

2018-2019 Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report

Office of Continuous Improvement and Support

October 2019



Contents

<i>Table of Figures</i>	2
<i>Purpose, Organization, and Timeline</i>	4
<i>Introduction</i>	5
<i>Glossary of Terms</i>	6
<i>Overall Incident and Student Counts</i>	9
<i>Analysis of the 2018-19 School Safety Data</i>	11
Discipline Resolutions	15
Discipline Resolutions by Sex.....	16
Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity.....	17
Behavior Incidents by Location	22
Behavior Incidents by Context.....	22
Behavior Events by Category.....	23
Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence.....	23
Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons.....	28
Behavior Events involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco	34
Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment	40
<i>Legal Proceedings</i>	45
<i>Data Summary</i>	46
<i>Data Trends</i>	50
<i>Relevant Websites</i>	52
<i>Definitions of Event Categories Included in this Report</i>	53
Assault and Violence Events	53
Weapon Events	55
Drug and Alcohol Events	56
Bullying or Harassment Events	57

Table of Figures

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

Figure 25: Behavior Events Involving Weapons by Type	33
Figure 26: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Race/Ethnicity	34
Figure 27: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Sex	35
Figure 28: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Grade	36
Figure 29: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Socioeconomic Status.....	36
Figure 30: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Resolution	37
Figure 31: Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Type	38
Figure 32: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Race/Ethnicity	40
Figure 33: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Sex	41
Figure 34: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Grade.....	42
Figure 35: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Socioeconomic Status	42
Figure 36: Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment by Resolution	43
Figure 37: Types of Legal Sanction	45

Purpose, Organization, and Timeline

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of Kentucky's 2018-19 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 in 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 been verified through the following verification process:

- **May 2019** – District Safe Schools Administrators were instructed to begin validation of behavior data by utilizing the Safe Schools Report within IC.
- **June 2019** – District superintendents were required to submit a district verification form to KDE. This verification indicated that the district data was complete and accurate.
- **July-August 2019** – Districts were instructed to verify aggregate district and school safety data via the School Report Card Quality Assurance site.
- **July-August 2019** – Districts were instructed to make any necessary behavior data changes in IC.
- **October 2019** – State, district, and school level behavior data was publicly released via the School Report Card within [KDE's Open House](#).

Introduction

The 2018-19 *Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report* is produced by KDE in compliance with [KRS 158.444](#). Districts enter all behavior events into IC. 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, drugs, 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 data presented in this report is for school years 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19.

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 webinar 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.

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 is expelled from the regular classroom setting, arrangements are 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 are made for the provision of educational services. Students with an IEP may not be expelled without services.

- **Out-of-School Suspension (SSP3):** In this resolution, a student is removed from the regular educational setting and not allowed in the school for a specified period 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 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). Student must remain under direct supervision of school or district staff.

Grade Level – A standardized list of grade levels used in Infinite Campus for all students. The following are the codes recorded in IC:

PS = Preschool	09 = 9 th Grade
K = Kindergarten	10 = 10 th Grade
01 = Primary 1 st	11 = 11 th Grade
02 = Primary 2 nd	12 = 12 th Grade
03 = Primary 3 rd	14 = Students receiving Special Education services participating in an Alternate Assessment, who must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1 of the current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments
04 = 4 th Grade	
05 = 5 th Grade	
06 = 6 th Grade	
07 = 7 th Grade	
08 = 8 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) – Kentucky's statewide student information system. All student records are maintained in this system.

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-price meal, or paid meal, based on income forms completed annually by the parent or by direct certification received by the school). Free and reduced-price meal status are included as economically disadvantaged in reporting.

Overall Incident and Student Counts

For the 2018-19 school year, the following state discipline resolutions are included in this report:

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

Behavior events 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 the 2018-19 school year was 646,766 students, as reported on the [2018-19 School Report Card](#). (Note that this total membership includes only kindergarten through grade 14 and does not include preschool students). The 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 or school level.

Of the total Kentucky public school population, 76.1 percent of students were White, 10.6 percent were Black, 7.2 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 4.1 percent were Two or More Races, 1.9 percent were Asian, 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 51.5 percent males and 48.5 percent females. Students who were economically disadvantaged (low SES) comprised 60.7 percent of the total population.

Figure 1

Total Student Enrollment	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Race			
White	508,152	498,011	491,939
Black	69,510	68,207	68,254
Hispanic/Latino	42,275	43,875	46,489
Other	36,651	38,276	40,084
Gender			
Male	337,632	333,552	332,910
Female	318,956	314,817	313,856
Socioeconomic Status			
Economically Disadvantaged	399,235	394,657	392,419
Economically Advantaged	257,353	253,712	254,347
Behavior and Enrollment			
Students Not Involved in Behavior Event	569,658	560,391	555,733
Students Involved in Behavior Event	86,930	87,978	91,033
Total Student Enrollment	656,588	648,369	646,766
Total Reported Behavior Events	287,841	291,675	299,987

Figure 1 depicts total student enrollment for 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19. The chart is separated into race, sex, and socioeconomic status 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 12, including grade 14. ***Please note “Other” includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and two or more races.***

Even though Kentucky public schools’ overall student enrollment decreased from 2016-17 to 2018-19, the number of behavior events increased during that same period. During the 2018-19 school year, total student enrollment decreased by 1,603 students from the previous school year and showed a 1.5 percent decrease across the three reported school years, while total reported behavior events increased by 4 percent. The number of students involved in a behavior event increased by 4.7 percent over the three reported school years.

Analysis of the 2018-19 School Safety Data

This section illustrates data reported based on the requirements of [KRS 158.444](#).

Figure 2

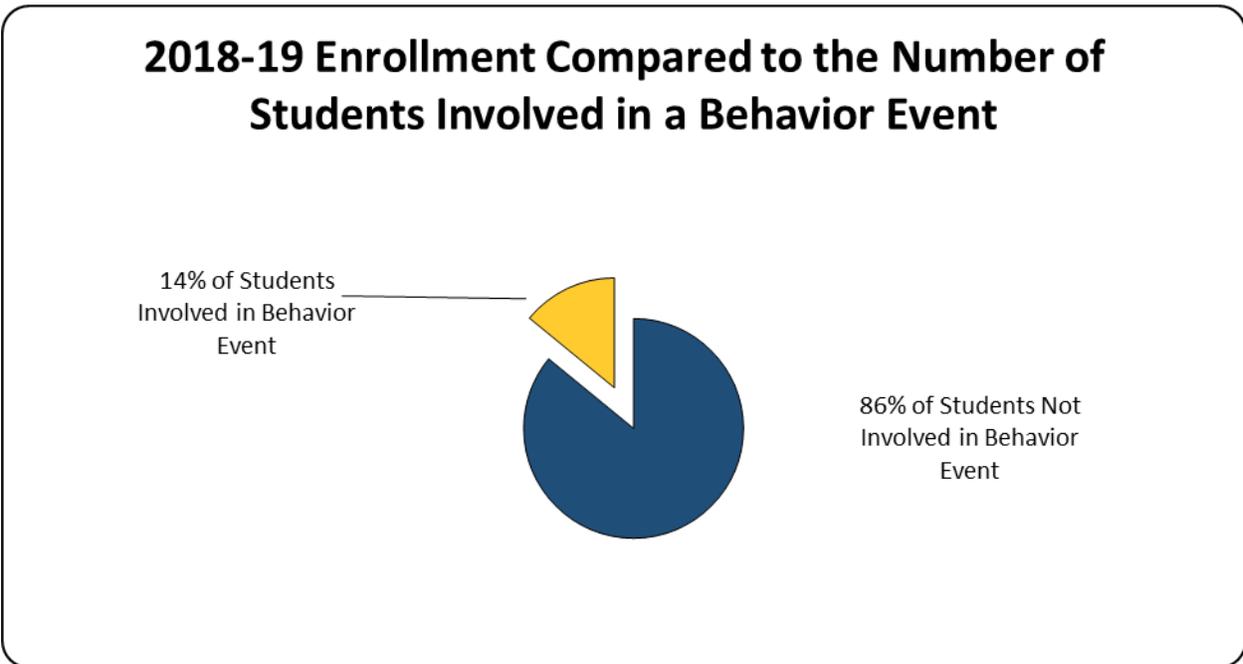


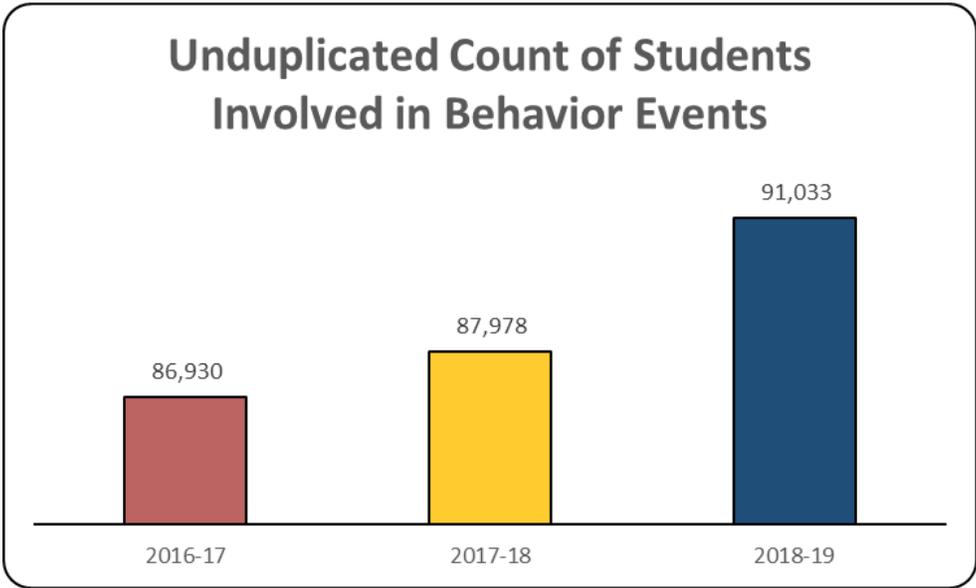
Figure 2 reflects the total student enrollment (646,766) compared to the number of students involved in a behavior event (91,033) for the 2018-19 school year. Figure 2 illustrates that in the 2018-19 school year, 91,033 students, or 14 percent of the overall population of students, were involved in a behavior event that included a qualifying state behavior event or state resolution based on the inclusions outlined in [KRS 158.444](#). The fact that 299,987 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	85,971	94.4%
11-20 Events	3,824	4.2%
21-30 Events	808	0.9%
31-40 Events	249	0.3%
41-50 Events	96	0.1%
51 and greater Events	85	0.1%

Figure 3 reflects the number of students involved in a behavior event (91,033) for the 2018-19 school year and indicates how many students had a reported behavior event. It should be noted that 43,197 students had only one behavior event, which is 49.1 percent of all students involved in a behavior event, and 94.4 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

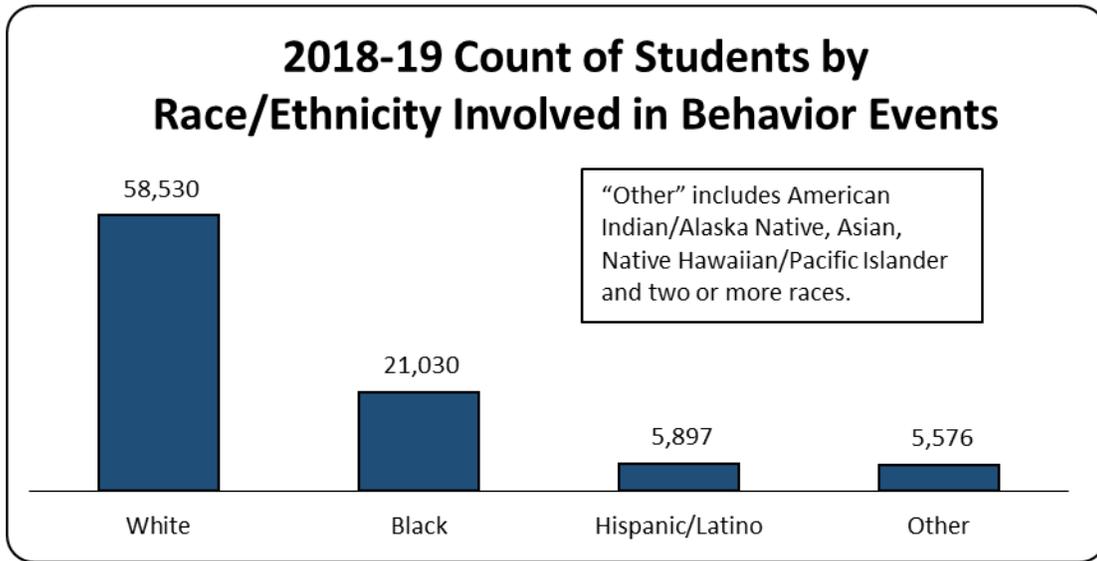


Figure 5 presents the unduplicated number of students by race/ethnicity involved in a behavior incident for school year 2018-19. These data indicate that of the students involved in behavior events, 64 percent of students were White, 23 percent of students were Black, 6 percent of students were Hispanic/Latino, 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 23 percent of behavior events compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total student membership.

Discipline Resolutions

Behavior events may result in one or more resolutions. Of the 330,924 behavior resolutions reported in the 2018-19 school year, 302,839 resolutions resulted in expulsion (with or without services), suspension (out-of-school or in-school), or corporal punishment. The remaining 28,085 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 reflect analysis using the total for resolutions of expulsion (with or without services), suspension (out-of-school or in-school), or corporal punishment (N = 302,839).

Figure 6

Discipline Resolutions	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
In-School Removal	225,322	229,591	240,519
Expelled, with Services	137	209	137
Expelled, without Services	21	20	22
Out-of-School Suspension	62,167	65,902	61,877
Corporal Punishment*	334	452	284
Total	287,981	296,174	302,839

Figure 6 shows that in-school removal was the most frequently reported discipline resolution for all three school years. For the 2018-19 school year, 79.4 percent of behavior events resulted in an in-school removal from the student’s regular educational setting; 20.4 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. Out-of-school suspension has decreased over the three reported school years, while expulsion (with or without services) remained relatively constant in proportion to other resolutions.

Despite a slight increase from the 2016-17 school year to 2017-18, corporal punishment has declined steadily since the 2011-12 school year when there were 1096 instances reported. 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 17 school districts reported using that resolution. In the 2018-19 school year, 13 districts reported use of corporal punishment*. In-school removal has shown an increase over the three reported school years.

*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 report using corporal punishment each year.

Discipline Resolutions by Sex

Figure 7

Discipline Resolutions by Sex	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
In-School Removal	162,846	62,476	164,413	65,178	169,311	71,208
Expelled, with Services	110	27	157	52	109	28
Expelled, without Services	19	2	17	3	20	2
Out-of-School Suspension	44,177	17,990	47,204	18,698	43,829	18,048
Corporal Punishment	297	37	403	49	244	40

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 2018-19 school year, 70.5 percent of the discipline resolutions involved male students, compared to 51.5 percent of the total population.

Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 8

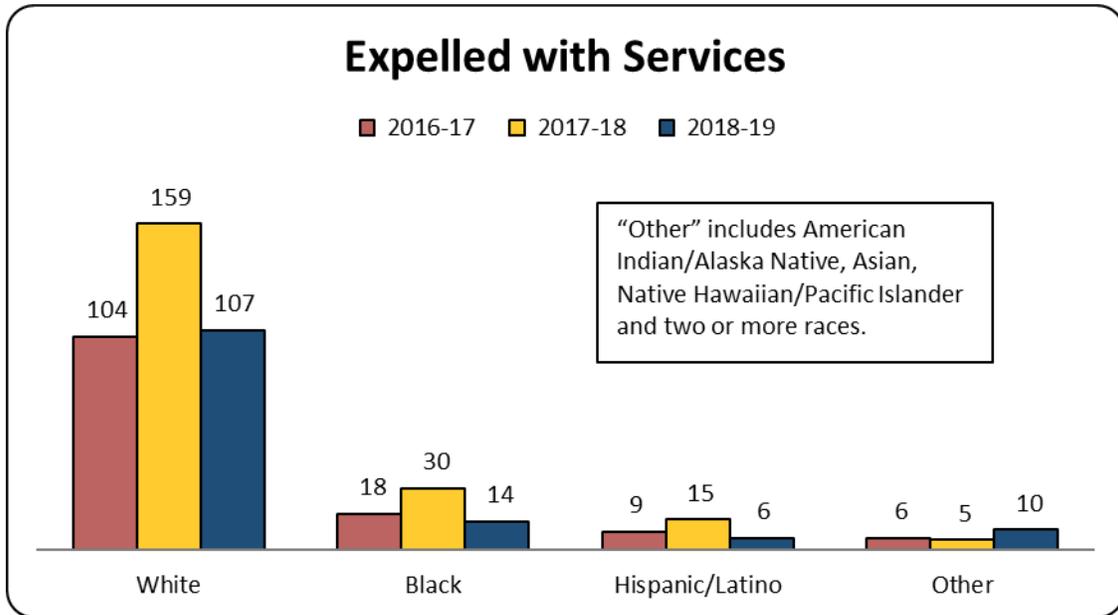


Figure 8 disaggregates resolutions of expulsion with services by race/ethnicity, per school year. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by each local board of education. In the case of students who were expelled with services, arrangements are to be made for the provision of educational or IEP-related services, even though the student is expelled from the regular educational setting. Resolutions of expulsion with services by race/ethnicity are proportionate to the total student population.

Figure 9

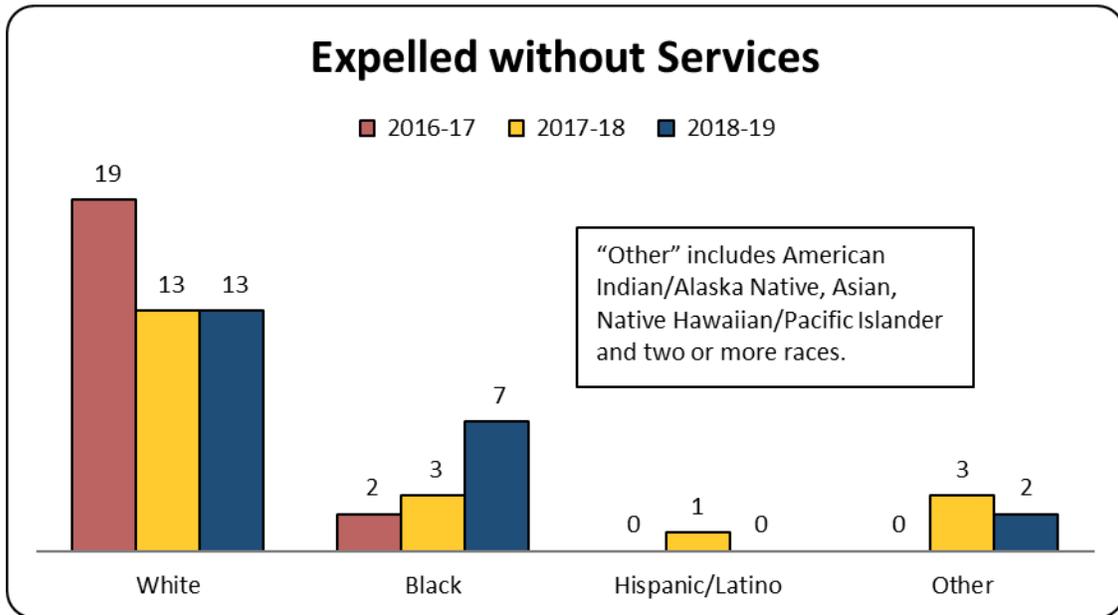


Figure 9 disaggregates resolutions of expulsion without services by race/ethnicity, per school year. Expulsion without services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined 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 (IDEA), students with disabilities have additional protections regarding discipline and cannot be expelled without services. Black students were overrepresented with 31.8 percent of the total out-of-school suspension resolutions compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total student membership in the 2018-19 school year.

Figure 10

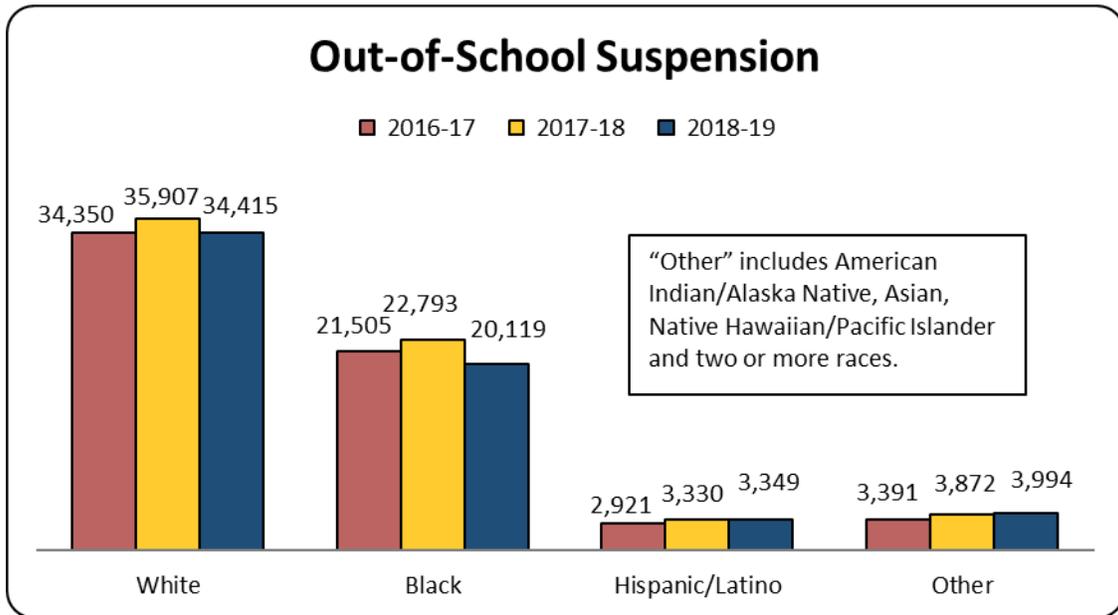


Figure 10 disaggregates resolutions of out-of-school suspension by race/ethnicity, per school year. Out-of-school suspension is defined as a student’s removal from the regular educational setting with restricted access to school for a specified duration of time. There was an overall decrease in the number of out-of-school suspensions in the three years of school data. Black students were overrepresented with 32.5 percent of the total out-of-school suspension resolutions compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total student membership in the 2018-19 school year.

Figure 11

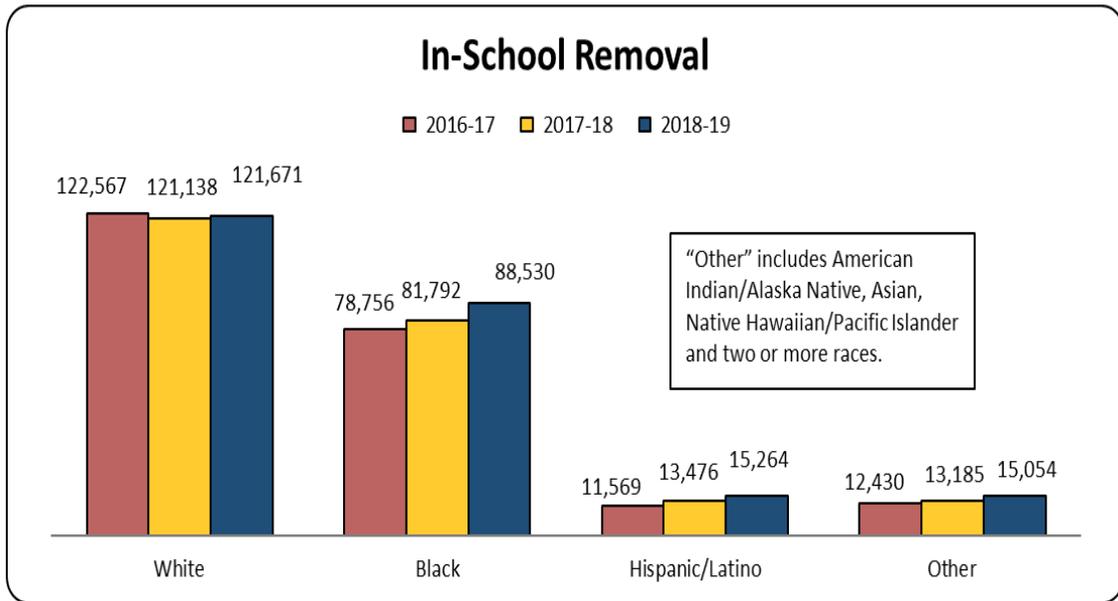


Figure 11 disaggregates resolutions of in-school removal by race/ethnicity, per school year. In-school removal is defined as a student’s removal from the regular educational setting while remaining in the school building. The data indicate an increase over time in the number of students receiving a resolution of in-school removal. For the 2018-19 school year, 50.6 percent of students who received in-school removal were White, 36.8 percent were Black, 6.3 percent were Hispanic/Latino, and 6.3 percent were of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students were overrepresented with 36.8 percent of the total in-school removal resolutions compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total student membership in the 2018-19 school year.

Figure 12

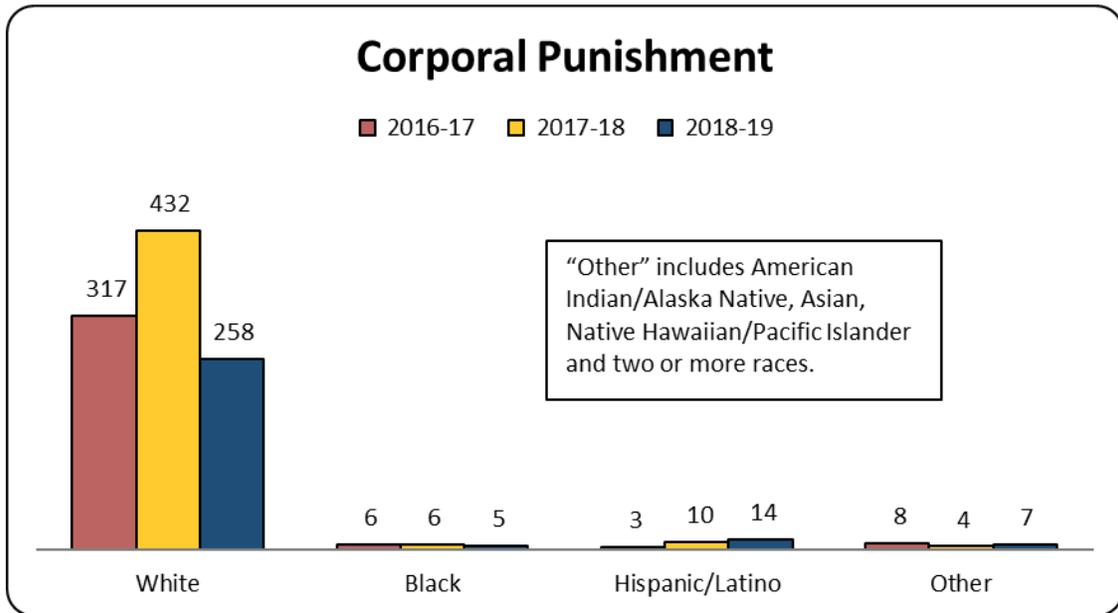


Figure 12 disaggregates resolutions of corporal punishment by race/ethnicity, per school year. Corporal punishment is defined and established by local board policy. White students were overrepresented, accounting for 90.8% of the total corporal punishment resolutions.

Behavior Incidents by Location

Figure 13

Location	Total	Percentage
Classroom	240,049	80.0%
Bus	7,534	2.5%
Hallway/Stairwell	20,100	6.7%
Cafeteria	8,189	2.7%
Campus Grounds	4,382	1.5%
Off-Campus	1,853	0.6%
Restroom	4,980	1.7%
Gymnasium	5,403	1.8%
Office	1,432	0.5%
Athletic Field	287	0.1%
Playground	2,413	0.8%
Field Trip	310	0.1%
Other	3,055	1.0%

Figure 13 disaggregates behavior incidents by the location in which they occurred for the 2018-19 school year. As in prior years, the classroom remained the most frequent location for reported behavior incidents.

Behavior Incidents by Context

Figure 14

Incidents by Context	Number	Percentage
School sponsored event, during school hours	295,701	99%
School sponsored event, not during school hours	2,994	1%
Non-school sponsored event, during school hours	755	Less than 1%
Non-school sponsored event, not during school hours	537	Less than 1%

Figure 14 disaggregates behavior incidents by context for the 2018-19 school year. Ninety-nine percent of all behavior events took place during school hours at a school-sponsored event during the 2018-19 school year.

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 the 2018-19 school year, there were a total of 5,104 reported behavior events involving assault and violence, which accounted for 2 percent of all behavior events.

Figure 15

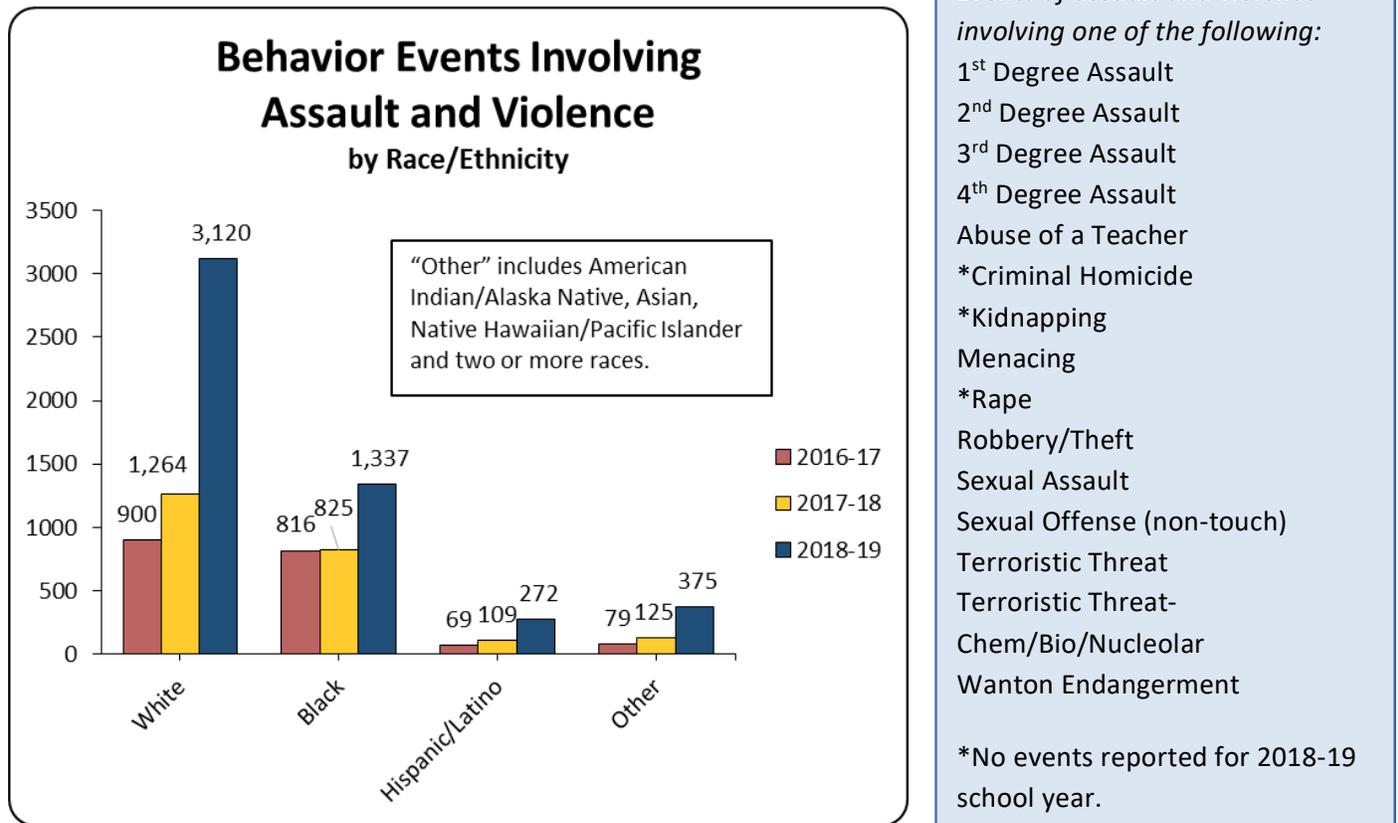


Figure 15 disaggregates behavior events involving assault and violence by race/ethnicity. The data indicate that 61.1 percent of assault and violence behavior events involved White students, 26.2 percent Black students, 5.3 percent Hispanic/Latino, and 7.3 percent involved students of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students were overrepresented in this category compared to comprising 10.6 percent of the total student membership.

Figure 16

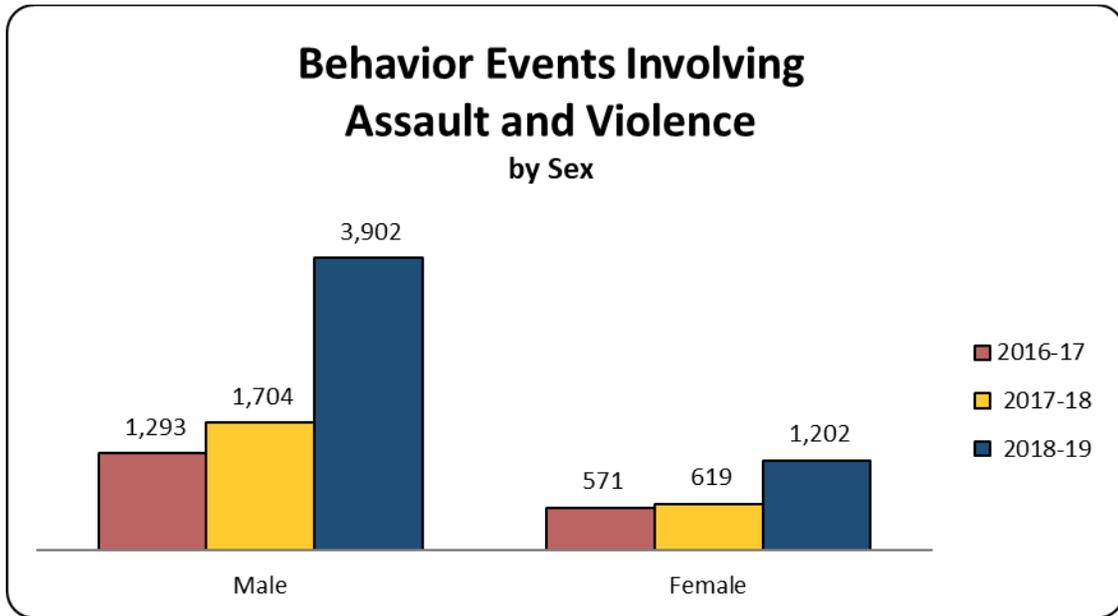


Figure 16 disaggregates by sex behavior events involving assault and violence. For the 2018-19 school year, the data indicate that 76.4 percent of behavior events of assault and violence involved male students, and 23.6 percent involved female students, indicating that males were overrepresented in this category.

Figure 17

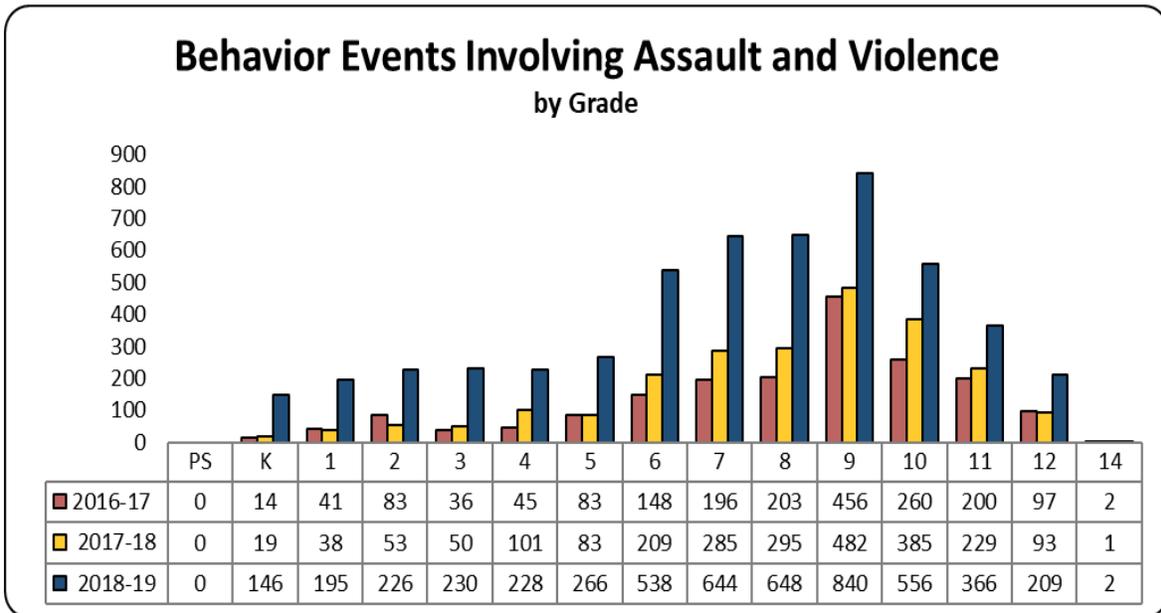


Figure 17 disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving assault and violence. The data indicate a peak of 16.5 percent of behavior events involving assault and violence at the ninth-grade level during the 2018-19 school year, with 63.3 percent being reported in grades six through ten. *Grade 14 includes special education students participating in the Alternate Assessment, who must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1 of the current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments. The term “PS” indicates preschool-aged students.*

Figure 18

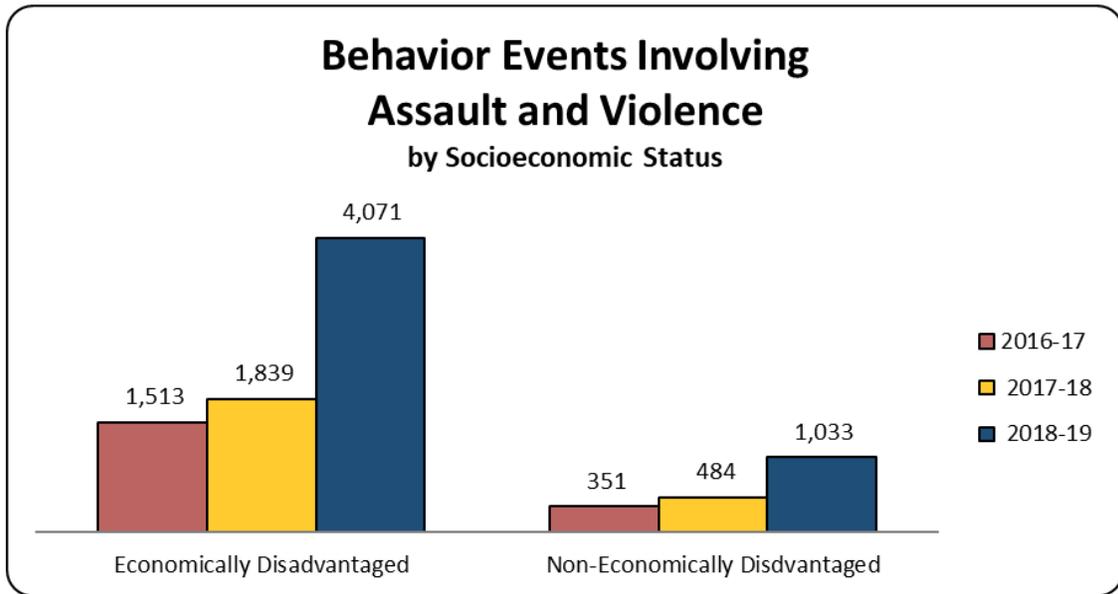


Figure 18 disaggregates behavior events involving assault and violence by socioeconomic status. For the 2018-19 school year, the data indicate that 79.8 percent of behavior events of assault and violence involved students who were economically disadvantaged, yet these students comprised only 60.7 percent of the total student population.

Figure 19

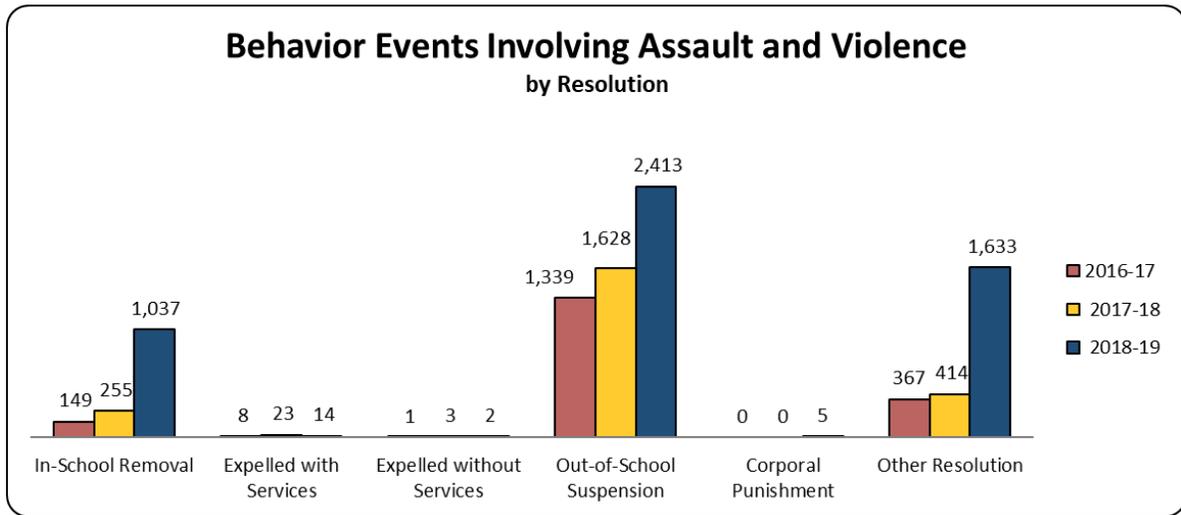


Figure 19 disaggregates by resolution type behavior events involving assault and violence. “Other Resolutions” were the second most frequent discipline resolutions reported and can include outcomes such as court referral, restraint or seclusion, conference, after-school detention, and bus suspension. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving assault and violence each year result in out-of-school suspension, which accounted for 47.3 percent of all discipline resolutions in the 2018-19 school year. “Other Resolutions” were reported in 32 percent of the behavior events involving assault and violence while in-school removals accounted for 20.3 percent of the events. In-school removals and “Other Resolutions” roughly quadrupled from the previous school year in this category.

Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons

For school year 2018-19, weapons were involved in 676 behavior events, which is less than one percent of all behavior events reported.

Figure 20

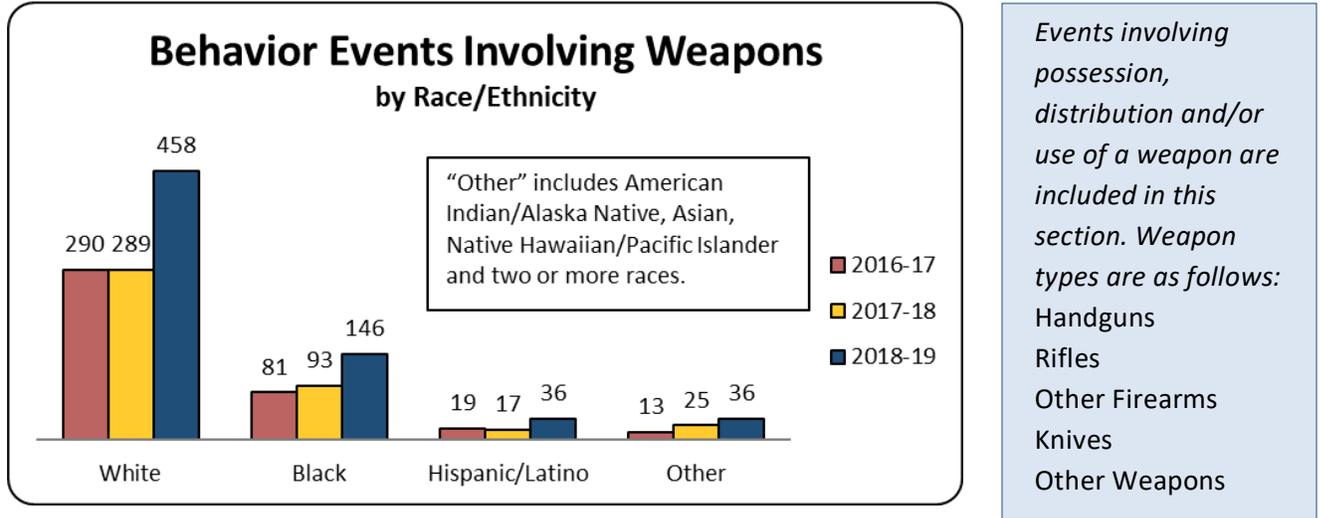


Figure 20 disaggregates behavior events involving weapons by race/ethnicity. “Other Weapons” can include but are not limited to pocketknives, artificial knuckles, clubs, batons, and karate sticks. For the 2018-19 school year, the data indicate that 67.8 percent of behavior events involving weapons included White students, 21.6 percent included Black students, 5.3 percent included Hispanic/Latino students, and 5.3 percent included students of other race/ethnicity categories. As noted in other categories, Black students were overrepresented and White students were underrepresented compared to the total student population, but the disproportionality is by a smaller margin than in the other categories.

Figure 21

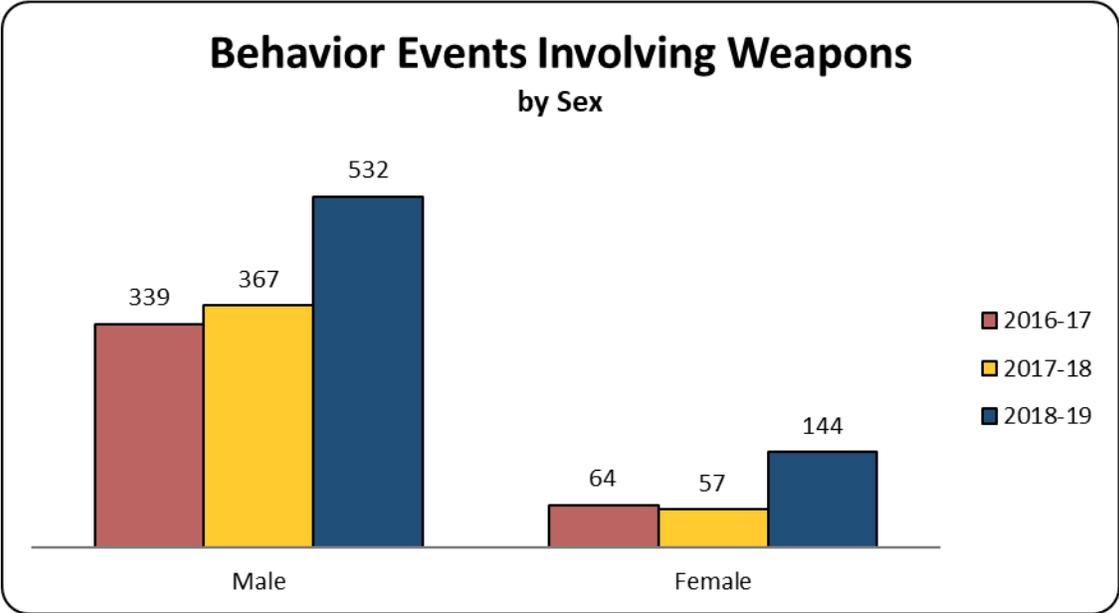


Figure 21 disaggregates by sex behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate that 78.7 percent of weapon-involved behavior events included male students and 21.3 percent included female students, indicating an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population.

Figure 22

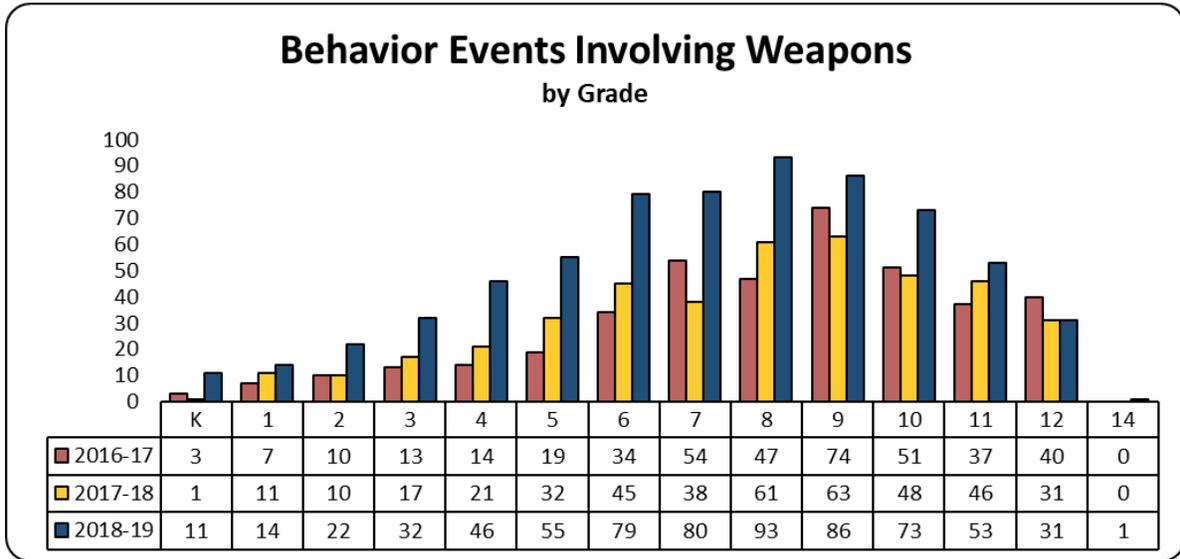


Figure 22 disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving weapons. The data indicate most behavior events involving weapons occurred in grades five through eleven, with these grade levels comprising 76.8 percent of the total behavior events involving weapons.

Figure 23

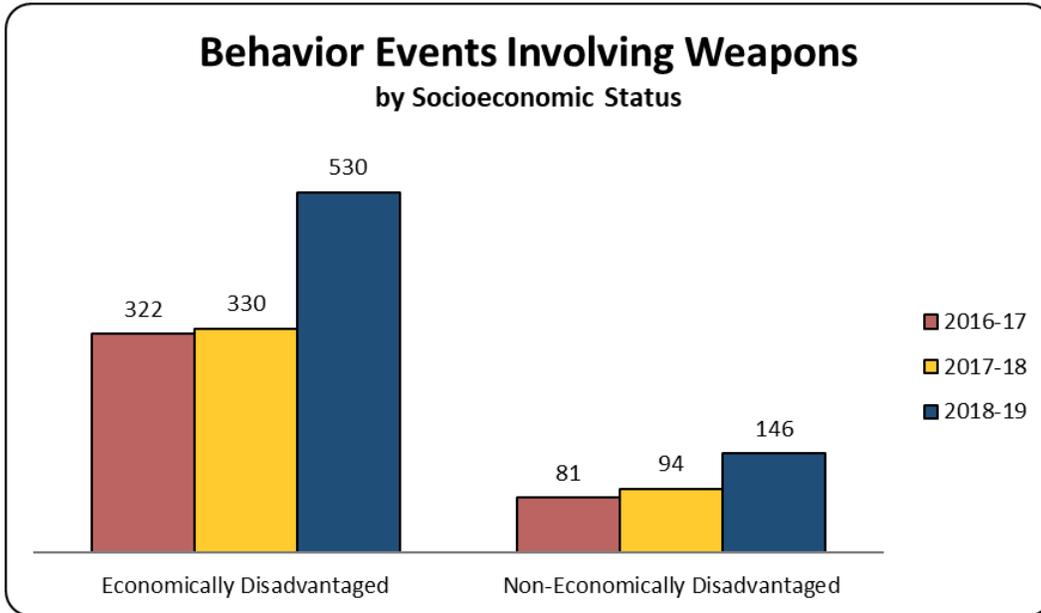


Figure 23 below disaggregates behavior events involving weapons by socioeconomic status. The data indicate that 78.4 percent of behavior events involving weapons included students who were economically disadvantaged. Since these students comprised 60.7 percent of the total student population, students who were economically disadvantaged are overrepresented in the weapons category.

Figure 24

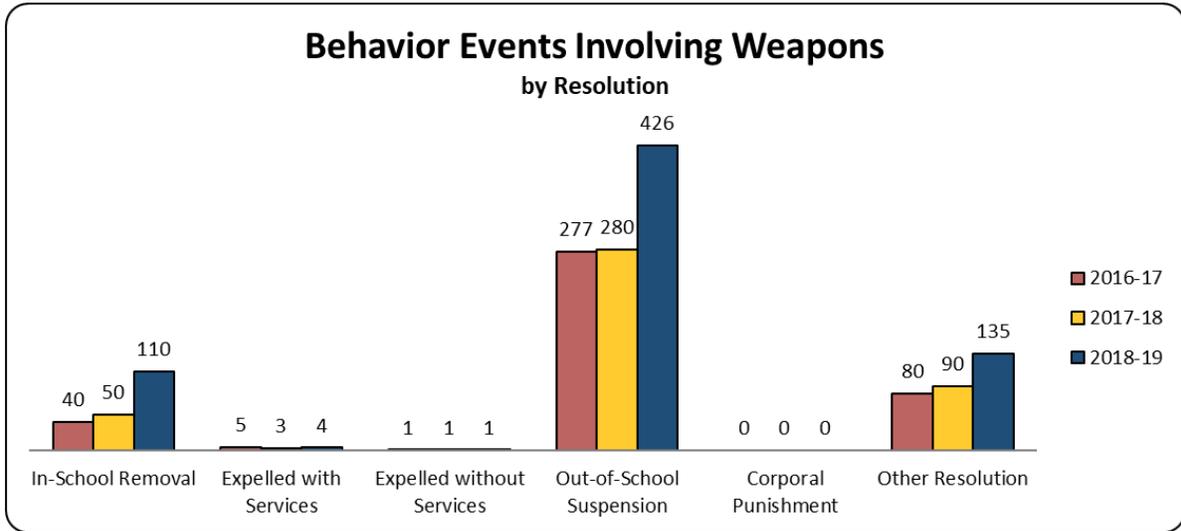


Figure 24 below disaggregates the type of resolution for behavior events involving weapons. The resolutions for weapons violations are dictated by local district board policies. For example, in some districts there is a mandatory ten-day out-of-school suspension for a weapons violation. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons in the 2018-19 school year resulted in out-of-school suspension, with 63.8 percent resulting in either out-of-school suspension or expulsions.

Figure 25

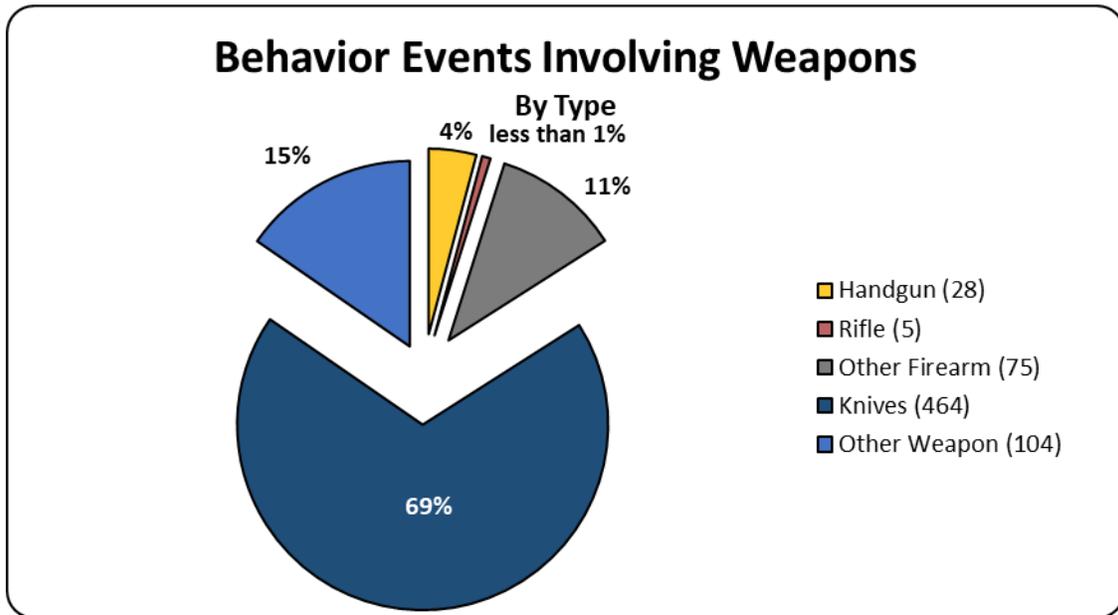
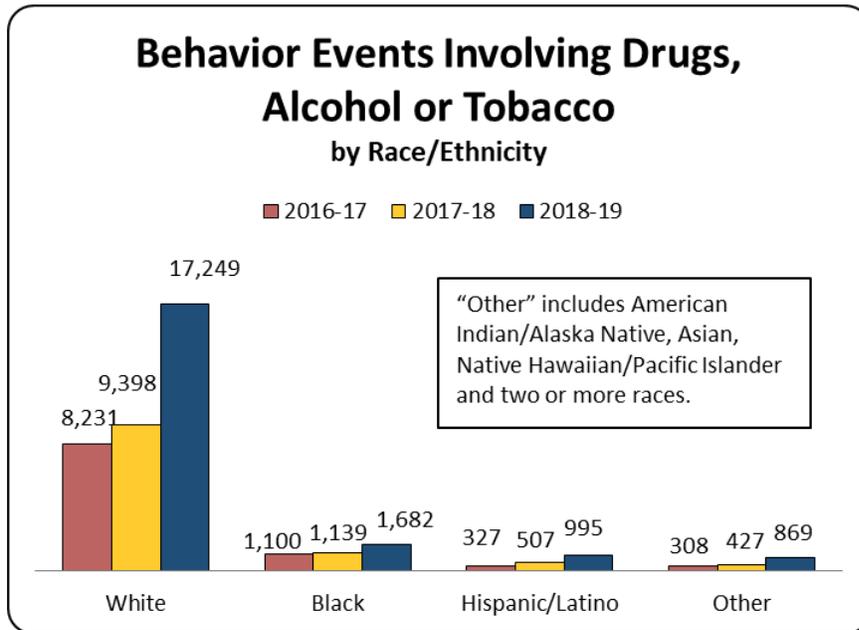


Figure 25 disaggregates by type of weapons involved in behavior events during the 2018-19 school year. The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons were reported as involving knives. “Other Weapon” is defined as any item that can be used to harm another and may include pocketknives, box cutters, improvised weapons, etc.

Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco

For the 2018-19 school year, there were a total of 20,795 reported behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco, which accounted for 3.6% percent of all behavior events.

Figure 26



Events involving possession, distribution and/or use of a controlled substance are included in this section. Drug types are as follows:

- Alcohol
- Amphetamines
- Barbiturate
- Cocaine/Crack
- Hallucinogens
- *Heroin (Opioid)
- Inhalant
- Marijuana/Hashish
- Methamphetamine
- Nicotine Vapor Products
- Over the Counter Drugs
- Prescription Drugs
- Steroids (Anabolic)
- Synthetic Drug
- Tobacco/Nicotine Product

*No events reported for school

Figure 26 disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by race/ethnicity. For the 2018-19 school year, the data indicate that 82.9 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involved White students, 8.1 percent Black students, 4.8 percent Hispanic/Latino students, and 4.2 percent of students of other race/ethnicity categories. These percentages indicate that White students were overrepresented in this category since they represented 76.1 percent of the total student population.

Figure 27

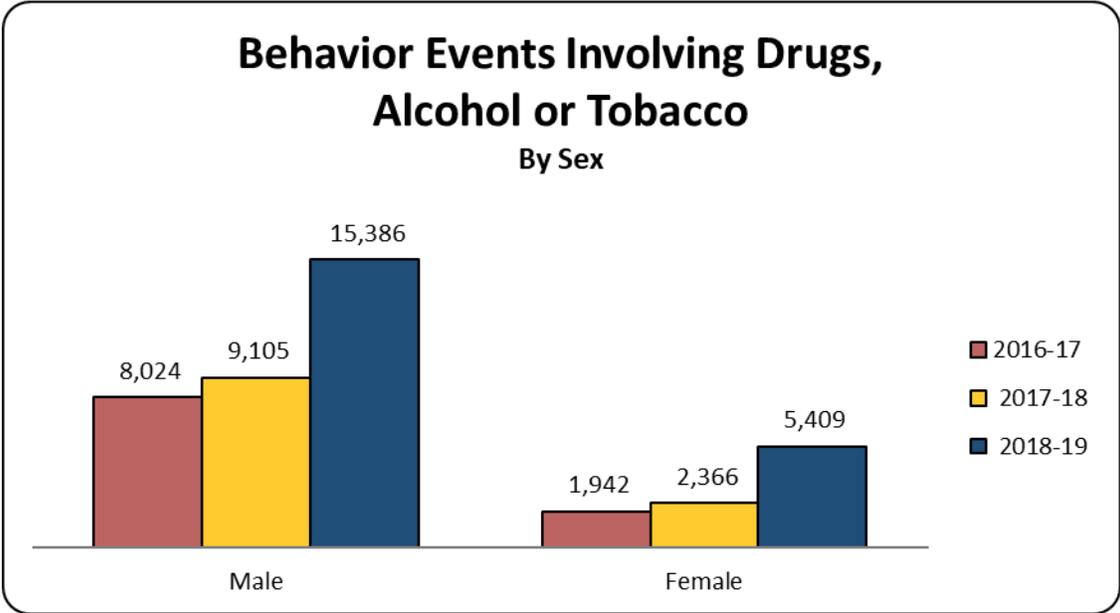


Figure 27 disaggregates by sex behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. The data indicate that 74 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involved male students and 26 percent included female students. Males were overrepresented compared to the total population.

Figure 28

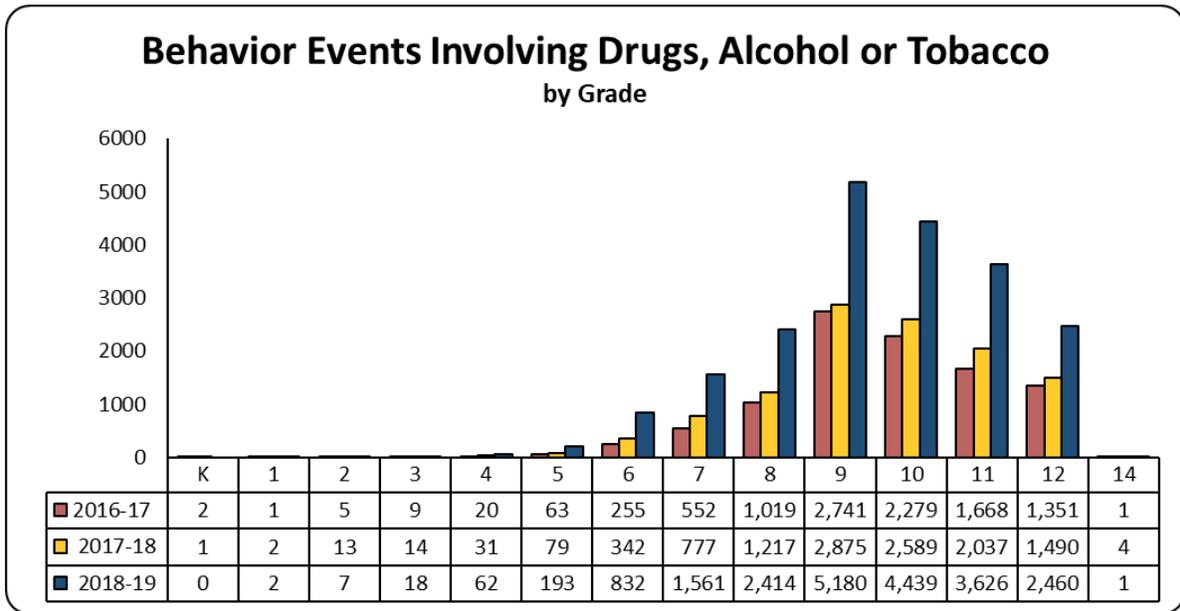


Figure 28 disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by grade level. The data indicate grades six through twelve comprised 98.6 percent of all reported behavior events in drugs, alcohol, or tobacco for school year 2018-19. Six through eighth grades, which are typically considered middle school grades, encompassed 23.1 percent of the reported events. Ninth through twelfth grades, typically considered high school, comprised 75.5 percent.

Figure 29

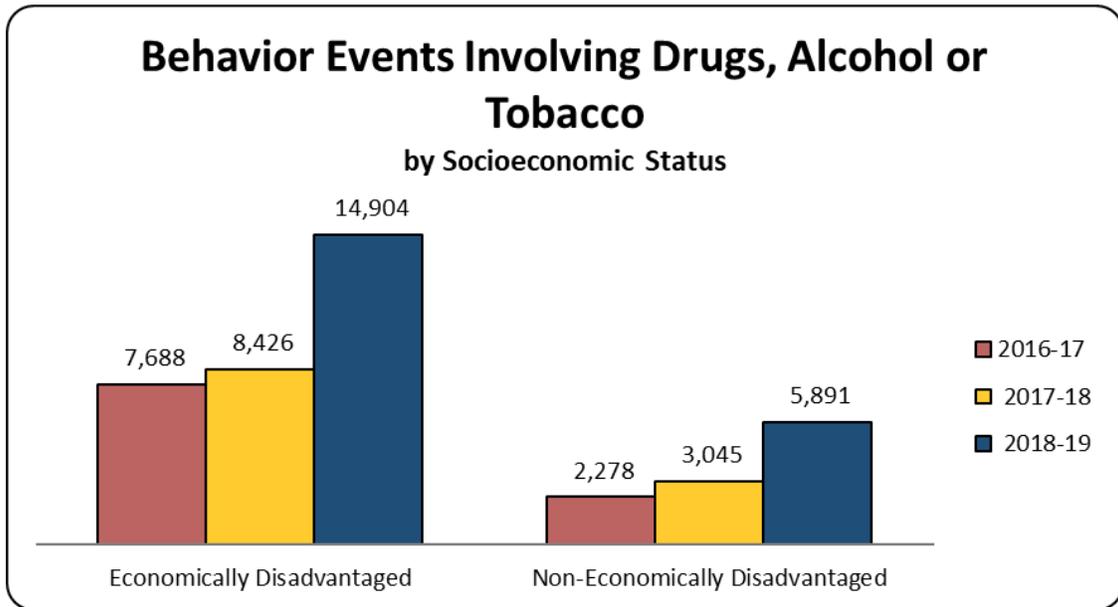


Figure 29 disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. The data indicate that 71.7 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco in the 2018-19 school year included students who are economically disadvantaged, which is an overrepresentation compared to their 60.7 percent representation of the total student population.

Figure 30

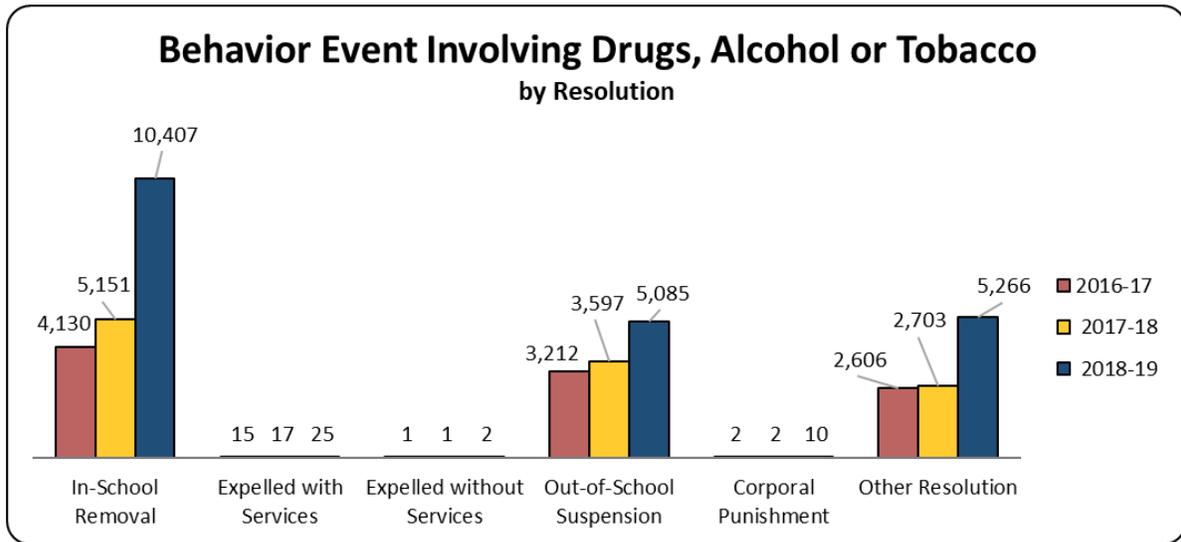


Figure 30 disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco by resolution type. The data indicate that expulsion and corporal punishment were the least frequently used discipline resolutions for behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco. For the 2018-19 school year, in-school removal was used as a behavior resolution in 50 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco, while out-of-school suspension was used in 24.5 percent of these events. Other resolutions were used in 25.3 percent of these events.

Figure 31

Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Type			
Type	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Alcohol	789	866	746
Tobacco	6,349	7,589	16,364
Amphetamines	10	15	16
Barbiturates	1	3	3
Cocaine	2	8	7
Hallucinogenic	8	9	10
Heroin	0	0	0
Inhalant	24	28	75
Marijuana	1,899	2,011	2,708
Other Drug	633	618	495
Prescription	251	324	358
Methamphetamine	0	0	13
Total	9,966	11,471	20,795

Figure 31 disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco by types of drugs reported. Based on the data, tobacco was by far the substance most frequently involved in behavior events, with 16,364 reports in school year 2018-19, compared to 4,431 reports in all other categories combined. Behavior events involving tobacco comprised 78.7 of all events, with marijuana as the next highest with 13 percent. There were no reports of heroin-related events over the three reported school years.

Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment

For the 2018-19 school year, there were a total of 17,410 reports of bullying or harassment.

Figure 32

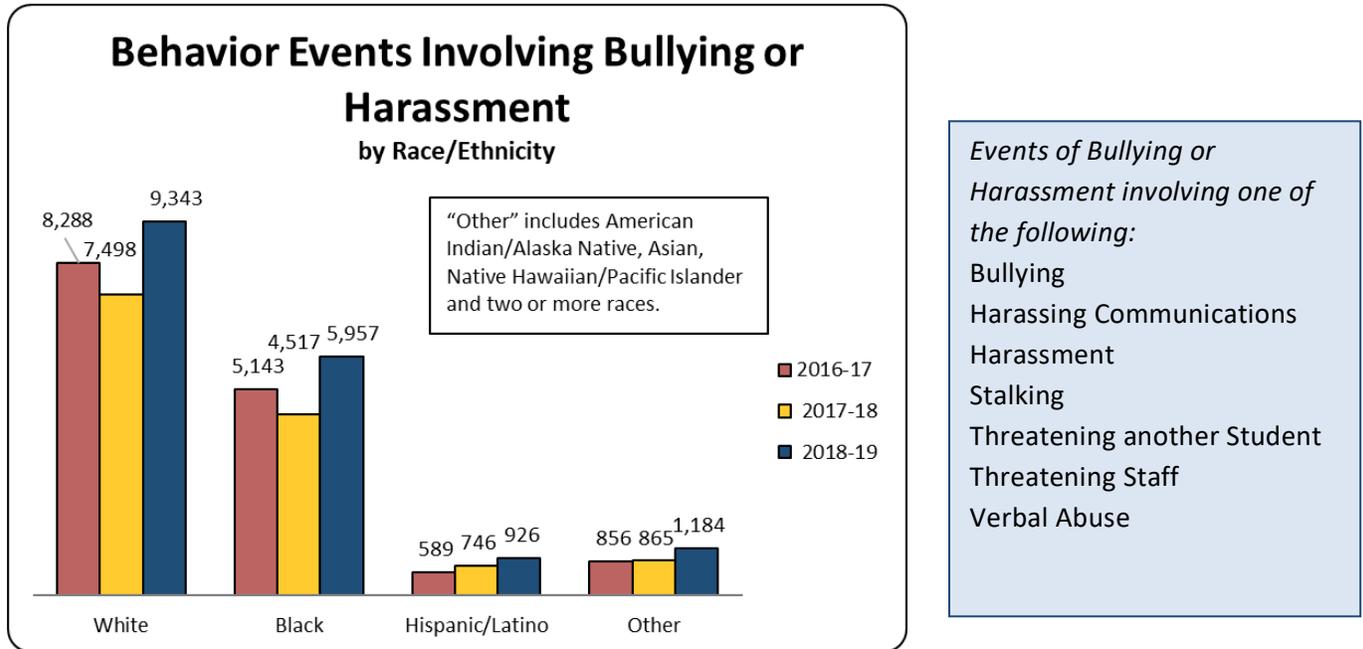


Figure 32 disaggregates behavior events by race/ethnicity involving bullying or harassment. There were a total of 18,709 behavior events of bullying or harassment reported for the 2016-17 school year and 14,876 behavior events in 2017-18, compared to 17,410 behavior events reported for the 2018-19 school year. The data indicate that 53.7 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events for school year 2018-19 were exhibited by White students, 34.2 percent by Black students, 5.3 percent by Hispanic/Latino students, and 6.8 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 (10.6 percent).

Figure 33

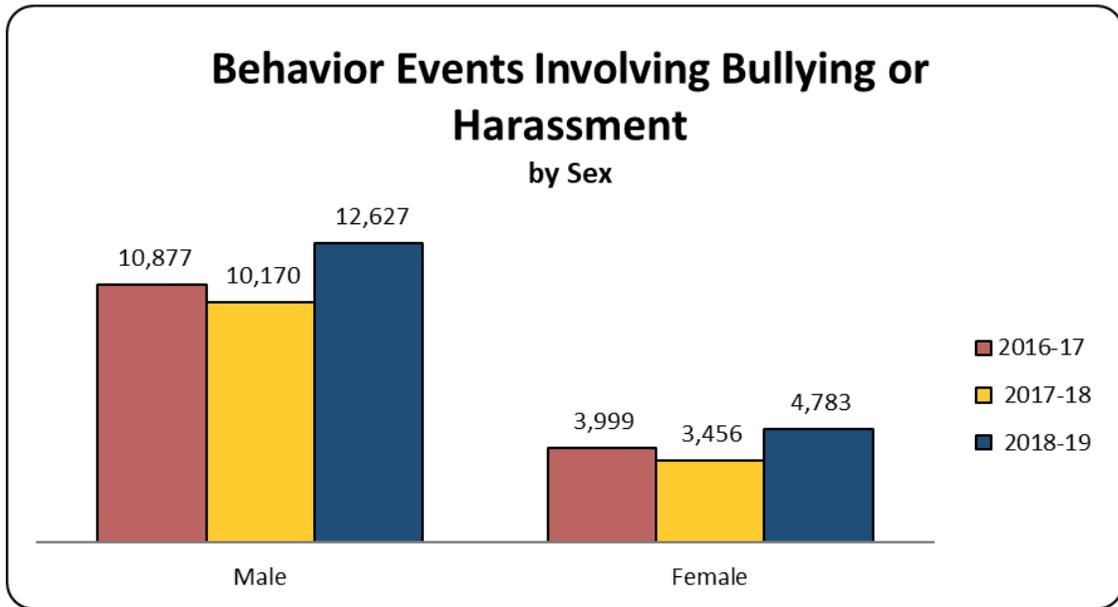


Figure 33 disaggregates behavior events involving bullying or harassment by sex. The data indicate that 72.5 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events reported for the 2018-19 school year involved male students and 27.5 percent involved female students. Males were overrepresented in this category when compared to their proportion of 51.5 percent of the total student population.

Figure 34

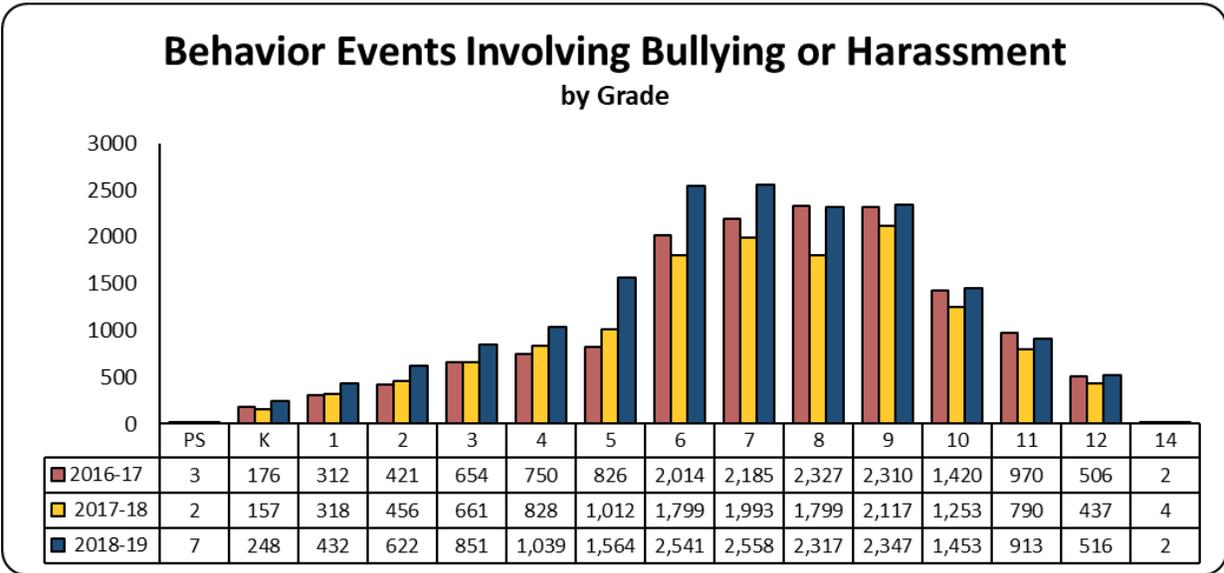


Figure 34 disaggregates behavior events involving bullying or harassment by grade level. Grades five through ten comprise 73.4 percent of all behavior events involving bullying or harassment reported during the 2018-19 school year.

Figure 35

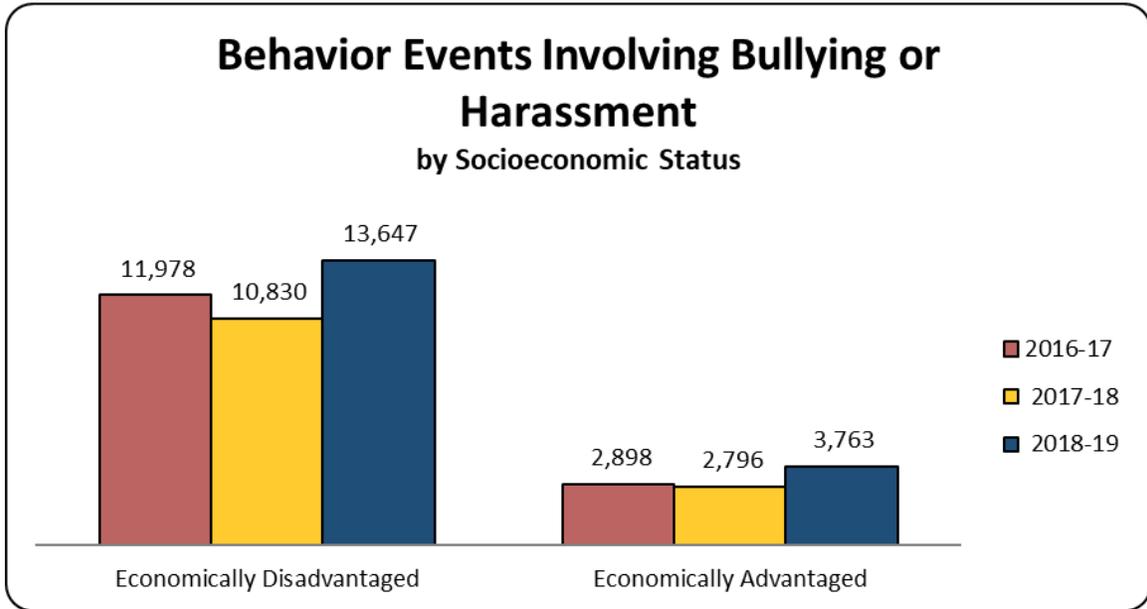


Figure 35 disaggregates behavior events involving bullying or harassment by socioeconomic status. The data indicate that for the 2018-19 school year, 78.4 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students who are economically disadvantaged. Since these students make up 60.7 percent of the total population, they were overrepresented for this type of behavior event.

Figure 36

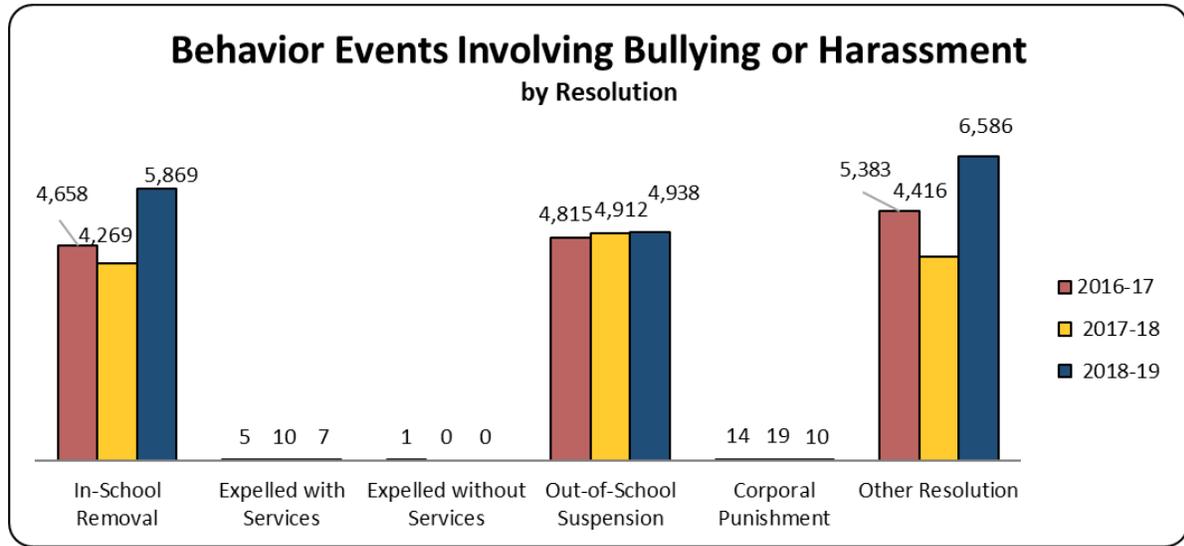


Figure 36 disaggregates behavior events involving bullying or harassment by resolution. The data indicate that the majority of events involving bullying or harassment resulted in in-school removal (33.7 percent), out-of-school suspension (28.4 percent) or other resolutions (37.8 percent). Other resolutions include behavior events that resulted in detention, conference with parent, etc.

Legal Proceedings

A law violation is an infraction of school rules that also breaks the law and could result in the involvement of law enforcement, 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 resulting in filing criminal charges 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 at events that are not school-sponsored.

The 2018-19 Safe Schools data included 299,987 behavior events. Of those, 6,363 behavior events resulted in the legal sanctions depicted in Figure 37.

Figure 37

Type of Legal Sanction	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Calls to Police	1,184	1,398	1,404
Arrests	413	492	407
Charges	1,146	1,101	943
Civil Proceedings	6	13	5
SRO Involvement	2,664	2,798	3,303
Court Designated Worker	324	267	301
Total	5,737	6,069	6,363

Data Summary

- Even though Kentucky public schools' overall student enrollment decreased from 2016-17 to 2018-19, behavior events increased during the same time period.
- Fourteen percent of Kentucky students were involved in at least one behavior event. Some of those students were involved in multiple behavior events.
- Of all students involved in a behavior event 94.4 percent had 10 or fewer events, while 49.1 percent had only one behavior event.
- White, Hispanic/Latino, and students of other races/ethnicities were underrepresented in the involvement of total behavior events. However, Black students were overrepresented with 23 percent of total behavior events compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the student population.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving in-school removal was 240,519, while the total number of discipline resolutions involving out-of-school suspension was 61,877. For the 2018-19 school year, 79.4 percent of behavior events resulted in an in-school removal from the student's regular educational setting; 20.4 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 during the 2018-19 school year was 159, and 22 of those were expelled without services.
- Thirteen school districts reported the use of corporal punishment in the 2018-19 school year. Corporal punishment accounted for less than 1 percent of behavior resolutions.
- Males were overrepresented for discipline resolutions accounting for 70.5 percent of all discipline resolutions but only 51.5 percent of the student population.
- Black students were overrepresented in the 2018-19 school year with 32.5 percent of the total out-of-school suspension resolutions compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the student population.

- Black students were overrepresented with 36.8 percent of the total in-school removal resolutions compared to their 10.6 percent composition of the total student membership in the 2018-19 school year.
- White students were overrepresented in the 2018-19 school year for corporal punishment resolutions, accounting for 90.8 percent of the total.
- The data indicate 80 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.
- Two 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 79.8 percent of behavior events of assault and violence involved students who are economically disadvantaged. These students encompassed only 60.7 percent of the total student population, so they were overrepresented in this type of behavior event.
- The data indicate 47.3 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, 78.7 percent included male students and 21.3 percent include female students, reflecting an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population.
- The data indicate that 78.4 percent of behavior events involving weapons included students who were economically disadvantaged which is an overrepresentation since these students made up 60.7 percent of the total student population.

- Economically disadvantaged students were overrepresented in the weapons category.
- The data indicate that 63.8 percent of behavior events involving weapons resulted in out-of-school suspension or expulsion.
- The majority of weapons involved in the behavior events in 2018-19 were knives, which accounted for 69 percent of all weapons reported.
- This data indicates that White students were overrepresented in behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco, while all the other race/ethnicity categories were underrepresented.
- Males were overrepresented in behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco with 74 percent involving males and 26 percent involving females.
- The data indicate grades six through twelve comprised 98.6 percent of all reported behavior events in drugs, alcohol, or tobacco for school year 2018-19.
- The data indicate that 71.7 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco in the 2018-19 school year include students who were economically disadvantaged, which is an overrepresentation since these students made up 60.7 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 the 2018-19 school year, in-school removal was used as a behavior resolution in 50 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco, while out-of-school suspension was used in 24.5 percent of the events, and other resolutions were used in 25.3 percent of these events.
- Based on the data, tobacco is by far the substance most frequently involved in behavior events, with 16,364 reports in the 2018-19 school year, compared to 4,431 reports in all other categories combined. Tobacco violations accounted for 78.7 percent of all behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco, while marijuana comprised 13 percent, alcohol comprised 3.6 percent, and prescription and other drugs comprised 4.7 percent.
- There were a total of 17,410 reports of bullying or harassment.

- While White students accounted for the majority of bullying or harassment behavior events at 53.7 percent for the 2018-19 school year, Black students were overrepresented at 34.2 percent compared to their proportion of the total student population.
- Males were overrepresented in reports of bullying or harassment behavior events, accounting for 72.5 percent of events for the 2018-19 school year.
- The data reflect 73.4 percent of all bullying or harassment events occurred in grades five through ten.
- The data indicate that for the 2018-19 school year, 78.4 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students who were economically disadvantaged. Since these students made up 60.7 percent of the population, they were overrepresented in reported incidents of bullying.
- The data indicate that the majority of events involving bullying or harassment resulted in in-school removal (33.7 percent), out-of-school suspension (28.4 percent) or other resolutions (37.8 percent).
- The data show 6,363 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. The total population of students decreased by 9,822 students from 2016-17 to 2018-19, while the number of state behavior events reported by schools increased by 12,146.
- In-school removal was the most frequently reported discipline resolution for school years 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19.
- 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 decreased across all three school years when compared to all resolutions reported. Fewer districts reported using corporal punishment each year.
- Black students were consistently overrepresented in out-of-school suspensions and in-school removals across the three reported school years.
- Behavior events involving assault and violence have more than tripled from 2016-17 to 2018-19. This could be in part to the change in reporting of this category within IC at the beginning of the 2018-19 school year. The change condensed the options available for use.
- The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving assault and violence for the three school years resulted in out-of-school suspension.
- Black students, male students, and students fifth through eleventh grades were overrepresented in the weapons category throughout the three reported school years.
- Behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco more than doubled from 2016-17 to 2018-19.
- There were no reports of heroin related events over the three reported school years.
- There was an increase in behavior events involving tobacco from 2016-17 (6,349 events) to 2018-19 school year (16,364 events). Marijuana and prescription drugs show an overall increase since the 2016-17 school year.

- There has been an overall decrease in bullying or harassment since the 2016-17 school year.
- For all three school years, the highest number of all reported behavior events involved ninth grade students. The classroom was the most common location for these events for all three years.

Relevant Websites

- Kentucky Department of Education – [Safe Schools Data Collection & Reporting](#)
- Kentucky Department of Education – [2018-19 Behavior Data Standards](#)
- Kentucky Department of Education - [School Report Card](#) (Safety Domain)
- Safe Schools Reporting Statute – [KRS 158.444](#)
- Related Agency - [Kentucky Center for School Safety](#)

Definitions of Event Categories Included in this Report

Assault and Violence Events

Description	Definition – Assault and Violence Events
1st Degree Assault	Intentionally causes serious physical injury (reference KRS 500.080 for complete definition of “serious physical injury,” particularly for children ages 12 and under) to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument or wantonly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another and thereby causes serious physical injury to another person; complete definition found in KRS 508.010
2nd Degree Assault	Same as 1st Degree Assault, although it includes causing serious physical injury without a weapon or instrument; complete definition found in KRS 508.020 (reference KRS 500.080 for complete definition of “serious physical injury,” particularly for children ages 12 and under)
3rd Degree Assault	Recklessly, with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, OR intentionally causes or attempts to cause physical injury to all first responders, social workers, and all school employees and volunteers; complete definition found in KRS 508.025 (reference KRS 500.080 for complete definition of “physical injury”)
4th Degree Assault	Intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury to another person, OR with recklessness, causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; complete definition found in KRS 508.030 (reference KRS 500.080 for complete definition of “physical injury”)
Abuse of a Teacher	Intentional verbal, mental or physical abuse of a teacher or administrator
Arson	Intentionally burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, or aircraft
Criminal Abuse	Intentionally abusing another person causing physical injury

Description	Definition – Assault and Violence Events
Homicide	A person 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
Kidnapping	Unlawfully restraining another person with intent to hold for ransom, inflict bodily injury or terrorize a person, to shield or hostage (complete definition found in KRS 509.040)
Menacing	Intentionally places another person in apprehension or imminent physical injury (complete definition found in KRS 508.050)
Rape	Includes forcible rape and statutory rape
Robbery/Theft	Includes robbery, larceny, motor vehicle theft
Sexual Assault	Unwanted touching in a sexual manner
Sexual Offense	Includes non-rape, non-touch sexual offenses, not limited to lewd behavior, obscene behavior and indecent exposure
Terroristic Threat: Bomb	Bomb threats or threats of other explosive devices
Terroristic Threat: Chemical/Biological/Nuclear	Chemical, biological, or nuclear threats
Wanton Endangerment	Wantonly engaging in conduct which creates a substantial danger of physical injury

Weapon Events

Description	Definition – Weapon Events
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.
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 .
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.
Other Weapon	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.

Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Events

Description	Definition – Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Events
Alcohol	Includes distribution, possession and/or liquor, brew or mixture containing alcohol
Amphetamines	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of cocaine or crack
Barbiturates	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, and Pentothal).
Cocaine/crack	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of cocaine or crack
Hallucinogens	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).
Heroin	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of heroin/opioids
Inhalants	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of inhalants
Marijuana/Hashish	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of marijuana or hashish
Methamphetamine	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of methamphetamine
Over the Counter or Other Drug	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of controlled substances or unauthorized possession of over-the-counter drugs. (e.g., bath salts, cold medicines)
Prescription Drugs	Includes unauthorized distribution, possession and/or use of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist that are filled by a licensed pharmacist
Synthetic Drugs	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of synthetic drugs. Synthetic drugs are created using man-made chemicals rather than natural ingredients (e.g., methamphetamine, LSD, Ecstasy, etc.).

Description	Definition – Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Events
Tobacco	Includes distribution, possession and/or use of tobacco product, including but not limited to smoking, chewing, vapor products or other alternative nicotine products

Bullying or Harassment Events

Description	Definition – Bullying or Harassment Events
Bullying	Unwanted, aggressive behavior that involves power imbalance toward other persons; the behavior is repeated or has the potential to be repeated (complete definition found in KRS 158.148)
Harassing Communications	Intent to intimidate, harass, annoy or alarm another person through a communication or social media mechanism (complete definition found in KRS 525.080)
Harassment	Intent to intimidate, harass, annoy or alarm another person (complete definition found in KRS 525.070)
Threatening another Student	To cause reasonable apprehension or threat of physical harm to another student through statement, communication conduct or gesture
Threatening Staff	To cause reasonable apprehension or threat of physical harm to a staff person or school representative through statement, communication conduct or gesture
Stalking	Intent to stalk another person or make explicit or implicit threat to place a person in reasonable fear of sexual contact, physical injury or death (complete definitions found in KRS 510.140 and KRS 508.150)
Verbal Abuse	Using abusive or demeaning language to attack or injure an individual, this could include but is not limited to talking back, name calling, or creating socially rude interactions