



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



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Safe Schools Data Project

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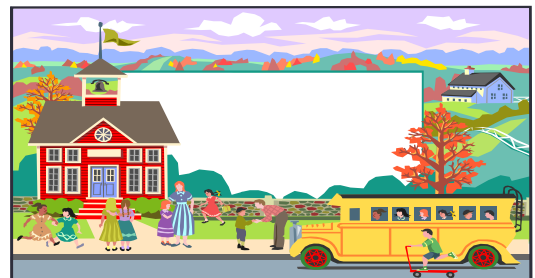


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Executive Summary

Of the 655,475 students enrolled in Kentucky public schools the overwhelming majority of students, 649,474 (99.08%), did not have a reported law violation during the 2015 - 2016 school year. Of the 6,001 students who did commit a law violation, the vast majority (5,261, 87.67%) had only one violation. The other 740 (12.33%) were responsible for multiple violations during the school year. With a state rate of less than one student (0.92) per hundred, the commission of law violations is not happening with great frequency in the schools.

However, with the goal to reduce the rate as low as possible, analysis of the current data reveals the following:

1. Marijuana/hashish use and possession is the number one law violation for 2015-16 and accounted for 26.45% of all law violations. While this rate is consistent with previous years, the popularity of marijuana/hashish with teenagers is a major concern for all communities.
2. Alcohol use and possession decreased considerably, 26.19%, in the 2015-16 report. This violation had increased by 46.80% in the previous report.
3. Disorderly conduct violations increased by 192.81% from the previous report. Upon further review of the data, it appears that some districts did not correctly code specific incidences of disorderly conduct in the 2014-15 report. This appears to be the underlying cause for such a great increase in incidences of disorderly conduct in the 2015-16 report.
4. The disproportionality of race, special education and socio-economic status among student violators continues to be a concern and suggests that a thorough analysis of school-level data is warranted.
5. The largest number of law violations occurs with ninth graders. This key transition year is also reported as troublesome in studies of retention, failed subjects and attendance.
6. Although “other” weapon violations, (n=341, 88.80%), predominately involved objects that are capable of being readily used by one person to inflict severe bodily injury upon another person, violations involving a firearm, handgun, or rifle were rare (n=43, 11.20%) in the 2015-16 school year.
7. Violations for terroristic threatening may be under reported. Representatives from the Kentucky Center for School Safety are frequently consulted about anonymous threats that have been uncovered, but cannot be attached to a student. Since only violations that can be assigned to a student are reported, anonymous threats that require school administrators to investigate and respond are not captured in the current data. This may be an area that needs to be addressed in future reporting procedures.

INTRODUCTION

S*chool safety concerns everyone.*

A spate of articles lamenting the state of student achievement in Kentucky's schools implies that schools need to concentrate solely on achievement. This fixation on achievement runs contrary to the reality that teachers and students cannot be expected to perform at higher levels when they feel unsafe at school. Parents need schools to provide a secure place to send their children to learn. Educators need a safe and civil environment to facilitate learning. Businesses need schools to be safe to attract good workers to the community. Government and social agencies need schools to be safe to reinforce the safety and security of the community. As important as school achievement is, the safety of our students must be a top priority.

It also follows that since school safety is a concern for everyone in the community, it must also be everyone's responsibility. Educators, parents, the business community, government officials and all citizens have a role to play in school safety.

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 data from all school districts in the state. Since 2013-14, KDE and KCSS have had the ability to collaborate on school safety data utilizing unique student identifiers. The availability of unique identifier data enables us to establish a better 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.

Public schools in Kentucky are required to report all incidents of in-school removal in addition to incidents of expulsion, suspension and corporal punishment. Schools also were required to report all violations involving assault or violence, bullying or harassment, alcohol, drugs, tobacco, or weapons. Based on the reported data for law and board violations, the KDE publishes an annual safe schools statistical report. The 2015-16 safe schools statistical report provided by KDE can be found at <http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Documents/2015-2016%20Safe%20Schools%20Annual%20Statistical%20Report.pdf>.

In order to avoid duplication with KDE, the Kentucky Center for School Safety focuses specifically on law violations; 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 2015-16. 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 important summaries based on Infinite Campus data.

The Kentucky Center for School Safety is 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.

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

- 1. An increase in student enrollment, which results in an increase in the number of law violations, but not necessarily an increase in the rate of violations based on student enrollment.**
- 2. A rising level of student misbehavior and school disorder;**
- 3. An administrative emphasis on commission of certain targeted offenses; or**
- 4. 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. An decrease in student enrollment, which results in an decrease in the number of law violations, but not necessarily an decrease in the rate of violations based on student enrollment.**
- 2. A decrease in the level of student misbehavior and school disorder;**
- 3. The assignment of additional personnel to the school, coupled with a more comprehensive supervision plan.**
- 4. The accuracy of the information contained in this report is contingent on original data entered in the Infinite Campus system. Any deviation from KDE's established reporting protocol (e.g., omission of incidents that should have been recorded), as well as general data entry errors (e.g., incorrect or inconsistent coding), will affect the reliability of the data.**

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.

Section II: Reported Law Violations

Public schools in Kentucky reported 6,995 law violations during the 2015-16 school year. Predictably, the largest school district again reported the most law violations (n=2,131), while twenty three school districts, 13.3%, reported no law violations for 2015 - 2016. The number of law violations reported for each district for the 2015 - 2016 school year is available in Appendix B.

As shown in **Table 1**, the most common law violation reported for the past two years was possession or use of marijuana or hashish and accounted for almost a quarter of all law violations reported (n=1,587, 22.69%). Disorderly conduct (n=978, 13.98%) was the second most common law violation. The number of disorderly conduct violations increased by 192.81%. ***It should be noted that a portion of the sizeable increase in disorderly conduct violations is likely the result of modifications in reporting protocol in some districts.*** Fourth degree assault (n=585, 8.36%) was the next most common law violation in the 2015-16 school year, followed by terroristic threatening (n=406, 5.80%), alcohol possession and use (n=389, 5.56%), and other weapons (n=350, 5.00%). Other drug possession and use (n=293) decreased by 2.98% and vandalism (n=255) decreased by 6.95%. The top five categories in the 2015-16 report account for 56.40% of all law violations while the top two violations, marijuana possession and use and disorderly conduct account for more than one-third of all violations, 36.67%. Offenses were not reported for 11 categories of law violations in 2015-16.

Table 1: Reported Law Violations

Law Violation	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	Increase/Decrease
Marijuana/Hashish Possession and Use	1270	1486	1587	+
Disorderly Conduct*	377	334	978*	+
4th Degree Assault	488	502	585	+
Terroristic Threat	381	376	406	+
Alcohol Possession and Use	359	527	389	-
Weapon Other	341	356	350	-
Other Drug Possession and Use	295	302	293	-
Vandalism	267	273	255	-
3rd Degree Assault	150	227	250	+
Under Influence	167	198	220	+
Prescription Drugs Possession and Use	146	169	193	+
Other**	294	213	182	-
Marijuana Distribution	160	163	134	-
Stolen Property	162	188	117	-
Destruction of Property***	---	51	123	+
Larceny – Theft	160	135	99	-
Harassing Communications	50	75	85	+

Prescription Drugs Distribution	85	58	78	+
Sexual Assault	54	45	74	+
Other Drug Distribution	56	60	63	+
Indecent Exposure	48	32	59	+
Terroristic – Bomb	30	33	57	+
Menacing	25	18	42	+
Alcohol Distribution	37	42	36	-
Gambling	15	50	35	-
1st Degree Assault	43	35	34	-
Handgun	26	28	33	+
Forgery	30	14	31	+
Arson	37	37	29	-
2nd Degree Assault	16	17	25	+
Robbery	12	18	24	+
Burglary	15	13	22	+
Other Firearm	15	18	17	-
Trespassing	0	33	14	-
Felony Wanton Endangerment	8	12	11	-
Amphetamines Possession and Use	2	6	11	+
Inhalant Possession and Use	12	14	7	-
Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment	14	7	6	-
Terroristic - Ch/Bio/Nuc	0	3	6	+
Hallucinogenic Possession and Use	12	16	6	-
Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse	2	0	4	+
Cocaine/Crack Possession and Use	1	4	4	±
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	1	3	+
Fraud	3	0	3	+
Misdemeanor Stalking	1	1	3	+
Rifle	2	4	2	-
Embezzlement	0	1	1	±
Loitering	7	1	1	±
Felony Criminal Abuse	0	0	1	+
Amphetamines Distribution	1	1	1	±
Hallucinogenic Distribution	3	1	1	±
Barbiturates Distribution	0	0	1	+
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	±
Forcible Rape	2	0	0	±
Prostitution	0	0	0	±
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	±
Felony Stalking	0	0	0	±
Inhalant Distribution	0	4	0	-
Heroin Possession and Use	2	1	0	-
Barbiturates Possession and Use	1	1	0	-
Cocaine/crack Distribution	1	1	0	-

DUI	0	0	0	±
Heroin Distribution	1	0	0	±
Interim Alternative Education Setting (IAES for Drug - SPED only****	---	---	1	±

*Reporting procedures for this category changed for some districts from 2014-15 to 2015-16. These modifications help explain the substantial increase in these violations.

**Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) uses the "Other" category when a violation does not fit into an existing specific law violation category.

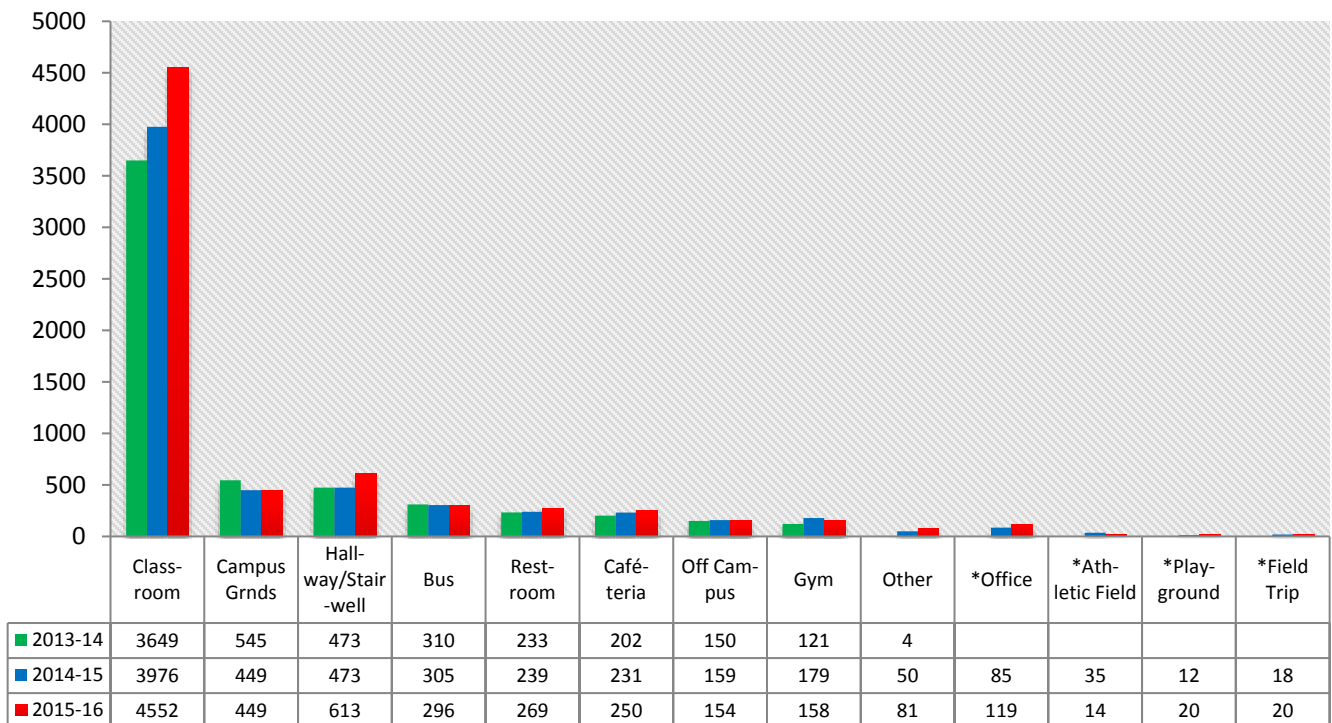
***Category was added in the 2014-2015 school year by KDE.

****Category was added in the 2015-16 school year by KDE

Law violations were most frequently reported in the classroom (65.07%, **see Figure 1**), on campus grounds (6.42%), and in a hallway or stairwell (8.76%). Fewer violations were reported on the bus (2.95%), off-campus (3.14%), in the gymnasium (11.73%), and on athletic fields (60.00%). Unspecified "other" locations accounted for eighty-one violations (1.16%). Four new categories (office, athletic field, playground, and field trip) were added for the 2014-15 school year; thus, no data were available for those categories for 2013-14.

Locations of Law Violations

Figure 1



*The Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) added the categories of office, athletic field, playground and field trip for the 2014-15 school year.

Alcohol and Drug Violations

Twenty categories involve alcohol and other drug violations and account for 43.23% (n=3024) of all law violations reported for the 2015-16 school year. Taken together the six alcohol and drug violations illustrated in **Figure 2** reflect 40.25% (n=2816) of all law violations. Marijuana/hashish possession or use was again the most common alcohol or drug violation reported (n=1,587) in the 2015 - 2016 school year, and was reported four times more frequently than alcohol possession and use (n=389), the second most common violation. However, alcohol possession and use (n=389) decreased by 26.18%, “other drug possession and use” (n=293) decreased by 2.98%, marijuana distribution (n=134) decreased by 17.79%, and alcohol distribution (n=36) decreased by 14.29%. Under influence (n=220) did increase by 11.10% and prescription drug possession and use (n=193) increased by 14.20%. Prescription drug distribution (n=78) had a significant increase of 34.48% and “other” drug distribution (n=63) had a slight increase of 5.00%. There were 31 total reports for violations involving amphetamines, inhalants, heroin, barbiturates, and cocaine or crack, which account for one percent (1.02%) of all alcohol and drug violations.

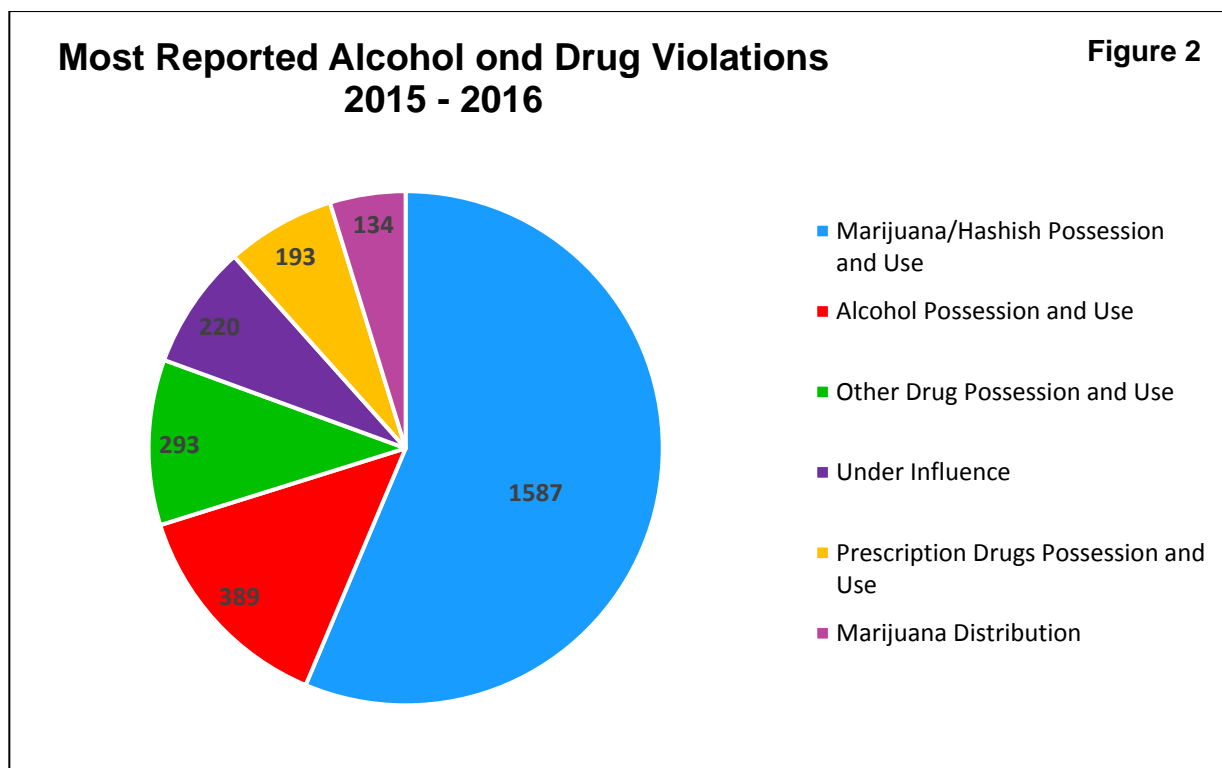


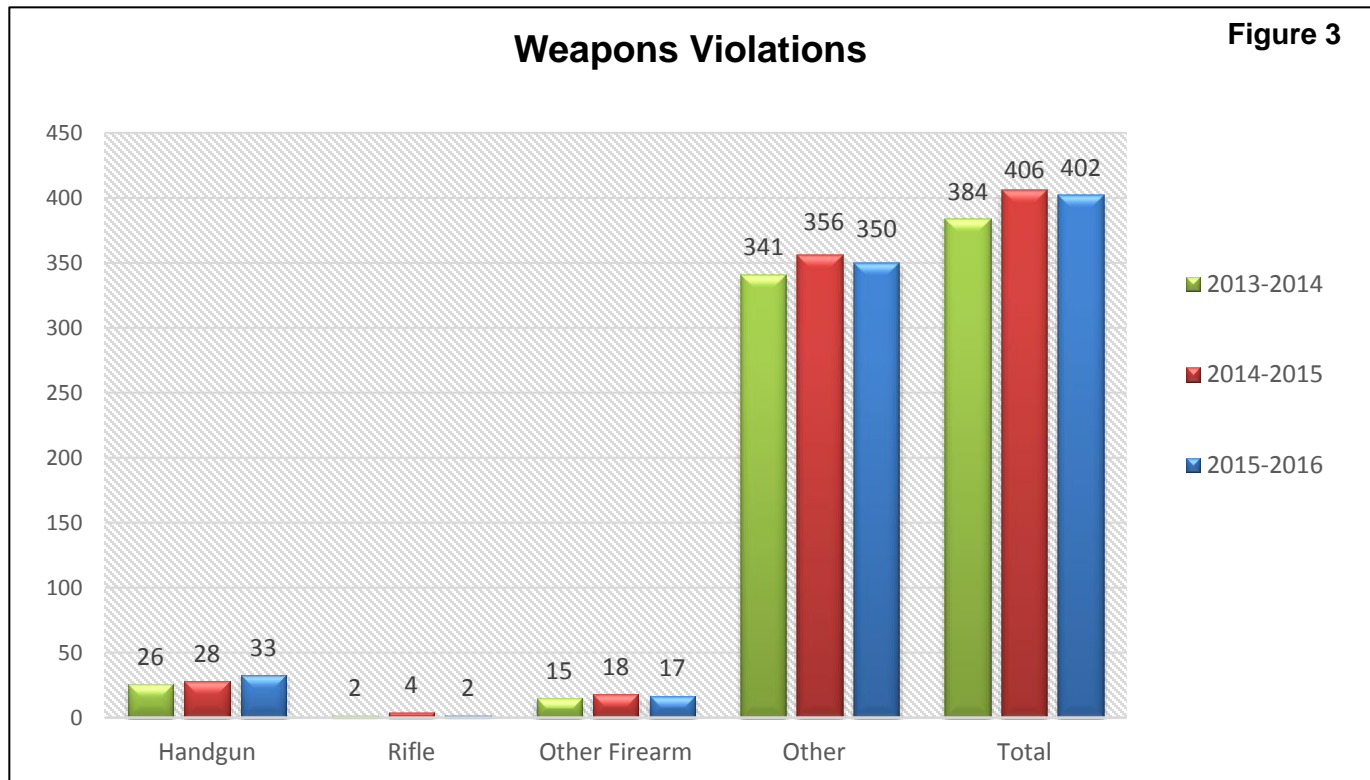
Table 2 shows a comparison of alcohol and drug violations over the past three school years. With the exception of six categories: marijuana/hashish possession and use; under influence; prescription drugs possession and use; prescription drugs distribution; “other” drugs distribution; and amphetamines possession and use, all other alcohol/drug violations decreased or stayed the same from 2014-15 to the 2015-16 school year. The three-year report shows a consistent increase with marijuana/hashish violations, under influence violations, and prescription drug possession and use violations.

Table 2: Alcohol and Drugs Violations 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16

ALCOHOL/DRUG VIOLATION	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	Increase/
Marijuana/Hashish Possession and Use	1270	1486	1587	+
Alcohol Possession and Use	359	527	389	-
Other Drug Possession and Use	295	302	293	-
Under Influence	167	198	220	+
Prescription Drugs Possession and Use	146	169	193	+
Marijuana Distribution	160	163	134	-
Prescription Drugs Distribution	85	58	78	+
Other Drug Distribution	56	60	63	+
Alcohol Distribution	37	42	36	-
Amphetamines Possession and Use	2	6	11	+
Inhalant Possession and Use	12	14	7	-
Hallucinogenic Possession and Use	12	16	6	-
Cocaine/crack Possession and Use	1	4	4	±
Amphetamines Distribution	1	1	1	±
Hallucinogenic Distribution	3	1	1	±
Barbiturates Distribution	0	0	1	+
Inhalant Distribution	0	4	0	-
Heroin Possession and Use	2	1	0	-
Barbiturates Possession and Use	1	1	0	-
Cocaine/crack Distribution	1	1	0	-
DUI	0	0	0	±
Heroin Distribution	1	0	0	±

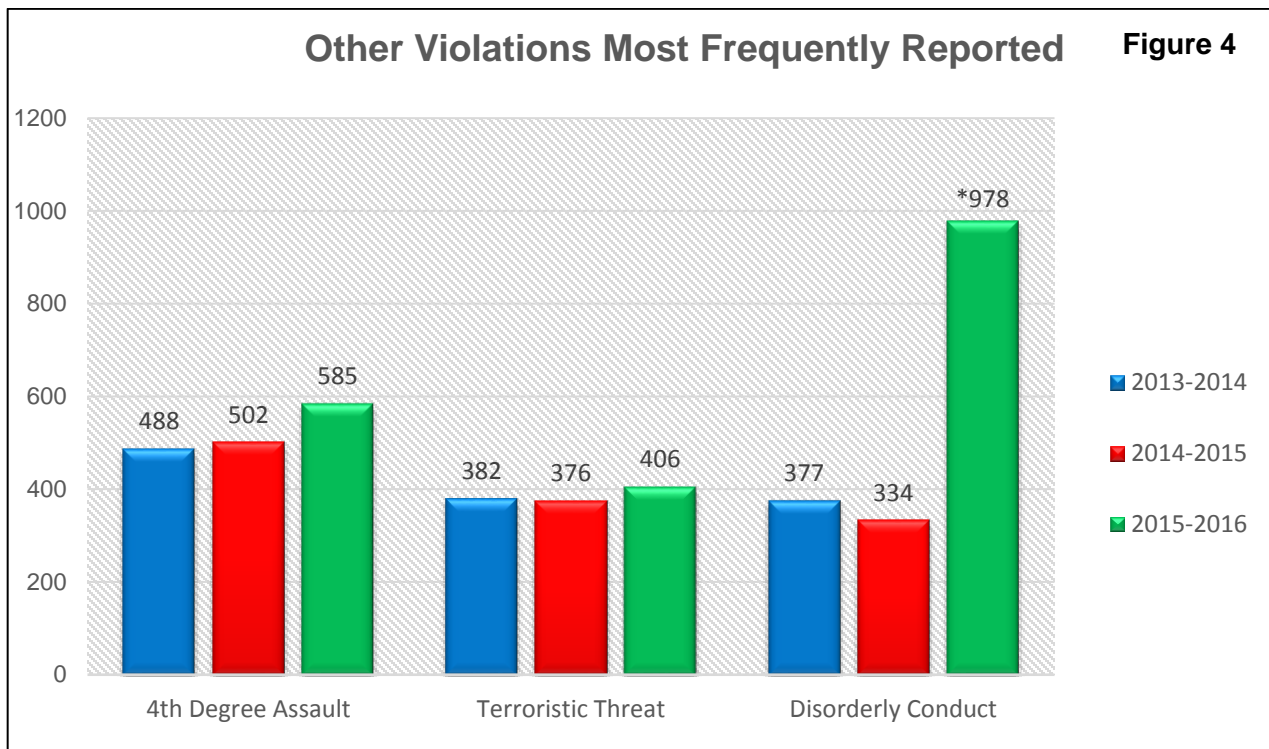
Weapons Violations

Weapons violations (n=384) accounted for 5.49% percent of all reported law violations in 2015 - 2016. The vast majority (n=341) of weapons violations were related to “other” weapons, defined as any object that is capable of being readily used by one person to inflict severe bodily injury upon another person. “Other” weapon is frequently a pocketknife. Fifty two violations involved firearms, specifically, 33 handguns, 2 rifles, and 17 other firearm violations were reported (see Figure 3).



Other Violations

There were 3,587 (51.28%) reported law violations during 2015-16 that were not related to weapons or drugs and alcohol. Of these violations, the most commonly reported law violations were disorderly conduct (n=978, 13.98%), terroristic threatening (n=406, 5.80%), and 4th degree assault (n=585, 8.36%) (**see Figure 4**). Violations for disorderly conduct show a significant increase of 192.81% from the 2014 – 2015 school year. *As noted previously, part of this increase is explained by adjustments in the way disorderly conduct law violations are reported in some districts.*



**This increase may be due to adjustments in the way some districts reported this violation.*

Section III: Characteristics of Students Involved in Reported Law Violations

During the 2015-16 school year 6,001 students committed 6,995 law violations. These 6,001 students comprise ***less than one percent (0.92%)*** of the student population (n=655,475), indicating that 99.08% of students in Kentucky's public schools did not commit a reported law violation (**Figure 5**). Rates for the number of students with law violations per 100 students enrolled were calculated for each school district and are available in Appendix B. The average rate for the entire state indicates that school districts had less than one (0.92) student with at least one reported law violation per 100 students enrolled. The rates of the two districts with the largest rates of students per 100 with reported law violations were 5.78 and 2.18.

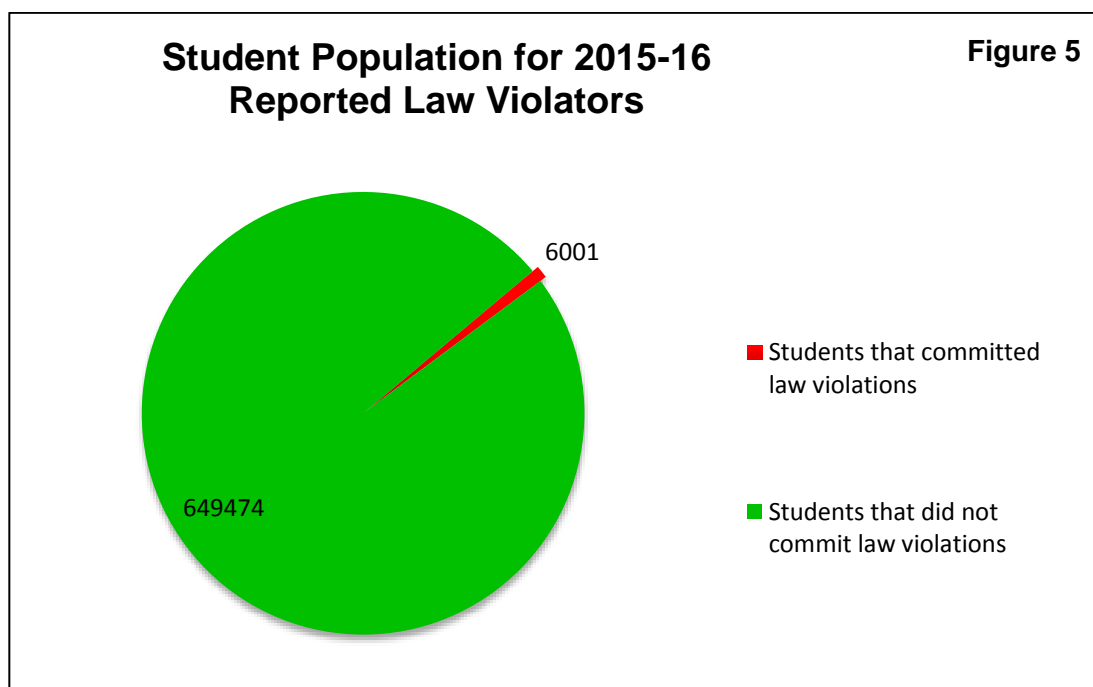
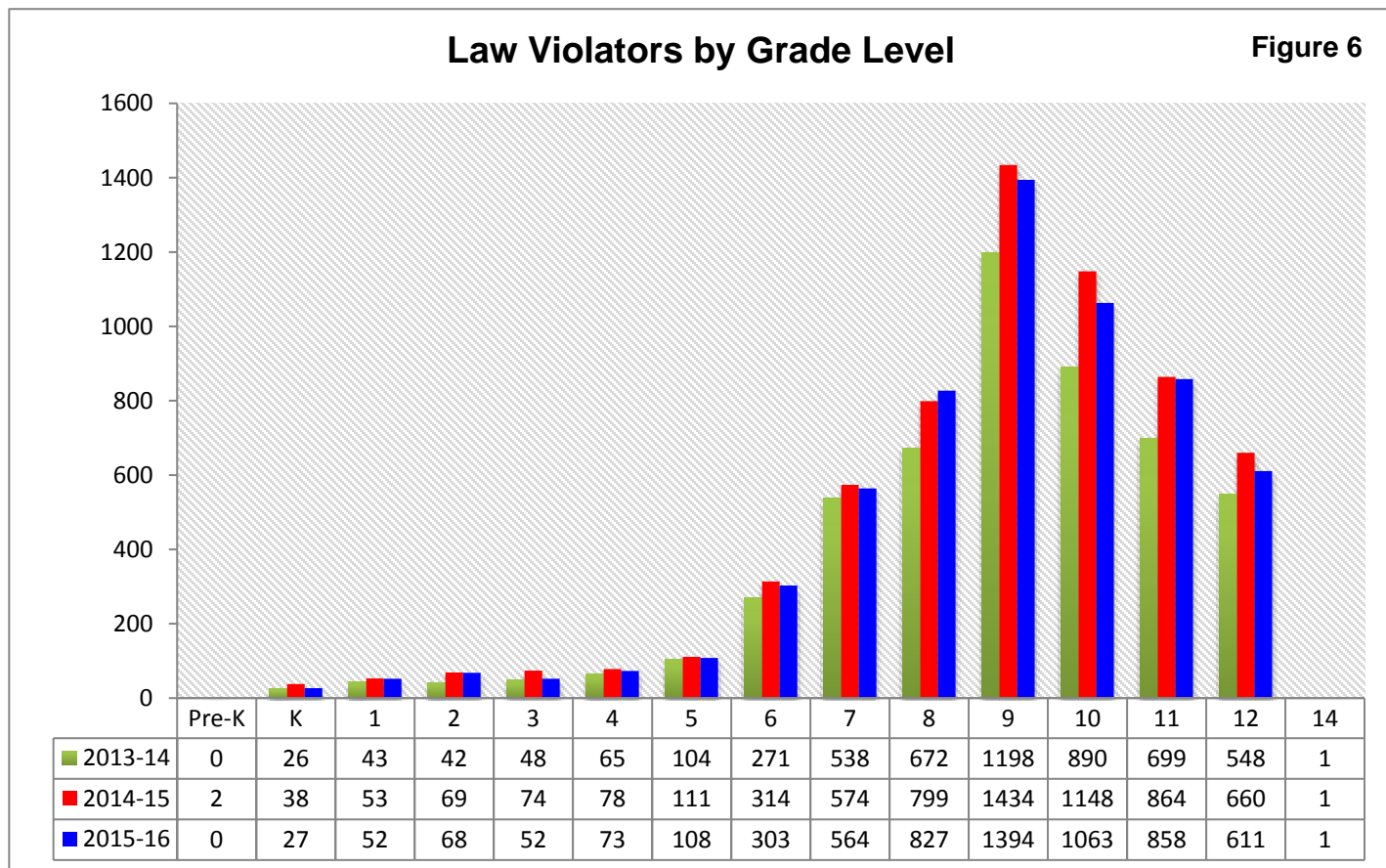


Figure 6 shows the grade levels for students who had reported law violations. During the 2015-16 school year, almost a quarter (23.23%) of these students were in ninth grade, 17.71 percent were in tenth grade, 14.30 percent were in eleventh grade, and 13.78 percent were in eighth grade. In general, most of the students with reported law violations were in grades nine through 12 (65.44%), followed by students in grades six through eight (28.23%), and students in kindergarten through fifth grade (6.33%). A list of violations by grade level and category can be found in **Appendix C (page 52)**.



For reference purposes, **Figure 7** depicts the same categories of race for the entire student population while **Figure 8** shows the race of student violators. Of the 655,475 students enrolled during 2015-16 school year, 78.26 percent (n=512,975) were white, 10.55 percent (n=69,137) were black, and 11.19 percent (n=73,363) were classified as a race other than white or black. Most of the students with reported law violations were white (60.86%, n=3,652) and black (30.31%, n=1,819). Less than 10 percent (8.83%, n=530) of students with reported law violations were classified as a race other than white or black (**Table 2**). Statistically, there were significant ($p<.01$) differences between each category of race when comparing the percentages of students with reported law violations to the percentages of enrolled students in each category. Specifically, there was a significantly ($p<.01$) higher percentage of black students with reported law violations (30.31%) as compared to black students enrolled (10.5%) for the 2015 -2016 school year, and there were significantly ($p<.01$) lower percentages of white (6.57%) and other race (8.67%) students who had reported law violations when compared to white and other race enrollments (79.05% and 10.41%).

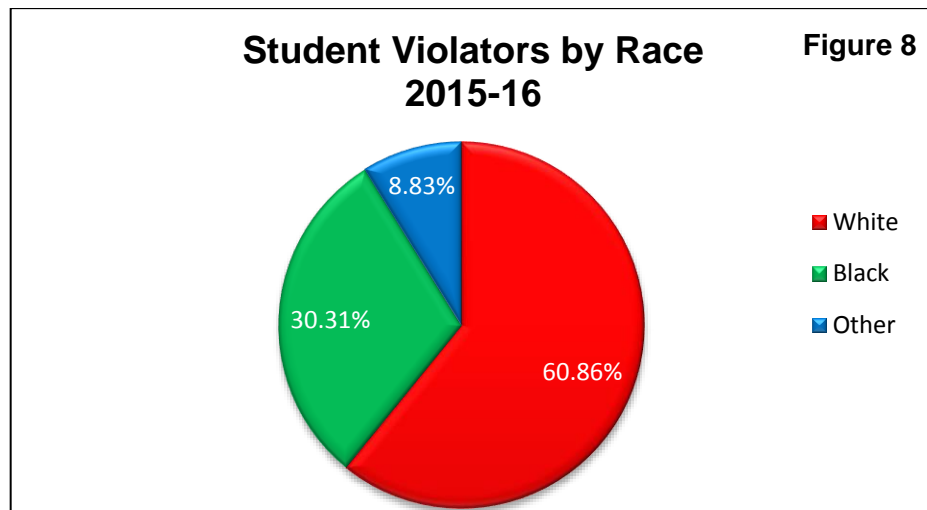
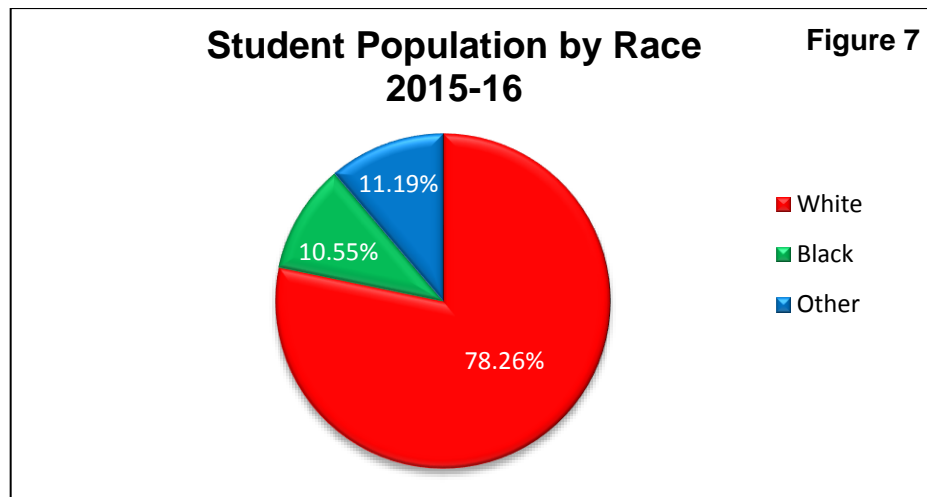


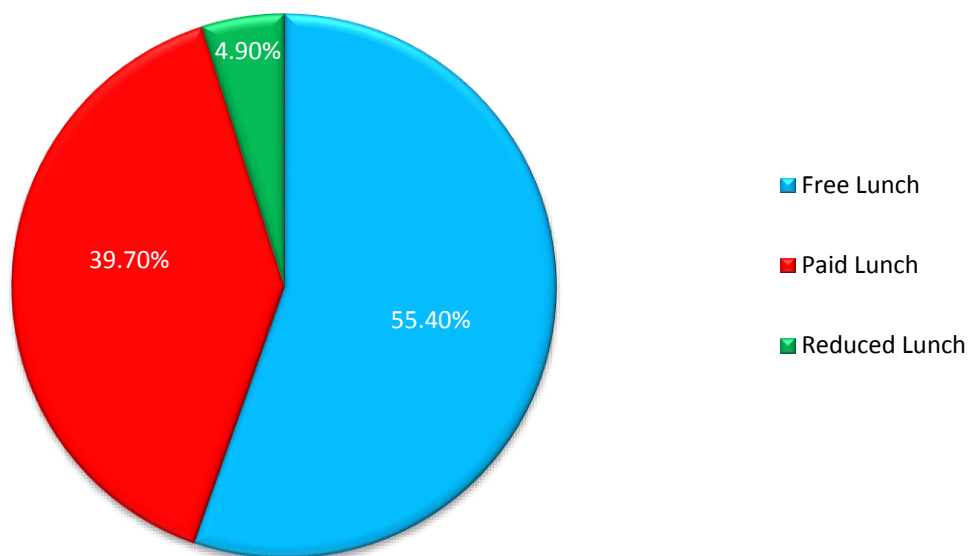
Table 3 contains the number of violations per student broken down by gender and race for the last three school years. In 2015-16, the vast majority of violators (72.72%) were male. Also, 9.37 percent of male violators had multiple violations as compared to 2.97 percent of female violators. Both males and females had as many as six reported law violations. Black males with one violation comprised 18.18 percent of the violators and 32.83 percent of students with multiple violations.

Table 3: Total Number of Law Violations Per Student by Race and Gender

No. of Violations Per Student	Year	White Male		Black Male		Other Male		White Female		Black Female		Other Female		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	'15-16	2377	45.18	1091	20.74	334	6.35	923	17.54	407	7.74	129	2.45	5261
	'14-15	2373	47.56	924	18.52	327	6.55	910	18.24	350	7.02	105	2.10	4989
	'13-14	2449	52.23	797	17.00	270	5.76	809	17.26	275	5.87	88	1.88	4688
2	'15-16	223	39.12	176	30.88	38	6.67	69	12.10	53	9.30	11	1.93	570
	'14-15	201	42.23	149	31.30	34	7.14	61	12.82	24	5.04	7	1.47	476
	'13-14	194	48.38	99	24.69	24	5.98	64	15.95	14	3.49	6	1.50	401
3	'15-16	31	27.19	45	39.47	8	7.02	8	7.02	17	14.91	5	4.39	114
	'14-15	27	43.55	22	35.48	6	9.68	3	4.84	4	6.45	0	0.00	62
	'13-14	22	53.66	9	21.96	2	4.88	6	14.63	1	2.44	1	2.44	41
4 or more	'15-16	17	30.36	22	39.29	2	3.57	4	7.14	8	14.28	3	5.36	56
	'14-15	4	21.05	9	47.37	2	10.53	2	10.53	2	10.53	0	0.00	19
	'13-14	12	80.00	2	13.33	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	15
TOTAL	'15-16	2648		1334		382		1004		485		148		6001
	'14-15	2605		1104		369		976		380		112		5546
	'13-14	2677		907		297		879		290		9		5245

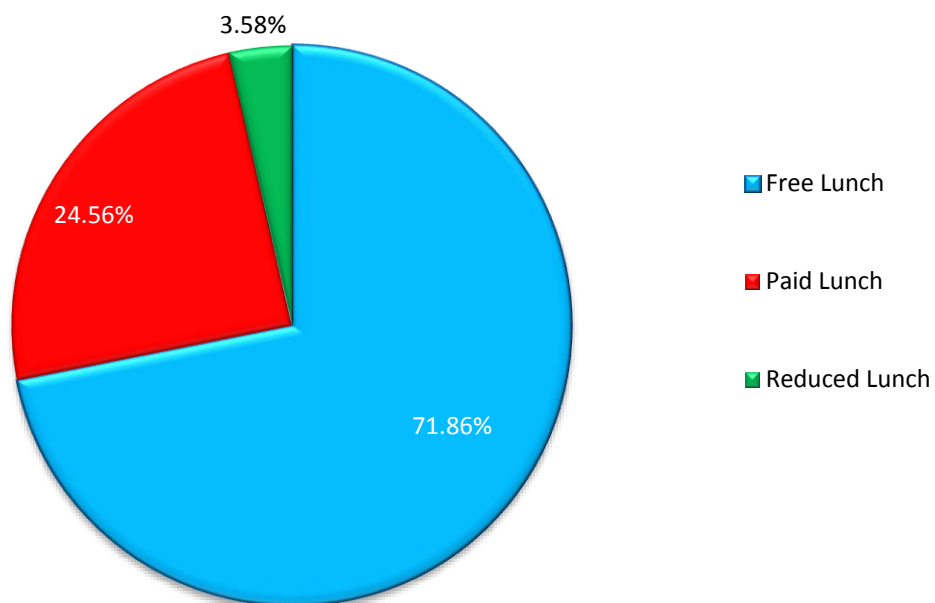
**Student Population for 2015-16
by Socio-Economic Status**

Figure 9



**Student Violators for 2015-16
by Socio-Economic Status**

Figure 10



As shown in **Figure 9**, 55.40% of all enrolled students were on free/reduced lunch while 39.70% were on paid lunch for 2015 - 2016. More than three quarters (75.43%) of students with reported law violations were on free or reduced lunch while a quarter of students (24.56%) were in the paid lunch category (**Figure 10**). A breakdown of the number of law violations reported for students by socioeconomic status is presented in **Table 4**. 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 was a significantly ($p<.01$) higher percentage of students with reported law violations on free lunch (71.86%) as compared to the percentage of enrolled students on free lunch (55.40%), and there were significantly ($p<.01$) lower percentages of students with reported law violations on reduced (3.58%) or paid lunch (24.56%) as compared to the state student population on reduced (4.90%) or paid lunch (39.70%).

Table 4: Total Number of Law Violations Per Student by Socioeconomic Status

Number of Violations Per Student	Year	Free Lunch		Reduced Lunch		Paid Lunch		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 Violation	'15-16	3750	71.28	191	3.63	1320	25.09	5261
	'14-15	3436	68.87	219	4.39	1334	26.74	4989
	'13-14	3135	66.87	252	5.38	1301	27.75	4688
2 Violations	'15-16	427	74.91	17	2.98	126	22.10	570
	'14-15	342	71.85	16	3.36	118	24.79	476
	'13-14	299	74.56	24	5.99	78	19.45	401
3 Violations	'15-16	88	77.19	5	4.39	21	18.42	114
	'14-15	43	69.35	3	4.84	16	25.81	62
	'13-14	34	82.93	3	7.31	4	9.76	41
4 or More Violations	'15-16	47	83.93	2	3.57	7	12.50	56
	'14-15	10	71.43	1	5.26	3	15.79	19
	'13-14	6	85.71	1	0.00	1	14.29	7
TOTAL	'15-16	4312		215		1474		6001
	'14-15	3836		239		1471		5546
	'13-14	3480		279		1386		5145

A comparison of the special education status of all students in the state (**Figure 11**) indicates that the percentage of student law violators with special education status (21.01%, **Figure 12**) is significantly ($p<.01$) greater than the percentage of the overall student population with special education status (13.46%). Similarly, a significantly ($p<.01$) lower percentage of student violators did not have special education status (78.99%) as compared to percentage of enrolled students without special education status (86.54%). A summary of the number of violations per student by special education status is presented in **Table 5**.

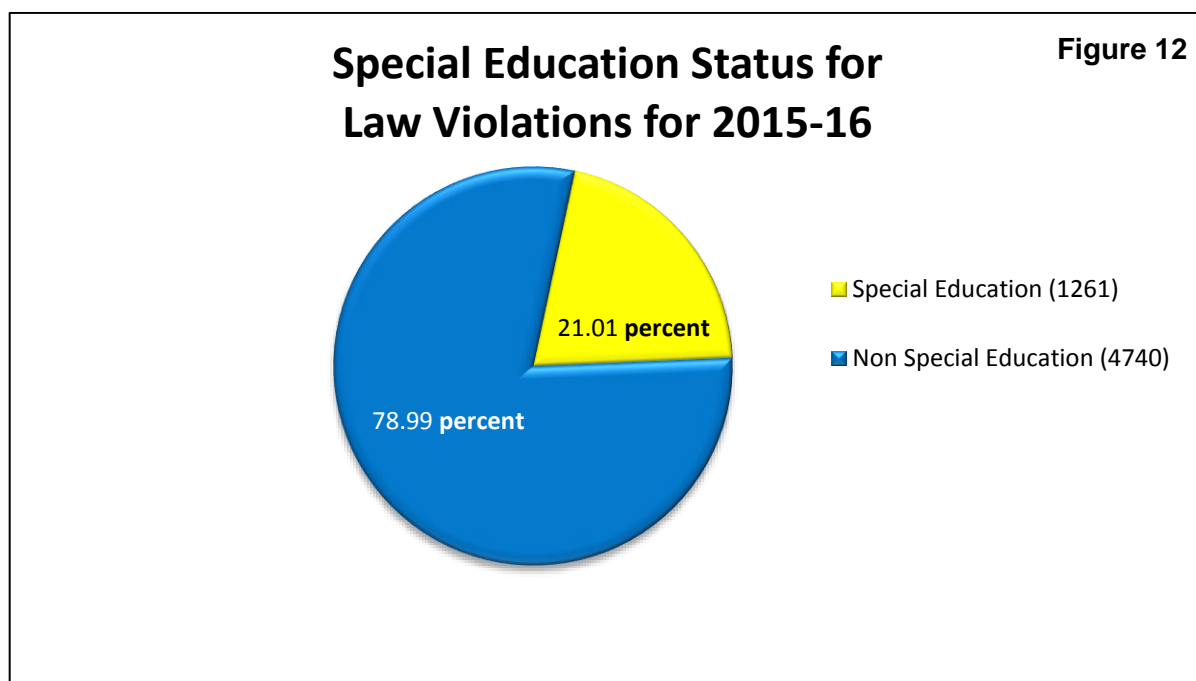
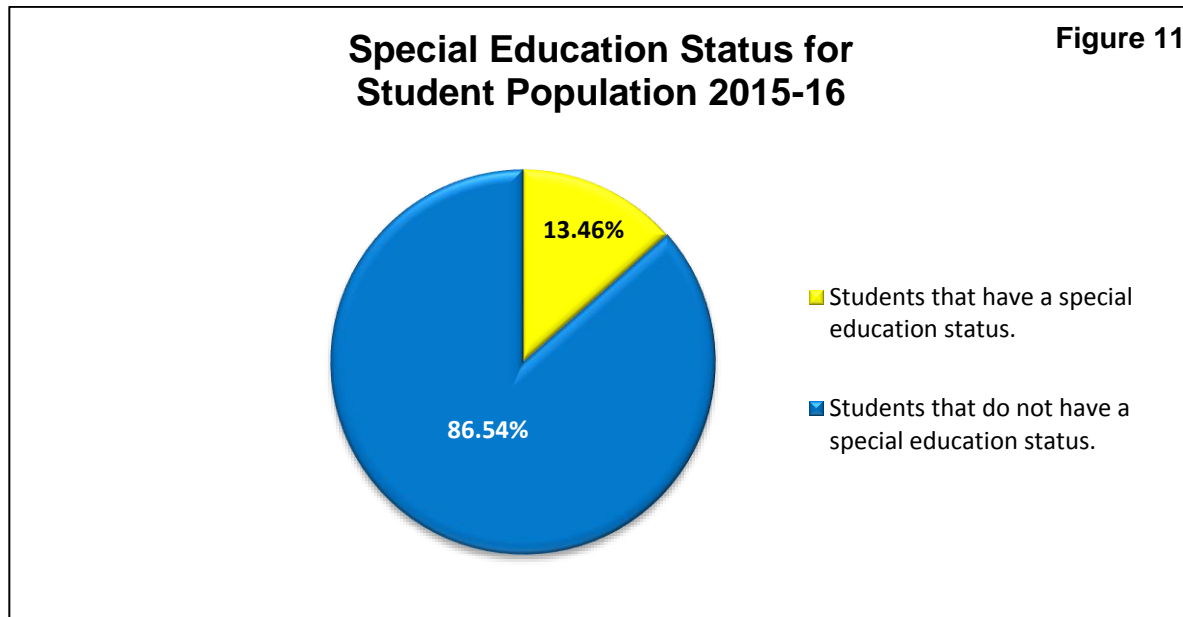


Table 5: Total Number of Law Violations per Student by Special Education Status

Number of Violations Per Student	Year	Special Education		Non Special Education	
	Year	N	%	N	%
1 Violation	'15-16	1065	20.2	4196	79.8
	'14-15	960	19.2	4029	80.8
	'13-14	1175	25.1	3513	74.9
2 Violations	'15-16	151	25.5	419	73.5
	'14-15	136	28.6	340	71.4
	'13-14	135	33.7	266	66.3
3 Violations	'15-16	29	25.4	85	74.6
	'14-15	25	40.3	37	59.7
	'13-14	20	48.8	21	51.2
4 or more Violations	'15-16	16	28.6	40	71.4
	'14-15	10	52.6	9	47.4
	'13-14	8	72.7	3	27.3
TOTAL	'15-16	1261		4740	
	'14-15	1131		4415	
	'13-14	1338		3807	

Of those 6,001 students who committed a law violation, most students (n=5,261, 87.70%) had only one violation reported; the 740 (12.33%) of students with law violations had multiple law violations reported during the school year. As referenced on **page 18**, when analyzing the 740 students with multiple violations by gender and race (**Table 3**), most (69.46%) of these students were white males (n=271, 36.62%) and black males (n= 243, 32.84%). The fewest number of students with multiple violations were in the other females category (n=19, 2.57%). An examination of the same students by lunch type indicates that more than three quarters (n=562, 75.95%) of them received free lunch, 3.24% (n=24) reduced lunch, and the other 20.81% (n=154) had paid lunch status (**Table 4**), as shown on **page 20**. Additionally, 73.51% (n=544) of the 740 students with more than one reported law violation did not have special education status, while the other 26.49% (n=196) were listed as special education students.

Appendix A – Definitions of Law Violations

Important:

This law violation guide was developed in 2005 by a collaboration of ECU law enforcement educators, local law enforcement officers, School Resource Officers, and lawyers and staff from the Kentucky Department of Education and the Kentucky Center for School Safety. It is intended 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 schools 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	Code Description	Definition
11	Criminal Homicide	A person is guilty of criminal homicide when he causes the death of another human being under circumstances which constitute murder, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, or reckless homicide.
20	Forcible Rape	<p>A person is guilty of forcible rape when he/she engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or he/she engages in sexual intercourse/deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because they are physically helpless; or 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).</p> <p>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.</p>
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.

75	Kidnapping	A person is guilty of kidnapping when he/she unlawfully restrains another person and when his intent is: (a) To hold a person for ransom or reward; or (b) To accomplish or to advance a commission of a felony; or (c) To inflict bodily injury or to terrorize the victim or another; or (d) To interfere with the performance of a governmental or political function; or (e) To use a person as a shield or hostage; or (f) To deprive the parents or guardian of the custody of a minor, when the person taking the minor is not a "person exercising custodial control or supervision" is defined in KRS 600.020.
80	Destruction of Property	Intentionally or wantonly defacing, destroying or damaging any property of which the person has no authority.
90	Arson	Any intentional burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, or aircraft.
95	Trespassing	When a person knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling, a building or in or upon premises.
100	Forgery	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	Obtaining money or property by false pretenses.
120	Embezzlement	Misappropriating or the misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control, to include altering or forging financial records.
130	Stolen Property	Violations that include buying, receiving, or possessing stolen property.
140	Vandalism	The intentional destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement (i.e., by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, or covering with filth) of any public or private property without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control.
151	Weapon - Handgun	A handgun is any pistol or revolver originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand, or any other firearm originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand. A firearm is any weapon that will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of handguns on school property or at a school function. <i>(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.)</i>

152	Weapon - Rifle	A rifle is a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger. This category also includes shotguns . This offense encompasses sale or possession of rifles or shotguns on school property or at a school function. <i>(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.)</i>
153	Weapon/Other Firearm	Weapons other than handguns, rifles, or shotguns that will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. Examples of other firearms include air guns (that use pneumatic pressure or pressurized cartridges to fire a projectile) also known as BB guns and other homemade firearms. <i>(By Kentucky law KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these firearms in their automobile on school property.)</i>
154	Weapon - Other	Any object capable of being readily used by one person to inflict severe bodily injury upon another person. Examples include (but are not limited to) knives, artificial knuckles, club, baton, and nunchaku karate sticks. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of these types of weapons on school property or at a school function. <i>(By Kentucky law KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these weapons in their automobile on school property.)</i>
160	Prostitution	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.
171	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.
172	Statutory Rape	A person is guilty of statutory rape (in KY, rape in the second degree) when: (a) Being eighteen (18) years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen (14) years old; or (b) He/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is mentally incapacitated; or (c) Being twenty-one (21) years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than sixteen (16) years old.

174	Sexual Assault (Unwanted touching in a sexual manner)	A person is guilty of sexual assault when: (a) He/she subjects another person to sexual contact (touching intimate parts) by forcible compulsion; or (b) He/she subjects 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.
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 in the 1800 violation codes. (e.g., bath salts, cold medicines)
1802	Other Drug Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of controlled substances or unauthorized possession of over-the-counter drugs not specifically listed elsewhere in the 1800 violation codes.
1811	Alcohol Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. (e.g., beer, whiskey, and wine)
1812	Alcohol Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. (e.g., beer, whiskey, and wine)
1821	Marijuana/hashish Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of marijuana or hashish.
1822	Marijuana Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of marijuana.
1831	Hallucinogenic Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).
1832	Hallucinogenic Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).
1841	Amphetamines Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of amphetamine or methamphetamine.
1842	Amphetamines Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of amphetamine or methamphetamine.
1851	Barbiturates Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).
1852	Barbiturates Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).

1861	Heroin Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of heroin.
1862	Heroin Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of heroin.
1871	Cocaine/crack Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of cocaine or crack.
1872	Cocaine/crack Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of cocaine or crack.
1881	Prescription Drug Possession and Use	Includes unauthorized possession and use of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.
1882	Prescription Drug Distribution	Includes unauthorized sale and/or distribution of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.
1891	Inhalant Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of Inhalants.
1892	Inhalant Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of Inhalants.
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	DUI (Driving Under the Influence)	Operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration at or above 0.08 for those above 21 and 0.02 for those under age 21; or while under the influence of alcohol or other substance which impairs driving ability.
230	Under Influence	Includes all offenses of intoxication (with the exception of driving under the influence). In Kentucky, this offense equates to alcohol intoxication and/or public intoxication, which occurs when a person appears in a public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substance.
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/she: (a) Engages in fighting or in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior; or (b) Makes unreasonable noise; or (c) (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) (d) Creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act that serves no legitimate purpose.

260	Other	All offenses not included in another code the current list of law violations, to include (but not limited to) blackmail and extortion, criminal anarchism, criminal syndicalism, and kidnapping.
280	Loitering	A person is guilty of loitering when he/she: (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 such permission.
<p>*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.</p>		
301	1 st Degree Assault*	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the first degree when: (a) He intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or (b) Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, wantonly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another and thereby causes serious physical injury to another person.</p> <p><i>Assault in the first degree is a Class B Felony.</i></p>
302	2 nd Degree Assault	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the second degree when he/she: (a) Intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person; or (b) Intentionally causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or (c) Wantonly causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument.</p> <p><i>Assault in the second degree is a Class C felony.</i></p>

303	3rd Degree Assault	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the third degree when he/she:</p> <p>(a) Recklessly, with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or intentionally causes or attempts to cause physical injury to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A state, county, city, or federal peace officer 2. An employee of a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender; 3. An employee of the Department for Community Based Services employed as a social worker to provide direct client services, if the event occurs while the worker is performing job-related duties; 4. A probation and parole officer; 5. A transportation officer appointed by a county fiscal court or legislative body of a consolidated local government, urban-county government, or charter government to transport inmates when the county jail or county correctional facility is closed while the transportation officer is performing job-related duties; 6. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district classified or certified employee, school bus driver, or other school employee acting in the course and scope of the employee's employment; or 7. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district volunteer acting in the course and scope of that person's volunteer service for the school or school district; or <p>Being a person confined in a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender, inflicts physical injury upon or throws or causes feces, or urine, or other bodily fluid to be thrown upon an employee of the facility.</p> <p><i>Assault in the third degree is a Class D Felony.</i></p>
304	4th Degree Assault	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the fourth degree when he/she:</p> <p>(a) Intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury to another person; or</p> <p>(b) With recklessness, causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.</p> <p><i>Assault in the fourth degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</i></p>
305	Menacing	<p>A person is guilty of menacing when he/she intentionally places another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury.</p> <p><i>Menacing is a Class B misdemeanor.</i></p>

306	Felony Wanton Endangerment	<p>A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the first degree when, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, he/she wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to another person.</p> <p><i>Wanton endangerment in the first degree is a Class D felony.</i></p>
307	Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment	<p>A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the second degree when he/she wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of physical injury to another person.</p> <p><i>Wanton endangerment in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</i></p>
308	Felony Criminal Abuse	<p>(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the first degree when he/she intentionally abuses another person or permits another person of whom he/she has actual custody to be abused and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Causes serious physical injury; or (b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or (c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless. <p>2) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the second degree when he wantonly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Causes serious physical injury; or (b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or (c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless. <p><i>Criminal abuse in the first degree is a Class D felony.</i></p>
309	Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse	<p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Causes serious physical injury; or (b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or (c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless. <p><i>Criminal abuse in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</i></p>

310	Terroristic Threat	Activating fire alarms
320	Terroristic Threat – Bomb	Bomb threats or threats of other explosive devices
330	Terroristic Threat - Chem/Bio/Nuclear	Chemical, biological, or nuclear threats
340	Felony Stalking	<p>(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree:</p> <p>(a) When he intentionally:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stalks another person; and 2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; b. Serious physical injury; or c. Death; and <p>(b) 1. A protective order has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with the summons or order or has been given actual notice; or</p> <p>2. A criminal complaint is currently pending with a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor by the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with a summons or warrant or has been given actual notice; or</p> <p>3. The defendant has been convicted of or pled guilty within the previous five (5) years to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or</p> <p>4. The act or acts were committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person.</p> <p><i>Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.</i></p>
341	Misdemeanor Stalking*	<p>(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he intentionally:</p> <p>(a) Stalks another person; and</p> <p>(b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; 2. Physical injury; or 3. Death <p><i>Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</i></p>

350	Harassing Communications	<p>(1) A person is guilty of harassing communications when, with intent to intimidate, harass, annoy, or alarm another person, when he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Communicates with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, telegraph, mail, or any other form of written communication in a manner which causes annoyance or alarm and serves no purpose of legitimate communication; (b) Makes a telephone call, whether or not conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or (c) Communicates, while enrolled as a student in a local school district, with or about another school student, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, the Internet, telegraph, mail, or any other form of electronic or written communication in a manner which a reasonable person under the circumstances should know would cause the other student to suffer fear of physical harm, intimidation, humiliation, or embarrassment and which serves no purpose of legitimate
2000	IAES for Weapon – SPED only Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES)	<p>Refer to IAES Definitions at: http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Documents/IAESpercent20Definitions.pdf</p>
2001	IAES for Drug – SPED only	<p>Refer to IAES Definitions at: http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Documents/IAESpercent20Definitions.pdf</p>
2003	IAES for Injury – SPED only	<p>Refer to IAES Definitions at: http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Documents/IAESpercent20Definitions.pdf</p>

Appendix B – School District Data

**Rates are reflected per 100 students.*

Table B1: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2,499 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
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Anchorage Independent	'15-16	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Augusta Ind.	'15-16	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballard Co.	'15-16	1,233	10	10	9	0	1	0.81	0	1.16	0.81
	'14-15	1,267	23	18	16	0	2	1.41	0	2.44	1.42
	'13-14	1,276	4	3	3	0	0	0.26	0	0	0.24
Barbourville Ind.	'15-16	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	658	1	1	1	0	0	0.16	0	0	0.15
Bath Co.	'15-16	2,054	10	10	10	0	0	0.51	0	0	0.49
	'14-15	2,105	6	6	6	0	0	0.30	0	0	0.29
	'13-14	2,080	8	8	8	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.38
Beechwood Ind.	'15-16	1,344	2	2	1	1	0	0.84	7.69	0	0.15
	'14-15	1,310	5	5	4	1	0	0.34	10.00	0	0.38
	'13-14	1,241	1	1	1	0	0	0.09	0	0	0.08
Bellevue Ind.	'15-16	695	8	8	7	1	0	1.17	11.11	0	1.15
	'14-15	706	4	4	4	0	0	0.64	0	0	0.57
	'13-14	711	12	12	11	1	0	1.72	6.25	0	1.69
Berea Ind.	'15-16	1,107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	1,083	1	1	1	0	0	0.11	0	0	0.09
	'13-14	1,115	2	2	0	1	1	0	2.17	1.09	0.18
Bracken Co.	'15-16	1,220	7	7	7	0	0	0.60	0	0	0.57
	'14-15	1,232	10	10	10	0	0	0.84	0	0	0.81
	'13-14	1,190	6	6	6	0	0	0.52	0	0	0.50
Breathitt Co.	'15-16	1,949	31	30	29	1	0	1.52	4.00	0.00	1.54
	'14-15	1,960	29	26	26	0	0	1.36	0	0	1.33
	'13-14	1,974	53	48	48	0	0	2.49	0	0	2.43
Burgin Ind.	'15-16	498	1	1	1	0	0	0.21	0	0	0.20
	'14-15	468	6	5	4	1	0	0.90	33.33	0	1.07
	'13-14	459	9	7	7	0	0	1.64	0	0	1.53

Table B1 continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2,499 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
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Butler Co.	'15-16	2,149	10	9	8	1	0	0.41	5.88	0	0.42
	'14-15	2,141	12	12	12	0	0	0.61	0	0	0.56
	'13-14	2,133	19	17	15	1	1	0.76	3.13	0.71	0.80
Caldwell Co.	'15-16	1,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	1,962	1	1	1	0	0	0.06	0	0	0.05
	'13-14	2,000	32	30	27	3	0	1.54	2.16	0	1.50
Campbellsville Ind.	'15-16	1,117	8	8	5	2	1	0.63	1.74	0.49	0.72
	'14-15	1,125	5	3	2	1	0	0.24	0.84	0	0.27
	'13-14	1,101	5	5	2	2	1	0.24	1.77	0.6	0.45
Carlisle Co.	'15-16	702	14	13	12	1	0	1.86	10.00	0	1.85
	'14-15	739	11	11	10	1	0	1.46	9.09	0	1.49
	'13-14	726	4	4	3	1	0	0.45	10	0	0.55
Carroll Co.	'15-16	1,926	19	18	17	0	1	1.08	0	0.30	0.93
	'14-15	1,856	17	16	15	0	1	0.98	0	0.33	0.86
	'13-14	1,865	19	17	13	0	4	0.83	0	1.43	0.91
Casey Co.	'15-16	2,266	32	26	26	0	0	1.26	0	0	1.15
	'14-15	2,226	29	24	22	0	2	1.07	0	1.25	1.08
	'13-14	2,216	28	24	23	1	0	1.12	11.11	0	1.08
Caverna Ind.	'15-16	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	726	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton Co.	'15-16	1,692	1	1	0	1	0	0	4.00	0	0.06
	'14-15	1,719	4	4	4	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.23
	'13-14	1,707	6	6	5	1	0	0.31	4.55	0	0.35
Cloverport	'15-16	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	420	7	4	2	0	2	0.50	0	22.22	0.95
	'13-14	405	2	2	2	0	0	0.51	0	0	0.49
Crittenden Co.	'15-16	1,308	4	4	4	0	0	0.32	0	0	0.31
	'14-15	1,295	12	11	11	0	0	0.88	0	0	0.85
	'13-14	1,268	6	5	4	0	1	0.33	0	2.38	0.39
Cumberland Co.	'15-16	903	7	7	7	0	0	0.84	0	0	0.78
	'14-15	949	3	3	3	0	0	0.34	0	0	0.32
	'13-14	964	4	4	4	0	0	0.45	0	0	0.41

Table B1 continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2,499 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
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Danville Ind.	'15-16	1,803	23	20	11	5	4	0.98	1.60	1.10	1.11
	'14-15	1,807	21	21	10	9	2	0.88	2.78	0.57	1.16
	'13-14	1,794	14	12	6	3	3	0.54	0.91	0.84	0.67
Dawson Springs Ind.	'15-16	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	627	2	2	2	0	0	0.34	0	0	0.32
	'13-14	617	5	5	5	0	0	0.85	0	0	0.81
Dayton Ind.	'15-16	903	6	6	4	2	0	0.51	3.85	0	0.66
	'14-15	912	2	2	2	0	0	0.24	0	0	0.22
	'13-14	849	2	2	2	0	0	0.26	0	0	0.24
East Bernstadt Ind.	'15-16	457	1	1	1	0	0	0.22	0	0	0.22
	'14-15	463	2	2	2	0	0	0.44	0	0	0.43
	'13-14	459	1	1	1	0	0	0.22	0	0	0.22
Edmonson Co.	'15-16	1,883	13	11	10	0	1	0.56	0	1.15	0.58
	'14-15	1,916	3	3	2	0	1	0.11	0	1.22	0.16
	'13-14	1,896	7	7	5	0	2	0.28	0	2.9	0.37
Elizabethtown Ind.	'15-16	2,386	10	10	8	1	1	0.48	0.33	0.24	0.42
	'14-15	2,476	13	13	10	2	1	0.59	0.57	0.24	0.53
	'13-14	2,497	25	18	11	7	0	0.63	2.05	0	0.72
Elliott Co.	'15-16	1,032	2	2	2	0	0	0.20	0	0	0.19
	'14-15	1,049	4	4	4	0	0	0.38	0	0	0.38
	'13-14	1,043	1	1	1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
Eminence Ind.	'15-16	805	1	1	1	0	0	0.17	0	0	0.12
	'14-15	789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	'15-16	2,322	10	10	9	0	1	0.56	0	0.20	0.43
	'14-15	2,260	2	2	0	2	0	0	0.97	0	0.09
	'13-14	2,172	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0.54	0.09
Estill Co.	'15-16	2,325	1	1	1	0	0	0.44	0	0	0.43
	'14-15	2,390	11	10	10	0	0	0.42	0	0	0.42
	'13-14	2,392	12	12	12	0	0	0.51	0	0	0.5
Fairview Ind.	'15-16	754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	795	1	1	1	0	0	0.13	0	0	0.13
	'13-14	864	10	10	10	0	0	1.22	0	0	1.16
Fleming Co.	'15-16	2,286	13	12	11	1	0	0.51	2.56	0	0.52
	'14-15	2,331	26	21	20	0	1	0.91	1	0.96	0.90
	'13-14	2,254	10	10	9	0	1	0.42	0	1.09	0.44

Table B1 continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2,499 or Less

District		Total Enroll- ment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Frankfort Ind.	'15-16	735	18	16	9	4	3	1.85	2.82	2.80	2.18
	'14-15	798	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.76	0	0.13
	'13-14	802	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.69	0	0.12
Fulton Co.	'15-16	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	519	3	3	2	0	1	0.62	0	2.04	0.58
	'13-14	528	4	4	3	1	0	0.91	0.64	0	0.76
Fulton Ind.	'15-16	351	4	4	2	2	0	1.24	1.44	0	1.14
	'14-15	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin Co.	'15-16	1,570	5	5	5	0	0	0.37	0	0	0.32
	'14-15	1,623	3	3	2	0	1	0.14	0	0.51	0.18
	'13-14	1,619	6	5	4	1	0	0.28	7.14	0	0.31
Garrard Co.	'15-16	2,533	39	36	32	0	4	1.40	0	2.00	1.42
	'14-15	2,539	43	35	32	0	3	1.39	0	1.61	1.38
	'13-14	2,418	38	36	34	1	1	1.55	2.08	0.56	1.49
Glasgow Ind.	'15-16	2,184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	2,121	10	10	9	0	1	0.59	0	0.31	0.47
	'13-14	2,017	5	5	4	0	1	0.27	0	0.35	0.25
Green Co.	'15-16	1,622	23	17	13	3	1	0.87	7.70	1.10	1.05
	'14-15	1,627	11	11	8	1	2	0.53	2.50	2.41	0.68
	'13-14	1,592	9	8	6	1	1	0.40	2.56	1.45	0.50
Hancock Co.	'15-16	1,645	2	2	2	0	0	0.13	0	0	0.12
	'14-15	1,621	1	1	1	0	0	0.06	0	0	0.06
	'13-14	1,630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harlan Ind.	'15-16	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hart Co.	'15-16	2,238	14	14	14	0	0	0.68	0	0	0.63
	'14-15	2,261	16	16	14	0	0	0.67	0	1.79	0.71
	'13-14	2,299	8	8	7	1	0	0.33	2.08	0	0.35
Hazard Ind.	'15-16	933	9	9	7	2	0	0.87	3.33	0	0.96
	'14-15	931	2	2	2	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.21
	'13-14	936	9	8	7	1	0	0.87	1.52	0	0.85
Henry Co.	'15-16	2,112	32	32	32	0	0	1.63	0	0	1.52
	'14-15	2,085	15	15	13	1	1	0.67	2.78	0.86	0.72
	'13-14	2,081	21	20	18	0	2	0.93	0	1.71	0.96

Table B1 continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2,499 or Less

District		Total Enroll- ment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Hickman Co.	'15-16	722	3	3	2	1	0	0.33	1.90	0	0.42
	'14-15	739	1	1	1	0	0	0.16	0	0	0.14
	'13-14	720	1	1	1	0	0	0.16	0	0	0.14
Jackson Co.	'15-16	2,128	31	30	29	0	1	1.40	0	4.35	1.41
	'14-15	2,118	30	28	28	0	0	1.34	0	0	1.32
	'13-14	2,135	23	23	23	0	0	1.09	0	0	1.08
Jackson Ind.	'15-16	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenkins Ind.	'15-16	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	479	3	3	3	0	0	0.64	0	0	0.63
	'13-14	505	1	1	1	0	0	0.20	0	0	0.20
Ky. School for the Blind	'15-16	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ky. School for the Deaf	'15-16	96	2	2	2	0	0	2.90	0	0	2.08
	'14-15	92	1	1	0	1	0	0	20.00	0	1.09
	'13-14	98	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6.67	1.02
Knott Co.	'15-16	2,280	19	16	16	0	0	0.72	0	0	0.70
	'14-15	2,290	13	13	13	0	0	0.58	0	0	0.57
	'13-14	2,392	11	9	9	0	0	0.39	0	0	0.38
LaRue Co.	'15-16	2,319	7	7	6	1	0	0.30	1.60	0	0.30
	'14-15	2,366	9	9	7	0	2	0.34	0	0.82	0.38
	'13-14	2,376	15	15	13	1	1	0.63	1.41	0.41	0.63
Lawrence Co.	'15-16	2,465	9	7	6	1	0	0.25	3.85	0	0.30
	'14-15	2,461	6	6	6	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.24
	'13-14	2,381	2	2	2	0	0	0.09	0	0	0.08
Lee Co.	'15-16	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	984	1	1	1	0	0	0.10	0	0	0.10
	'13-14	1,013	6	6	6	0	0	0.61	0	0	0.59
Leslie Co.	'15-16	1,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	1,690	1	1	1	0	0	0.06	0	0	0.06
	'13-14	1,723	1	1	1	0	0	0.06	0	0	0.06
Lewis Co.	'15-16	2,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	2,249	1	1	1	0	0	0.05	0	0	0.04
	'13-14	2,286	4	4	4	0	0	0.18	0	0	0.17

Table B1 continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2,499 or Less

District		Total Enroll- ment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Livingston Co.	'15-16	1,161	13	13	12	0	1	1.11	0	1.25	1.12
	'14-15	1,162	8	7	6	0	1	0.55	0	1.30	0.60
	'13-14	1,142	13	11	10	0	1	0.93	0	1.61	0.96
Ludlow Ind.	'15-16	830	7	6	5	0	1	0.65	0	1.72	0.72
	'14-15	842	9	9	9	0	0	1.15	0	0	1.07
	'13-14	832	9	9	8	0	1	1.01	0	2.56	1.08
Lyon Co.	'15-16	876	7	7	6	1	0	0.77	3.33	0	0.80
	'14-15	862	7	6	5	1	0	0.65	3.33	0	0.70
	'13-14	851	13	13	8	3	2	1.04	10.34	3.70	1.53
Magoffin Co.	'15-16	2,042	8	8	8	0	0	0.40	0	0	0.40
	'14-15	1,975	10	10	10	0	0	0.51	0	0	0.51
	'13-14	2,113	11	10	10	0	0	0.48	0	0	0.47
Martin Co.	'15-16	1,925	8	7	7	0	0	0.37	0	0	0.36
	'14-15	1,965	8	8	8	0	0	0.41	0	0	0.41
	'13-14	2,032	16	16	16	0	0	0.8	0	0	0.79
Mayfield Ind.	'15-16	1,682	3	2	2	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.12
	'14-15	1,631	10	7	3	3	1	0.40	1.09	0.17	0.94
	'13-14	1,589	9	7	5	2	0	0.66	0.74	0	0.44
McLean Co.	'15-16	1,557	16	15	15	0	0	1.02	0	0	0.96
	'14-15	1,570	1	1	1	0	0	0.07	0	0	0.06
	'13-14	1,569	3	3	3	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.19
Menifee Co.	'15-16	1,050	1	1	1	0	0	0.10	0	0	0.10
	'14-15	1,084	7	7	6	1	0	0.60	1.92	0	0.65
	'13-14	1,065	5	5	4	1	0	0.41	1.92	0	0.47
Metcalf Co.	'15-16	1,551	10	7	6	0	1	0.40	0	2.22	0.45
	'14-15	1,554	8	8	6	1	1	0.40	7.69	2.38	0.51
	'13-14	1,517	18	17	15	1	1	1.02	5.26	2.94	1.12
Middlesboro Ind.	'15-16	1,217	3	3	3	0	0	0.29	0	0	0.25
	'14-15	1,248	6	6	6	0	0	0.55	0	0	0.48
	'13-14	1,294	6	6	6	0	0	0.52	0	0	0.46
Monroe Co.	'15-16	1,813	5	5	5	0	0	0.310	0	0	0.28
	'14-15	1,798	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	1,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B1 continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2,499 or Less

District		Total Enroll- ment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Morgan Co.	'15-16	2,008	2	2	2	0	0	0.10	0	0	0.10
	'14-15	2,022	7	6	6	0	0	0.30	0	0	0.30
	'13-14	2,051	9	9	9	0	0	0.45	0	0	0.44
Murray Ind.	'15-16	1,600	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.82	0	0.06
	'14-15	1,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	1,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport Ind.	'15-16	1,669	19	18	10	6	2	1.10	2.00	0.50	1.08
	'14-15	1,686	23	20	5	10	5	0.50	3.39	1.26	1.19
	'13-14	1,720	23	22	11	6	5	1.05	2.19	1.26	1.28
Nicholas Co.	'15-16	1,098	6	6	5	0	1	0.50	0	1.70	0.55
	'14-15	1,111	1	1	1	0	0	0.10	0	0	0.09
	'13-14	1,090	4	4	4	0	0	0.39	0	0	0.37
Owen Co.	'15-16	1,871	16	16	16	0	0	1.00	0	0	0.86
	'14-15	1,844	6	5	5	0	0	0.29	0	0	0.27
	'13-14	1,809	17	17	17	0	0	1.00	0	0	0.94
Owsley Co.	'15-16	720	2	2	2	0	0	0.30	0	0	0.28
	'14-15	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paintsville Ind.	'15-16	818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	788	2	2	2	0	0	0.27	0	0	0.25
	'13-14	778	2	2	1	0	1	0.13	0	5.88	0.26
Paris Ind.	'15-16	653	5	5	3	2	0	0.88	1.60	0	0.77
	'14-15	694	15	11	7	2	2	1.83	1.47	1.14	1.59
	'13-14	703	2	2	1	0	1	0.24	0	0.66	0.28
Pendleton Co.	'15-16	2,381	16	16	16	0	0	0.70	0	0	0.67
	'14-15	2,359	5	5	5	0	0	0.22	0	0	0.21
	'13-14	2,352	13	12	12	0	0	0.53	0	0	0.51
Pikeville Ind.	'15-16	1,195	4	4	4	0	0	0.37	0	0	0.33
	'14-15	1,225	2	1	0	1	0	0	7.14	0	0.08
	'13-14	1,206	1	1	1	0	0	0.09	0	0	0.08
Pineville Ind.	'15-16	496	1	1	1	0	0	0.21	0	0	0.20
	'14-15	487	3	2	1	0	1	0.21	0	6.67	0.41
	'13-14	507	1	1	1	0	0	0.21	0	0	0.20
Powell Co.	'15-16	2,352	40	38	36	0	2	1.60	0	2.86	1.62
	'14-15	2,334	37	35	34	0	1	1.51	0	1.59	1.50
	'13-14	2,404	27	25	25	0	0	1.07	0	0	1.04

Table B1 continued:
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Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Raceland- Worthington Ind.	'15-16	1,002	7	7	7	0	0	0.74	0	0	0.70
	'14-15	1,034	2	2	2	0	0	0.20	0	0	0.19
	'13-14	1,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robertson Co.	'15-16	342	1	1	1	0	0	0.30	0	0	0.30
	'14-15	344	3	3	3	0	0	0.89	0	0	0.87
	'13-14	356	10	7	7	0	0	2.00	0	0	1.97
Russell Ind.	'15-16	2,205	16	13	13	0	0	0.63	0	0	0.60
	'14-15	2,167	9	8	7	1	0	0.34	7.14	0	0.37
	'13-14	2,134	24	17	16	0	1	0.8	0	0.93	0.8
Russellville Ind.	'15-16	977	15	14	8	5	1	1.50	2.30	0.50	1.43
	'14-15	987	23	22	10	7	5	1.80	3.00	2.51	2.23
	'13-14	1,017	17	17	8	6	3	1.35	2.60	1.55	1.67
Science Hill Ind.	'15-16	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Grove Ind.	'15-16	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	169	3	3	3	0	0	1.65	0	0	1.60
	'13-14	187	3	3	3	0	0	1.65	0	0	1.6
Somerset Ind.	'15-16	1,566	12	10	7	3	0	0.53	4.80	0	0.64
	'14-15	1,596	6	5	5	0	0	.37	0	0	.31
	'13-14	1,614	14	14	13	0	1	0.94	0	0.6	0.87
Southgate Ind.	'15-16	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd Co.	'15-16	1,918	9	9	6	2	1	0.40	1.05	0.46	0.47
	'14-15	1,949	6	6	6	0	0	0.39	0	0	0.31
	'13-14	1,973	7	7	4	0	3	0.25	0	1.62	0.35
Trigg Co.	'15-16	1,982	19	18	16	1	1	0.97	0.63	0.57	0.91
	'14-15	1,976	7	7	7	0	0	0.42	0	0	0.35
	'13-14	2,013	3	3	2	0	1	0.12	0	0.68	0.15
Trimble Co.	'15-16	1,274	12	12	12	0	0	1.00	0	0	0.94
	'14-15	1,350	10	9	9	0	0	0.70	0	0	0.67
	'13-14	1,377	4	4	4	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.29

Table B1 continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Student Enrollment of 2,499 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
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Union Co.	'15-16	2,201	42	37	31	4	2	1.65	1.90	1.80	1.68
	'14-15	2,243	27	25	20	5	0	1.05	2.16	0	1.11
	'13-14	2,244	18	18	16	1	1	0.84	0.4	1.04	0.8
Walton-Verona Ind.	'15-16	1,610	20	20	19	0	1	1.27	0	1.10	1.24
	'14-15	1,542	22	20	19	0	1	1.31	0	1.28	1.30
	'13-14	1,522	21	20	19	1	0	1.32	6.25	0	1.31
Washington Co.	'15-16	1,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	1,671	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.68	0	0.06
	'13-14	1,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Webster Co.	'15-16	2,193	33	30	24	2	4	1.33	4.80	1.15	1.37
	'14-15	2,156	26	23	18	2	3	0.99	3.92	1.02	1.07
	'13-14	2,128	15	15	13	0	2	0.73	0	0.72	0.70
West Point Ind.	'15-16	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	145	1	1	1	0	0	0.75	0	0	0.69
	'13-14	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamsburg Ind.	'15-16	777	14	12	10	2	0	1.40	9.09	0	1.54
	'14-15	793	9	9	9	0	0	1.20	0	0	1.13
	'13-14	802	4	4	4	0	0	0.53	0	0	0.50
Williamstown Ind.	'15-16	820	2	2	2	0	0	0.26	0	0	0.24
	'14-15	834	2	2	2	0	0	0.26	0	0	0.24
	'13-14	854	2	2	2	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.23
Wolfe Co.	'15-16	1,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'14-15	1,304	1	1	1	0	0	0.08	0	0	0.08
	'13-14	1,321	17	15	15	0	0	1.15	0	0	1.14

**Table B2:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 2,500 – 4,999**

District		Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Adair Co.	'15-16	2,589	12	12	10	0	2	0.42	0	1.06	0.46
	'14-15	2,623	12	12	11	1	0	0.46	1.75	0	0.46
	'13-14	2,590	10	9	7	1	1	0.30	1.69	0.56	0.35
Allen Co.	'15-16	2,969	10	9	9	0	0	0.32	0	0	0.30
	'14-15	2,981	16	16	16	0	0	0.57	0	0	0.54
	'13-14	2,858	14	14	12	0	2	0.45	0	1.38	0.49
Anderson Co.	'15-16	3,627	60	53	45	2	6	1.36	3.51	2.30	1.46
	'14-15	3,672	46	43	38	0	5	1.14	0	1.73	1.17
	'13-14	3,752	17	14	13	0	1	0.38	0	0.35	0.37
Ashland Ind.	'15-16	3,058	23	22	19	1	2	0.70	0.80	0.87	0.72
	'14-15	3,040	19	19	17	1	1	0.63	0.85	0.45	0.63
	'13-14	3,037	18	17	15	2	0	0.55	1.56	0	0.56
Bardstown Ind.	'15-16	2,480	20	16	12	2	2	0.71	0.51	0.50	0.65
	'14-15	2,504	19	17	15	0	2	0.86	0	0.56	0.68
	'13-14	2,548	22	19	10	7	2	0.56	1.60	0.60	0.75
Barren Co.	'15-16	4,768	45	37	31	2	4	0.70	3.51	1.33	0.78
	'14-15	4,781	36	33	32	0	1	0.72	0	0.38	0.69
	'13-14	4,847	25	21	19	0	1	0.42	0	0.40	0.43
Bell Co.	'15-16	2,752	4	4	4	0	0	0.15	0	0	0.15
	'14-15	2,831	35	30	30	0	0	1.08	0	0	1.06
	'13-14	2,863	20	15	15	0	0	0.53	0	0	0.52
Bourbon Co.	'15-16	2,689	31	25	14	7	4	0.65	8.24	0.92	0.93
	'14-15	2,643	26	24	21	2	1	0.97	2.17	0.25	0.91
	'13-14	2,661	27	24	23	0	1	1.05	0	0.27	0.90
Bowling Green Ind.	'15-16	3,999	15	11	4	6	1	0.18	0.81	0.10	0.28
	'14-15	3,947	27	25	10	8	7	0.44	1.06	0.75	0.63
	'13-14	3,946	42	33	10	19	4	0.43	2.47	0.47	0.84
Boyd Co.	'15-16	2,905	18	17	16	0	1	0.58	0	0.90	0.59
	'14-15	3,168	9	9	9	0	0	0.30	0	0	0.28
	'13-14	3,191	16	14	14	0	0	0.46	0	0	0.44
Boyle Co.	'15-16	2,589	15	11	11	0	0	0.47	0	0	0.42
	'14-15	2,586	23	20	18	0	2	0.76	0	1.12	0.77
	'13-14	2,589	27	23	21	0	2	0.87	0	1.32	0.89
Breckinridge Co.	'15-16	2,734	7	7	5	1	1	0.20	1.52	0.68	0.26
	'14-15	2,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	'13-14	2,703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table B2 Continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 2,500 – 4,999**

District		Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Calloway Co.	'15-16	2,978	17	17	17	0	0	0.63	0	0	0.57
	'14-15	3,053	8	7	5	1	1	0.18	2.27	0.41	0.22
	'13-14	3,014	12	12	10	0	2	37	0	0.90	0.40
Campbell Co.	'15-16	4,795	5	5	4	0	1	0.09	0	0.35	0.10
	'14-15	4,872	9	8	8	0	0	0.18	0	0	0.16
	'13-14	4,808	8	7	5	1	1	0.11	1.18	0.4	0.15
Carter Co.	'15-16	4,440	22	20	19	0	1	0.44	0	0.98	0.45
	'14-15	4,537	6	6	6	0	0	0.14	0	0	0.13
	'13-14	4,554	11	11	11	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.24
Clay Co.	'15-16	3,210	41	39	37	2	0	1.19	5.13	0	1.22
	'14-15	3,261	32	31	29	2	0	0.92	4.65	0	0.95
	'13-14	3,267	36	31	30	1	0	0.94	2.86	0	0.95
Corbin Ind.	'15-16	2,883	3	3	3	0	0	0.11	0	0	0.10
	'14-15	2,922	3	3	3	0	0	0.11	0	0	0.10
	'13-14	2,883	17	16	15	0	1	0.54	0	0.9	0.55
Covington Ind.	'15-16	3,771	80	74	26	35	13	1.48	2.92	1.59	1.96
	'14-15	3,832	61	54	26	21	7	1.39	1.74	0.93	1.41
	'13-14	3,828	80	76	39	26	11	1.95	2.30	1.58	1.99
Fort Thomas Ind.	'15-16	3,022	11	10	9	0	1	0.32	0	0.51	0.33
	'14-15	3,000	9	9	9	0	0	0.33	0	0	0.30
	'13-14	2,925	6	6	6	0	0	0.22	0	0	0.21
Grant Co.	'15-16	3,785	65	58	54	1	3	1.55	7.14	1.05	1.53
	'14-15	3,833	50	47	45	0	2	1.27	0	0.71	1.23
	'13-14	3,843	70	60	55	0	5	1.54	0	2	1.56
Graves Co.	'15-16	4,276	69	62	60	0	2	1.58	0	0.47	1.45
	'14-15	4,341	53	48	43	1	4	1.12	1.51	0.95	1.11
	'13-14	4,414	36	32	24	2	6	0.61	3.23	1.47	0.72
Grayson Co.	'15-16	4,159	61	55	51	2	2	1.29	6.06	1.23	1.32
	'14-15	4,191	90	85	80	1	4	2.00	3.70	2.53	2.03
	'13-14	4,194	69	59	57	0	2	1.42	0	1.3	1.41
Greenup Co.	'15-16	2,823	15	15	14	1	0	0.52	4.35	0	0.53
	'14-15	2,829	12	12	12	0	0	0.44	0	0	0.42
	'13-14	2,833	12	12	12	0	0	0.44	0	0	0.42

Table B2 Continued: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 2,500 – 4,999											
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	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Harlan Co.	'15-16	3,961	12	12	12	0	0	0.32	0	0	0.30
	'14-15	3,953	12	12	12	0	0	0.32	0	0	0.30
	'13-14	4,047	12	12	10	2	0	0.26	2.38	0	0.30
Harrison Co.	'15-16	2,872	13	11	11	0	0	0.41	0	0	0.38
	'14-15	2,953	26	23	19	1	3	0.70	1.79	1.78	0.78
	'13-14	2,960	10	10	8	2	0	0.29	3.17	0	0.34
Johnson Co.	'15-16	3,580	7	7	7	0	0	0.20	0	0	0.20
	'14-15	3,681	4	4	4	0	0	0.11	0	0	0.11
	'13-14	3,681	6	4	4	0	0	0.11	0	0	0.11
Knox Co.	'15-16	4,410	16	15	14	1	0	0.33	1.92	0	0.34
	'14-15	4,406	28	27	26	1	0	0.61	1.72	0	0.61
	'13-14	4,377	21	20	19	1	0	0.45	1.67	0	0.46
Letcher Co.	'15-16	3,097	17	16	16	0	0	0.53	0	0	0.52
	'14-15	3,097	12	11	11	0	0	0.36	0	0	0.36
	'13-14	3,173	18	16	16	0	0	0.51	0	0	0.50
Lincoln Co.	'15-16	3,698	60	49	44	1	4	1.31	1.67	1.40	1.33
	'14-15	3,739	71	55	48	1	6	1.41	1.69	2.15	1.47
	'13-14	3,808	59	53	49	2	2	1.41	3.08	0.72	1.39
Logan Co.	'15-16	3,473	7	7	7	0	0	0.22	0	0	0.20
	'14-15	3,424	10	10	7	1	2	0.22	1.12	1.08	0.29
	'13-14	3,431	16	14	13	1	0	0.41	0.98	0	0.41
Marion Co.	'15-16	3,116	28	27	21	6	0	0.79	2.56	0	0.87
	'14-15	3,136	17	16	14	0	2	0.52	0	1.01	0.51
	'13-14	3,109	20	20	18	2	0	0.67	0.85	0	0.64
Marshall Co.	'15-16	4,752	19	19	19	0	0	0.41	0	0	0.40
	'14-15	4,687	44	44	43	0	1	0.95	0	0.71	0.94
	'13-14	4,597	17	17	16	0	1	0.36	0	0.87	0.37
Mason Co.	'15-16	2,730	12	12	7	2	3	0.31	0.96	1.09	0.44
	'14-15	2,712	13	12	9	1	2	0.40	0.48	0.85	0.44
	'13-14	2,760	17	16	11	2	3	0.47	0.89	1.42	0.58
McCreary Co.	'15-16	2,716	27	26	25	0	1	0.94	0	2.33	0.96
	'14-15	2,758	18	17	17	0	0	0.63	0	0	0.62
	'13-14	2,868	23	21	21	0	0	0.75	0	0	0.73

**Table B2 Continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 2,500 – 4,999**

District		Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Meade Co.	'15-16	4,842	25	23	20	1	2	0.46	1.33	0.52	0.48
	'14-15	4,889	38	36	35	0	1	0.78	0	0.28	0.74
	'13-14	4,931	31	31	26	3	2	0.57	3.8	0.63	0.63
Mercer Co.	'15-16	2,790	17	17	15	1	1	0.65	0.94	0.28	0.61
	'14-15	2,838	11	11	8	0	3	0.34	0	0.84	0.39
	'13-14	2,858	43	41	35	2	4	1.44	1.87	1.23	1.43
Montgomery Co.	'15-16	4,646	53	48	45	2	1	1.07	1.82	0.29	1.03
	'14-15	4,688	49	44	42	2	0	0.99	1.90	0	0.94
	'13-14	4,835	116*	94	85	3	6	1.91	2.73	2.18	1.94
Nelson Co.	'15-16	4,528	23	23	21	1	1	0.50	1.50	0.45	0.51
	'14-15	4,537	53	48	44	1	3	1.04	1.33	1.38	1.06
	'13-15	4,527	46	42	38	3	1	0.89	4.23	0.51	0.93
Ohio Co.	'15-16	4,088	9	9	8	0	1	0.22	0	0.27	0.22
	'14-15	4,043	12	11	11	0	0	0.30	0	0	0.27
	'13-15	4,034	15	14	14	0	0	0.38	0	0	0.35
Owensboro Ind.	'15-16	4,776	34	34	20	8	6	0.66	1.11	0.60	0.71
	'14-15	4,640	13	13	9	1	3	0.30	0.14	0.32	0.28
	'13-15	4,582	30	28	18	8	2	0.60	1.13	0.23	0.61
Paducah Ind.	'15-16	2,853	34	31	12	17	2	1.07	1.40	0.39	1.09
	'14-15	2,843	31	28	3	22	3	0.26	1.78	0.64	0.98
	'13-15	2,848	30	29	8	19	2	0.72	1.51	0.42	1.02
Perry Co.	'15-16	3,967	1	1	1	0	0	0.03	0	0	0.03
	'14-15	4,004	4	4	4	0	0	0.10	0	0	0.10
	'13-15	4,020	10	10	10	0	0	0.26	0	0	0.25
Rockcastle Co.	'15-16	2,713	3	3	3	0	0	0.11	0	0	0.11
	'14-15	2,783	2	2	2	0	0	0.07	0	0	0.07
	'13-15	2,794	3	3	3	0	0	0.11	0	0	0.11
Rowan Co.	'15-16	3,055	29	24	22	0	2	0.78	0	1.22	0.79
	'14-15	3,115	49	45	44	1	0	1.52	1.85	0	1.44
	'13-15	3,200	46	44	41	2	1	1.37	3.7	0.63	1.38
Russell Co.	'15-16	2,926	5	5	5	0	0	0.19	0	0	0.17
	'14-15	2,918	17	16	16	0	0	0.61	0	0	0.55
	'13-15	2,937	7	6	5	0	1	0.18	0	0.50	0.20

* 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 B2 Continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 2,500 – 4,999

District		Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Simpson Co.	'15-16	2,902	17	16	12	3	1	0.52	0.75	0.51	0.55
	'14-15	2,887	19	16	13	2	1	0.56	0.64	0.39	0.55
	'13-15	2,865	25	25	22	3	0	0.95	1	0	0.87
Spencer Co.	'15-16	2,816	2	2	2	0	0	0.78	0	0	0.07
	'14-15	2,811	8	6	6	0	0	0.23	0	0	0.21
	'13-15	2,800	11	11	10	0	1	0.39	0	0.49	0.39
Taylor Co.	'15-16	2,567	14	14	12	1	1	0.51	2.22	0.58	0.55
	'14-15	2,589	20	16	14	0	2	0.59	0	1.30	0.62
	'13-15	2,567	23	21	19	1	1	0.80	2.44	0.72	0.82
Wayne Co.	'15-16	3,167	26	25	21	1	3	0.74	1.52	1.18	0.79
	'14-15	3,204	30	28	25	1	2	0.86	1.20	0.87	0.87
	'13-15	3,173	29	29	27	2	0	0.93	2.53	0	0.91
Whitley Co.	'15-16	4,183	41	36	36	0	0	0.88	0	0	0.86
	'14-15	4,181	61	53	51	1	1	1.25	5.00	1.33	1.27
	'13-15	4,212	74	69	68	0	1	1.64	0	1.89	1.64
Woodford Co.	'15-16	3,936	45	40	30	2	8	0.99	1.33	1.07	1.02
	'14-15	3,951	31	26	23	0	3	0.75	0	0.41	0.66
	'13-15	3,957	21	21	16	4	1	0.52	2.35	0.14	0.53

Table B3: Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 5,000 – 9,999

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	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Christian Co.	'15-16	8,557	774	494	172	268	54	3.74	9.37	4.92	5.78
	'14-15	8,676	433	335	152	151	32	3.19	5.24	3.09	3.86
	'13-14	8,640	271	217	117	88	12	2.41	3.1	1.27	2.51
Clark Co.	'15-16	5,283	23	23	19	2	2	0.42	0.64	0.41	0.44
	'14-15	5,399	51	50	45	3	2	0.98	0.88	0.42	0.93
	'13-14	5,417	18	18	16	1	1	0.35	0.29	0.23	0.33
Floyd Co.	'15-16	5,756	24	23	23	0	0	0.41	0	0	0.40
	'14-15	5,902	24	24	23	0	1	0.40	0	1.56	0.41
	'13-14	5,963	28	26	25	0	1	0.42	0	1.96	0.44
Franklin Co.	'15-16	6,131	58	52	44	2	6	0.95	0.35	0.65	0.85
	'14-15	6,139	41	39	21	7	11	0.45	1.20	1.28	0.64
	'13-14	6,053	54	47	27	11	9	0.58	1.90	1.10	0.78
Henderson Co.	'15-16	7,164	75	72	48	12	12	0.83	1.91	1.52	1.01
	'14-15	7,148	68	66	44	14	8	0.75	2.23	1.17	0.92
	'13-14	7,145	68	63	50	10	3	0.85	1.57	0.47	0.88
Hopkins Co.	'15-16	6,738	31	29	17	9	3	0.31	1.46	0.44	0.43
	'14-15	6,774	23	21	12	7	2	0.22	1.09	0.31	0.31
	'13-14	6,853	19	19	14	3	2	0.25	0.44	0.33	0.28
Jessamine Co.	'15-16	7,849	51	51	35	10	5	0.55	2.15	0.62	0.65
	'14-15	7,778	69	64	55	6	3	0.84	1.33	0.40	0.82
	'13-14	7,670	27	27	24	2	1	0.36	0.52	0.15	0.35
Laurel Co.	'15-16	8,872	129	118	116	1	1	1.37	1.08	0.32	1.33
	'14-15	9,901	136	121	119	2	0	1.38	2.02	0	1.34
	'13-14	9,053	164	131	125	2	4	1.44	1.96	1.52	1.45
McCracken Co.	'15-16	6,851	55	49	42	4	3	0.70	1.35	0.52	0.72
	'14-15	6,712	57	56	44	5	7	0.75	1.79	1.31	0.83
	'13-14	6,662	28	28	27	1	0	0.46	0.37	0	0.42
Muhlenberg Co.	'15-16	4,837	41	37	31	4	2	0.71	2.14	0.79	0.76
	'14-15	4,938	31	31	27	3	1	0.60	1.42	0.40	0.63
	'13-14	5,001	35	32	32	0	0	0.70	0	0	0.64
Pike Co.	'15-16	8,481	14	14	14	0	0	0.17	0	0	0.17
	'14-15	8,716	15	14	14	0	0	0.16	0	0	0.16
	'13-14	8,982	33	31	30	0	1	0.34	0	0.93	0.35
Pulaski Co.	'15-16	8,071	34	32	30	2	0	0.40	1.92	0	0.40
	'14-15	7,960	26	26	25	1	0	0.33	0.99	0	0.33
	'13-14	7,889	31	30	30	0	0	0.40	0	0	0.38

Table B3 Continued:
Frequency of Law Violations by Race for Districts with Enrollment of 5,000 – 9,999

District		Total Enrollment	Number of Violations	Number of Violators	Number White	Number Black	Number Other	Rate White	Rate Black	Rate Other	Total Rate
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Scott Co.	'15-16	8,745	64	59	48	6	5	0.68	1.07	0.43	0.67
	'14-15	8,579	74	65	44	13	8	0.63	2.28	0.75	0.76
	'13-14	8,453	83	76	59	9	8	0.85	1.63	0.86	0.90
Shelby Co.	'15-16	6,756	30	27	18	2	7	0.39	0.39	0.44	0.40
	'14-15	6,752	58	51	27	10	14	0.58	1.83	0.92	0.76
	'13-14	6,787	63	56	37	10	9	0.78	1.72	0.63	0.83

Table B4: 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
Statewide Information	Year	655,475	6,995	6,001	3,652	1,819	530	0.71	2.63	0.72	0.92
Boone Co.	'15-16	20,160	272	226	180	20	26	1.08	2.53	0.95	1.12
	'14-15	19,891	251	221	169	17	35	1.02	2.20	1.37	1.11
	'13-14	19,567	240	203	152	21	30	0.92	2.87	1.3	1.04
Bullitt Co.	'15-16	12,926	134	125	109	4	12	0.91	2.88	1.45	0.97
	'14-15	12,874	107	102	92	2	8	0.77	1.49	1.07	0.79
	'13-14	12,871	84	76	73	1	2	0.6	0.79	0.3	0.59
Daviess Co.	'15-16	11,102	67	63	45	10	8	0.47	2.73	0.65	0.57
	'14-15	11,015	65	63	50	8	5	0.52	2.14	0.46	0.57
	'13-14	10,817	91	85	70	4	11	0.74	1.14	1.11	0.79
Fayette Co.	'15-16	39,670	432	382	155	155	72	0.73	1.75	0.74	0.96
	'14-15	39,185	331	302	114	130	58	0.53	1.48	0.64	0.77
	'13-14	38,665	280	250	100	103	47	0.47	1.18	0.56	0.65
Hardin Co.	'15-16	14,024	82	80	56	17	7	0.59	0.81	0.30	0.57
	'14-15	13,921	62	59	37	14	8	0.38	0.68	0.36	0.42
	'13-14	13,924	70	70	57	7	6	0.59	0.33	0.29	0.50
Jefferson Co.	'15-16	96,581	2131	1768	521	1091	156	1.16	3.13	0.93	1.83
	'14-15	96,094	1818	1572	527	930	115	1.15	2.68	0.74	1.64
	'13-14	95,794	1428	1291	476	723	92	1.01	2.09	0.65	1.35
Kenton Co.	'15-16	14,160	117	112	102	4	6	0.82	1.20	0.43	0.79
	'14-15	14,054	94	90	77	6	7	0.62	1.89	0.55	0.64
	'13-14	14,170	102	102	88	3	11	0.70	0.90	0.85	0.72
Madison Co.	'15-16	11,412	38	34	24	4	6	0.24	0.86	0.53	0.30
	'14-15	11,402	37	35	28	1	6	0.28	0.21	0.56	0.31
	'13-14	11,191	42	39	31	5	3	0.32	1.04	0.31	0.35
Oldham Co.	'15-16	12,126	99	92	75	10	7	0.71	3.55	0.52	0.76
	'14-15	12,008	93	86	66	9	11	0.63	3.21	0.89	0.72
	'13-14	12,017	96	88	75	5	8	0.71	1.69	0.71	0.73
Warren Co.	'15-16	14,563	119	109	86	13	10	0.83	1.03	0.33	0.75
	'14-15	14,293	169	154	121	15	18	1.16	1.28	0.66	1.08
	'13-14	13,968	121	113	85	16	12	0.82	1.44	0.49	0.81

Appendix C – Type of Law Violations by Grade Level and Category

Appendix C: Number of Reported Law Violations by Grade Level and Category

Law Violation	K	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	14	TOTAL
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	7	5	4	2	0	24
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	5	2	4	3	0	22
Larceny-Theft	0	1	1	0	2	1	5	9	21	25	19	7	8	0	99
Motor Vehicle-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Destruction of Property	0	0	4	1	3	5	9	20	20	31	13	8	9	0	123
Arson	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	5	11	4	2	0	0	29
Trespassing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	2	2	0	14
Forgery	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	3	6	2	7	5	0	31
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stolen Property	1	0	2	1	4	1	7	15	20	33	17	11	5	0	117
Vandalism	1	1	1	6	6	4	26	47	39	43	25	17	39	0	255
Weapon - Handgun	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	10	4	3	6	0	33
Weapon - Rifle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Weapon - Other Firearm	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	5	1	2	3	0	17
Weapon - Other	4	6	6	8	8	23	38	28	54	58	58	39	20	0	350
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indecent Exposure	1	4	9	1	0	0	3	3	11	12	3	7	5	0	59
Sexual Assault	0	3	5	5	0	1	5	4	12	18	7	11	3	0	74
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	10	8	4	7	0	35
Under Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	34	54	58	58	0	220
Disorderly Conduct	19	33	34	14	6	30	45	126	108	229	164	108	62	0	978
Other	2	0	2	5	9	15	16	20	18	32	30	22	11	0	182
Loitering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1st Degree Assault	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	6	10	6	3	2	0	34
2nd Degree Assault	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	7	4	3	1	0	25
3rd Degree Assault	1	8	5	6	9	5	15	27	37	62	34	25	16	0	250
4th Degree Assault	1	10	5	7	3	8	40	81	109	149	102	46	23	1	585
Menacing	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	12	11	6	1	4	3	0	42
Felony Wanton Endangerment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	2	1	0	11
Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Felony Criminal Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4

Appendix C: Number of Reported Law Violations by Grade Level and Category

Law Violation	K	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	14	TOTAL
Terroristic Threat	2	5	7	3	10	7	32	48	71	92	71	38	20	0	406
Terroristic - Bomb	0	0	1	0	4	0	5	7	7	15	11	5	2	0	57
Terroristic - Ch/Bio/Nuc	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	6
Misdemeanor Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Harassing Communications	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	8	9	21	18	16	3	0	85
Other Drug Possession and Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	17	41	88	50	54	36	0	293
Other Drug Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	9	16	16	6	2	0	63
Alcohol Possession and Use	0	0	1	0	0	4	11	26	64	83	74	79	47	0	389
Alcohol Distribution	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	11	10	5	1	3	0	36
Marijuana/hashish Possession and Use	0	0	4	1	3	7	36	90	176	413	321	298	238	0	1587
Marijuana Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	17	27	26	27	19	11	0	134
Hallucinogenic Possession and Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
Hallucinogenic Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Amphetamines Possession and Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	1	0	11
Amphetamines Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Barbiturates Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cocaine/Crack Possession and Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Prescription Drugs Possession and Use	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	22	30	59	35	33	9	0	193
Prescription Drugs Distribution	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	7	14	23	18	6	3	0	78
Inhalant Possession and Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	7
IAES for Drug - SPED ONLY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
	34	72	89	61	78	121	345	670	984	1668	1233	962	677	1	6995