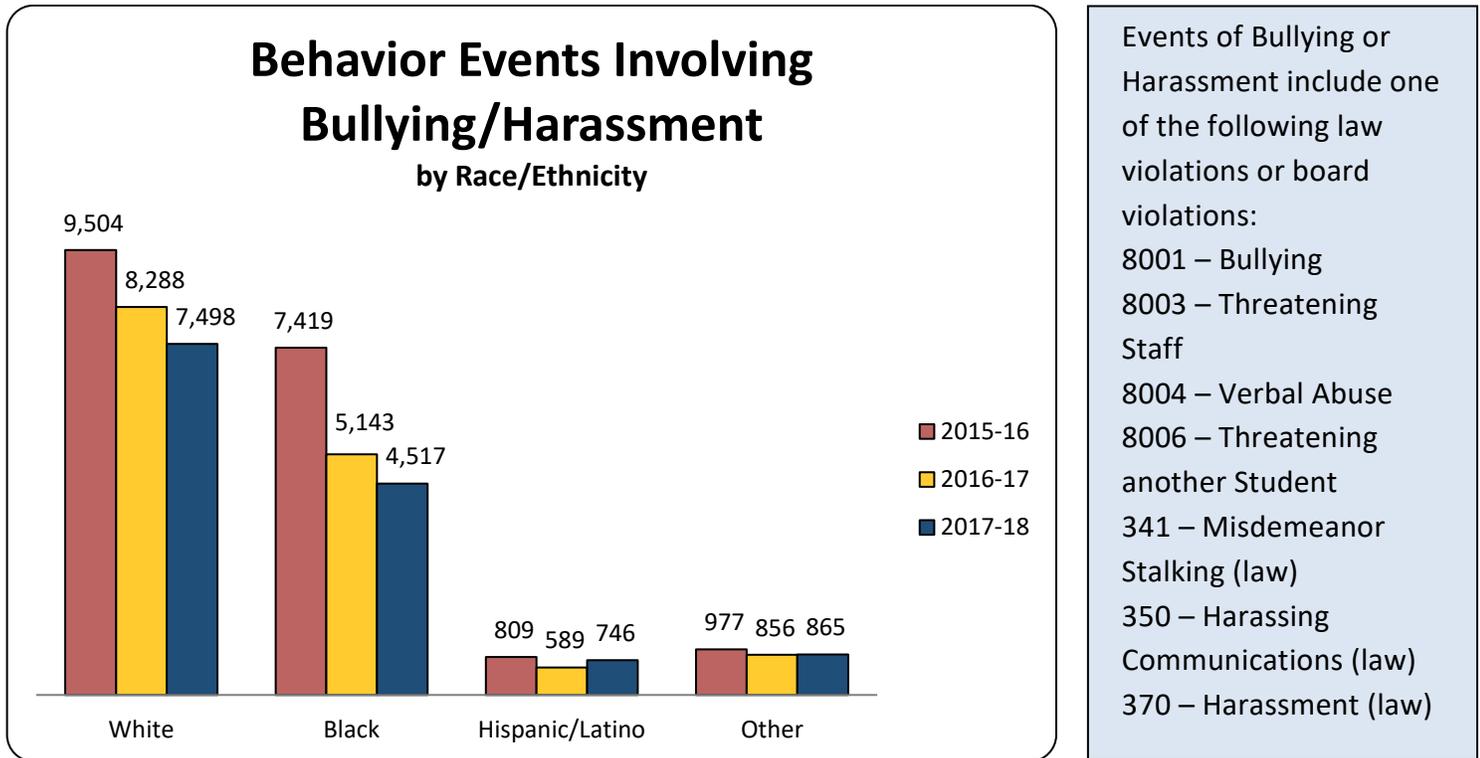


Figure 32 disaggregates behavior events by race/ethnicity involving bullying or harassment. There were a total of 18,709 behavior events of bullying or harassment reported for school year 2015-16 and 14,876 behavior events in 2016-17, compared to 13,626 behavior events reported for school year 2017-18, representing an overall decrease during the three years. The data indicate that 55 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events for school year 2017-18 was exhibited by White students, 33.1 percent by Black students, 5.5 percent by Hispanic/Latino students, and 6.4 percent by students of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students were overrepresented in bullying/harassment when compared to their proportion of the total student population (10.5 percent).

Figure 33

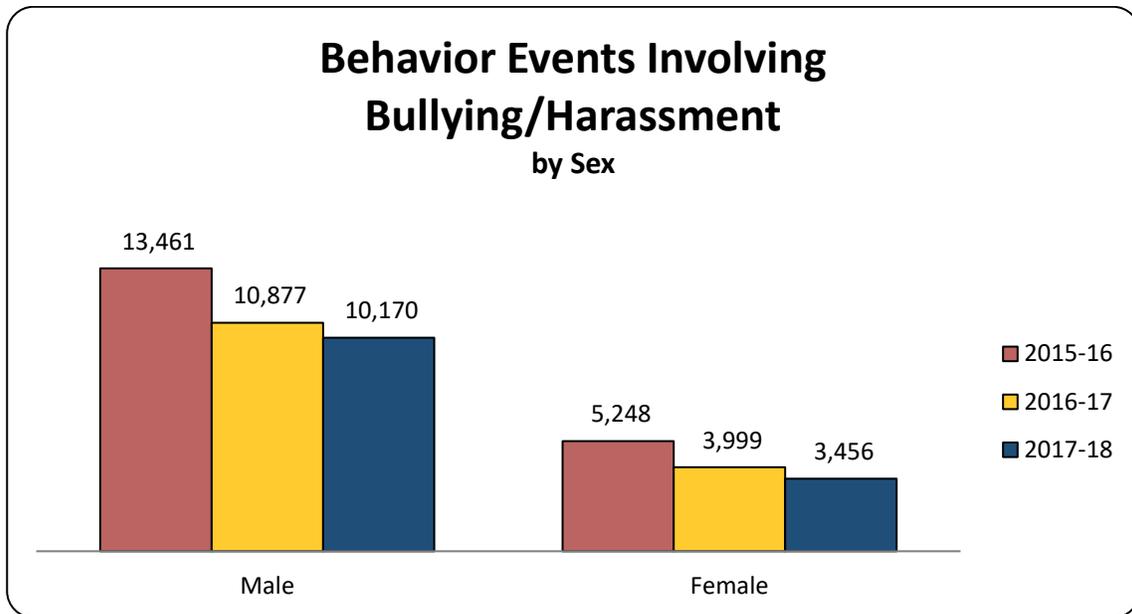


Figure 33 disaggregates by sex behavior events involving bullying or harassment. The data indicate that 74.6 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events reported for school year 2017-18 involved male students and 25.4 percent involved female students. Males are overrepresented in this category when compared to their proportion of 51.4 percent of the total student population.

Figure 34

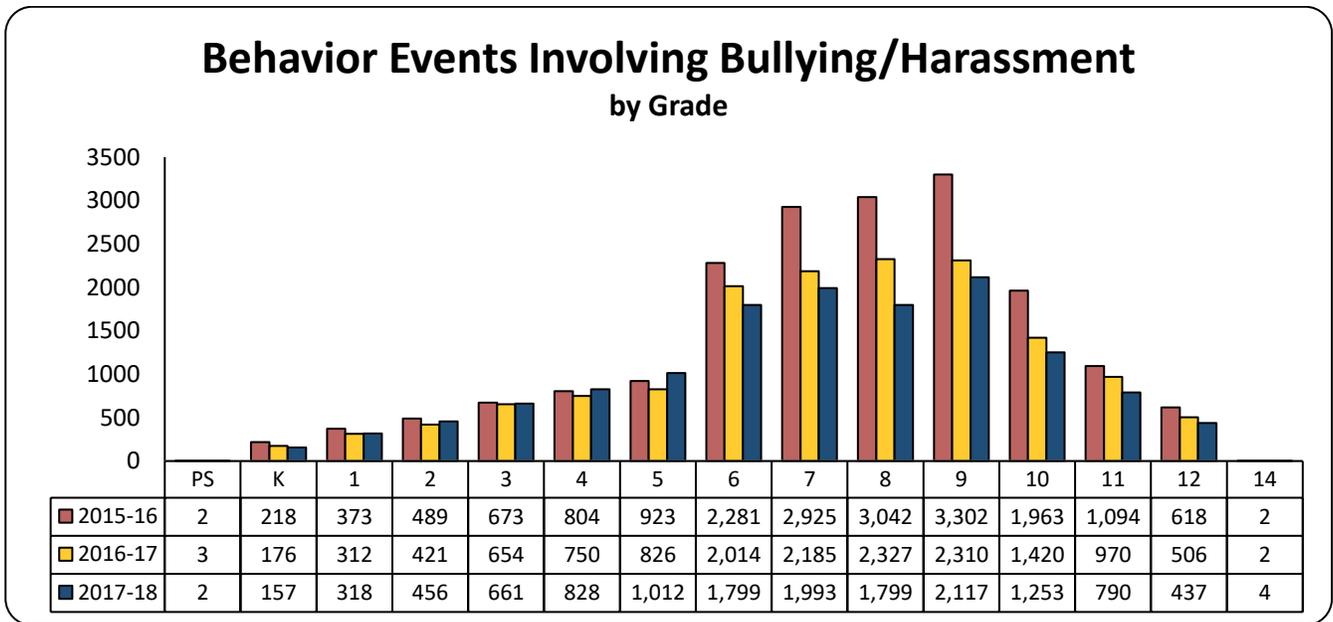


Figure 34 disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving bullying or harassment. Grades six through ten comprise 65.8 percent of all behavior events involving bullying or harassment reported in school year 2017-18.

Figure 35

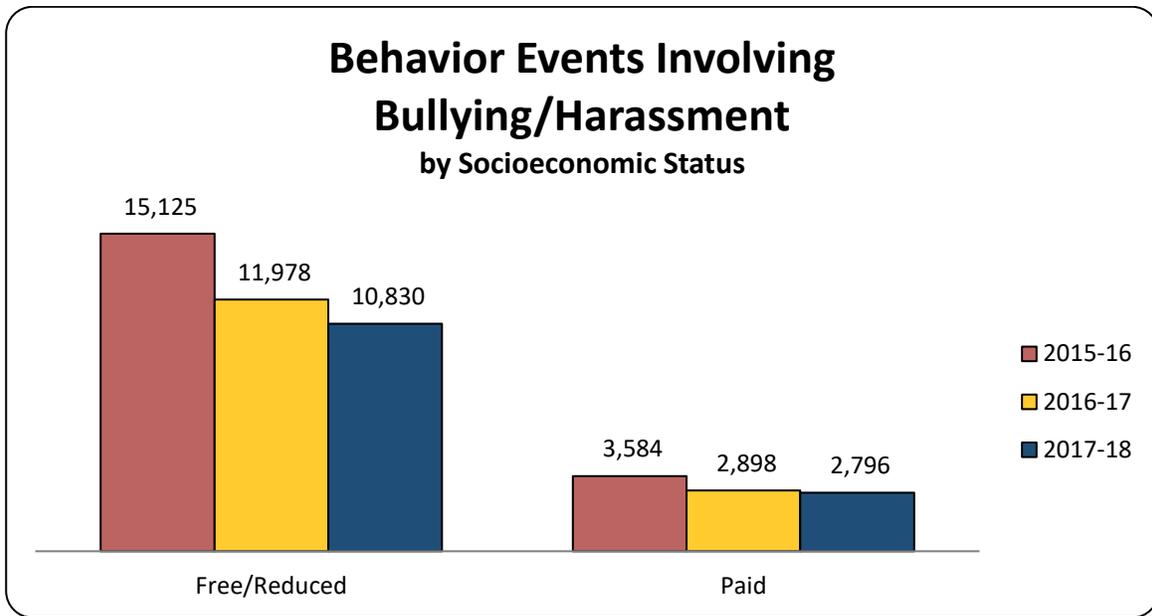


Figure 35 disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving bullying or harassment. The data indicate that for school year 2017-18, 79.5 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. Since these students make up 60.9 percent of the total population, they are overrepresented for this type of behavior event.

Figure 36

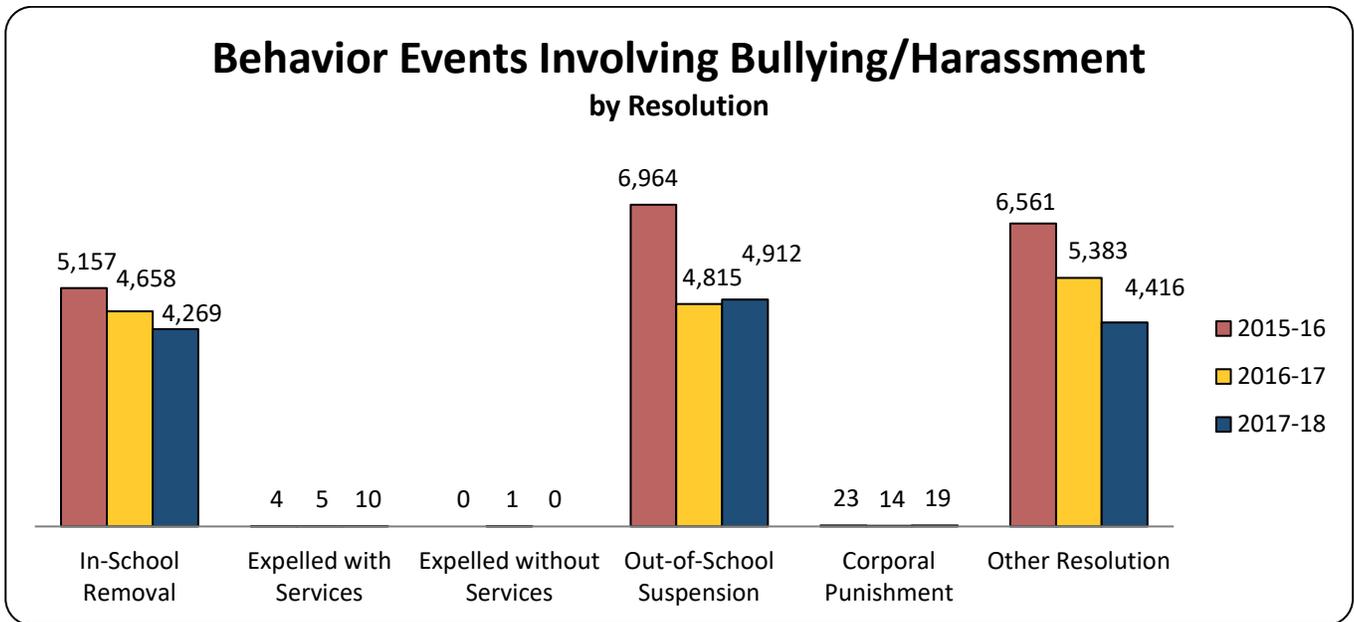


Figure 36 disaggregates by resolution behavior events involving bullying or harassment. The data indicate that the majority of events involving bullying or harassment result in in-school removal (31.3 percent), out-of-school suspension (36 percent) or other resolutions (32.7 percent). Other resolutions include behavior events that resulted in detention, conference with parent, etc.

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 2017-18 Safe Schools data included 296,174 behavior events. Of those, 6,069 behavior events resulted in the legal sanctions depicted in Figure 37.

Figure 37

| Type of Legal Sanction | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Calls to Police | 1220 | 1184 | 1398 |
| Arrests | 329 | 413 | 492 |
| Charges | 1022 | 1146 | 1101 |
| Civil Proceedings | 9 | 6 | 13 |
| SRO Involvement | 1966 | 2664 | 2798 |
| Court Designated Worker | 225 | 324 | 267 |
| Total | 4771 | 5737 | 6069 |

Data Summary

- Even though Kentucky public schools' overall student enrollment decreased from school year 2016-17 to 2017-18, behavior events have increased.
- Fourteen percent of Kentucky students were involved in at least one behavior event. Some of those students were involved in multiple behavior events.
- Ninety-four and five tenths percent of all students involved in a behavior event had 10 or fewer events, while 47 percent had one behavior event.
- White, Hispanic/Latino, and students of other races or ethnicities were underrepresented in the involvement of total behavior events. However, Black students are overrepresented with 24 percent of total behavior events compared to their 10.5 percent composition of the student population.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving in-school removal was 229,591, while the total number of discipline resolutions involving out-of-school suspension was 65,902. For the 2017-18 school year, 77.5 percent of behavior events resulted in an in-school removal from the student's regular instructional setting; 22.3 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.
- The total number of students expelled was 229, and 20 of those were expelled without services.
- Seventeen school districts reported the use of corporal punishment in the 2017-18 school year.
- Males were overrepresented for discipline resolutions accounting for 71.6 percent of all discipline resolutions but only 51.4 percent of the student population.
- Black students are overrepresented in school year 2017-18 with 34.6 percent of the total out-of-school suspension resolutions compared to their 10.5 percent composition of the student population.
- Black students were overrepresented with 35.6 percent of the total in-school removal resolutions compared to their 10.5 percent composition of the total student membership in school year 2017-18.
- White students are overrepresented in school year 2017-18, accounting for 95.6% of the total corporal punishment resolutions.
- The data indicate 80.5 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 were both overrepresented in behavior events involving assault and violence compared to their respective proportions of the total population.
- Behavior events involving assault and violence peaked at the ninth grade level.
- The data indicate that 79.2 percent of behavior events of assault and violence involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. These students encompassed only 60.9 percent of the total student population, so they were overrepresented in this type of behavior event.
- The data indicate 70.1 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 were overrepresented in behavior events involving weapons, and White students were underrepresented compared to the total student population.
- For weapon-involved behavior events, 86.6 percent included male students and 13.4 percent include female students, reflecting an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population.
- The data indicate that 77.8 percent of behavior events involving weapons included students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals compared to 22.2 percent of the paid student population. These students were overrepresented in the weapons category.
- The data indicate that 67 percent of behavior events involving weapons resulted in out-of-school suspension or expulsion.
- The majority of weapons involved in the behavior events in 2017-18 were “other weapons,” which can include knives, box cutters and improvised weapons.
- This data indicates that White students were overrepresented in behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco, while all of the other race/ethnicity categories were underrepresented.
- Males were overrepresented in behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco with 79.4 percent involving males; 20.6 percent involved females.
- The data indicate grades six through twelve comprise 98.7 percent of all reported behavior events in drugs, alcohol, or tobacco for school year 2017-18. Tobacco violations accounted for 66.3 percent of all behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco, while marijuana comprised 17.4 percent, alcohol comprised 7.6 percent, and prescription and other drugs comprised 5.4 percent.
- The data indicate that 73.5 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco in school year 2017- 18 include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals, which is an overrepresentation compared to the 60.9 percent of the total student population.

- The data indicate that expulsion and corporal punishment were the least frequently used discipline resolution for behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco. For school year 2017-18, in-school removal was used as a behavior resolution in 44.9 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco, while out-of-school suspension was used in 31.4 percent of these events, and other resolutions were used in 23.6 percent of these events.
- Based on the data, tobacco is by far the substance most frequently involved in behavior events, with 7,589 reports in school year 2017-18, compared to 3,882 reports in all other categories combined. Behavior events involving tobacco comprised 66.2 of all events, with marijuana as the next highest with 17.5 percent.
- There were a total of 13,531 reports of bullying or harassment.
- While White students accounted for the majority of bullying or harassment behavior events at 55 percent for school year 2017-18, Black students were overrepresented at 33.1 percent compared to their proportion of the total student population.
- Males are overrepresented in reports of bullying or harassment behavior events, accounting for 74.6 percent of events for school year 2017-18.
- The data reflect 65.8 percent of all bullying or harassment events occurred in grades six through 10.
- The number of bullying reports peaked in ninth grade.
- The data indicate that for the 2017-18 school year, 79.5 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. Since these students made up 60.9 percent of the population, they were overrepresented in reported incidents of bullying.
- The data indicate that the majority of events involving bullying or harassment result in in-school removal (33.3 percent), out-of-school suspension (36 percent) or other resolutions (32.4 percent).
- The data show 6,069 behavior events resulted in the legal sanctions.

Data Trends

- The unduplicated count of students involved in behavior events increased over the three years of reported events while the overall student population decreased.
- In-school removal was the most frequently reported discipline resolution for all three school years 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18.
- The data show an increase in in-school removals over the three school years of reported data and a decrease in out-of-school suspensions when compared to all resolutions reported.
- The majority of the discipline resolutions across all school years involved male students.
- Corporal punishment has decreased across all three school years when compared to all resolutions reported. Fewer districts have reported using corporal punishment.
- The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving assault and violence for the three school years result in out-of-school suspension. In-school removals and expulsions with services have more than doubled over the three reported school years in this category.
- Heroin has not been reported over the three reported school years.
- There was an overall decrease in behavior events involving tobacco from school year 2015-16 to 2017-18. Marijuana, alcohol, and prescription drugs show an overall increase of 17.8 percent since school year 2015-16.
- There has been an overall decrease in bullying or harassment since school year 2015-16.
- The highest number of all reported behavior events involved 9th grade students and were located in the classroom for all three reported school years.

Relevant Websites

- Kentucky Department of Education – [Safe Schools Data Collection & Reporting](#)
- Kentucky Department of Education – [Behavior Standards for 2017-18](#)
- Kentucky Schools Open House | School Report Card – [safe schools & behavior data by schools and districts](#)
- 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

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Assault and Violence Law Violations |
|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To hold a person for ransom or reward; b) To accomplish or to advance a commission of a felony; c) To inflict bodily injury or to terrorize the victim or another; d) To interfere with the performance of a governmental or political function; e) To use a person as a shield or hostage; 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. |

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Assault and Violence Law Violations |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 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 | <p>A person is guilty of statutory rape (in KY, rape in the second degree) when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Being eighteen (18) years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen (14) years old; b) He/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is mentally incapacitated; 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) | <p>A person is guilty of sexual assault when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) He/she subjects another person to sexual contact (touching intimate parts) by forcible compulsion; 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 | <p>A person is guilty of assault in the first degree when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) He intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; 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. <p>Assault in the first degree is a Class B Felony.</p> |
| 302 | 2nd Degree Assault | <p>A person is guilty of assault in the second degree when he/she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person; b) Intentionally causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; |

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Assault and Violence Law Violations |
|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | c) Wantonly causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument. |
| 303 | 3rd Degree Assault | <p>A person is guilty of assault in the third degree when he/she:</p> <p>a) Recklessly, with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or intentionally causes or attempts to cause physical injury to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A state, county, city, or federal peace officer; • 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; • 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; • A probation and parole officer; • A transportation officer appointed by a county fiscal court or legislative body of a consolidated local government, urban-county government, or figurer government to transport inmates when the county jail or county correctional facility is closed while the transportation officer is performing job-related duties; • 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; • 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 <p>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.</p> |

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Assault and Violence Law Violations |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 304 | 4th Degree Assault | <p>A person is guilty of assault in the fourth degree when he/she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury to another person; b) With recklessness, causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument. <p>Assault in the fourth degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> |
| 305 | Menacing | <p>A person is guilty of menacing when he/she intentionally places another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury.</p> <p>Menacing is a Class B misdemeanor.</p> |
| 306 | Felony Wanton Endangerment | <p>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.</p> <p>Wanton endangerment in the first degree is a Class D felony.</p> |
| 307 | Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment | <p>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.</p> <p>Wanton endangerment in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> |
| 308 | Felony Criminal Abuse | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. |

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Assault and Violence Law Violations |
|----------------------|---|--|
| | | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>Criminal abuse in the first degree is a Class D felony.</p> |
| 309 | Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse | <p>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: Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.</p> <p>Criminal abuse in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> |
| 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>A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) When he intentionally: <ul 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; b. Serious physical injury; or |

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Assault and Violence Law Violations |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>c. Death; and</p> <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> |
| 360 | Abuse of a Teacher | Intentional verbal, mental or physical abuse of a teacher or administrator |
| 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

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Weapon Law Violations |
|----------------------|------------------|---|
| 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 |

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Weapon Law Violations |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | <i>and older who have these firearms in their automobile on school property.)</i> |
| 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

Drug and Alcohol Law Violations

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Drug and Alcohol Law Violations |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 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). |

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Drug and Alcohol Law Violations |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 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. |

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Drug and Alcohol Law Violations |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1891 | Inhalant Possession and Use | Includes possession and use of Inhalants. |
| 1892 | Inhalant Distribution | Includes sale and/or distribution of Inhalants. |
| 1901 | Synthetic Drugs Possession and Use | Includes possession and use of synthetic drugs. Synthetic drugs are created using man-made chemicals rather than natural ingredients (e.g., methamphetamine, LSD, Ecstasy, etc.). |
| 1902 | Synthetic Drug Distribution | Includes sale and/or distribution of synthetic drugs. Synthetic drugs are created using man-made chemicals rather than natural ingredients (e.g., methamphetamine, LSD, Ecstasy, etc.). |
| 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 . |

Drug and Alcohol Board Violation

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Drug and Alcohol Board Violation |
|----------------------|--|--|
| 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

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Tobacco Board Violations |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 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 and Board Violations

Bullying and Harassment Law Violations

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Bullying and Harassment Law Violations |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 341 | Misdemeanor Stalking | <p>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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; 2. Physical injury; or 3. Death <p>Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> |
| 350 | Harassing Communications | <p>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"> a) 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; b) Makes a telephone call, whether or not conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or c) 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>Harassing communications is a Class B misdemeanor.</p> |
| 370 | Harassment | <p>Intent to intimidate, harass, annoy or alarm another person, he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise subjects him to physical contact; b) Attempts or threatens to strike, shove, kick, or otherwise subject the person to physical contact; |

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Bullying and Harassment Law Violations |
|----------------------|-------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) In a public place, makes an offensively coarse utterance, gesture, or display, or addresses abusive language to any person present; d) Follows a person in or about a public place or places; e) Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts which alarm or seriously annoy such other person and which serve no legitimate purpose; or f) Being enrolled as a student in a local school district, and while on school premises, on school-sponsored transportation, or at a school-sponsored event: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damages or commits a theft of the property of another student; 2. Substantially disrupts the operation of the school; or 3. Creates a hostile environment by means of any gestures, written communications, oral statements, or physical acts that a reasonable person under the circumstances should know would cause another student to suffer fear of physical harm, intimidation, humiliation, or embarrassment. |

Bullying or Harassment Board Violations

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Bullying and Harassment Board Violations |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 8001 | Bullying ¹ | <p>KRS 158.148 defines bullying as “any unwanted verbal, physical, or social behavior among students that involves a real or perceived power imbalance and is repeated or has the potential to be repeated:</p> |

¹ Note: For school year 2017-18, bullying is included as a board violation.

| Infinite Campus Code | Description | Definition – Bullying and Harassment Board Violations |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | 1) That occurs on school premises, on school-sponsored transportation, or at a school-sponsored event; or 2) That disrupts the education process. |
| 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. |