



Kentucky Center for School Safety

In Cooperation with the

Kentucky Department of Education



Kentucky 2013 - 2014
Safe Schools Data Project

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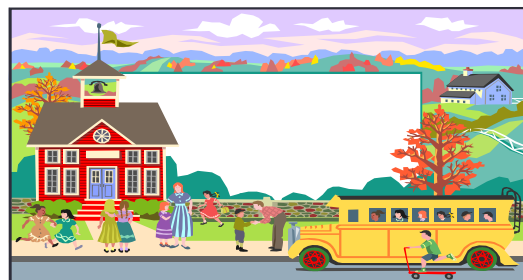


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INTRODUCTION

S*chool 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 reported law violations involving students in Kentucky's public schools. 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.

Section I:

Data Collection and Using Your Data

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 enables us to better establish the link between law violations and individual characteristics such as socioeconomic status, special education status, and race. Moreover, these data allow for examination of the number of violations reported for each student. These are just two of many significant improvements that have become possible through the availability of unique identifier data.

Beginning with school year 2012 – 2013, schools were to report incidents of in-school removal in addition to incidents of expulsion, suspension, and corporal punishment. Schools were also required to report all violations involving assault or violence, bullying or harassment, alcohol, drugs, tobacco, or weapons, regardless of whether the incident resulted in a reportable resolution. Based on the reported data for law and board violations, the KDE publishes an annual safe schools statistical report. The 2013 – 2014 safe schools statistical report provided by KDE can be found at <http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Pages/Safe-Schools-Data-Collection-and-Reporting.aspx>.

In order to avoid duplication of the KDE publication, the Kentucky Center for School Safety focuses specifically on the incidences of law violations that occurred for this report regardless of consequences (i.e., board violations are not included in this report). This report provided by KCSS includes an in-depth analysis of reported law violations, and the students associated with the law violations, for the school year 2013 – 2014. The definitions of law violations provided by KDE are included in Appendix A. When considering plans to improve student conduct, school officials are encouraged to use this report, as well as KDE's statistical report, as they both contain very important data based on IC data.

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. Please refer to **Appendix B** for the full section discussing the most effective use of this report at the school and district levels.

Data should always be reviewed in context. For example, a school with an increase in law violations could be experiencing any or all of the following:

- 1. A rising level of student misbehavior and school disorder;**
- 2. An administrative emphasis on commission of certain targeted offenses; or**
- 3. A building with physical plant or staffing problems that makes effective supervision of student behavior difficult.**

Conversely, a school with a decrease in law violations could be experiencing any of the following:

- 1. A decrease in the level of student misbehavior and school disorder;**
- 2. The assignment of additional personnel to the school, coupled with a more comprehensive supervision plan.**

Additionally, we remind the reader that a slight change in a single or double digit number can have a dramatic impact on percentage changes from one year to the next.

Knowing the context around the data changes is crucial. The context should drive the intervention plan.

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/) (<http://applications.education.ky.gov/SRC/>) on [KDE's Open House](http://openhouse.education.ky.gov/) (<http://openhouse.education.ky.gov/>). The behavior data can be found via Learning Environment | Safety. These data can be generated by the state, district or school level.

Section II: Reported Law Violations

There were 5,687 law violations reported for 2013-2014. As expected, the largest school district reported the most law violations (n=1,428). Eighteen school districts reported no law violations for 2013-2014. The number of law violations reported for each district for the 2013-2014 school year is available in **Appendix C**.

As shown in **Table 1**, the most common law violation reported was possession or use of marijuana or hashish. This violation accounted for almost a quarter of all law violations reported (n=1,270, 22.33%). The second most common law violation was fourth degree assault (n=488, 8.58%), followed by terroristic threatening (n=381, 6.70%), disorderly conduct (n=377, 6.63%), and alcohol possession or use (n=359, 6.31%). Notably, there were 10 categories of law violations for which no acts were reported.

Table 1: Reported Law Violations

LAW VIOLATION	NUMBER
Marijuana/Hashish Possession and Use	1270
4th Degree Assault	488
Terroristic Threat	381
Disorderly Conduct	377
Alcohol Possession and Use	359
Weapon - Other	341
Other Drug Possession and Use	295
Other*	294
Vandalism	267
Under Influence	167
Stolen Property	162
Larceny - Theft	160
Marijuana Distribution	160
3rd Degree Assault	150
Prescription drugs Possession and Use	146
Prescription drugs Distribution	85
Other Drug Distribution	56
Sexual Assault	54
Harassing Communications	50
Indecent Exposure	48
1st Degree Assault	43
Arson	37
Alcohol Distribution	37
Forgery	30
Terroristic - Bomb	30

Table 1 (cont.): Reported Law Violations

LAW VIOLATION	NUMBER
Weapon - Handgun	26
Menacing	25
2nd Degree Assault	16
Burglary	15
Weapon - Other Firearm	15
Gambling	15
Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment	14
Robbery	12
Hallucinogenic Possession and Use	12
Inhalant Possession and Use	12
Felony Wanton Endangerment	8
Loitering	7
Fraud	3
Hallucinogenic Distribution	3
Forcible Rape	2
Weapon - Rifle	2
Amphetamines Possession and Use	2
Heroin Possession and Use	2
Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	1
Amphetamines Distribution	1
Barbiturates Possession and Use	1
Heroin Distribution	1
Cocaine/Crack Possession and Use	1
Cocaine/Crack Distribution	1
Misdemeanor Stalking	1
Barbiturates Distribution	0
Criminal Homicide	0
DUI	0
Embezzlement	0
Felony Criminal Abuse	0
Felony Stalking	0
Inhalant Distribution	0
Prostitution	0
Statutory Rape	0
Terroristic - Ch/Bio/Nuc	0

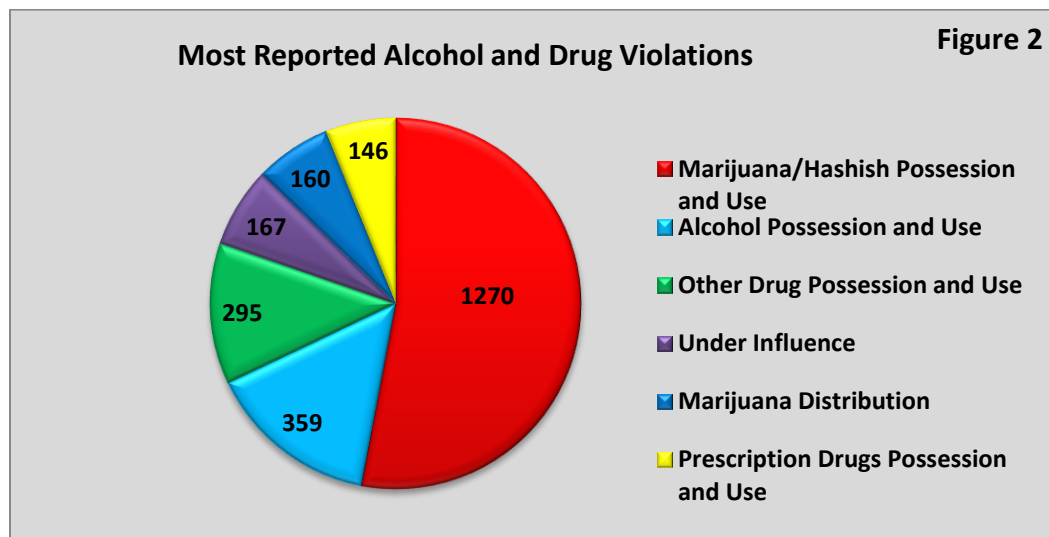
**294 violations were categorized by the Kentucky Department of Education as “other” because they did not fit into a specified law violation category.*

The reported law violations occurred most frequently in the classroom (64.16%), on campus grounds (9.58%), and in a hallway or stairwell (8.32%). Fewer violations reported in gymnasiums (2.13%) and off campus (2.64%). Four (0.07%) violations were reported at unspecified “other” locations (see **Figure 1**).



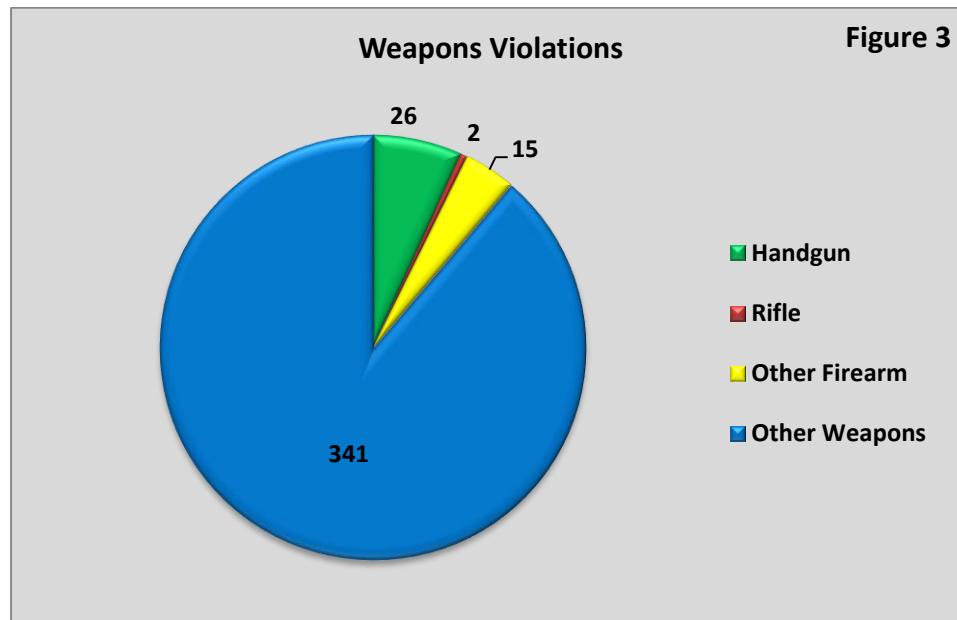
Drug and Alcohol Violations

Taken together, alcohol and drug violations made up 45.91% (n=2,611) of all law violations reported for the school year. Marijuana or hashish possession or use was the most common drug violation reported (n=1,270), and it was reported more than three and a half times more frequently than any other drug or alcohol violation (see **Figure 2**). Possession or use of alcohol was the second most common drug or alcohol violation reported (n=359), followed by “other” drug possession or use (n=295), being under the influence (n=167), marijuana distribution (n=160), and prescription drug possession or use (n=146). There were nine total reports for violations involving amphetamines, heroin, barbiturates, and cocaine or crack, which account for less than one percent (0.16%) of all reported law violations.



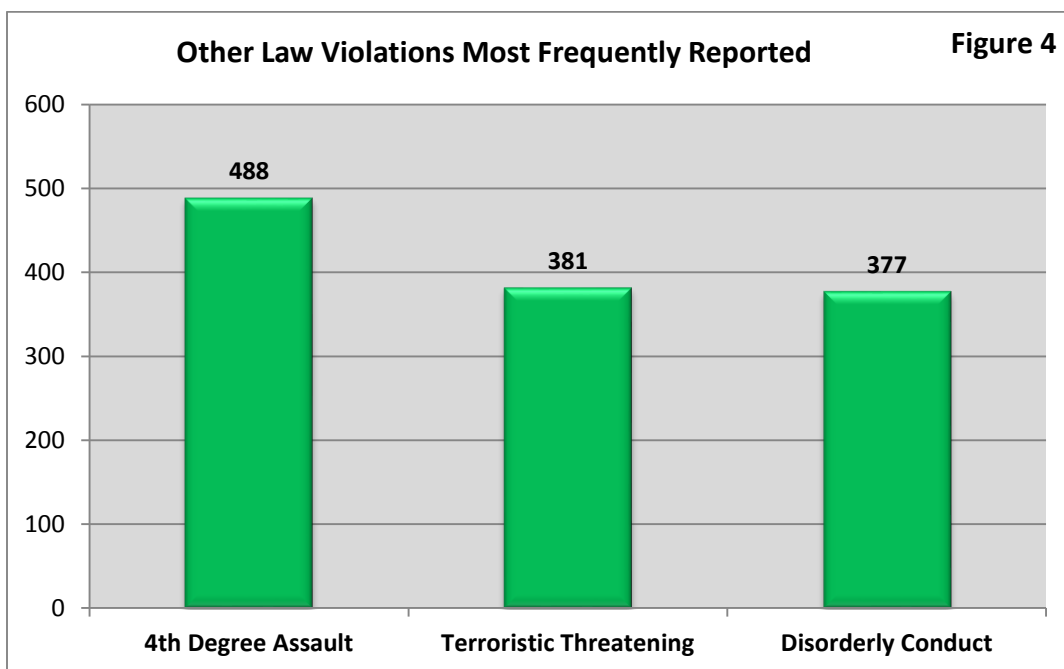
Weapons Violations

There were 384 weapons violations reported for 2013-2014, which accounted for 6.75 percent of all reported law violations. The vast majority (n=341) of weapons violations were related to “other” weapons, while 43 involved firearms. Specifically, there were 26 handgun, two rifle, and 15 other firearm violations reported (see **Figure 3**).



Other Violations

There were 2,692 (47.34%) reported law violations that were not related to weapons or drugs and alcohol. Of these other violations, the most commonly reported law violations were fourth degree assault (n=488, 8.58%), terroristic threatening (n=381, 6.70%), and disorderly conduct (n=377, 6.63%) (see **Figure 4**). Among the other categories for which at least one violation was reported, the least common law violations were misdemeanor stalking (n=1, 0.02%), motor vehicle theft (n=1, 0.02%), forcible rape (n=2, 0.04%), and misdemeanor criminal abuse (n=2, 0.04%).



Section III: Characteristics of Students Involved in Reported Law Violations

The 5,687 law violations reported for 2013-2014 were committed by 5,145 students. These 5145 students comprise less than one percent (0.80%) of the student population (**Figure 5**). Most students (n=4,688) who committed a law violation only had one violation reported, but 457 students had multiple law violations reported during the school year. Of the students with multiple law violations, 20 (4.38%) had multiple violations on the same day. Additionally, more than a third (36.32%, n=166) of students with more than one law violation committed the same law violation on more than one occasion. Overall, the majority of students with multiple law violations did not commit more than one law violation on the same day (95.62%, n=437) and did not engage in the same law violation more than once (63.68%, n=291).

Rates for the number of students with law violations per 100 students enrolled were calculated for each school district (see **Appendix C**). The average rate for the entire state indicates that school districts had less than one (0.68) student with at least one reported law violation per 100 students enrolled. The highest district rates were 2.51 and 2.43 students with reported law violations per 100 students enrolled.

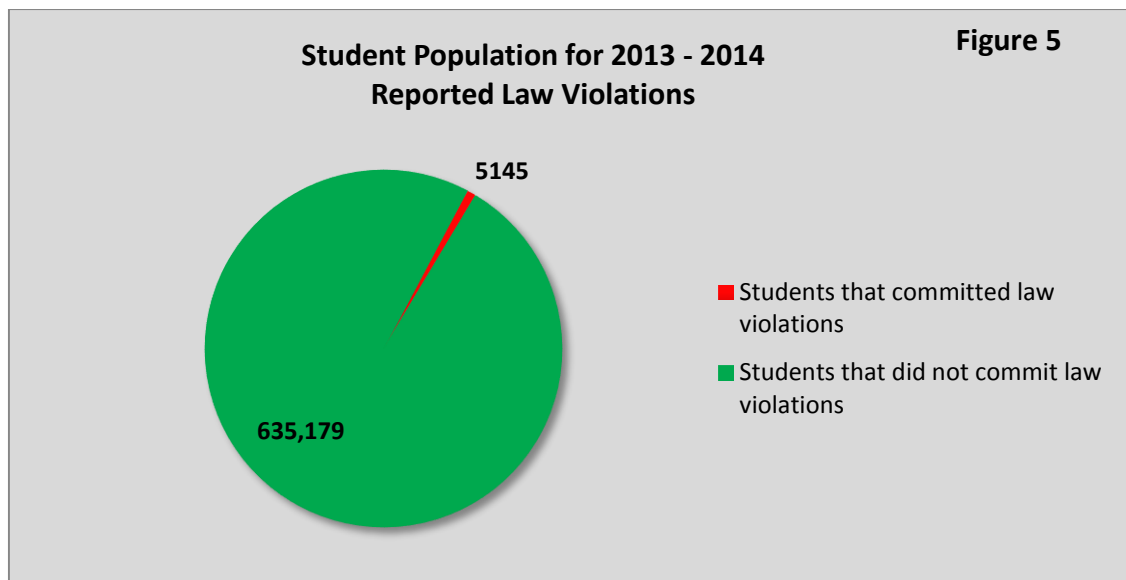
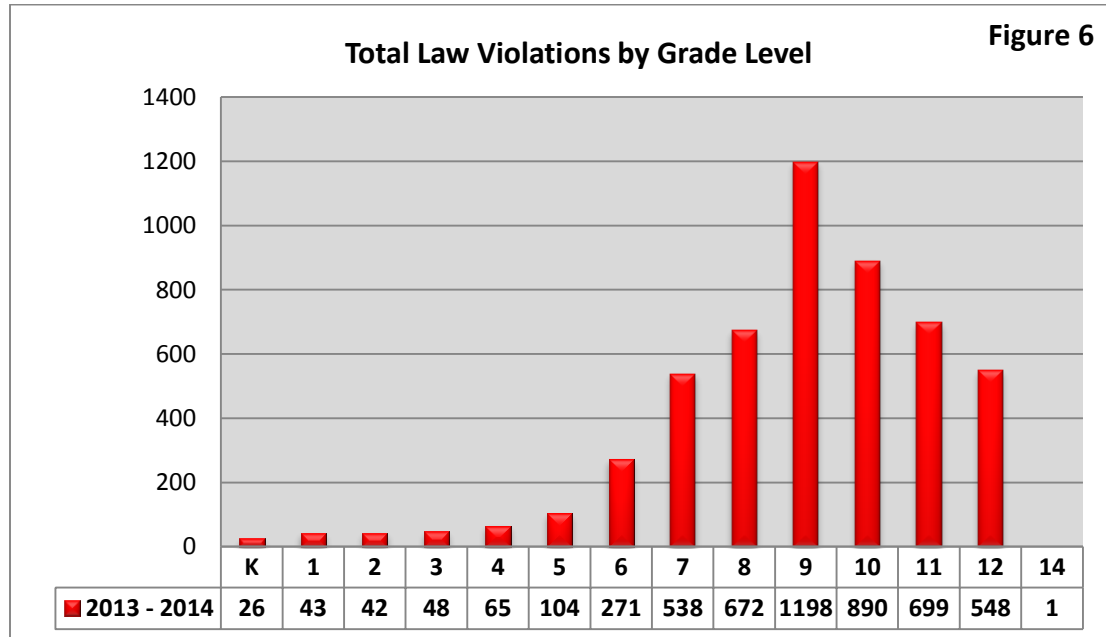
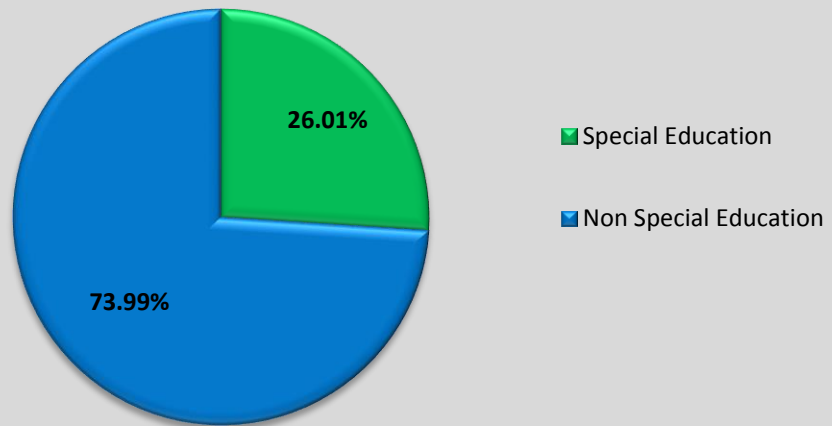


Figure 6 shows the grade levels for students who had reported law violations during 2013-2014. Almost a quarter (23.28%) of these students were in ninth grade, 17.30 percent were in tenth grade, 13.59 percent were in eleventh grade, and 13.06 percent were in eighth grade. In general, most of the students with reported law violations were in grades nine through 12 (64.82%), followed by students in grades six through eight (28.79%), and students in kindergarten through fifth grade (6.38%). About three quarters (n=3,807, 73.99%) of the students with reported law violations did not have special education status, while 26.01 percent (n=1,338) of the students did have special education status (see **Figure 7**). A comparison of the special education status of law violators with the special education status of all students in the state (see **Figure 8**) indicates that the percentage of law violators with special education status is significantly ($p<.01$) greater than the percentage of the overall student population with special education status.



Special Education Status for Law Violators

Figure 7



Special Education Status for Student Population, 2013 - 2014

Figure 8

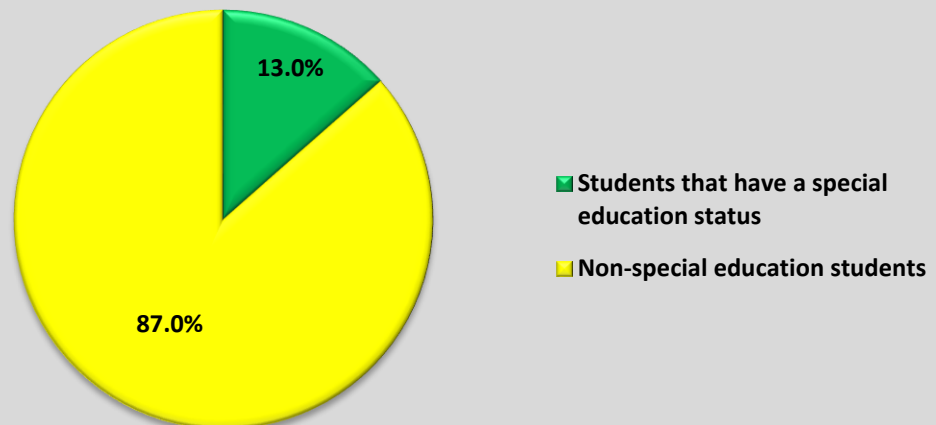


Table 2 contains the number of violations per student broken down by gender and race. More than three times as many male students had law violations as compared to female students. Additionally, 9.40 percent of male violators had multiple violations as compared to 7.28 percent of female violators. Males had as many as eight reported law violations, while no female student had more than three reported law violations. **Table 3** contains the number of violations per student by special education status.

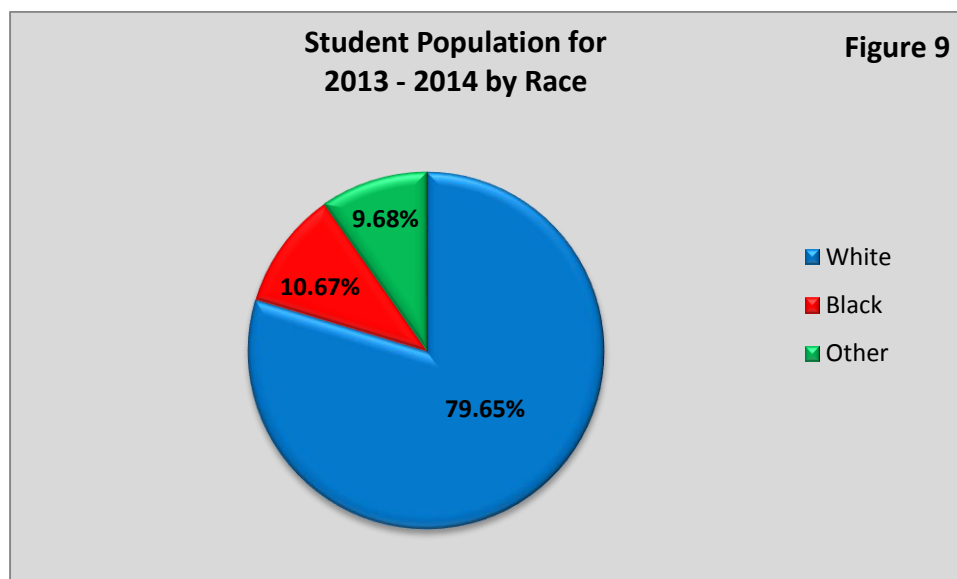
Table 2: Total Number of Law Violations per Student by Race and Gender

Number of Violations Per Student	White Male		Black Male		Other Male		White Female		Black Female		Other Female		Number
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 Violation	2449	52.23	797	17.00	270	5.76	809	17.26	275	5.87	88	1.88	4688
2 Violations	194	48.38	99	24.69	24	5.98	64	15.96	14	3.49	6	1.50	401
3 Violations	22	53.66	9	21.95	2	4.88	6	14.63	1	2.44	1	2.44	41
4 Violations	6	85.71	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7
5 Violations	2	50.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4
6 Violations	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
7 Violations	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
8 Violations	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
TOTAL	2677		907		297		879		290		95		5145

Table 3: Total Number of Law Violations per Student by Special Education Status

Number of Violations Per Student	Special Education		Non Special Education	
	N	%	N	%
1 Violation	1175	87.82	3513	92.28
2 Violations	135	10.10	266	6.98
3 Violations	20	1.49	21	0.55
4 Violations	3	0.22	4	0.10
5 Violations	3	0.22	1	0.03
6 Violations	2	0.15	1	0.03
7 Violations	0	0.00	0	0.00
8 Violations	0	0.00	1	0.03
TOTAL	1338		3807	

Most of the students with reported law violations were white (69.12%, n=3,556) and black (23.26%, n=1,197). Less than 10 percent (7.62%, n=392) of students with reported law violations were classified as a race other than white or black (see Table 2). For reference purposes, **Figure 9** depicts the same categories of race for the entire student population. Of the 640,324 students enrolled during 2013-2014, 79.65 percent (n=510,049) were white, 10.67 percent (n=68,277) were black, and 9.68 percent (n=61,976) were classified as a race other than white or black. Statistically, there are significant ($p<.01$) differences between each category of race when comparing the percentages of students with reported to law violations to the percentages of enrolled students in each category. Specifically, there is a significantly ($p<.01$) higher percentage of black students with reported law violations (23.26%) as compared to black students enrolled (10.67%) for the 2013-2014 school year. There are significantly ($p<.01$) lower percentages of white (69.12%) and other race (7.62%) students with reported violations when compared to overall enrollments (79.65% and 9.68%).



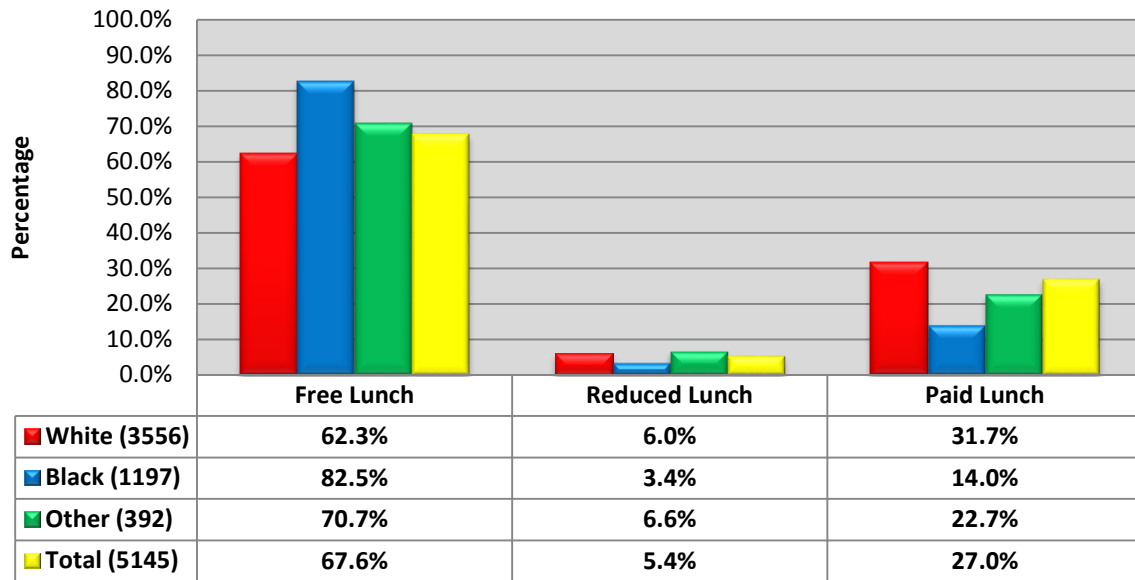
A breakdown of the number of violations committed by students on free, reduced, and paid lunch is presented in **Table 4**. More than two thirds (67.64%) of students with reported law violations were on free lunch, 26.94 percent were in the paid lunch category, and the remaining 5.42 percent of students were on reduced lunch. As shown in **Figure 10**, this lunch trend is consistent within each category of student race. That is, within each race, the highest percentage of students with reported law violations were on free lunch, and the lowest percentage of students were on reduced lunch. This configuration also matches the general pattern of lunch types for all students enrolled during 2013-2014, though there are some differences in the percentages. As shown in **Figure 11**, 52.10 percent of all enrolled students were on free lunch, 41.60 percent were on paid lunch, and 6.30 percent of students were on reduced lunch for 2013-2014. As with race, there were significant ($p < .01$) differences in percentages of students with reported law violations in each category of lunch when compared to the percentages of all students enrolled in the state. Particularly, there is a significantly ($p < .01$) higher percentage of students with reported law violations on free lunch (67.64%) as compared to the percentage of enrolled students on free lunch (52.1%), and there are significantly ($p < .01$) lower percentages of students with reported law violations on reduced (5.42%) and paid (26.94%) lunch as compared to state totals on reduced (6.3%) and paid (41.6%) lunch.

Table 4: Total Number of Law Violations per Student by Socio-economic Status

Number of Violations Per Student	Free Lunch		Reduced Lunch		Paid Lunch		Number
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 Violation	3135	66.87	252	5.38	1301	27.75	4688
2 Violations	299	74.56	24	5.99	78	19.45	401
3 Violations	34	82.93	3	7.31	4	9.76	41
4 Violations	6	85.71	0	0.00	1	14.29	7
5 Violations	3	75.00	0	25.00	1	25.00	4
6 Violations	2	75.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	3
7 Violations	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
8 Violations	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
TOTAL	3480		279		1386		5145

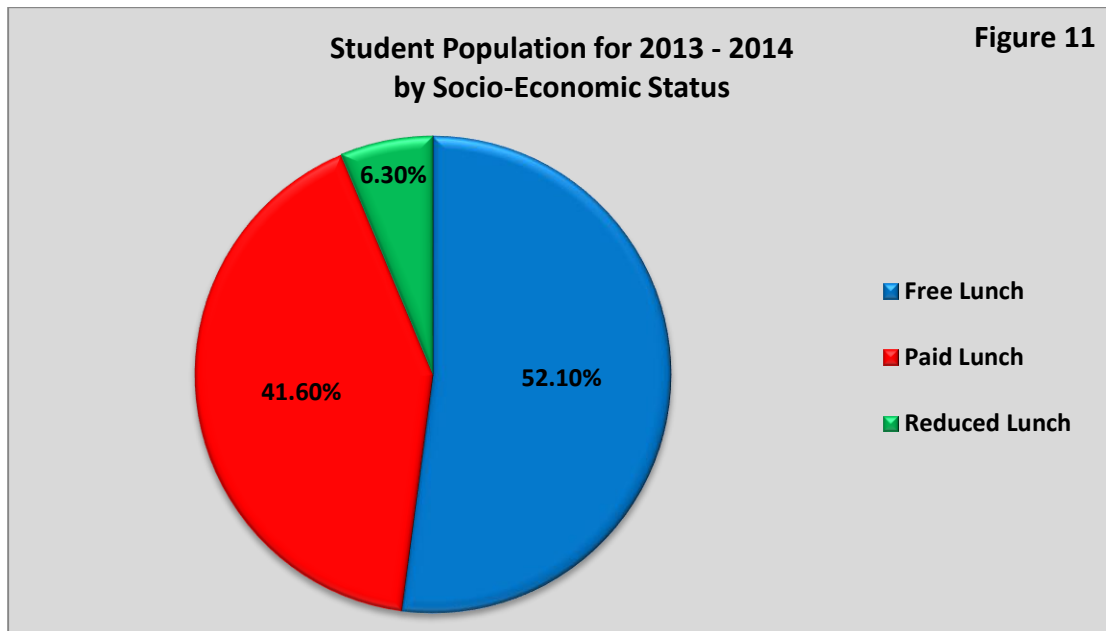
Law Violations by Lunch Type and Race

Figure 10



**Student Population for 2013 - 2014
by Socio-Economic Status**

Figure 11



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. These definitions are provided by the school district by the Kentucky Department of Education. 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**

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:

a protective order has been issued (or is pending) by a court to protect the victim(s) from the student allegedly engaged in stalking or;

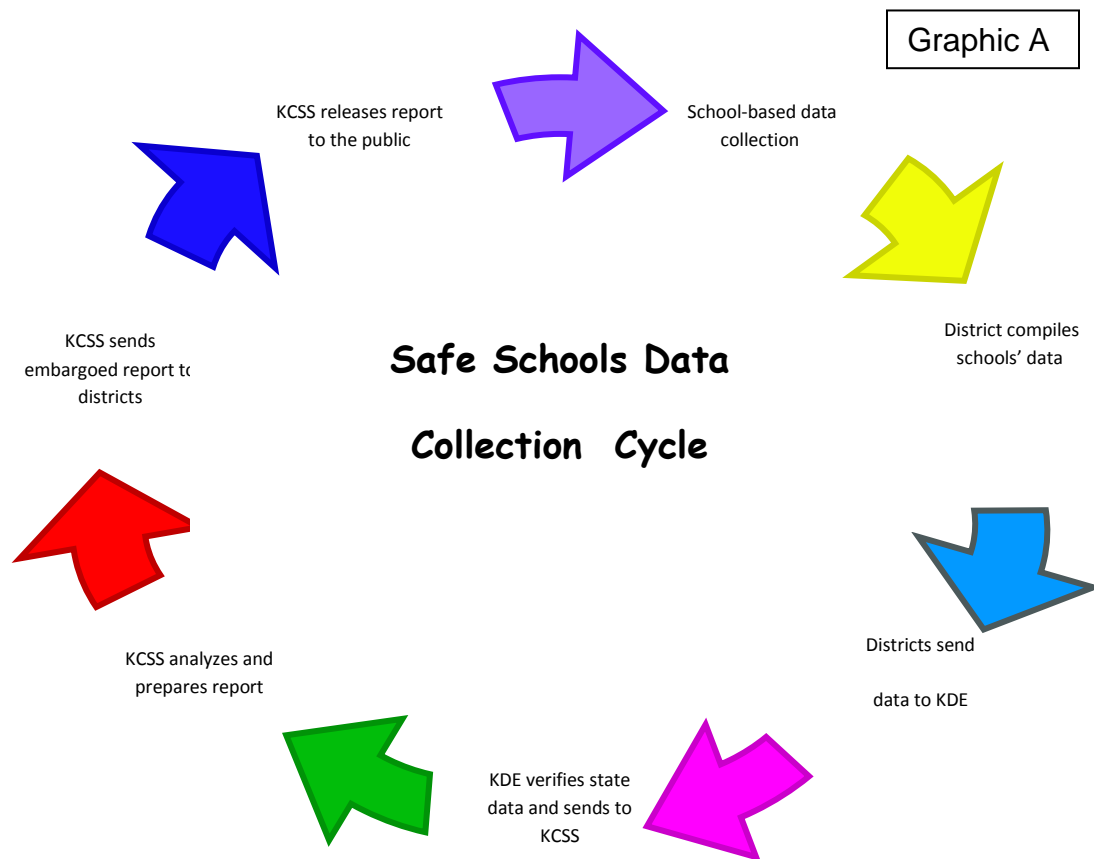
when the student has been convicted of or pled guilty to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or

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.

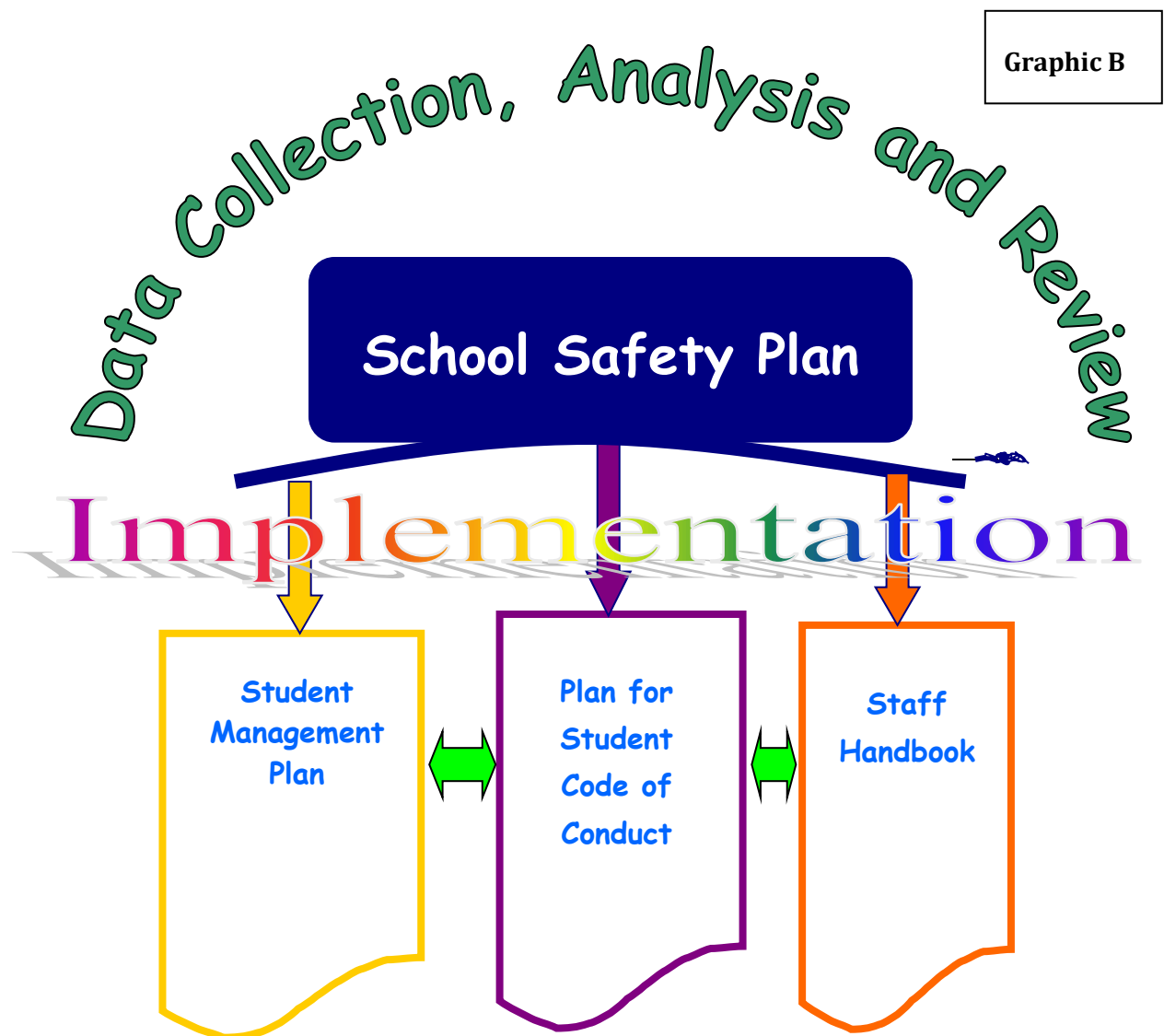
Appendix B. – Using the KCSS and KDE Reports

The process that provides the data for this report has developed into a predictable and dependable cycle (see Graphic A). All public schools in Kentucky now use Infinite Campus software to collect discipline data each year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Throughout the school year, the school enters discipline data daily and performs periodic errors checks to maintain data accuracy. At the local district level, the designated technology coordinator also performs error checks and works with the school to reconcile any discrepancies. At the end of the year, final verifications with the school and district are made before the district transmits the data to KDE, which performs its own verification check. Once KDE has finished inspecting the data and is satisfied with the accuracy, the data are sent to KCSS. The data are checked again and entered into a statistical package for organization and analysis. KCSS staff writes an annual report of the data with a state interpretation. The report is sent to districts in an embargoed form to allow districts to make a final confirmation of their data and to have the Center make any last minute corrections to the report. Following the embargoed period, the report is released to the public during a press conference and posted at www.kysafeschools.org, the Center's website. While the posting of the report is the end of that sequence, collection of school-level data for the next period is ongoing. Schools should also be familiar with the staff perceptions on discipline, which are collected on the TELL Survey.



The passage of HB330 in 1998 not only created the Kentucky Center for School Safety, but also required all Kentucky public schools to create a district code of conduct and school discipline plan. Additionally, schools were mandated to report all discipline data to the Kentucky Department of Education. While the bill does not specifically link these two activities, a school safety plan cannot be considered comprehensive unless there is a direct link between the data collection and the planning processes.

Let's consider what is essential in a comprehensive school safety plan. Graphic B illustrates that three components are necessary for a school safety plan to be considered comprehensive (e.g., a Student Management Plan, a Student Code of Conduct, and a Staff Handbook). However, the over-arching representation of data emphasizes the necessity for data to be collected, analyzed, and reviewed at every step of the planning process.



DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REVIEW

First and foremost, a school safety plan begins with the collection of data. A school should begin the development of a school safety plan with the collection and/or consolidation of several types of data. A school should use the data collected for this report as a starting point. Data regarding suspensions, expulsions, and corporal punishments, as well as other discipline responses that occurred as a result of an office discipline referral, should be compiled. Next, a format similar to the one below should be used to analyze the data:

1. Collect other forms of data (i.e., observational data, student, staff, and parent surveys) and combine those results with the discipline data.
2. Sort the data by location, month, time, gender, ethnicity and type. Depict the data graphically or pictorially.
3. Analyze the data by posing several questions:
 - 3.1. What are the most frequent infractions?
 - 3.2. Where and when are they occurring?
 - 3.3. What are your least frequent infractions?
 - 3.4. Where and when are they occurring?
 - 3.5. Who are your most frequent offenders?
 - 3.6. Is there a common denominator among repeat offenders, type of infraction occurring most frequently, and location and time of most infractions?
4. Sort the data into four categories for possible changes: Structural, Organizational, Instructional, and Rules and Policies.

The goal with the data collection and analysis is to produce information that drives planning and decision-making.

Student Management Plan: Every school should clearly articulate the rules and expectations for positive student behavior. The plan should clearly specify expectations for student behavior that will result in student success. An approach to developing the Student Management Plan includes the following:

1. *Schools should use the KCSS school safety data report in conjunction with the KDE data report to guide the student management plan.* Use the school data to direct the development of a pro-active student management plan that acts as a guide for positive student behavior and sets the stage for student success.
2. Include the school's mission and a philosophy of behavior management that treats students with respect and dignity while placing the responsibility for behavior squarely on the shoulders of the student.
3. Address misbehavior in the plan. Rather than give a finite listing of infractions with a corresponding consequence, construct a menu of disciplinary consequences for misbehavior. This will provide staff the opportunity to consider the degree and frequency of the misbehavior before choosing an appropriate consequence.

4. After reviewing the data compiled in the KDE and KCSS reports, school and district personnel should create an action plan to address areas where improvement is needed.

Staff Handbook: A staff handbook is a vital tool for not only the new teacher, but the seasoned teacher as well. A staff handbook should include everything a teacher needs to know about school rules, routines and procedures. While the rules, routines and procedures are preventive in nature, a major portion of the handbook should address positive student management and extend the student discipline plan to include staff instructional responsibilities. For example, during student arrival, the handbook will clearly identify staff responsibilities for supervision while different responsibilities may be identified for dismissal. Additionally, the handbook should outline a plan for instructing students regarding the student management and emergency management plans.

Appendix C. – School District Level Data

**Rates are reflected per 100 students.*

Table C1: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2499 or less.

District	Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
State-wide Information	640324	5687	5145	3556	1197	392	0.65	1.13	0.53	0.68
Anchorage Ind.	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Augusta Ind.	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballard Co.	1276	4	3	3	0	0	0.26	0	0	0.24
Barbourville Ind.	658	1	1	1	0	0	0.16	0	0	0.15
Bath Co.	2080	8	8	8	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.38
Beechwood Ind.	1241	1	1	1	0	0	0.09	0	0	0.08
Bellevue Ind.	711	12	12	11	1	0	1.72	6.25	0	1.69
Berea Ind.	1115	2	2	0	1	1	0	2.17	1.09	0.18
Bracken Co.	1190	6	6	6	0	0	0.52	0	0	0.5
Breathitt Co.	1974	53	48	48	0	0	2.49	0	0	2.43
Burgin Ind.	459	9	7	7	0	0	1.64	0	0	1.53
Butler Co.	2133	19	17	15	1	1	0.76	3.13	0.71	0.8
Caldwell Co.	2000	32	30	27	3	0	1.54	2.16	0	1.5
Campbellsville Ind.	1101	5	5	2	2	1	0.24	1.77	0.6	0.45
Carlisle Co.	726	4	4	3	1	0	0.45	10	0	0.55
Carroll Co.	1865	19	17	13	0	4	0.83	0	1.43	0.91
Casey Co.	2216	28	24	23	1	0	1.12	11.11	0	1.08
Caverna Ind.	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton Co.	1707	6	6	5	1	0	0.31	4.55	0	0.35
Cloverport Ind.	405	2	2	2	0	0	0.51	0	0	0.49
Crittenden Co.	1268	6	5	4	0	1	0.33	0	2.38	0.39
Cumberland Co.	964	4	4	4	0	0	0.45	0	0	0.41
Danville Ind.	1794	14	12	6	3	3	0.54	0.91	0.84	0.67
Dawson Springs Ind.	617	5	5	5	0	0	0.85	0	0	0.81
Dayton Ind.	849	2	2	2	0	0	0.26	0	0	0.24
East Bernstadt Ind.	459	1	1	1	0	0	0.22	0	0	0.22
Edmonson Co.	1896	7	7	5	0	2	0.28	0	2.9	0.37

Table C1 continued: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2499 or less.

District	Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
State-wide Information	640324	5687	5145	3556	1197	392	0.65	1.13	0.53	0.68
Elizabethtown Ind.	2497	25	18	11	7	0	0.63	2.05	0	0.72
Elliott Co.	1043	1	1	1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
Eminence Ind.	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	2172	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0.54	0.09
Estill Co.	2392	12	12	12	0	0	0.51	0	0	0.5
Fairview Ind.	864	10	10	10	0	0	1.22	0	0	1.16
Fleming Co.	2254	10	10	9	0	1	0.42	0	1.09	0.44
Frankfort Ind.	802	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.69	0	0.12
Fulton Co.	528	4	4	3	1	0	0.91	0.64	0	0.76
Fulton Ind.	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin Co.	1619	6	5	4	1	0	0.28	7.14	0	0.31
Garrard Co.	2418	38	36	34	1	1	1.55	2.08	0.56	1.49
Glasgow Ind.	2017	5	5	4	0	1	0.27	0	0.35	0.25
Green Co.	1592	9	8	6	1	1	0.4	2.56	1.45	0.5
Hancock Co.	1630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harlan Ind.	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hart Co.	2299	8	8	7	1	0	0.33	2.08	0	0.35
Hazard Ind.	936	9	8	7	1	0	0.87	1.52	0	0.85
Henry Co.	2081	21	20	18	0	2	0.93	0	1.71	0.96
Hickman Co.	720	1	1	1	0	0	0.16	0	0	0.14
Jackson Co.	2135	23	23	23	0	0	1.09	0	0	1.08
Jackson Ind.	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenkins Ind.	505	1	1	1	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.2
Ky. School for the Blind	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ky. School for the Deaf	98	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6.67	1.02
Knott Co.	2392	11	9	9	0	0	0.39	0	0	0.38
LaRue Co.	2376	15	15	13	1	1	0.63	1.41	0.41	0.63
Lawrence Co.	2381	2	2	2	0	0	0.09	0	0	0.08
Lee Co.	1013	6	6	6	0	0	0.61	0	0	0.59
Leslie Co.	1723	1	1	1	0	0	0.06	0	0	0.06
Lewis Co.	2286	4	4	4	0	0	0.18	0	0	0.17
Livingston Co.	1142	13	11	10	0	1	0.93	0	1.61	0.96

Table C1 continued: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2499 or less.

District	Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
State-wide Information	640324	5687	5145	3556	1197	392	0.65	1.13	0.53	0.68
Ludlow Ind.	832	9	9	8	0	1	1.01	0	2.56	1.08
Lyon Co.	851	13	13	8	3	2	1.04	10.34	3.7	1.53
Magoffin Co.	2113	11	10	10	0	0	0.48	0	0	0.47
Martin Co.	2032	16	16	16	0	0	0.8	0	0	0.79
Mayfield Ind.	1589	9	7	5	2	0	0.66	0.74	0	0.44
McLean Co.	1569	3	3	3	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.19
Menifee Co.	1065	5	5	4	1	0	0.41	1.92	0	0.47
Metcalfe Co.	1517	18	17	15	1	1	1.02	5.26	2.94	1.12
Middlesboro Ind.	1294	6	6	6	0	0	0.52	0	0	0.46
Monroe Co.	1820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan Co.	2051	9	9	9	0	0	0.45	0	0	0.44
Murray Ind.	1497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport Ind.	1720	23	22	11	6	5	1.05	2.19	1.26	1.28
Nicholas Co.	1090	4	4	4	0	0	0.39	0	0	0.37
Owen Co.	1809	17	17	17	0	0	1	0	0	0.94
Owsley Co.	724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paintsville Ind.	778	2	2	1	0	1	0.13	0	5.88	0.26
Paris Ind.	703	2	2	1	0	1	0.24	0	0.66	0.28
Pendleton Co.	2352	13	12	12	0	0	0.53	0	0	0.51
Pikeville Ind.	1206	1	1	1	0	0	0.09	0	0	0.08
Pineville Ind.	507	1	1	1	0	0	0.21	0	0	0.2
Powell Co.	2404	27	25	25	0	0	1.07	0	0	1.04
Raceland-Worthington Ind.	1040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robertson Co.	356	10	7	7	0	0	2	0	0	1.97
Russell Ind.	2134	24	17	16	0	1	0.8	0	0.93	0.8
Russellville Ind.	1017	17	17	8	6	3	1.35	2.60	1.55	1.67
Science Hill Ind.	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Grove Ind.	187	3	3	3	0	0	1.65	0	0	1.6
Somerset Ind.	1614	14	14	13	0	1	0.94	0	0.6	0.87

Table C1 continued: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2499 or less.

District	Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
State-wide Information	640324	5687	5145	3556	1197	392	0.65	1.13	0.53	0.68
Southgate Ind.	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd Co.	1973	7	7	4	0	3	0.25	0	1.62	0.35
Trigg Co.	2013	3	3	2	0	1	0.12	0	0.68	0.15
Trimble Co.	1377	4	4	4	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.29
Union Co.	2244	18	18	16	1	1	0.84	0.4	1.04	0.8
Walton-Verona Ind.	1522	21	20	19	1	0	1.32	6.25	0	1.31
Washington Co.	1644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Webster Co.	2128	15	15	13	0	2	0.73	0	0.72	0.7
West Point Ind.	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamsburg Ind.	802	4	4	4	0	0	0.53	0	0	0.5
Williamstown Ind.	854	2	2	2	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.23
Wolfe Co.	1321	17	15	15	0	0	1.15	0	0	1.14

Table C2: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 2500 - 4999.

District	Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
State-wide Information	640324	5687	5145	3556	1197	392	0.65	1.13	0.53	0.68
Adair Co.	2590	10	9	7	1	1	0.3	1.69	0.56	0.35
Allen Co.	2858	14	14	12	0	2	0.45	0	1.38	0.49
Anderson Co.	3752	17	14	13	0	1	0.38	0	0.35	0.37
Ashland Ind.	3037	18	17	15	2	0	0.55	1.56	0	0.56
Bardstown Ind.	2548	22	19	10	7	2	0.56	1.6	0.6	0.75
Barren Co.	4847	25	21	19	0	1	0.42	0	0.4	0.43
Bell Co.	2863	20	15	15	0	0	0.53	0	0	0.52
Bourbon Co.	2661	27	24	23	0	1	1.05	0	0.27	0.9
Bowling Green Ind.	3946	42	33	10	19	4	0.43	2.47	0.47	0.84
Boyd Co.	3191	16	14	14	0	0	0.46	0	0	0.44
Boyle Co.	2589	27	23	21	0	2	0.87	0	1.32	0.89
Breckinridge Co.	2703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calloway Co.	3014	12	12	10	0	2	37	0	0.9	0.4
Campbell Co.	4808	8	7	5	1	1	0.11	1.18	0.4	0.15
Carter Co.	4554	11	11	11	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.24
Clay Co.	3267	36	31	30	1	0	0.94	2.86	0	0.95
Corbin Ind.	2883	17	16	15	0	1	0.54	0	0.9	0.55
Covington Ind.	3828	80	76	39	26	11	1.95	2.3	1.58	1.99
Fort Thomas Ind.	2925	6	6	6	0	0	0.22	0	0	0.21
Grant Co.	3843	70	60	55	0	5	1.54	0	2	1.56
Graves Co.	4414	36	32	24	2	6	0.61	3.23	1.47	0.72
Grayson Co.	4194	69	59	57	0	2	1.42	0	1.3	1.41
Greenup Co.	2833	12	12	12	0	0	0.44	0	0	0.42
Harlan Co.	4047	12	12	10	2	0	0.26	2.38	0	0.3
Harrison Co.	2960	10	10	8	2	0	0.29	3.17	0	0.34
Johnson Co.	3681	6	4	4	0	0	0.11	0	0	0.11
Knox Co.	4377	21	20	19	1	0	0.45	1.67	0	0.46
Letcher Co.	3173	18	16	16	0	0	0.51	0	0	0.5
Lincoln Co.	3808	59	53	49	2	2	1.41	3.08	0.72	1.39
Logan Co.	3431	16	14	13	1	0	0.41	0.98	0	0.41
Marion Co.	3109	20	20	18	2	0	0.67	0.85	0	0.64
Marshall Co.	4597	17	17	16	0	1	0.36	0	0.87	0.37
Mason Co.	2760	17	16	11	2	3	0.47	0.89	1.42	0.58
McCreary Co.	2868	23	21	21	0	0	0.75	0	0	0.73
Meade Co.	4931	31	31	26	3	2	0.57	3.8	0.63	0.63
Mercer Co.	2858	43	41	35	2	4	1.44	1.87	1.23	1.43
Montgomery Co.	4835	116*	94	85	3	6	1.91	2.73	2.18	1.94

*After thorough review of the Montgomery County Schools' data, it was determined that there were (51) Board Violations miscoded as "other." The deadline for the release of this report precludes correcting this error.

**Table C2 continued: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with
Enrollment of 2500 - 4999.**

District	Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
State-wide Information	640324	5687	5145	3556	1197	392	0.65	1.13	0.53	0.68
Nelson Co.	4527	46	42	38	3	1	0.89	4.23	0.51	0.93
Ohio Co.	4034	15	14	14	0	0	0.38	0	0	0.35
Owensboro Ind.	4582	30	28	18	8	2	0.6	1.13	0.23	0.61
Paducah Ind.	2848	30	29	8	19	2	0.72	1.51	0.42	1.02
Perry Co.	4020	10	10	10	0	0	0.26	0	0	0.25
Rockcastle Co.	2794	3	3	3	0	0	0.11	0	0	0.11
Rowan Co.	3200	46	44	41	2	1	1.37	3.7	0.63	1.38
Russell Co.	2937	7	6	5	0	1	0.18	0	0.5	0.2
Simpson Co.	2865	25	25	22	3	0	0.95	1	0	0.87
Spencer Co.	2800	11	11	10	0	1	0.39	0	0.49	0.39
Taylor Co.	2567	23	21	19	1	1	0.8	2.44	0.72	0.82
Wayne Co.	3173	29	29	27	2	0	0.93	2.53	0	0.91
Whitley Co.	4212	74	69	68	0	1	1.64	0	1.89	1.64
Woodford Co.	3957	21	21	16	4	1	0.52	2.35	0.14	0.53

Table C3: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 5000 - 9999.

District	Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
State-wide Information	640324	5687	5145	3556	1197	392	0.65	1.13	0.53	0.68
Christian Co.	8640	271	217	117	88	12	2.41	3.1	1.27	2.51
Clark Co.	5417	18	18	16	1	1	0.35	0.29	0.23	0.33
Floyd Co.	5963	28	26	25	0	1	0.42	0	1.96	0.44
Franklin Co.	6053	54	47	27	11	9	0.58	1.9	1.1	0.78
Henderson Co.	7145	68	63	50	10	3	0.85	1.57	0.47	0.88
Hopkins Co.	6853	19	19	14	3	2	0.25	0.44	0.33	0.28
Jessamine Co.	7670	27	27	24	2	1	0.36	0.52	0.15	0.35
McCracken Co.	6662	28	28	27	1	0	0.46	0.37	0	0.42
Muhlenberg Co.	5001	35	32	32	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.64
Pike Co.	8982	33	31	30	0	1	0.34	0	0.93	0.35
Pulaski Co.	7889	31	30	30	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.38
Scott Co.	8453	83	76	59	9	8	0.85	1.63	0.86	0.9
Shelby Co.	6787	63	56	37	10	9	0.78	1.72	0.63	0.83

Table C4: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 10,000 and more.

District	Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
State-wide Information	640324	5687	5145	3556	1197	392	0.65	1.13	0.53	0.68
Boone Co.	19567	240	203	152	21	30	0.92	2.87	1.3	1.04
Bullitt Co.	12871	84	76	73	1	2	0.6	0.79	0.3	0.59
Daviess Co.	10817	91	85	70	4	11	0.74	1.14	1.11	0.79
Fayette Co.	38665	280	250	100	103	47	0.47	1.18	0.56	0.65
Hardin Co.	13924	70	70	57	7	6	0.59	0.33	0.29	0.50
Jefferson Co.	95794	1428	1291	476	723	92	1.01	2.09	0.65	1.35
Kenton Co.	14170	102	102	88	3	11	0.7	0.9	0.85	0.72
Madison Co.	11191	42	39	31	5	3	0.32	1.04	0.31	0.35
Oldham Co.	12017	96	88	75	5	8	0.71	1.69	0.71	0.73
Warren Co.	13968	121	113	85	16	12	0.82	1.44	0.49	0.81