



Kentucky Center for School Safety
In Cooperation with the
Kentucky Department of Education

Kentucky 2012-2013
Safe Schools Data Project

Report of Resolutions for Board and Law
Violations



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Kentucky 2012-2013 Eleventh Annual Safe Schools Data Project

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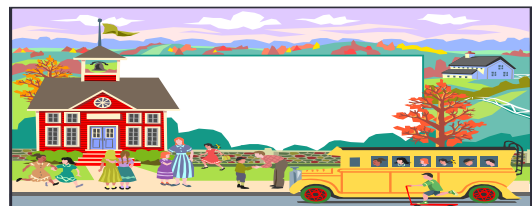


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Introduction

School safety is everyone's concern. Teachers and students cannot be expected to perform at higher levels when they feel unsafe at school. Parents want schools to provide a secure place to send their children to learn. Educators want to facilitate learning by providing a safe and civil environment. Businesses want schools to be safe to attract good workers to the community. Government and social agencies want schools to be safe to reinforce the safety and security of the community.

School safety must be a concern for everyone in the community, because it is everyone's responsibility.

To this end, the Kentucky Center for School Safety (KCSS) provides this report of demographic and contextual data regarding resolutions given for board of education policy and law violations involving students in Kentucky's public schools. It should be noted that multiple resolutions may be given for individual violations. Every public school and school district in Kentucky contributed data to this report; ideally, schools, school districts, and communities will use this information to maintain and improve the safety for all of Kentucky's school children.

The purpose of this report is to provide schools with state and school district data for comparisons.

The Kentucky Center for School Safety (KCSS) in partnership with the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) has developed a database using Infinite Campus (IC) data from all school districts in the state. KDE and KCSS now have the ability to collaborate on school safety data utilizing unique identifiers. The availability of unique identifier data enable us to determine what proportion of students receiving disciplinary consequences receive more than one resolution for a violation during the school year, i.e., determine how many “repeat offenders” are included in the data each year. Moreover, these unique identifier data allows researchers to better establish the link between socioeconomic status, race, and resolutions, due to the added ability to determine the linkage by student rather than by school. These are just two of many significant improvements that have become possible through the availability of unique identifier data. This report reflects resolutions for board and law violations only for the school year 2012 – 2013. Because this is the first report that the disciplinary resolutions of in-school removal and other are included, comparisons from previous years were not possible. Trend level data will be shown in subsequent reports. School districts can find district level data in the appendices.

We are committed to working with schools, districts and the Kentucky Department of Education to enhance the quality of the data report. As we continue to review, assess, and improve the data collection process, this report will continue to provide richer data to schools and school districts in order that more effective interventions can be planned and implemented.

We encourage school administrators to use the data presented in conjunction with their own school-level Infinite Campus data to enhance their respective school management and school safety plans.

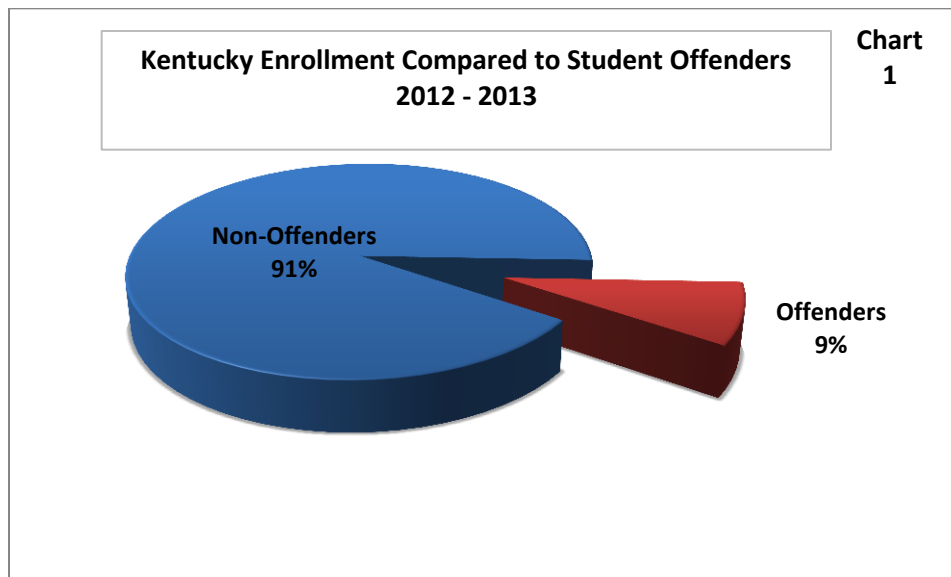
School level aggregate behavior data can be reviewed and analyzed by using the School Report Card (<http://applications.education.ky.gov/SRC/>) on KDE’s Open House (<http://openhouse.education.ky.gov/>). The behavior data can be found via Learning Environment | Safety. This data can be generated by the state, district or school level.

Section I Data Collection

The Safe Schools Data Project collects data from all Kentucky public schools regarding the resolutions for law and school board policy violations (hereafter law and board violations) that result in six possible resolutions for disciplinary actions. There can be multiple resolutions for one reported violation. They are:

- Suspension
- Corporal punishment
- Expulsion with services
- Expulsion without services
- In-school removal^a, and
- Other^b

Section II State Level Data



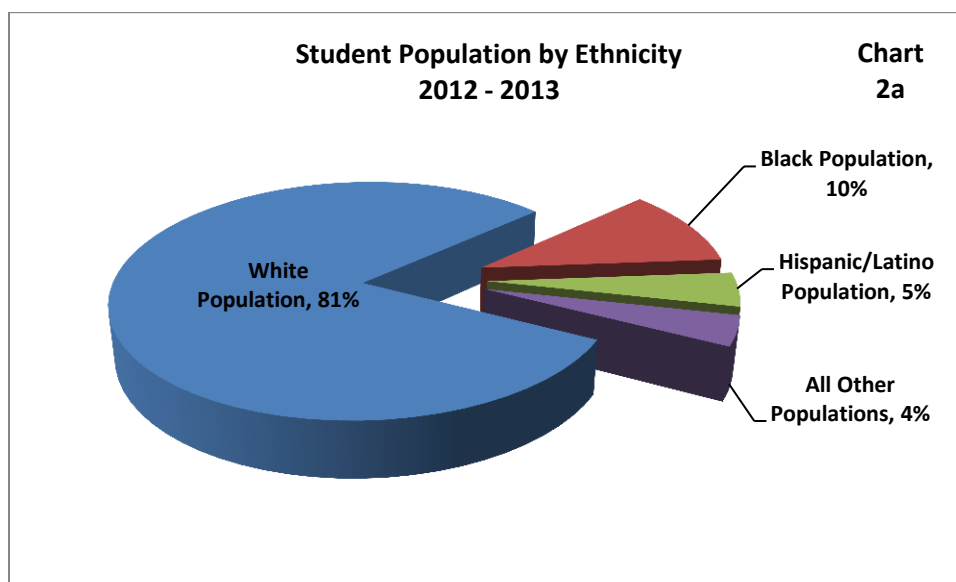
Kentucky's total public school population for 2012-2013 was 677,463 students. Of that total, 59,915 students (9.0%) committed at least one offense that was recorded in Infinite Campus by each school district. In reviewing the upcoming data regarding commission of board and law violations, it is important to keep in mind that 90% of Kentucky's students were **not** offenders and are not represented in the data as illustrated in **Chart 1**. This is the first year that in-school suspensions and "other" resolutions was collected by the Kentucky Department of Education and reflected in this report.

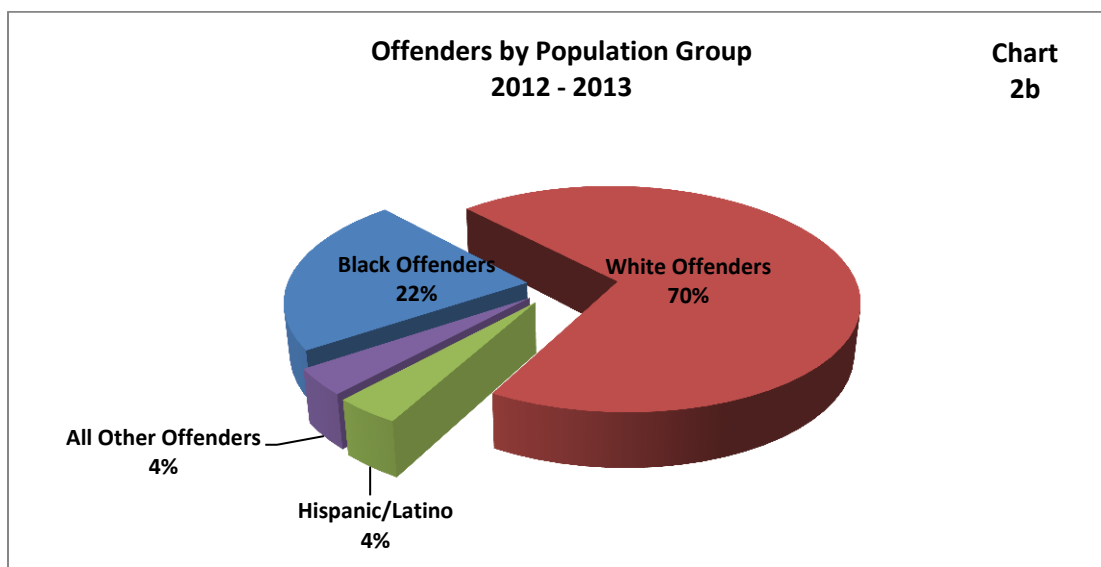
^a In-school Removal (INSR) is defined as any district resolution type in which student is removed from his/her normal educational environment **during instructional time**, i.e., In-School Alternative Placement (ISAP), In-School Suspension (ISS), In-School Detention, Alternative Classroom, Alternative Program within the school districts.

^b Examples of "other" outcomes include resolutions such as warnings, parent meetings, Saturday school, and additional actions as implemented by the school district.

The 59,915 students received a total number of 152,703 resolutions for board and law violations. Of the 152,604 resolutions for board and law violations, 99 incidents were reported as both a board violation and a law violation. Subsequently, each of those 99 resolutions was counted in both the board and law category. The majority (30,522) of students who received a resolution, received only one resolution for one board or law violation. The maximum number of resolutions received by a student was 86 (85 for board violations and 1 for a law violation), and the average number of resolutions received per student was 2.55. Two school districts reported no resolutions for either type of violation, and the most resolutions reported by a single school district was 21,212. When converted to rates, the average rate for all resolutions for all school districts was 20.81 per 100 students. The maximum rate of reported resolutions by a school district was 115.79 resolutions per 100 students.

The term “offender” as used in Charts 1 and 2b refers to an individual student involved in committing at least one incident of prohibited behavior as contained in this report. An offender, however, may commit multiple offenses.





** The enrollment numbers used throughout this report were obtained from the Kentucky Department of Education's Superintendent's Annual Attendance Ethnic Membership Report. These figures reflect enrollment in the school district on the last day of school.*

Chart 2a illustrates Kentucky students by ethnicity while **Chart 2b** shows the percentage of offenders by population group*. Although White students comprise 81.0% of the total student population, the percentage of White students in the offender group is 70.0%. On the other hand, Black, non-Hispanic students make up 10.0% of the total student population, but account for 22.0% of the student offenders. Other ethnic groups represent 9.0% of the total student population and 8.0% of the offender group. The average rate of resolutions per 100 students was 20.33 for white students, 40.56 for black students, 15.99 for Hispanic students, and 20.95 for students of other races. Breakdowns of the frequencies of reported resolutions for board and law violations by school district and race are available in **Tables B1.a - B1.d (see Appendix B, pages 36 - 42)**.

Resolutions for Violations of Board Policy In Kentucky Schools

The total number of resolutions given for the 2012-2013 school year is 146,216 for board violations which were committed by 57,600 students. More than half (51.5%) of students who received a resolution for committing a board violations received only one resolution. The average number of resolutions for board violations among those students who committed at least one board violation was 2.54, and the maximum number of resolutions received for board violations reported for one student was 85. **As shown in Table B2.a - B2.d. (see Appendix B, pages 43 - 49),** two school districts reported no resolutions for board violations. The highest number of resolutions for board violations reported by a single district was

19,752. When converted to rates, the average number of resolutions for board violations per 100 students was 19.96, with a maximum of 114.43 per 100 students in a single school district.

Table 1: Resolutions for Board Violations by Category

Resolutions for Board Violations	Total	Expelled w/services	Expelled w/out services	Out of school suspension	Corporal punishment	In school removal	Other
Disruptive Behavior	33857	4	0	9316	388	24149	0*
Failure to Follow Staff Instructions	21997	1	0	6072	110	15814	0*
Fighting - Student to Student	18881	2	1	13247	100	5523	8
Other	10841	32	1	3702	107	6996	3
Profanity or Vulgarity	8814	0	1	3370	58	5385	0*
Skipping Class	8530	0	0	732	6	7792	0*
Harassment	6581	0	1	3226	17	1628	1709
Tardy for Class	6268	0	0	265	3	6000	0*
Bullying	4022	1	0	959	38	1439	1585
Failure to Attend Detention	3291	0	0	999	5	2287	0*
Tobacco - Other	2302	1	0	409	7	1131	754
Verbal Abuse	2293	1	0	1202	9	557	524
Chewing	2255	0	0	340	5	1182	728
Smoking	1905	1	0	301	2	928	673
Threatening Staff	1792	2	2	1193	3	275	317
Stealing	1752	0	0	849	17	885	1
Bus Disturbance	1655	1	0	336	49	1269	0*
Leaving Campus	1343	0	0	478	0	865	0*
Skipping School	1169	0	0	308	0	861	0*
Inappropriate Sexual Behavior	1109	0	0	711	2	396	0*
Fighting - Student to Staff	1103	0	0	913	7	183	0*
Dangerous Instruments (carrying or use)	1067	6	2	773	5	277	4
Dress Code Incident	1039	0	0	101	1	937	0*
Harassing Communications	770	1	0	324	3	186	256
Fighting - Student to Other	620	1	0	346	5	268	0*
Cheating	470	0	0	23	2	445	0*
Truancy	421	0	0	31	0	390	0*
Signing Parent/Staff Note	69	0	0	9	0	60	0*
Total Board Incidents	146216						

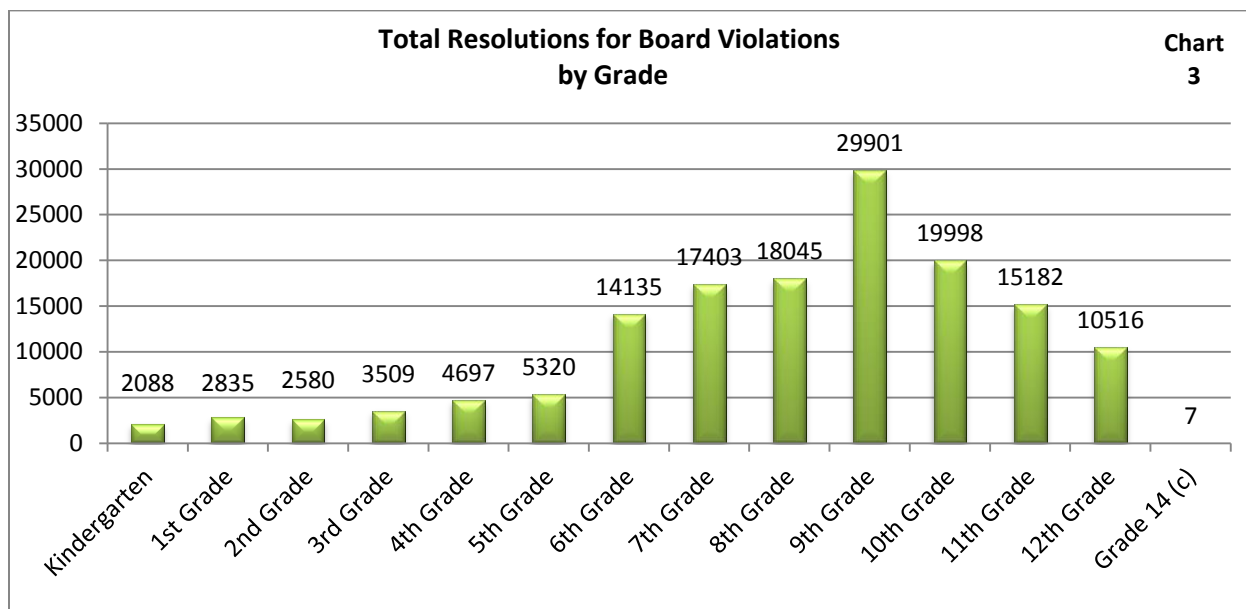
*Zero is recorded in this column because this particular board violation is not reported to the Kentucky Department of Education unless the violation resulted in expulsion with or without services, out of school suspension, in school removal or corporal punishment.

Table 1 depicts a categorical breakdown of resolutions for board policy violations. These incidents were for board policy violations that resulted in at least one of the six resolutions listed on page 3. Please keep in mind that many of these violation categories are subject to interpretation of the student action by the teachers/administrators and may be defined differently from one teacher/administrator to another. Resolutions were most frequently received for the following categories of board violations; disruptive behavior (33,857), failure to follow staff instructions (21,997), fighting – student to student (18,881), other (10,841), and profanity and vulgarity (8,814). Resolutions reported the least for these board violations were cheating (470), truancy (421), and signing parent /staff note (69).

Table 2: Resolutions for Board Violations by Race and Gender

Resolution	TOTAL	White Male	Black Male	Hispanic/Latino Male	Other Male	White Female	Black Female	Hispanic/Latino Female	Other Female
In-school removal	88108	43341	15201	2483	2352	15466	7404	883	978
Suspension	50535	23632	9788	1246	1370	8271	5285	423	520
Other	6562	4092	626	136	168	1191	256	34	59
Corporal punishment	949	846	12	5	1	80	3	2	0
Expelled with services	54	38	4	3	2	6	1	0	0
Expelled without services	8	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	1
Total	146216	71952	25632	3873	3893	25016	12950	1342	1558

As shown in **Table 2**, resolutions for board violations were most commonly received by white students (66.32%), followed by black students (26.38%), while Hispanic students (3.57%) and students of other races (3.73%) received the fewest resolutions for board violations. There was an average rate of 19.51 resolutions for board violations per 100 white students, 43.80 per 100 black students, 19.84 for Hispanic students, and 24.43 for students of other races. When examining race and gender together, white males accounted for almost half (49.21%) the resolutions for board violations, while Hispanic females accounted for less than one percent (0.92%) of reported resolutions for board violations. As a reminder, a student may have received multiple resolutions for one violation.



^cGrade 14 refers to Special Education students (ages 17 – 21) participating in Alternate Assessment, as determined by the student's Admission and Release Committee and documented on his or her IEP. This student must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1st of current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments.

Chart 3 shows the distribution of resolutions for board violations across grade levels. The chart clearly illustrates an increase of actions between 5th and 6th grade. In 6th grade, which typically marks the transition from elementary to middle school, the number of resolutions given is almost three times the number for 5th graders. This report includes resolutions that involve in-school suspensions, out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, and corporal punishments (reported in 34 school districts and 73 schools in Kentucky in the 2012 – 2013 school year). It may be that the violation that received an office referral or some other in-school punishment in 5th grade (the highest grade in most Kentucky elementary schools) may receive an out-of-school suspension in 6th grade (the lowest grade in most Kentucky middle schools). This trend of increases in resolutions given for board violations continues throughout middle school. Regardless of the explanation, this increase should be explored, as should the large increase between 8th and 9th grades, the typical transition year from middle to high school. Additionally, the number of resolutions among high school students decreases with each grade level change.

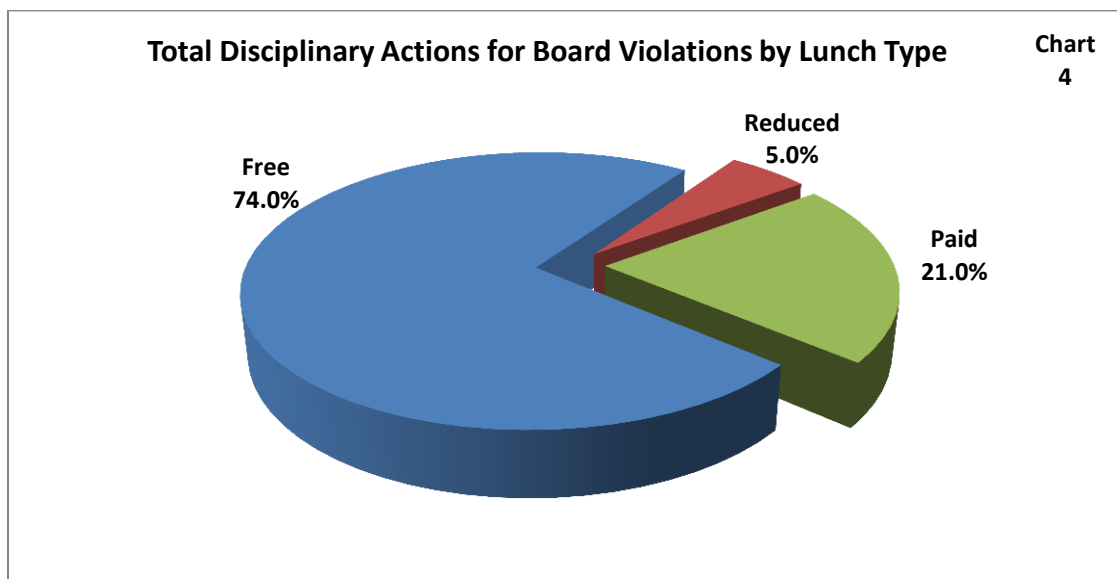
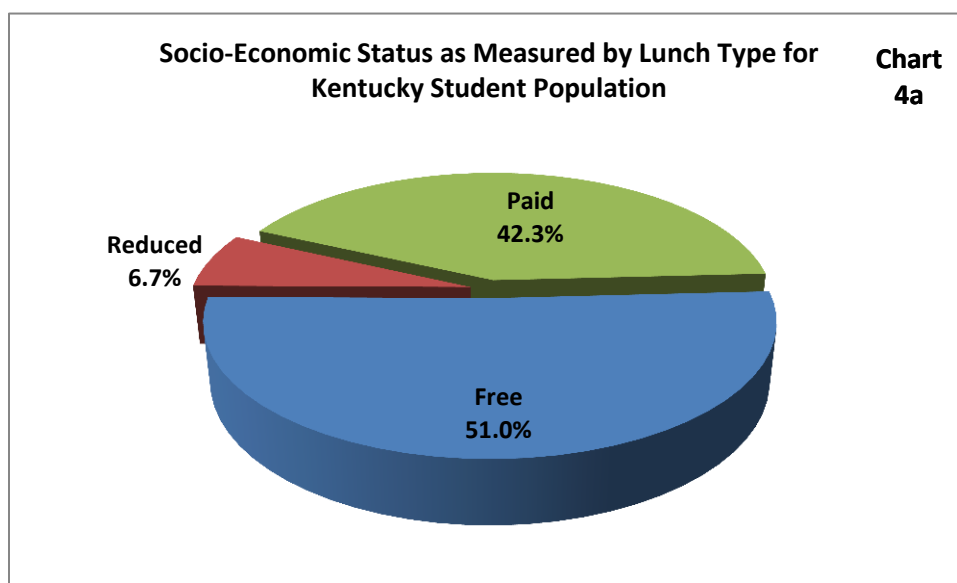
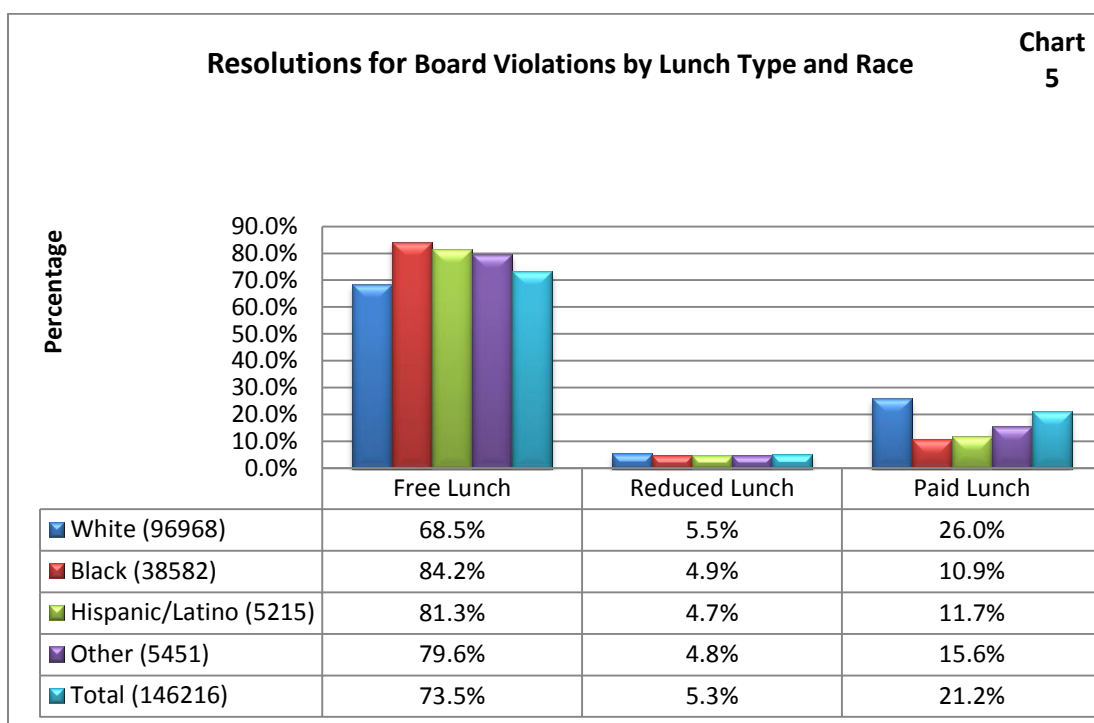


Chart 4 illustrates the total resolutions for board violations by lunch type. Almost three quarters (74.12%) of resolutions for board violations were received by students with free lunches, while students with paid and reduced lunches accounted for 21.0% and 5.0% of the total resolutions given for board violations, respectively.

Among the student offenders, the percentage of students who qualified for free lunch is significantly ($p \leq .01$) greater than the percentage of total student population (Chart 4a) on free lunch in Kentucky (51.0%). Among the student offenders who both paid and qualified for reduced lunch, the percentage of students is significantly ($p \leq .01$) lower than the percentage of total student population who pay for lunch or qualify for reduced lunch in Kentucky (42.3% and 6.7%, respectively).





**To interpret the chart, read across the row. For example, there were 96,968 resolutions for board violations received by whites. Of that number, 68.5% of the students receiving resolutions also received free lunch, 5.5% received reduced lunch, and 26.0% paid for their lunch.*

Resolutions given for board violations are displayed by race and lunch category in **Chart 5**. When comparing resolutions given to students on free lunch, there were larger percentages of resolutions given to Blacks, Hispanic/Latinos, and Others as compared to Whites (84.2%, 81.3%, 79.6%, and 68.5% respectively).

Table 3:
Resolutions for Board Violations

Action	Total Incidents
In-School Removal	88108
Out of School Suspension	50535
Other	6562
Corporal Punishment	949
Expelled with Services	54
Expelled without Services	8
	146216

Resolutions given for board violations are categorized by specific disciplinary actions in **Table 3**. In the school year 2012-2013, there were 146,216 resolutions given for board violations. In-school removal (60.2%) was the most common resolution. Out-of-school suspensions occurred a total of 50,535 times. Expulsions (both with and without service) occur relatively infrequently. Corporal punishment was used 949 times as a resolution for board violations. The resolution for board violations by school district are reported in **Appendix B, Table B2a. – B2d. on page 43**.

Table 4: Resolution for Board Violations by Special Education and Non-Special Education Status

	Special Education		Non-Special Education		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
In-school removal	14481	57.09	73627	60.92	88108	60.26
Suspension	9350	36.86	41185	34.08	50535	34.56
Other	1314	5.18	5248	4.34	6562	4.49
Corporal punishment	214	0.84	735	0.61	949	0.65
Expelled with services	4	0.02	50	0.04	54	0.04
Expelled without services	0	0	8	0.01	8	0.01
TOTAL	25363	100.0	120853	100.0	146216	100.0

In school year 2012-2013, we are able to distinguish those students who had an Individualized Education Program (IEP) from those that did not. According to the Kentucky Department of Education, 13.2% of the overall student population is enrolled in special education. The comparison of disciplinary resolutions in school year 2012-2013 by special education status is presented in **Table 4**. The results presented in **Table 4** suggest that a small number of students (0.02%) receiving an expulsion with services for a board violation had an IEP in school year 2012-2013 while none (0.0%) of those receiving expulsions without services had an IEP. More than one in three students suspended for a board violation in school year 2012-2013 (36.9%) had an IEP and a small percentage of students (0.84%) who received corporal punishment for a board violation had an IEP. The largest resolution given for students with and without an IEP was in-school removal. More than half of students with an IEP (57.1%) and without an IEP (60.9%) received this punishment. A statistical comparison of the proportions of students with and without an IEP revealed there were no significant ($p \leq .05$) differences in expulsions with or without services, but there were significantly ($p \leq .01$) higher percentages of suspensions (36.9%), corporal punishment (0.84%), and “other” resolutions (5.18%) for board violations given to students with IEPs versus non-special education students (34.1%, 0.61%, 4.3% respectively). A significantly ($p \leq .01$) higher percentage of in-school removals were given to non-special education students (60.9%) as compared to students with IEPs (57.1%).

Table 5: Resolutions for Board Violations by Location

Location	Number of Resolutions
Classroom	111270
Hallway/Stairwell	11510
Campus Grounds	5831
Cafeteria	5296
Bus	4524
Gymnasium	2856
Restroom	2769
Off Campus	2117
Other	36
Unknown	7
TOTAL	146216

Table 5 depicts the locations of board violations that resulted in one or more resolutions. The numbers reflect that the vast majority of board violations (98.5%) are committed on school campus.

The data in **Table 5** suggest that the classroom is the site of the majority of board violations (76.1%) for which one or more of the six resolutions were given. Resolutions for board violations were also given for violations committed in the hallways/stairwells (7.9%), the cafeteria (3.6%), on the bus (3.1%), in the gymnasium (2.0%), restrooms (1.9%), and other campus locations (4.0%). A small number of resolutions were given for violations (7) reported being in unknown locations. Only 1.4% of the resolutions were given for incidents that occurred off campus.

Resolutions for Law Violations in Kentucky Schools

At the beginning of this reporting process in 1998, the Kentucky Department of Education adopted the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Form as a format for reporting law violations on school grounds and at school-related activities. Over time we have added several categories of law violations that are found in the Kentucky Revised Statutes to gain further understanding of law violations in the school setting. Definitions of all law violations used in this report can be found in **Appendix A on page 23**.

The total number of resolutions for law violations reported during the 2012-2013 school year was 6,487, committed by 4,980 students.

More than three quarters (76.85%) of law violators were given only one resolution.

The maximum number of resolutions for law violations for any one student was 10, and the average number of resolutions for law violations committed among these students was 1.30. Several school districts reported no law violations, and the maximum number of resolutions for law violations reported for a school district was 1,460 (**see Table B3, Page 50**). The maximum rate of resolutions for law violations per 100 students for a school district was 4.26. The average rate of resolutions for law violations per 100 students for all school districts was less than one (.76).

Note: Public schools are legally responsible for the behavior and safety of students from when they leave their homes to go to school until they return to their homes after their school day is over.

Law violations that are committed by a student outside of the school's jurisdiction are subject to consequences imposed by the justice system and are not recorded in these data.

Law violations committed during school-sponsored events but away from the school's jurisdiction (i.e. field trips, athletic events, etc.) are subject to consequences imposed by the school district and are included in this report. When the law violation during the school day is of a severe nature, the justice system may also be involved.

Table 6a: Resolutions for Non-Drug Law Violations by Category

Non-Drug Law Violation	Total	Expelled w/services	Expelled w/out services	Out of school suspension	Corporal punishment	In school removal	Other
4th Degree Assault	696	7	1	510	0	79	99
Terroristic Threatening	504	11	6	351	0	31	105
Disorderly Conduct	442	0	0	350	1	90	1
Weapon - Other	318	13	2	207	0	29	67
Under Influence	210	1	0	157	0	18	34
Vandalism	180	5	0	126	0	49	0*
Other	179	2	0	121	5	48	3
3rd Degree Assault	169	3	1	145	0	5	15
Larceny/Theft	106	1	0	85	1	19	0*
Stolen Property	103	0	0	80	0	23	0*
Harassing Communications	72	0	0	30	0	19	23
Sexual Assault (Unwanted touching in a sexual manner)	48	0	0	35	0	4	9
Terroristic - Bomb	42	2	2	21	0	8	9
Arson	38	2	0	29	0	2	5
Indecent Exposure	30	1	0	23	0	6	0*
1st Degree Assault	26	0	0	21	0	2	3
Menacing	23	0	0	15	0	4	4
Robbery	21	0	0	16	0	2	3
2nd Degree Assault	21	1	0	15	0	2	3
Weapon - Handgun	18	3	0	11	0	0	4
Weapon - Other Firearm	16	2	0	14	0	0	0*
Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment	13	0	0	9	0	4	0*
Burglary	12	0	1	11	0	0	0*
Forgery	12	0	0	8	0	4	0*
Felony Wanton Endangerment	11	0	0	10	0	0	1
Gambling	8	0	0	1	0	7	0*
Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse	5	0	0	4	0	0	1
Loitering	4	0	0	3	0	1	0*
Weapon - Rifle	2	0	0	2	0	0	0*
Fraud	1	0	0	1	0	0	0*
DUI	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Felony Criminal Abuse	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	3332						

*Zero is recorded in this column because this particular law violation is not reported to the Kentucky Department of Education unless the violation resulted in expulsion with or without services, out of school suspension, in school removal or corporal punishment.

Table 6b: Resolutions for Drug Law Violations by Category

Law Violation Involving Drug Possession or Drug Use	Total	Expelled w/services	Expelled w/out services	Out of school suspension	Corporal punishment	In school removal	Other
Marijuana/Hashish Possession and Use	1626	27	2	1277	0	104	216
Alcohol Possession and Use	437	6	0	341	0	44	46
Other Drug Possession and Use	372	18	2	248	0	46	58
Prescription Drugs Possession and Use	263	1	5	170	0	45	42
Marijuana Distribution	177	6	0	122	0	21	28
Prescription Drugs Distribution	106	3	0	74	0	5	24
Other Drug Distribution	102	6	0	67	0	10	19
Alcohol Distribution	35	2	0	22	0	3	8
Inhalant Possession and Use	15	1	0	5	0	8	1
Hallucinogenic Possession and Use	10	1	0	6	0	3	0*
Amphetamines Possession and Use	7	0	0	4	0	0	3
Cocaine/Crack Distribution	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hallucinogenic Distribution	1	0	0	1	0	0	0*
Heroin Possession and Use	1	0	0	1	0	0	0*
Heroin Distribution	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3155						

**Zero is recorded in this column because this particular law violation is not reported to the Kentucky Department of Education unless the violation resulted in expulsion with or without services, out of school suspension, in school removal or corporal punishment.*

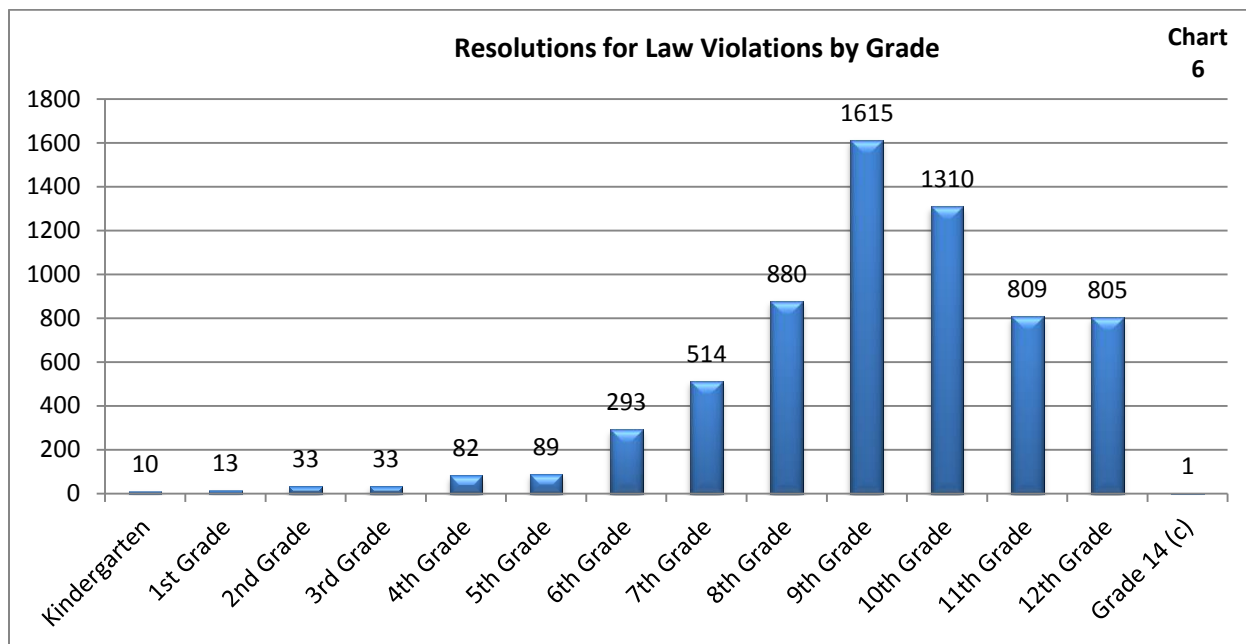
Table 6a. and 6b. depicts a categorical breakdown of resolutions reported for law violations. As shown in the tables, resolutions were most commonly given for marijuana/hashish use (1,626), accounting for a quarter of all resolutions for law violations. Fourth degree assault made up over 10 percent (696) of all resolutions for law violations, and terroristic threatening received the third most resolutions for law violations (504). The least common law violations were fraud, driving under the influence, felony criminal abuse, hallucinogenic distribution, heroin distribution, and heroin possession and use, each of which had one reported incident. Notably, there were 36 resolutions related to firearms, which comprise only about half a percent of all resolutions for law violations.

An examination of the resolutions for alcohol and drug violations indicates possession and use violations were higher in all categories except one. Specifically, there were two resolutions reported for cocaine/crack distribution, while there were no violations for cocaine/crack possession and use. The most common possession and use violations were for marijuana, alcohol, and other drugs. There were considerably fewer violations involving heroin, hallucinogens, amphetamines, cocaine/crack, and inhalants.

Table 7: Total Resolutions for Law Violations by Race and Gender

Disciplinary Outcome	TOTAL	White Male	Black Male	Hispanic/Latino Male	Other Male	White Female	Black Female	Hispanic/Latino Female	Other Female
Suspension	4749	2330	924	158	121	822	306	41	47
Other	839	535	83	18	17	146	32	3	5
In-school removal	745	411	93	22	17	164	29	3	6
Expelled with services	125	88	11	7	3	12	2	1	1
Expelled without services	22	16	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Corporal punishment	7	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	6487	3384	1113	205	159	1150	369	48	59

A breakdown of resolutions by gender and race of student offenders is presented in **Table 7**. White students received about 70 percent of resolutions for law violations, with White males accounting for more than half (52.17%) of resolutions for reported law violations and White females receiving 17.73 percent of the resolutions. Black males (17.16%) and Black females (5.69%) received 22.85 percent of resolutions for law violations. Less than eight percent of resolutions for law violations were given to Hispanic students (3.90%) or students of other races (3.36%). The average rate of resolutions for law violations for all school districts was 0.89 for White students, 3.50 for Black students, 2.68 for Hispanic students, and 2.34 for students of other races.



^cGrade 14 refers to Special Education students (ages 17 – 21) participating in Alternate Assessment, as determined by the student's Admission and Release Committee and documented on his or her IEP. This student must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1st of current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments.

The number of resolutions for law violations per grade is presented in **Chart 6**. The patterns in resolutions for law violations by grade are similar to those reported for board violations. As with board violations, the most resolutions for law violations were reported for students in the 9th grade. Generally, there was an increase in the number of resolutions reported for each grade until 9th grade, with a gradual decline from 9th through 12th grade. There were increases in resolutions for law violations between 5th and 6th grades where there was a 229 percent increase in the number of resolutions for law violations reported and again between 8th and 9th grades (an 83% increase). Elementary and special education students (Grade 14) represented less than five percent of all resolutions for law violations reported.

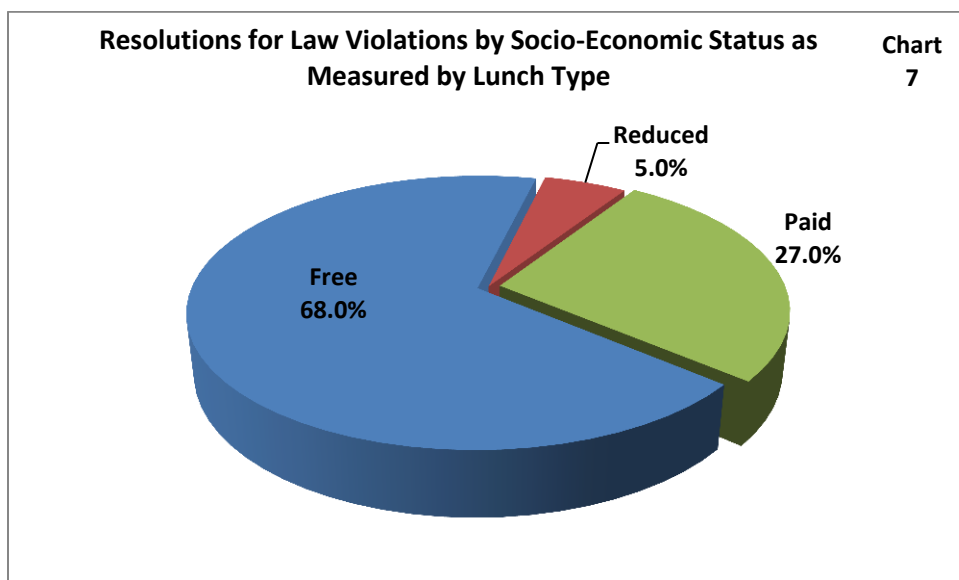
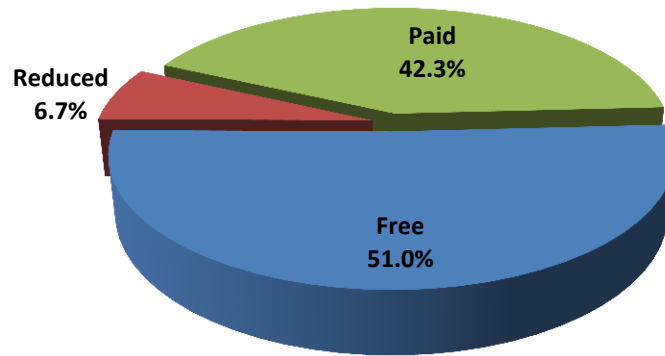


Chart 7 shows the percentage of law violations by lunch type. The pattern for law violations is similar to board violations. Of the students who received a resolution for an offense, the majority were students eligible for free lunch, followed by paid lunch, and then reduced lunch. The percentage of resolutions for law violations were given to students eligible for reduced lunch (5.0%) is the same as the percentage of resolutions for board violations received by students eligible for reduced lunch. A higher percentage of resolutions for law violations (27.0%) as compared to board violations (21.0%) were given by students not eligible for free or reduced lunch. A statistical comparison of the percentage of students eligible for each lunch type revealed that a significantly ($p \leq .01$) higher percentage of students eligible for free lunch received a resolution for board violations than law violations, and a significantly ($p \leq .01$) higher percentage of students eligible for paid lunch were given resolutions for law violations as compared to board violations. There were no significant ($p \leq .05$) differences in the percentage of students eligible for reduced lunch who received resolutions for board violations versus law violations. **Chart 7a** shows the overall Kentucky student population as measured by lunch type.

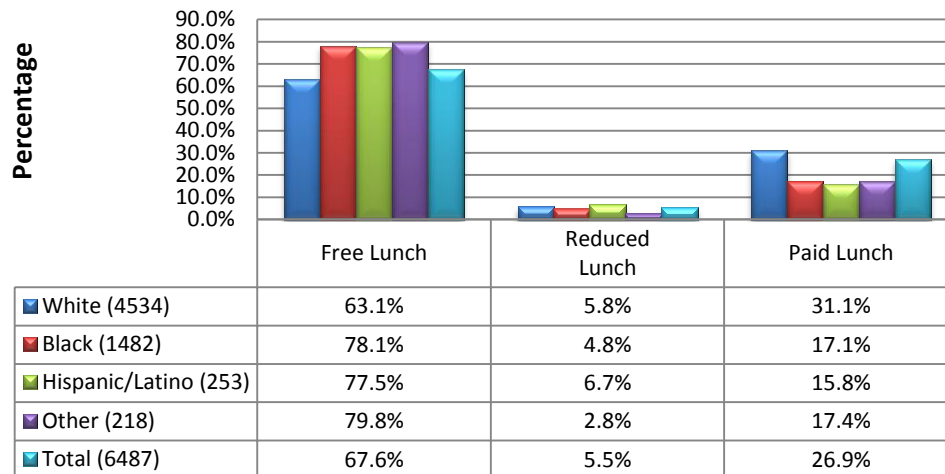
Socio-Economic Status as Measured by Lunch Type for Kentucky Student Population

Chart 7a



Resolutions for Law Violations by Lunch Type and Race

Chart 8



A breakdown of law violations by lunch type and race is presented in **Chart 8**. When looking at resolutions for law violations, resolutions were given most frequently to students eligible for free lunch (67.6%), followed by students with no free or reduced lunch plan (26.9%), then students eligible for reduced lunch (5.5%). This pattern is the same within each category of race.

Table 8: Resolutions for Law Violations

Action	Incidents
Out of School Suspension	4749
Other	839
In-School Removal	745
Expelled with Services	125
Expelled without Services	22
Corporal Punishment	7
TOTAL	6487

The resolutions given for law violations are shown in **Table 8**. Almost three quarters of the violations were handled with out of school suspension (4,749 incidents), followed by “other” actions (839 incidents) from schools and in-school removal (745 incidents). The least common resolution given was corporal punishment and expulsion without services, which were used in seven and 22 cases respectively. A breakdown of resolutions given for law violations by school district is presented in **Table B3**.

Table 9: Resolutions Given for Law Violations by Special Education and Non-Special Education Status

	Special Education		Non-Special Education		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Suspension	631	77.71	4118	72.56	4749	73.21
Other	84	10.34	755	13.3	839	12.93
In-school removal	88	10.84	657	11.58	745	11.48
Expelled with services	7	0.86	118	2.08	125	1.93
Expelled without services	0	0	22	0.39	22	0.34
Corporal punishment	2	0.25	5	0.09	7	0.11
TOTAL	812	100.0	5675	100.0	6487	100.0

Table 9 contains information about the resolutions given for law violations committed by students with IEPs versus those without IEPs. The vast majority (87.5%) of resolutions for law violations were given to students without IEPs. The most common resolution given for students with (77.71%) and without (72.56%) an IEP was out of school suspension, which likely reflects the generally more serious nature of law violations as compared to board violations. The least common resolution was given for law violations for students with an IEP was expulsion without services (special education students cannot be expelled without services in Kentucky), and the least common action for students without an IEP was corporal punishment (0.09%). Statistically, there were no significant ($p \leq .05$) differences in the proportions of expulsions with or without services, corporal punishment, and in-school removal used among the two groups. There was, however, a significantly ($p \leq .01$) larger percentage of suspensions for the IEP group (77.71%) as compared to the non-special education group (72.56%), and there was a significantly ($p \leq .05$) higher percentage of “other” resolutions used for the non-special education group (13.30%) versus the special education group (10.34%).

Table 10: Resolutions for Law Violations by Location

Location	Total
Classroom	3896
Campus Grounds	619
Hallway/Stairwell	608
Bus	385
Restroom	298
Cafeteria	277
Off Campus	221
Gymnasium	179
Other	4
TOTAL	6487

The locations of law violations resulting in at least one of the six resolutions are reported in **Table 10**. As with the board violations, a small percentage (3.4%) of the reported law violations occurred off campus. Additionally, most law violations (60.1%) occurred in the classroom, with a fair amount occurring in the general category “campus grounds” (9.5%) and in hallways (9.4%). The fewest law violations occurred in the gym (2.8%) or in an “other” (0.1%) location.

We encourage school districts to analyze their own data in order to identify trends or areas that may be targeted for improvement. This information can be used in the development of your student management and safety plans.

Appendices

Appendix A. - Definitions of Law Violations

Important:

This guide is to serve as clarification for school personnel when coding law violations upon school property. These definitions are not legally binding and should only be used to assist school personnel in coding law violations at their school for Safe School data collection purposes. For any questions that arise regarding the legal definition of a student action, please consult with your School Board Attorney or local law enforcement representative.

Code Description

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/Forcible Sodomy - A person is guilty of forcible rape when he engages in sexual intercourse/deviate sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or he engages in sexual intercourse/deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because he: is physically helpless; or is less than twelve (12) years old. "Deviate sexual intercourse" means any act of sexual gratification involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another; or penetration of the anus of one person by a foreign object manipulated by another person (other than generally recognized health-care practices). Sexual intercourse means sexual intercourse in its ordinary sense and includes penetration of the sex organs of one person by a foreign object manipulated by another person.

30 Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force and/or putting the victim in fear.

50 Burglary - A person is guilty of burglary when, with the intent to commit a crime, he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building. A building, in addition to its ordinary meaning, means any structure, vehicle, watercraft or aircraft where any person lives or where people assemble for purposes of business, government, education, religion, entertainment or public transportation. Thus, breaking into a bus and stealing something from the bus would be counted as burglary.

60 Larceny/Theft - The intentional taking of the property of another.

70 Motor Vehicle Theft - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

90 Arson - Any intentional burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, or aircraft.

100 Forgery - Occurs when a person, with intent to defraud, deceive or injure another, falsely makes, completes or alters a written instrument (e.g., checks, transcripts, official identification, currency).

110 Fraud is obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

120 Embezzlement - Misappropriating or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control, to include altering or forging financial records.

130 Stolen Property (Receiving) - Violations include buying, receiving, possessing of stolen property.

140 Vandalism (Criminal Mischief) - The intentional destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control (i.e., by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, or covering

with filth)

151 Weapon A - 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 Kentucky law (KRS 527.070), this excludes students 18 years of age and older who have these firearms in their automobile on school property.

152 Weapon B - 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 Kentucky law, this excludes students 18 years of age and older who have these firearms in their automobile on school property.

153 Weapon C - Other Firearms – 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 Kentucky law, this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these firearms in their automobile on school property.

154 Weapon D - Other- Any object that is 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, nunchaku karate sticks. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of these types of weapons on school property or at a school function. By Kentucky law, this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these weapons in their automobile on school property.

160 Prostitution/Vice - A person is guilty of prostitution when he or she engages or agrees or offers to engage in sexual conduct with another person in return for a fee or something of value. Also includes keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes.

For the definitions included below, “...a word importing the masculine gender only may extend and be applied to females as well as males” (KRS 446.020). Thus, any reference to “he” in the descriptions below also includes females as well.

170 Sex Offense- Includes the following offenses defined below: indecent exposure, statutory rape, sexual assault/abuse, and other sexual offenses.

Indecent Exposure - A person is guilty of indecent exposure when he or she intentionally exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows or should know that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm to another person on school grounds or at a school function. This is not to be confused with violation 175.

Statutory Rape - A person is guilty of statutory rape (in KY, rape in the second degree) when: (a) Being eighteen (18) years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen (14) years old; or (b) He engages in sexual intercourse with another

person who is mentally incapacitated; (c) Being twenty-one (21) years old or more he engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than sixteen (16) years old.

Sexual Assault (Abuse) - A person is guilty of sexual assault when: (a) He subjects another person to sexual contact (touching intimate parts) by forcible compulsion; or (b) He subjects another person to sexual contact who is incapable of consent because he: is physically helpless; less than twelve (12) years old; or is mentally incapacitated.

Other Sexual Offenses - A person is guilty of other sexual offenses when they engage in some type of sexual activity not covered above on school grounds or at a school function. (e.g., sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse not covered within other listed offenses)

Each of the codes in the 1800 series includes possession and/or distribution of the drug in question on school property or at a school-sponsored function.

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.

1802 Other Drug Distribution – Includes distribution of controlled substances or unauthorized possession of over-the-counter drugs not specifically listed elsewhere.

1811 Alcohol Possession and Use - Includes possession and use of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. Examples include beer, whiskey, and wine.

1812 Alcohol Distribution - Includes distribution of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. Examples include beer, whiskey, and wine.

1821 Marijuana Possession and Use - Includes possession and use of marijuana.

1822 Marijuana Distribution - Includes distribution of marijuana.

1831 Hallucinogenics Possession and Use – Includes possession and use of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).

1832 Hallucinogenics Distribution – Includes 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 distribution of amphetamine or methamphetamine.

1851 Barbiturates Possession and Use – Includes possession and use of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).

1852 Barbiturates Distribution – Includes distribution of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).

1861 Heroin Possession and Use - Includes possession and use of heroin.

1862 Heroin Distribution - Includes distribution of heroin.

1871 Cocaine/Crack Possession and Use - Includes possession and use of cocaine or crack.

1872 Cocaine/Crack Distribution – Includes distribution of cocaine or crack.

1881 Prescription Drugs Possession and Use – Unauthorized possession and use of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.

1882 Prescription Drugs Distribution – Unauthorized possession and/or distribution of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.

1891 Inhalants Possession and Use - Includes possession and use of Inhalants.

1892 Inhalants Distribution - Includes distribution of Inhalants.

190 Gambling - Staking or risking something of value upon the outcome of a contest, game, gaming scheme, or gaming device which is based upon an element of chance, in accord with an agreement or understanding that someone will receive something of value in the event of a certain outcome, on school property or at a school-sponsored event. This does not include school-sanctioned activities of chance.

210 Driving under the influence - Operating a motor vehicle with alcohol concentration of 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.

240 Disorderly Conduct - Committing a breach of the peace. In Kentucky, a person is guilty of disorderly conduct when in a public place and with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or creating a risk thereof, he: (a) Engages in fighting or in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior; or (b) Makes unreasonable noise; or (c) Refuses to obey an official order to disperse issued to maintain public safety in dangerous proximity to a fire, hazard or other emergency; or (d) Creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act that serves no legitimate purpose.

260 All Other Offenses - To include (but not limited to) blackmail and extortion; criminal anarchism; criminal syndicalism; and kidnapping.

280 Loitering - (Loitering)

A person is guilty of loitering when he:

(a) Loiters or remains in a public place for the purpose of gambling with cards, dice or other gambling paraphernalia, or (b) Loiters or remains in a public place for the purpose of unlawfully using a controlled substance; or (c) Loiters or remains in or about a school, college or university building or grounds, not having any reason or relationship involving custody of or responsibility for a pupil or student or any other specific legitimate reason for being there and not having written permission from anyone authorized to grant the same

301 Assault in the First Degree

Definition from KRS 508.010:

(1) A person is guilty of assault in the first degree when:

- a. He intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or*
- b. Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life he wantonly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another and thereby causes serious physical injury to another person.*

(2) Assault in the first degree is a Class B Felony.

For purposes of the school setting, an individual who intentionally uses a deadly weapon, dangerous instrument, or other means to cause **serious physical injury** to another is guilty of Assault in the first degree. This is the most serious assault; its code should be reserved for situations when the intent of the offender is to cause death or serious injury.

To meet these criteria, the victim has to incur potential life threatening injury, serious disfigurement, or prolonged loss of the use of a body part from the incident.

302 Assault in the second degree

Definition from KRS 508.020:

(1) A person is guilty of assault in the second degree when:

- a. He intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person; or*
- b. He intentionally causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or*
- c. He wantonly causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument.*

(2) Assault in the second degree is a Class C felony.

For purposes of the school setting, an individual who intentionally causes physical injury to another person with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or intentionally causes serious injury to another person will be coded as Assault in the 2nd degree.

305 **Menacing**

Definition from KRS 508.050:

(1) A person is guilty of menacing when he intentionally places another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury.

(2) Menacing is a Class B misdemeanor.

Menacing in the school environment occurs when one student intentionally engages in an action (or threatens to engage in an action) that has the potential to injure another student or staff member. An example might be when one student threatens another student with physical harm, but does not necessarily follow through immediately with that threat.

306 **Felony Wanton Endangerment**

Definition from KRS 508.060:

(1) A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the first degree when, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, he wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to another person.

(2) Wanton endangerment in the first degree is a Class D felony.

Felony Wanton endangerment in the school environment occurs when a student engages in an action that puts others at serious risk of death or serious physical injury because of that action. Examples might include driving a car through a crowded parking lot at a high rate of speed, bringing an angry pit bulldog to school and releasing it in the crowded hallway, or engaging in other intentional activities that put students at risk of death or serious physical injury.

307 **Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment**

Definition from KRS 508.070:

(1) A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the second degree when he wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of physical injury to another person.

(2) Wanton endangerment in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

Misdemeanor wanton endangerment in the school environment occurs when a student engages in an action that puts others at substantial danger of physical injury. An example might include when one student in a shop setting chases another student with a portable drill.

308 and 309 **Felony and Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse**

1st, 2nd, and 3rd Degree Criminal Abuse

According to the Kentucky Revised Statutes 508.100, 508.110, and 508.120, criminal abuse can be classified in three different ways: Criminal abuse in the first degree, criminal abuse in the second degree, and criminal abuse in the third degree. The level of abuse will depend upon the intent and recklessness of the offender when engaging in the action that is classified as abuse. **It**

should be noted that these are not precise legal definitions. Below we have listed the statutory definitions of abuse followed by the coding and classification criteria for abuse for school personnel.

508.090 Definitions for KRS 508.100 to 508.120.

The following definitions apply in KRS 508.100 to 508.120 unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Abuse" means the infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental injury, or the deprivation of services by a person which are necessary to maintain the health and welfare of a person, or a situation in which an adult, living alone, is unable to provide or obtain for himself the services which are necessary to maintain his health or welfare.

(2) "Physically helpless" and "mentally helpless" means a person who lacks substantial capacity to defend himself or solicit protection from law enforcement agencies.

Definition from:

KRS 508.100 Criminal abuse in the first degree

(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the first degree when he intentionally abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby:

(a) Causes serious physical injury; or

(b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or

(c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment; to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.

(2) Criminal abuse in the first degree is a Class C felony.

KRS 508.110 Criminal abuse in the second degree.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the second degree when he wantonly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby:

(a) Causes serious physical injury; or

(b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or

(c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment; to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.

(2) Criminal abuse in the second degree is a Class D felony.

KRS 508.120 Criminal abuse in the third degree.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the third degree when he recklessly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby:

(a) Causes serious physical injury; or

(b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or

(c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment; to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.

(2) Criminal abuse in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

In general, criminal abuse in the school environment occurs when (a) a student tortures, confines, or punishes another student under 12 years of age or who is physically or mentally helpless; or (b) a student who has custody or is serving as the custodial individual for another student (e.g., sibling or child) allows that individual to be abused by another person in the school environment. When students engage in the abuse action intentionally, it might legally be classified as criminal abuse in

the first degree; when they engage in that action wantonly (e.g., maliciously or unjustifiably), it would be criminal abuse in the second degree. When they engage in the action recklessly (e.g., because of carelessness), it generally would be criminal abuse in the third degree.

Felony abuse in the school setting happens when the above occurs intentionally and should be coded as **308- Felony Criminal Abuse**; misdemeanor occurs when it is because of carelessness and should be coded as **309- Misdemeanor criminal abuse**.

310, 320, and 330 Terroristic threatening, Bomb Threat, and Chemical/Biological/Nuclear Threats

- (1) A person is guilty of one of these offenses when he or she:
 - (a) Intentionally makes false statements that he or she or another person has placed weapon of mass destruction on:
 1. The real property or any building of any public or private elementary or secondary school, vocational school, or institution of postsecondary education;
 2. A school bus or other vehicle owned, operated, or leased by a school;
 3. The real property or any building public or private that is the site of an official school sanctioned function; or
 4. The real property or any building owned or leased by a government agency; or
- (2) Intentionally and without lawful authority, places a counterfeit weapon of mass destruction at any location or on any object specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection.
- (3) Intentionally:
 - (a) With respect to a school function, threatens to commit any act likely to result in death or serious physical injury to any student group, teacher, volunteer worker, or employee of a public or private elementary or secondary school, vocational school, or institution of postsecondary education, or to any other person reasonably expected to lawfully be on school property or at a school-sanctioned activity, if the threat is related to their employment by a school, or work or attendance at school, or a school function. A threat directed at a person or persons or at a school does not need to identify a specific person or persons or school in order for a violation of this section to occur;
 - (b) Makes false statements that he or she has placed a weapon of mass destruction at any location other than one specified in KRS 508.075; or
 - (c) Without lawful authority places a counterfeit weapon of mass destruction at any location other than one specified in KRS 508.075.
 - (d) He threatens to commit any crime likely to result in death or serious physical injury to another person or likely to result in substantial property damage to another person; or
 - (e) He intentionally makes false statements for the purpose of causing evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or facility of public transportation.

Note: Activating fire alarms would be included in category 310 for reporting purposes.

Note: Bomb threats or threats of other explosive devices will be reported under category 320.

Note: Chemical, biological, or nuclear threats will be reported under category 330.

340 and 341- Felony and Misdemeanor Stalking

- (1) According to the Kentucky Revised Statutes 508.130, 508.140, and 508.150, stalking can be classified in two different ways: Stalking in the first degree and stalking in the second degree. The level of stalking will depend upon whether a protective order has previously been issued, whether there has been a previous stalking offense by the offender, and whether the stalking involved a deadly weapon. **It should be noted that these are not precise legal definitions.** Below we have listed the statutory definitions of stalking followed by the coding and classification criteria for stalking for school personnel.

508.130 Definitions for KRS 508.130 to 508.150.

As used in KRS 508.130 to 508.150, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) (a) *To "stalk" means to engage in an intentional course of conduct:*
- 1. Directed at a specific person or persons;*
 - 2. Which seriously alarms, annoys, intimidates, or harasses the person or persons; and*
 - 3. Which serves no legitimate purpose.*
- (b) *The course of conduct shall be that which would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial mental distress.*
- (2) *"Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of two (2) or more acts, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct." If the defendant claims that he was engaged in constitutionally protected activity, the court shall determine the validity of that claim as a matter of law and, if found valid, shall exclude that activity from evidence.*
- (3) *"Protective order" means:*
- (a) An emergency protective order or domestic violence order issued under KRS 403.715 to 403.785;*
 - (b) A foreign protective order, as defined in KRS 403.7521(1);*
 - (c) An order issued under KRS 431.064;*
 - (d) A restraining order issued in accordance with KRS 508.155; and*
 - (e) Any condition of a bond, conditional release, probation, parole, or pretrial diversion order designed to protect the victim from the offender.*

508.140 Stalking in the first degree.

- (1) *A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree,*
- (a) *When he intentionally:*
- 1. Stalks another person; and*
 - 2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:*
 - a. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;*
 - b. Serious physical injury; or*
 - c. Death; and*
- (b) *1. A protective order has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or*

victims and the defendant has been served with the summons or order or has been given actual notice; or

2. A criminal complaint is currently pending with a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor by the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with a summons or warrant or has been given actual notice; or

3. The defendant has been convicted of or pled guilty within the previous five (5) years to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or

4. The act or acts were committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person.

(2) Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.

508.150 Stalking in the second degree.

(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he intentionally:

(a) Stalks another person; and

(b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:

1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;

2. Physical injury; or

3. Death.

(2) Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

In a school setting, a student stalks another student when he or she engages in behavior that intentionally alarms, annoys, intimidates, or harasses the student victim to the point that it causes mental duress for the student that is being stalked. These behaviors may include threatening physical injury or death, sexually harassing or annoying behaviors, or other behaviors that are persistent and intimidating to the student victim.

An offense should be coded as **Felony Stalking – 340** when:

- (1) a protective order has been issued (or is pending) by a court to protect the victims(s) from the student allegedly engaged in stalking or;
- (2) when the student has been convicted of or pled guilty to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or
- (3) when the stalking act(s) were committed while the student had a deadly weapon in their possession.

An offense should be coded as **Misdemeanor Stalking – 341** when that student is stalking another student but that stalking does not meet any of the conditions outlined for Felony Stalking- 340.

Appendix B. – School District Data

Note:

Race data has been omitted for any district with enrollment of 10 or less in a race category.

**Table B1.a: Frequencies of Resolutions for Board and Law Violations by Race 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students**

School District	Total Enrollment	Law Violations				Board Violations			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
State Totals	677463	4534	1482	253	218	96968	38582	5215	5451
Anchorage Ind.	382	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	0
Augusta Ind.	298	0	--	--	0	39	--	--	--
Ballard Co.	1345	8	2	0	0	110	6	1	18
Barbourville Ind.	654	4	0	--	--	34	3	--	--
Bath Co.	2110	20	0	0	0	219	7	0	0
Beechwood Ind.	1211	3	0	0	0	17	4	0	1
Bellevue Ind.	783	7	0	0	0	163	20	2	4
Berea Ind.	1100	2	0	0	0	318	6	4	4
Bracken Co.	1221	13	0	0	0	205	0	5	2
Breathitt Co.	2286	30	1	0	0	718	6	0	0
Burgin Ind.	454	0	--	0	0	69	--	1	6
Butler Co.	2157	16	1	0	0	835	5	12	10
Caldwell Co.	1998	20	3	0	0	441	47	3	35
Campbellsville Ind.	1161	1	0	0	0	161	23	2	10
Carlisle Co.	797	17	--	0	--	48	--	0	--
Carroll Co.	1974	20	3	3	2	498	4	29	21
Casey Co.	2332	20	--	0	0	475	--	2	3
Caverna Ind.	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton Co.	1762	4	0	0	0	580	8	9	0
Cloverport Ind.	377	0	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Crittenden Co.	1311	9	--	0	0	130	--	1	1
Cumberland Co.	1022	12	2	0	0	220	7	0	12
Danville Ind.	1852	12	2	0	0	191	90	14	29
Dawson Springs Ind.	656	1	--	3	0	187	--	--	--
Dayton Ind.	889	0	0	0	0	257	25	5	4
East Bernstadt Ind.	500	0	--	--	--	18	1	0	0
Edmonson Co.	2025	4	0	0	0	71	0	2	2
Elizabethtown Ind.	2492	6	2	0	1	203	126	7	41
Elliott Co.	1066	9	--	--	--	346	--	--	--
Eminence Ind.	715	1	0	0	0	53	22	1	24
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	2234	4	1	0	1	177	36	7	36
Estill Co.	2457	8	1	--	--	540	6	--	--
Fairview Ind.	872	6	0	--	0	82	0	--	3
Fleming Co.	2345	30	1	1	5	182	4	7	1
Frankfort Ind.	802	5	1	0	1	76	50	2	23

**Table B1.a (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions for Board and Law Violations by Race 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students**

School District	Total Enrollment	Law Violations				Board Violations			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
State Totals	677463	4534	1482	253	218	96968	38582	5215	5451
Fulton Co.	542	3	2	--	0	165	50	--	1
Fulton Ind.	398	0	0	0	0	40	71	1	23
Gallatin Co.	1709	19	0	1	0	397	16	43	13
Glasgow Ind.	1969	2	1	0	2	70	19	2	17
Green Co.	1699	6	0	2	0	197	9	18	6
Hancock Co.	1650	10	0	0	0	224	0	2	4
Harlan Ind.	821	2	0	0	--	188	13	1	--
Hart Co.	2375	22	3	0	0	321	9	2	0
Hazard Ind.	901	4	0	--	0	122	14	--	5
Henry Co.	2165	34	0	0	0	211	25	5	4
Hickman Co.	767	0	0	--	0	26	9	--	1
Jackson Co.	2226	4	--	--	--	241	--	--	--
Jackson Ind.	420	0	--	--	--	19	--	--	--
Jenkins Ind.	533	1	--	--	--	71	--	--	--
Kentucky School for the Blind	69	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Kentucky School for the Deaf	100	0	0	0	0	21	0	1	0
Knott Co.	2493	8	0	1	--	311	5	1	--
LaRue Co.	2425	25	2	1	0	224	21	12	13
Lawrence Co.	2482	3	0	--	0	103	2	--	0
Lee Co.	1105	6	--	0	0	260	--	0	1
Leslie Co.	1806	0	0	0	--	19	1	0	--
Lewis Co.	2440	5	--	--	0	776	--	--	4
Livingston Co.	1238	20	--	0	0	230	--	6	19
Ludlow Ind.	856	3	--	0	0	138	--	5	5
Lyon Co.	907	4	0	0	0	246	43	23	12
Magoffin Co.	2201	10	--	1	--	335	--	10	--
Martin Co.	2132	37	0	0	--	873	0	0	--
Mayfield Ind.	1647	4	0	0	0	143	98	34	18
McLean Co.	1607	15	0	0	--	88	4	0	--
Menifee Co.	1176	1	0	2	0	113	1	4	2
Metcalfe Co.	1584	16	0	1	--	144	1	3	--
Middlesboro Ind.	1411	5	2	--	2	430	33	--	24
Monroe Co.	1892	1	2	0	0	83	6	4	0
Monticello Ind.	779	1	0	0	--	153	28	14	--
Morgan Co.	2073	11	0	--	--	621	4	--	--
Murray Ind.	1509	0	2	0	0	116	61	2	16

**Table B1.a (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions for Board and Law Violations by Race 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students**

School District	Total Enrollment	Law Violations				Board Violations			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
State Totals	677463	4534	1482	253	218	96968	38582	5215	5451
Newport Ind.	1824	21	7	1	5	1179	484	34	275
Nicholas Co.	1135	2	--	0	0	266	--	7	0
Owen Co.	1854	10	0	0	0	315	4	4	5
Owsley Co.	771	4	--	--	--	193	--	--	--
Paintsville Ind.	879	0	0	--	0	17	0	--	0
Paris Ind.	762	0	0	0	0	149	73	22	18
Pikeville Ind.	1218	0	0	0	0	71	1	3	1
Pineville Ind.	529	1	--	--	0	20	--	--	0
Powell Co.	2475	44	0	0	0	780	5	2	1
Raceland-Worthington Ind.	1037	4	0	--	--	117	1	--	--
Robertson Co.	352	15	--	--	--	36	--	--	--
Russell Ind.	2183	12	1	0	2	218	1	0	5
Russellville Ind.	1082	6	4	1	2	88	72	10	29
Science Hill Ind.	509	0	--	0	0	8	--	0	0
Silver Grove Ind.	227	7	--	--	--	122	--	--	--
Somerset Ind.	1601	15	2	0	1	752	59	41	15
Southgate Ind.	210	0	0	--	0	18	18	--	7
Todd Co.	2100	16	3	0	0	275	25	12	4
Trigg Co.	2144	0	0	0	0	838	124	32	86
Trimble Co.	1445	17	--	0	0	136	--	6	0
Union Co.	2424	19	4	0	0	624	190	3	10
Walton-Verona Ind.	1537	10	0	0	0	140	6	8	13
Washington Co.	1681	0	0	0	--	417	92	69	--
Webster Co.	2199	15	3	0	1	107	7	1	5
West Point Ind.	133	0	--	--	--	42	--	--	--
Williamsburg Ind.	785	0	0	--	--	261	15	--	--
Williamstown Ind.	861	4	--	0	0	166	--	0	8
Wolfe Co.	1302	15	--	--	--	191	--	--	--

**Table B1.b: Frequencies of Resolutions for Board and Law Violations by Race 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,500 to 4,999 Students**

School District	Total Enrollment	Law Violations				Board Violations			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
State Totals	677463	4534	1482	253	218	96968	38582	5215	5451
Adair Co.	2602	8	1	1	1	620	15	17	21
Allen Co.	2989	35	0	2	0	159	1	1	2
Anderson Co.	3806	30	0	0	3	93	9	2	6
Ashland Ind.	3183	14	1	0	0	112	12	2	3
Bardstown Ind.	2553	19	7	2	0	401	194	20	18
Barren Co.	4884	43	1	1	0	1493	174	72	37
Bell Co.	3010	37	--	--	--	534	--	--	--
Bourbon Co.	2729	87	7	0	13	148	13	8	8
Bowling Green Ind.	4121	14	15	6	1	183	245	77	27
Boyd Co.	3349	17	0	0	1	137	2	0	3
Boyle Co.	2692	40	2	0	0	200	4	2	2
Breckinridge Co.	2757	2	0	1	0	153	16	2	9
Calloway Co.	3285	18	4	2	1	413	49	23	22
Campbell Co.	4973	14	1	1	1	527	43	12	22
Carter Co.	4746	17	0	2	0	778	2	18	3
Clay Co.	3446	47	0	0	0	1760	16	7	18
Corbin Ind.	2970	14	--	0	1	82	--	2	3
Covington Ind.	4053	32	17	1	0	1765	2404	86	383
Fort Thomas Ind.	2859	5	0	0	0	87	3	4	13
Garrard Co.	2516	37	0	1	2	966	36	31	19
Grant Co.	3859	85	0	0	1	1081	9	19	22
Graves Co.	4581	35	0	1	2	248	9	10	9
Grayson Co.	4310	30	2	0	0	146	4	1	1
Greenup Co.	3014	19	0	0	0	524	9	0	1
Harlan Co.	4217	18	2	0	1	619	29	5	8
Harrison Co.	3091	23	0	0	0	259	4	3	10
Johnson Co.	3787	3	0	--	0	123	0	--	0
Knox Co.	4558	43	0	0	0	1843	20	7	2
Letcher Co.	3290	48	0	0	0	183	1	0	0
Lincoln Co.	3993	96	2	7	3	408	21	14	10
Logan Co.	3572	16	2	0	1	209	15	2	5
Marion Co.	3188	12	4	1	1	285	57	14	2
Marshall Co.	4761	31	--	0	4	373	--	1	2

**Table B1.b (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions of Board and Law Violations by Race 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,500 to 4,999 Students**

School District	Total Enrollment	Law Violations				Board Violations			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
State Totals	677463	4534	1482	253	218	96968	38582	5215	5451
Mason Co.	2883	18	1	1	0	690	146	25	95
McCreary Co.	3125	48	0	1	0	1067	2	4	1
Mercer Co.	2968	53	0	4	4	247	17	10	16
Montgomery Co.	4728	58	2	2	2	736	19	14	6
Nelson Co.	4633	62	6	1	3	968	38	12	35
Ohio Co.	4093	20	0	0	0	155	5	8	0
Owensboro Ind.	4640	7	0	1	0	829	500	40	158
Paducah Ind.	2882	1	4	1	1	110	313	6	39
Pendleton Co.	2500	22	0	0	2	724	9	3	0
Perry Co.	4189	31	1	0	0	398	5	0	0
Rockcastle Co.	2872	13	0	0	0	260	0	2	1
Rowan Co.	3245	23	1	0	0	713	4	0	12
Russell Co.	3003	16	1	0	0	608	13	7	1
Simpson Co.	2995	32	4	2	1	630	142	14	44
Spencer Co.	2855	17	0	0	0	436	5	13	22
Taylor Co.	2640	1	0	0	0	346	8	8	10
Wayne Co.	2508	20	0	4	0	1005	54	41	5
Whitley Co.	4436	60	--	0	0	299	--	0	1
Woodford Co.	3971	39	7	0	0	1802	243	188	53

**Table B1.c: Frequencies of Resolutions of Board and Law Violations by Race 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments 5,000 to 9,999 Students**

School District	Total Enrollment	Law Violations				Board Violations			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
State Totals	677463	4534	1482	253	218	96968	38582	5215	5451
Christian Co.	9654	56	79	3	6	2110	4124	151	208
Clark Co.	5594	36	0	0	0	2200	281	101	20
Floyd Co.	6276	41	0	1	1	1909	9	3	9
Franklin Co.	6251	16	12	2	2	1201	196	64	147
Henderson Co.	7350	128	49	0	13	1023	332	38	98
Hopkins Co.	7052	25	10	1	3	2000	479	72	138
Jessamine Co.	7835	44	5	0	1	1002	122	24	33
Laurel Co.	9548	92	2	4	0	1300	30	2	1
McCracken Co.	7108	36	7	1	2	1469	228	48	106
Meade Co.	5109	28	0	0	3	241	14	15	20
Muhlenberg Co.	5278	72	4	0	0	546	17	6	19
Pike Co.	9557	30	0	0	1	967	13	0	4
Pulaski Co.	8188	28	0	1	0	1741	50	23	8
Scott Co.	8648	73	21	11	6	1562	388	160	119
Shelby Co.	6901	85	15	17	5	781	363	178	82

**Table B1.d: Frequencies of Resolutions of Board and Law Violations by Race 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 10,000 or More Students**

School District	Total Enrollment	Law Violations				Board Violations			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
State Totals	677463	4534	1482	253	218	96968	38582	5215	5451
Boone Co.	20036	179	24	16	13	1190	127	77	97
Bullitt Co.	12982	124	0	2	1	2726	51	72	62
Daviess Co.	11077	71	2	2	2	863	92	64	54
Fayette Co.	39450	153	212	36	19	5548	9360	1555	843
Hardin Co.	14884	38	24	7	2	2797	1030	207	177
Jefferson Co.	99767	523	833	69	35	5479	13100	692	481
Kenton Co.	14602	114	8	2	9	3943	332	84	255
Madison Co.	11284	45	4	1	0	1108	168	21	128
Oldham Co.	12002	106	9	5	6	473	81	37	60
Warren Co.	14347	48	6	5	3	903	363	63	89

**Table B2.a: Frequencies of Resolutions for Board Violations 2012-2013, School Districts
with Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students**

B1 = Expulsions with Educational Services
 B2 = Expulsions without Educational Services
 B3 = Out of School Suspension

B4 = Corporal Punishment
 B5 = In-school Removal
 B6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	Total
State Totals	677463	54	8	50353	949	88108	6562	146216
Anchorage Ind.	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Augusta Ind.	298	0	0	45	0	0	0	45
Ballard Co.	1345	0	0	30	0	93	12	135
Barbourville Ind.	654	0	0	36	0	0	1	37
Bath Co.	2110	0	0	91	2	119	14	226
Beechwood Ind.	1211	0	0	18	0	0	4	22
Bellevue Ind.	783	0	0	155	0	30	4	189
Berea Ind.	1100	0	0	63	0	201	68	332
Bracken Co.	1221	2	0	150	0	57	3	212
Breathitt Co.	2286	0	0	338	1	378	7	724
Burgin Ind.	454	0	0	21	0	57	5	83
Butler Co.	2157	0	0	130	17	665	50	862
Caldwell Co.	1998	0	0	248	1	272	5	526
Campbellsville Ind.	1161	0	0	82	0	114	0	196
Carlisle Co.	797	0	0	8	0	30	13	51
Carroll Co.	1974	0	0	171	0	351	30	552
Casey Co.	2332	0	0	155	0	326	5	486
Caverna Ind.	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton Co.	1762	0	0	141	103	299	54	597
Cloverport Ind.	377	0	0	19	0	4	0	23
Crittenden Co.	1311	1	0	50	0	78	4	133
Cumberland Co.	1022	4	0	161	0	19	55	239
Danville Ind.	1852	0	0	237	0	28	59	324
Dawson Springs Ind.	656	0	0	9	0	199	0	208
Dayton Ind.	889	1	0	162	0	84	44	291
East Bernstadt Ind.	500	0	0	18	0	0	1	19
Edmonson Co.	2025	0	0	57	0	18	0	75
Elizabethtown Ind.	2492	2	0	226	0	140	9	377
Elliott Co.	1066	0	0	34	21	278	13	346
Eminence Ind.	715	0	0	91	0	0	9	100
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	2234	0	1	36	0	209	10	256
Estill Co.	2457	0	0	144	0	380	22	546
Fairview Ind.	872	0	0	57	6	22	0	85
Fleming Co.	2345	0	0	124	21	43	6	194

**Table B2.a (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions for Board Violations 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students**

B1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

B2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

B3 = Out of School Suspension

B4 = Corporal Punishment

B5 = In-school Removal

B6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	Total
State Totals	677463	54	8	50353	949	88108	6562	146216
Frankfort Ind.	802	0	0	56	0	77	18	151
Fulton Co.	542	0	0	33	7	176	1	217
Fulton Ind.	398	0	0	64	0	71	0	135
Gallatin Co.	1709	0	0	346	0	27	96	469
Glasgow Ind.	1969	0	0	92	0	2	14	108
Green Co.	1699	0	0	94	0	136	0	230
Hancock Co.	1650	0	0	40	0	182	8	230
Harlan Ind.	821	0	0	11	0	189	4	204
Hart Co.	2375	0	0	102	0	219	11	332
Hazard Ind.	901	0	0	37	0	102	3	142
Henry Co.	2165	4	0	156	0	84	1	245
Hickman Co.	767	1	1	24	0	8	2	36
Jackson Co.	2226	11	0	214	0	10	7	242
Jackson Ind.	420	0	0	15	0	4	0	19
Jenkins Ind.	533	0	0	69	0	1	3	73
Kentucky School for the Blind	69	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Kentucky School for the Deaf	100	0	0	5	0	15	2	22
Knott Co.	2493	0	0	168	13	122	14	317
LaRue Co.	2425	0	0	141	0	95	34	270
Lawrence Co.	2482	0	0	100	2	1	2	105
Lee Co.	1105	0	1	107	0	138	20	266
Leslie Co.	1806	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Lewis Co.	2440	0	0	211	0	473	97	781
Livingston Co.	1238	0	0	59	0	178	19	256
Ludlow Ind.	856	0	0	78	0	67	4	149
Lyon Co.	907	0	0	27	0	281	16	324
Magoffin Co.	2201	0	0	334	0	8	8	350
Martin Co.	2132	0	0	175	9	660	29	873
Mayfield Ind.	1647	0	0	127	4	156	6	293
McLean Co.	1607	1	0	53	0	36	2	92
Menifee Co.	1176	0	0	34	0	82	4	120
Metcalf Co.	1584	0	1	133	0	13	1	148

**Table B2.a (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions for Board Violations 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students**

B1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

B2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

B3 = Out of School Suspension

B4 = Corporal Punishment

B5 = In-school Removal

B6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	Total
State Totals	677463	54	8	50353	949	88108	6562	146216
Middlesboro Ind.	1411	0	0	168	0	310	15	493
Monroe Co.	1892	0	0	89	1	1	2	93
Monticello Ind.	779	0	0	85	0	109	1	195
Morgan Co.	2073	0	0	111	0	503	12	626
Murray Ind.	1509	0	0	44	0	133	18	195
Newport Ind.	1824	1	2	952	0	1012	5	1972
Nicholas Co.	1135	0	0	249	0	31	0	280
Owen Co.	1854	1	0	84	0	238	5	328
Owsley Co.	771	0	0	146	40	0	9	195
Paintsville Ind.	879	0	0	12	0	5	0	17
Paris Ind.	762	0	0	109	0	150	3	262
Pikeville Ind.	1218	0	0	47	0	27	2	76
Pineville Ind.	529	0	0	13	0	6	1	20
Powell Co.	2475	0	0	149	0	526	113	788
Raceland- Worthington Ind.	1037	0	0	17	5	97	1	120
Robertson Co.	352	0	0	29	2	0	7	38
Russell Ind.	2183	0	0	81	0	134	9	224
Russellville Ind.	1082	0	0	95	0	84	20	199
Science Hill Ind.	509	0	0	7	0	0	1	8
Silver Grove Ind.	227	0	0	57	0	62	5	124
Somerset Ind.	1601	0	0	164	0	701	2	867
Southgate Ind.	210	0	0	29	0	0	14	43
Todd Co.	2100	0	0	61	1	242	12	316
Trigg Co.	2144	3	0	105	0	970	2	1080
Trimble Co.	1445	0	0	79	0	62	2	143
Union Co.	2424	0	0	251	0	526	50	827
Walton-Verona Ind.	1537	0	0	57	0	101	9	167
Washington Co.	1681	0	0	76	0	436	66	578
Webster Co.	2199	0	0	101	0	17	2	120
West Point Ind.	133	0	0	2	0	11	30	43
Williamsburg Ind.	785	0	0	24	0	253	26	303
Williamstown Ind.	861	0	0	55	0	113	6	174
Wolfe Co.	1302	0	0	7	0	190	1	198

**Table B2.b: Frequencies of Resolutions for Board Violations 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,500 to 4,999 Students**

B1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

B2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

B3 = Out of School Suspension

B4 = Corporal Punishment

B5 = In-school Removal

B6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	Total
State Totals	677463	54	8	50353	949	88108	6562	146216
Adair Co.	2602	0	0	239	0	426	8	673
Allen Co.	2989	0	0	123	0	18	22	163
Anderson Co.	3806	0	0	44	0	65	1	110
Ashland Ind.	3183	0	0	98	0	25	6	129
Bardstown Ind.	2553	0	0	242	0	280	111	633
Barren Co.	4884	0	0	97	0	1659	20	1776
Bell Co.	3010	0	0	184	193	157	18	552
Bourbon Co.	2729	0	0	76	0	75	26	177
Bowling Green Ind.	4121	0	0	305	0	212	15	532
Boyd Co.	3349	0	0	126	0	1	15	142
Boyle Co.	2692	0	0	122	0	6	80	208
Breckinridge Co.	2757	3	0	121	0	45	11	180
Calloway Co.	3285	0	0	104	0	398	5	507
Campbell Co.	4973	0	0	375	0	165	64	604
Carter Co.	4746	0	0	301	0	465	35	801
Clay Co.	3446	0	0	114	0	1648	39	1801
Corbin Ind.	2970	0	0	34	0	54	0	88
Covington Ind.	4053	0	1	1189	0	3315	133	4638
Fort Thomas Ind.	2859	0	0	84	0	14	9	107
Garrard Co.	2516	1	0	115	0	931	5	1052
Grant Co.	3859	1	0	350	0	594	186	1131
Graves Co.	4581	0	0	59	0	114	103	276
Grayson Co.	4310	0	0	25	5	106	16	152
Greenup Co.	3014	0	0	206	2	280	46	534
Harlan Co.	4217	0	0	555	28	39	39	661
Harrison Co.	3091	0	0	122	0	113	41	276
Johnson Co.	3787	0	0	105	0	10	9	124
Knox Co.	4558	0	0	593	0	1151	128	1872
Letcher Co.	3290	0	0	133	0	28	23	184
Lincoln Co.	3993	0	0	109	12	285	47	453
Logan Co.	3572	0	0	80	0	144	7	231
Marion Co.	3188	1	0	261	0	67	29	358
Marshall Co.	4761	0	0	101	0	168	109	378

Table B2.b (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions for Board Violations 2012-2013, School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,500 to 4,999 Students

B1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

B2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

B3 = Out of School Suspension

B4 = Corporal Punishment

B5 = In-school Removal

B6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	Total
State Totals	677463	54	8	50353	949	88108	6562	146216
Mason Co.	2883	0	0	223	0	674	59	956
McCreary Co.	3125	0	0	323	201	502	48	1074
Mercer Co.	2968	0	0	175	0	90	25	290
Montgomery Co.	4728	0	0	406	0	310	59	775
Nelson Co.	4633	0	0	389	0	504	160	1053
Ohio Co.	4093	0	0	44	0	109	15	168
Owensboro Ind.	4640	2	0	592	0	912	21	1527
Paducah Ind.	2882	0	0	142	0	320	6	468
Pendleton Co.	2500	5	0	424	0	272	35	736
Perry Co.	4189	0	0	349	10	20	24	403
Rockcastle Co.	2872	0	0	62	2	187	12	263
Rowan Co.	3245	0	0	193	0	516	20	729
Russell Co.	3003	0	0	134	1	491	3	629
Simpson Co.	2995	1	0	134	0	651	44	830
Spencer Co.	2855	0	0	69	0	390	17	476
Taylor Co.	2640	0	0	142	0	229	1	372
Wayne Co.	2508	0	0	190	8	901	6	1105
Whitley Co.	4436	1	0	126	42	4	127	300
Woodford Co.	3971	0	0	383	0	1874	29	2286

**Table B2.c: Frequencies of Resolutions for Board Violations 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 5,000 to 9,999 Students**

B1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

B4 = Corporal Punishment

B2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

B5 = In-school Removal

B3 = Out of School Suspension

B6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	Total
State Totals	677463	54	8	50353	949	88108	6562	146216
Christian Co.	9654	2	0	845	1	5611	134	6593
Clark Co.	5594	0	0	603	2	1956	41	2602
Floyd Co.	6276	0	0	518	12	1372	28	1930
Franklin Co.	6251	0	0	819	0	757	32	1608
Henderson Co.	7350	0	0	738	0	646	107	1491
Hopkins Co.	7052	0	0	614	0	2014	61	2689
Jessamine Co.	7835	0	0	656	0	166	359	1181
Laurel Co.	9548	0	0	671	0	556	106	1333
McCracken Co.	7108	0	0	243	0	1528	80	1851
Meade Co.	5109	0	0	113	0	138	39	290
Muhlenberg Co.	5278	1	0	175	0	359	53	588
Pike Co.	9557	0	0	392	59	425	108	984
Pulaski Co.	8188	0	0	262	115	1346	99	1822
Scott Co.	8648	0	0	640	0	1491	98	2229
Shelby Co.	6901	0	0	315	0	939	150	1404

**Table B2.d: Frequencies of Resolutions for Board Violations 2012-2013,
School Districts with Total Enrollments of 10,000 or More Students**

B1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

B2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

B3 = Out of School Suspension

B4 = Corporal Punishment

B5 = In-school Removal

B6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	Total
State Totals	677463	54	8	50353	949	88108	6562	146216
Boone Co.	20036	0	0	1063	0	259	169	1491
Bullitt Co.	12982	0	0	628	0	2095	188	2911
Daviess Co.	11077	0	0	567	0	467	39	1073
Fayette Co.	39450	1	0	4378	0	12614	313	17306
Hardin Co.	14884	2	0	879	0	3112	218	4211
Jefferson Co.	99767	0	0	12181	0	7332	239	19752
Kenton Co.	14602	0	0	994	0	3526	94	4614
Madison Co.	11284	0	0	526	0	712	187	1425
Oldham Co.	12002	0	0	288	0	301	62	651
Warren Co.	14347	1	1	148	0	1211	57	1418

**Table B3a: Frequencies of Resolutions for Law Violations 2012-2013, School Districts with
Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students**

L1 = Expulsions with Educational Services
L2 = Expulsions without Educational Services
L3 = Out of School Suspension

L4 = Corporal Punishment
L5 = In-school Removal
L6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
State Totals	677463	125	22	4749	7	745	839	6487
Anchorage Ind.	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Augusta Ind.	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballard Co.	1345	0	0	1	0	1	8	10
Barbourville Ind.	654	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Bath Co.	2110	0	0	16	0	1	3	20
Beechwood Ind.	1211	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Bellevue Ind.	783	0	0	4	0	3	0	7
Berea Ind.	1100	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Bracken Co.	1221	2	0	8	0	0	3	13
Breathitt Co.	2286	0	0	24	0	7	0	31
Burgin Ind.	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butler Co.	2157	0	0	11	0	0	6	17
Caldwell Co.	1998	0	0	22	0	1	0	23
Campbellsville Ind.	1161	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Carlisle Co.	797	0	0	7	0	7	3	17
Carroll Co.	1974	0	0	16	0	4	8	28
Casey Co.	2332	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Caverna Ind.	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton Co.	1762	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Cloverport Ind.	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crittenden Co.	1311	0	0	7	0	1	1	9
Cumberland Co.	1022	5	0	9	0	0	0	14
Danville Ind.	1852	2	0	14	0	4	3	23
Dawson Springs Ind.	656	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Dayton Ind.	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Bernstadt Ind.	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edmonson Co.	2025	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Elizabethtown Ind.	2492	3	0	6	0	0	0	9
Elliott Co.	1066	2	0	4	0	3	0	9
Eminence Ind.	715	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Erlanger- Elsmere Ind.	2234	0	1	5	0	0	0	6
Estill Co.	2457	0	0	8	0	0	1	9

Table B3a (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions for Law Violations 2012-2013, School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students

L1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

L2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

L3 = Out of School Suspension

L4 = Corporal Punishment

L5 = In-school Removal

L6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
State Totals	677463	125	22	4749	7	745	839	6487
Fairview Ind.	872	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Fleming Co.	2345	0	0	20	0	0	17	37
Frankfort Ind.	802	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Fulton Co.	542	0	0	5	0	2	0	7
Fulton Ind.	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin Co.	1709	0	0	18	0	0	2	20
Glasgow Ind.	1969	0	0	3	0	0	2	5
Green Co.	1699	1	0	5	0	0	2	8
Hancock Co.	1650	1	0	5	0	4	0	10
Harlan Ind.	821	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Hart Co.	2375	1	1	12	0	0	11	25
Hazard Ind.	901	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Henry Co.	2165	3	0	29	0	1	1	34
Hickman Co.	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson Co.	2226	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Jackson Ind.	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenkins Ind.	533	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kentucky School for the Blind	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky School for the Deaf	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knott Co.	2493	0	0	8	0	0	1	9
LaRue Co.	2425	2	0	14	0	5	7	28
Lawrence Co.	2482	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Lee Co.	1105	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Leslie Co.	1806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis Co.	2440	1	0	2	0	0	2	5
Livingston Co.	1238	0	0	9	0	11	1	21
Ludlow Ind.	856	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Lyon Co.	907	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
Magoffin Co.	2201	0	0	8	0	0	3	11
Martin Co.	2132	11	0	20	0	2	4	37
Mayfield Ind.	1647	0	0	2	0	2	0	4

Table B3a (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions for Law Violations 2012-2013, School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students

L1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

L2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

L3 = Out of School Suspension

L4 = Corporal Punishment

L5 = In-school Removal

L6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
State Totals	677463	125	22	4749	7	745	839	6487
McLean Co.	1607	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Menifee Co.	1176	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Metcalfe Co.	1584	2	1	12	0	2	0	17
Middlesboro Ind.	1411	0	0	5	0	4	0	9
Monroe Co.	1892	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Monticello Ind.	779	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Morgan Co.	2073	0	0	8	0	1	2	11
Murray Ind.	1509	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Newport Ind.	1824	2	4	26	0	0	2	34
Nicholas Co.	1135	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Owen Co.	1854	3	1	3	0	3	0	10
Owsley Co.	771	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
Paintsville Ind.	879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paris Ind.	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pikeville Ind.	1218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pineville Ind.	529	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Powell Co.	2475	0	0	25	0	11	8	44
Raceland- Worthington Ind.	1037	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
Robertson Co.	352	7	0	8	0	0	0	15
Russell Ind.	2183	0	0	13	0	2	0	15
Russellville Ind.	1082	0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Science Hill Ind.	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Grove Ind.	227	0	0	4	0	2	1	7
Somerset Ind.	1601	0	0	17	0	0	1	18
Southgate Ind.	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd Co.	2100	0	0	12	0	4	3	19
Trigg Co.	2144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trimble Co.	1445	6	0	11	0	0	0	17
Union Co.	2424	0	0	19	0	4	0	23
Walton-Verona Ind.	1537	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Washington Co.	1681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Webster Co.	2199	0	3	16	0	0	0	19

Table B3a (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions for Law Violations 2012-2013, School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,499 or Fewer Students

L1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

L2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

L3 = Out of School Suspension

L4 = Corporal Punishment

L5 = In-school Removal

L6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
State Totals	677463	125	22	4749	7	745	839	6487
West Point Ind.	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamsburg Ind.	785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamstown Ind.	861	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Wolfe Co.	1302	0	3	4	0	8	0	15

**Table B3b: Frequencies of Resolutions for Law Violations 2012-2013, School Districts with
Total Enrollments of 2,500 to 4,999 Students**

L1 = Expulsions with Educational Services
L2 = Expulsions without Educational Services
L3 = Out of School Suspension

L4 = Corporal Punishment
L5 = In-school Removal
L6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
State Totals	677463	125	22	4749	7	745	839	6487
Adair Co.	2602	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Allen Co.	2989	0	0	11	0	0	26	37
Anderson Co.	3806	0	0	17	0	15	1	33
Ashland Ind.	3183	0	0	12	0	0	3	15
Bardstown Ind.	2553	0	0	18	0	4	6	28
Barren Co.	4884	0	0	15	0	25	5	45
Bell Co.	3010	1	1	27	1	3	4	37
Bourbon Co.	2729	0	0	70	0	30	7	107
Bowling Green Ind.	4121	2	0	24	0	4	6	36
Boyd Co.	3349	0	0	15	0	0	3	18
Boyle Co.	2692	0	0	20	0	0	22	42
Breckinridge Co.	2757	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Calloway Co.	3285	0	0	25	0	0	0	25
Campbell Co.	4973	1	0	13	0	1	2	17
Carter Co.	4746	0	0	15	0	0	4	19
Clay Co.	3446	0	0	31	0	10	6	47
Corbin Ind.	2970	0	0	12	0	0	3	15
Covington Ind.	4053	0	3	43	0	7	2	55
Fort Thomas Ind.	2859	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Garrard Co.	2516	15	0	23	0	0	2	40
Grant Co.	3859	2	0	45	0	22	17	86
Graves Co.	4581	0	0	13	0	24	1	38
Grayson Co.	4310	0	0	4	0	27	1	32
Greenup Co.	3014	0	0	13	0	0	6	19
Harlan Co.	4217	0	0	16	0	1	4	21
Harrison Co.	3091	0	1	13	0	3	6	23
Johnson Co.	3787	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Knox Co.	4558	0	0	31	0	3	9	43
Letcher Co.	3290	0	0	17	0	2	29	48
Lincoln Co.	3993	1	0	65	0	11	31	108
Logan Co.	3572	0	0	18	0	1	0	19
Marion Co.	3188	1	0	12	0	3	2	18
Marshall Co.	4761	0	0	20	0	0	15	35

**Table B3b (continued): Frequencies of Resolutions for Law Violations
2012-2013, School Districts with Total Enrollments of 2,500 to 4,999 Students**

L1 = Expulsions with Educational Services

L2 = Expulsions without Educational Services

L3 = Out of School Suspension

L4 = Corporal Punishment

L5 = In-school Removal

L6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
State Totals	677463	125	22	4749	7	745	839	6487
Mason Co.	2883	0	0	19	0	0	1	20
McCreary Co.	3125	0	0	30	1	3	15	49
Mercer Co.	2968	3	0	37	0	12	9	61
Montgomery Co.	4728	0	0	37	0	5	22	64
Nelson Co.	4633	0	0	57	0	3	12	72
Ohio Co.	4093	0	0	2	0	8	10	20
Owensboro Ind.	4640	1	0	7	0	0	0	8
Paducah Ind.	2882	0	0	1	0	2	4	7
Pendleton Co.	2500	1	0	17	0	0	6	24
Perry Co.	4189	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
Rockcastle Co.	2872	0	0	12	0	1	0	13
Rowan Co.	3245	0	0	21	0	1	2	24
Russell Co.	3003	0	0	9	0	6	2	17
Simpson Co.	2995	1	0	29	0	3	6	39
Spencer Co.	2855	0	0	15	0	2	0	17
Taylor Co.	2640	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Wayne Co.	2508	1	0	22	0	0	1	24
Whitley Co.	4436	1	0	33	4	0	23	61
Woodford Co.	3971	0	0	41	0	4	1	46

**Table B3c: Frequencies of Resolutions for Law Violations 2012-2013, School Districts with
Total Enrollments of 5,000 to 9,999 Students**

L1 = Expulsions with Educational Services
 L2 = Expulsions without Educational Services
 L3 = Out of School Suspension

L4 = Corporal Punishment
 L5 = In-school Removal
 L6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
State Totals	677463	125	22	4749	7	745	839	6487
Christian Co.	9654	10	1	76	0	38	19	144
Clark Co.	5594	1	0	30	0	5	0	36
Floyd Co.	6276	0	0	39	1	0	3	43
Franklin Co.	6251	0	0	29	0	2	1	32
Henderson Co.	7350	0	0	114	0	5	71	190
Hopkins Co.	7052	0	0	25	0	2	12	39
Jessamine Co.	7835	2	0	37	0	5	6	50
Laurel Co.	9548	0	0	53	0	16	29	98
McCracken Co.	7108	0	0	7	0	38	1	46
Meade Co.	5109	0	0	6	0	22	3	31
Muhlenberg Co.	5278	2	1	31	0	8	34	76
Pike Co.	9557	0	0	23	0	2	6	31
Pulaski Co.	8188	0	0	22	0	4	3	29
Scott Co.	8648	1	0	93	0	11	6	111
Shelby Co.	6901	5	0	64	0	37	16	122

**Table B3d: Frequencies of Resolutions for Law Violations 2012-2013, School Districts with
Total Enrollments of 10,000 or More Students**

L1 = Expulsions with Educational Services
 L2 = Expulsions without Educational Services
 L3 = Out of School Suspension

L4 = Corporal Punishment
 L5 = In-school Removal
 L6 = Other Resolution

School District	Enrollment	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
State Totals	677463	125	22	4749	7	745	839	6487
Boone Co.	20036	0	0	216	0	8	8	232
Bullitt Co.	12982	0	0	80	0	7	40	127
Daviess Co.	11077	0	0	55	0	22	0	77
Fayette Co.	39450	10	0	328	0	50	32	420
Hardin Co.	14884	0	0	48	0	3	20	71
Jefferson Co.	99767	0	0	1391	0	30	39	1460
Kenton Co.	14602	2	0	90	0	31	10	133
Madison Co.	11284	0	0	35	0	0	15	50
Oldham Co.	12002	0	0	114	0	6	6	126
Warren Co.	14347	0	0	19	0	38	5	62