



**Kentucky Center for School Safety**

*In Cooperation with the*

**Kentucky Department of Education**



Kentucky 2019 – 2021

Safe Schools Data Project

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# Kentucky 2019 – 2021 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Safe Schools Data Project

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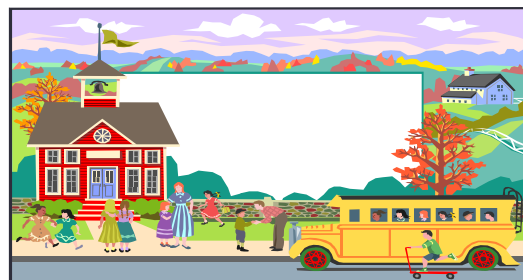
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# ***Executive Summary***

Of the 646,766 students enrolled in Kentucky public schools in 2018–2019 and 647,987 students enrolled in 2019–2020 the overwhelming majority of students (95.25% and 96.11%, respectively) did not have a reported behavior violation during the school year. Of the 30,696 students who did commit a behavior violation in 2018–2019 school year, the vast majority (22,760, 74.15%) had only one violation. This was consistent in 2019–2020 with 24,264 students having one behavior violation (76.34%). Of the 682,953 students enrolled in Kentucky public schools in the 2020–2021 school

year, only 6,719 students committed a behavior violation. The vast majority of those students (5714, 85.04%) had only one violation

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

Bullying/harassment is the most common behavior violation reported for 2018–2019 (17,410, 39.58%) and 2019–2020 (33,680, 40.26%). The most common violation for the 2020–2021 school year was a tobacco violation (4006, 50.02%). 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.

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. The number of behavior violations reported for 2018–2019 involving weapon possession accounts for 1.54% of all behavior violations. This number increased by 4.88% in the 2019–2020 school year and decreased to 2.55% in 2020–2021.

Representatives from the Kentucky Center for School Safety are frequently contacted 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.

**Special Note:**

*As you peruse the data in this report, please stay ever-mindful that it is reflective of two school years overshadowed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the sudden transition to remote learning and school closures in the spring of 2020 and during the 2020–2021 school year, reported behavior violations for those years are likely to be low throughout this report. After spring 2020, there were very few traditional instructional days as school staffs endeavored throughout the two school years to find effective modes and strategies to meet the educational and behavioral needs of their students. Therefore, it is vitally important that the anomalies of these school years be recognized when interpreting the data presented in this document.*

# 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 focus 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. As important as school achievement is, the safety of our students must be a top priority. 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.

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 provides this report of demographic and contextual data regarding reported behavior 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

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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 2013–2014, 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, the KDE publishes an annual safe schools statistical report. The 2019–2020 safe schools statistical report provided by KDE can be found at <https://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Documents/2019-0%20School%20Safety%20Annual%20Statistical%20Report.pdf>.

Each incident recorded in the Infinite Campus system is assigned a State Event Code, which identifies the specific violation (e.g., alcohol use, bullying, 4<sup>th</sup> degree assault). Violations are also labeled in one of seven categories [Assault or Violence (V), Weapon (W), Alcohol (A), Drug (D), Tobacco (T), Bullying/Harassment (H), or No Safe Schools Category (N)]. This report contains counts of violations, as well as some demographic characteristics of the students listed as responsible, within the six Safe School categories only. Violations with No Safe Schools Category (N) (e.g., dress code incidents, attendance policy violations) are not included in this report.

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 behavior 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 violations; 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 behavior 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.**
- 3. 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.**

**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 Behavior Events

Public schools in Kentucky reported 43,985 behavior violations during the 2018–2019 school year and 33,680 behavior violations during the 2019–2020 school year. Predictably, the numbers are lower in most of the categories than the 2018–2019 reported violations due to school being interrupted in March 2020 with schools moving to a virtual learning environment in response to the Covid pandemic. The exception is with the weapon violations (n=709) that increased by 4.88% from the 2018–2019 school year. ***Due to the Covid pandemic, the number of behavior violations for the 2020–2021 school year is considerably lower (N=8009). This decrease can be attributed to many schools continuing to conduct school in a virtual learning environment or with modified schedules (virtual and in person learning).***

As shown in **Table 1**, bullying/harassment is the most common behavior violation reported for 2018–2019 (n=17410, 39.58%) and in 2019–2020 (n=13561, 40.26%). Bullying/harassment was the second most common behavior violation in 2020–2021 (n=2273, 28.38%). Tobacco violations were the most common behavior violation in 2020–2021 (n=4006, 50.02%) and the second most common of all behavior violations reported in 2018–2019 (n=16364, 37.20) and in 2019–2020 (n=11288, 33.52%).

The top two violations of bullying/harassment and tobacco violations account for the majority of reported behavior violations in the 2019–2019 school year (76.78%), the 2019–2020 school year (73.78%), and the 2020–2021 school year (78.39%).

**Table 1: Number of Behavior Violations by Category**

	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Assault or Violence	5104	11.60	4061	12.06	664	8.29
Weapon	676	1.54	709	2.11	171	2.14
Alcohol	746	1.70	445	1.32	104	1.30
Drug	3685	8.38	3616	10.74	791	9.88
Tobacco	16364	37.20	11288	33.52	4006	50.02
Bullying/Harassment	17410	39.58	13561	40.26	2273	28.38
Total	43985	100.00	33680	100.00	8009	100.00

## Behavior Violations Related to Assault or Violence

Sixteen categories involve assault or violent behavior and account for 11.60% (n=5104) of all behavior violations reported for the 2018–2019 school year and 12.05% (n=4061) reported in 2019–2020, and 8.27% (n=664) in 2020–2021. As illustrated in **Table 2** the most common violation involving assault or violence was terroristic threat in 2018–2019 (n=1157) and abuse of a teacher (n=1026) in 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 (n=168). With the exception of arson and abuse of teacher, most categories decreased from the 2018–2019 data collection. Again, the assumption is that the incidences of violence decreased based on students being moved to a virtual learning environment in 2019–2020 and 2020–2021.

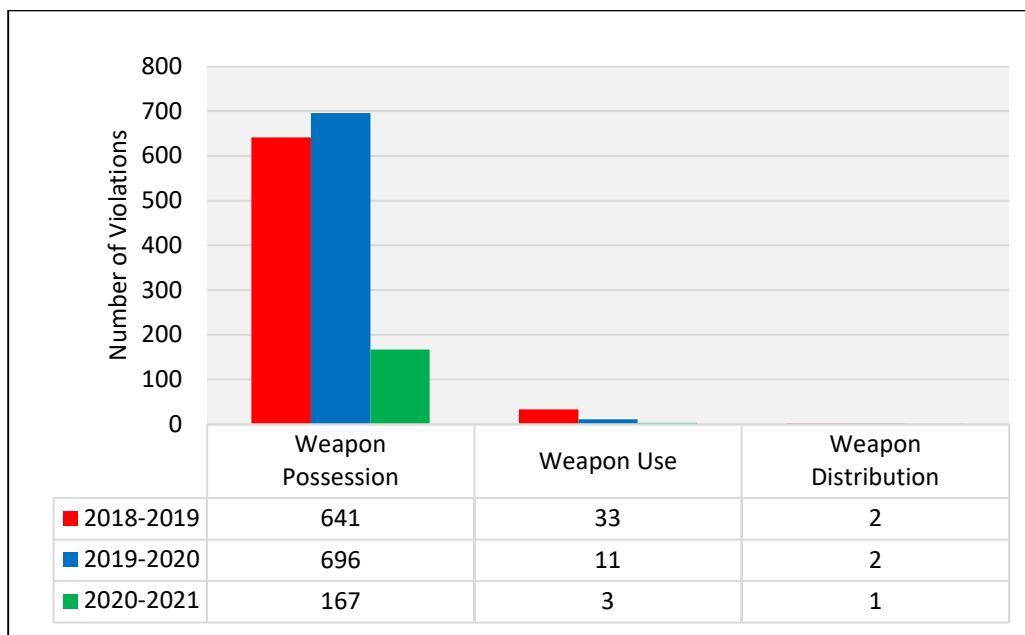
**Table 2: Number of Behavior Violations Involving Assault or Violence**

	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Terroristic Threat	1157	22.67	945	23.27	161	24.25
Abuse of a Teacher	1020	19.98	1026	25.26	168	25.30
4th Degree Assault	845	16.56	680	16.74	102	15.36
Sexual Offense (non-touch)	649	12.72	498	12.26	89	13.40
Robbery/Theft	385	7.54	266	6.55	35	5.27
Menacing	379	7.43	155	3.82	30	4.52
3rd Degree Assault	265	5.19	186	4.58	31	4.67
Sexual Assault	170	3.33	113	2.78	17	2.56
Arson	82	1.61	88	2.17	5	0.75
Wanton Endangerment	51	1.00	36	0.89	12	1.81
1st Degree Assault	45	0.88	12	0.30	7	1.05
Terroristic - Bomb	31	0.61	24	0.59	4	0.60
2nd Degree Assault	20	0.39	28	0.69	3	0.45
Criminal Abuse	4	0.08	3	0.07	0	0.0
Terroristic-Chem/Bio/Nuc	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.0
Kidnapping	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.0
Total	5104	100.00	4061	100.00	664	100.0

## Behavior Violations Related to Weapons

Weapons violations accounted for 1.54% (n=676) of all reported behavior violations in 2018–2019 and 2.10% (n=709) in 2019–2020. This was an increase of 4.88%. In 2020–2021 there were 171 violations involving weapons. As shown in **Figure 1**, the majority of behavior violations related to weapons involved weapon possession in 2018–2019 (n=641), 2019–2020 (n=696), and in 2020–2021 (n=167). Weapon possession increased 8.58% between 2018–2019 and 2019–2020. Thirty-three incidents involving weapon use were reported in 2019–2020 and 11 incidents in 2019–2020. There were three incidents involving weapon use in 2020–2021.

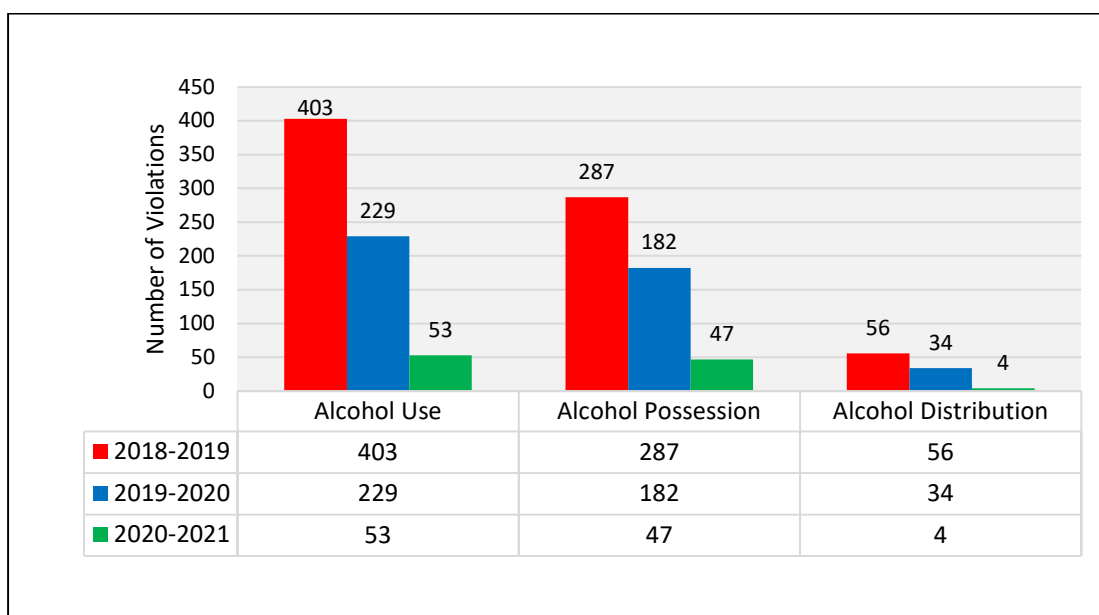
**Figure 1: Number of Behavior Violations Related to Weapons**



## Behavior Violations Involving Alcohol

Violations involving alcohol accounted for 1.70% (n=746) of all reported behavior violations in 2018–2019, 1.32% (n=445) in 2019–2020, and 1.30% (n=104) in 2020–2021. As shown in **Figure 2**, the majority of behavior violations related to alcohol involved alcohol use in 2018–2019 (n= 403), 2019–2020 (n=229), and in 2020–2021 (n=53). Alcohol possession was the next most common violation in 2018–2019 (n=287), 2019–2020 (n=182), and 2020–2021 (n=47).

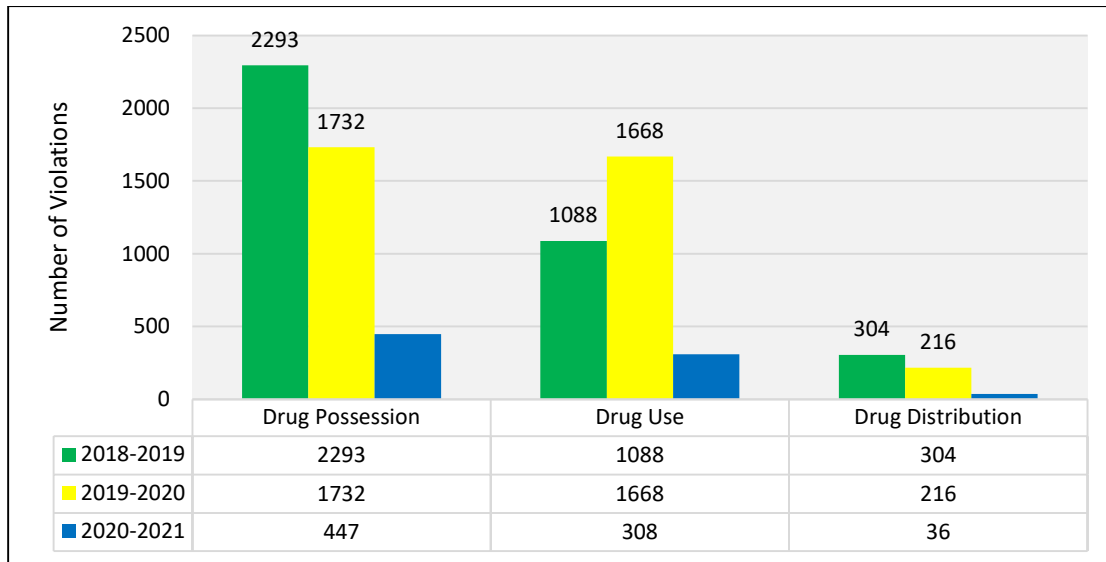
**Figure 2: Number of Behavior Violations Involving Alcohol**



## Behavior Violations Involving Drugs

Violations involving drugs accounted for 8.38% (n=3685) of all reported behavior violations in 2018–2019, 10.74% (n=3616) in 2019–2020, and 9.88% (n=791) in 2020–2021. As shown in **Figure 3**, the majority of behavior violations related to drugs involved drug possession in 2018–2019 (n= 2293), in 2019–2020 (n=1732), and in 2020–2021 (n=447). Drug use was the next most common violation in 2018–2019 (n=1088), in 2019–2020 (n=1668), and in 2020–2021 (n=308). Drug use in 2019–2020 reflected an increase of 53.31%.

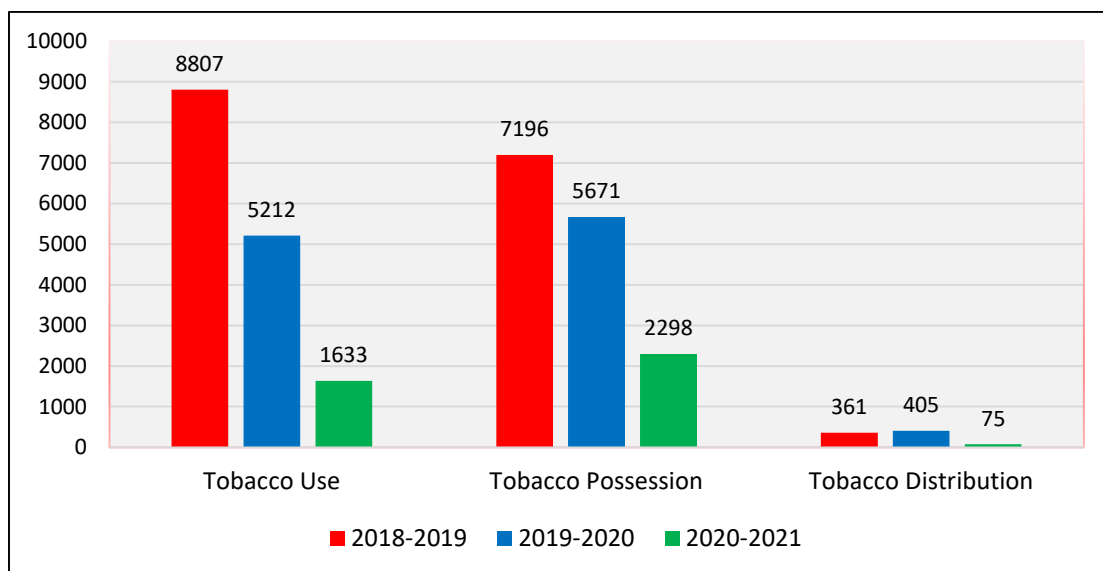
**Figure 3: Behavior Violations Involving Drugs**



### Behavior Violations Involving Tobacco

Violations involving tobacco accounted for 37.20% (n=16364) of all reported behavior violations in 2018–2019, 33.52% (n=11288) in 2019–2020, and 50.02% in 2020–2021. As shown in **Figure 4**, the majority of behavior violations were related to tobacco involvement; tobacco use in 2018–2019 (n= 8807) and tobacco possession in 2019–2020 (n=5671) and 2020–2021 (n=2298). Tobacco possession was the next most common violation in 2018–2019 (n=7196) and tobacco use was the next most common violation in 2019–2020 (n=5212) and in 2020–2021 (n=1633).

**Figure 4: Behavior Violations Involving Tobacco**



## Behavior Violations Involving Bullying or Harassment

Violations involving bullying or harassment accounted for 39.85% (n=17410) of all reported behavior violations in 2018–2019, 40.26% (n=13561) in 2019–2020, and 28.38% (n=2273) in 2020–2021. As shown in **Table 3**, two in five (41.60%) of all reported behavior violations related to bullying or harassment involved harassment in 2018–2019 (n=7243) and in 2019–2020 (44.90%, n=6089). One in four behavior violations (26.53%) in 2020–2021 involved harassment. Bullying was the next most common violation in 2018–2019 (n=3619) and in 2019–2020 (n=2494). The next most common violation in 2020–2021 was threatening another student (n=625).

**Table 3: Number of Behavior Violations Involving Bullying or Harassment**

	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Harassment	7243	41.60	6089	44.90	603	26.53
Bullying	3619	20.79	2494	18.39	454	19.97
Threatening another Student	3525	20.25	2729	20.12	625	27.50
Verbal Abuse	1354	7.78	893	6.59	184	8.10
Threatening Staff	1055	6.06	819	6.04	171	7.52
Harassing Communications	608	3.49	534	3.94	236	10.38
Stalking	6	0.03	3	0.02	0	0.00
Total	17410	100.00	13561	100.00	2273	100.00

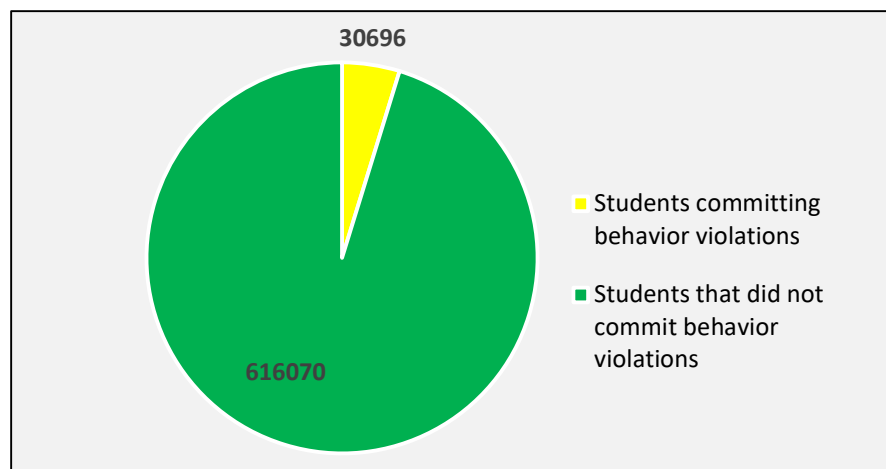
## Section III: Characteristics of Students Involved in Reported Behavior Violations

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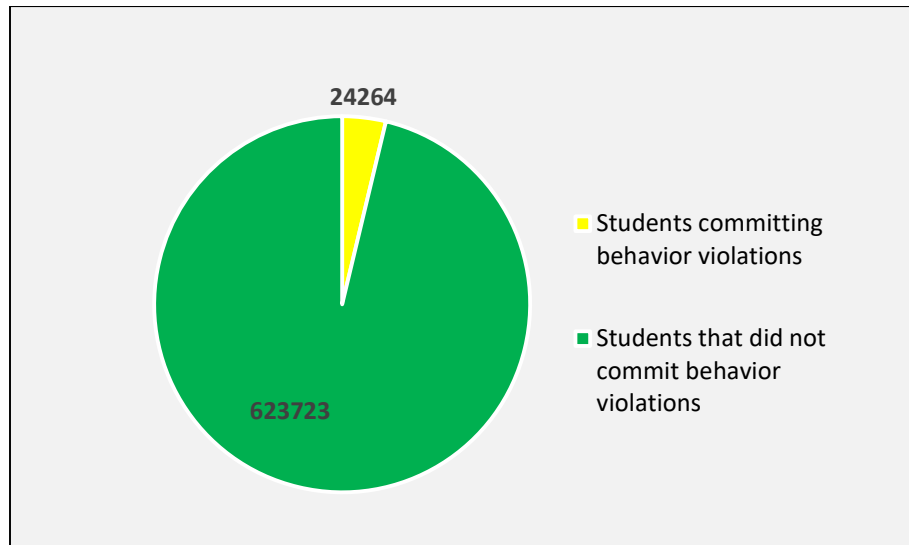
During the 2018–2019 school year 30,696 students committed 43,985 behavior violations. These students comprise almost five percent (4.75%) of the student population (n=646,766), indicating that 95.25% of students in Kentucky’s public schools did not commit a reported behavior violation (**Figure 5**). The percentage of student violators decreased slightly for the 2019–2020 school year. Behavior violations were committed by 24,264 students comprising almost four percent (3.74%) of the student population (n=647,987). In 2020–2021 behavior violations were committed by 6,719 students (0.98%) of the student population (n=682,953)

In 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 the vast majority of Kentucky’s public-school students (96.25% and 99.02 respectively) did not commit a behavior violation (**Figures 6 and 7**).

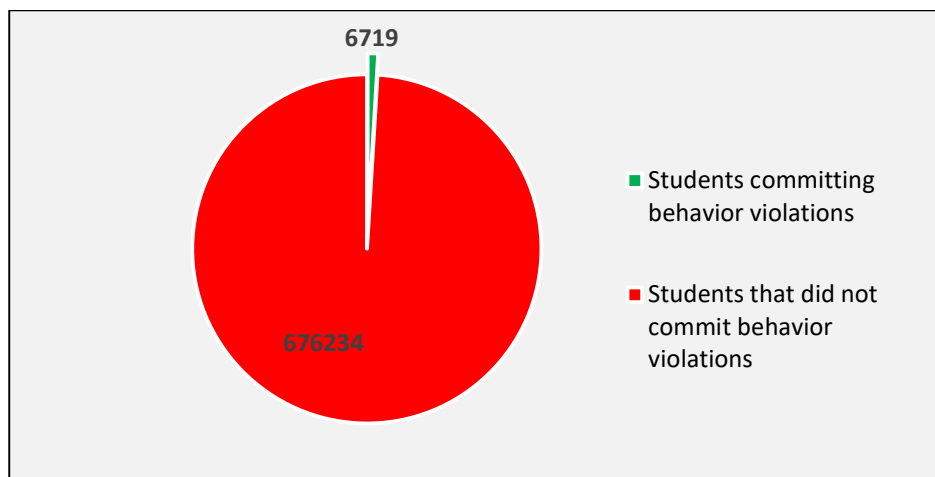
**Figure 5: Student Population and Reported Behavior Violations in 2018–2019**



**Figure 6: Student Population and Reported Behavior Violations in 2019–2020**



**Figure 7: Student Population and Reported Behavior Violations in 2020–2021**



**Table 4 and Table 5** describes the race and gender of those students who committed behavior violations. In the 2018–2019, 2019–2020, and 2020–2021 school years the majority of violators were male (71.30%, 70.91%, and 67.67% respectively) and white (70.35%, 68.95%, and 75.77% respectively).



**Table 4: Number of Violators by Gender**

		2018-2019		2019-2020		2019-2020	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
	Female	8809	28.70	7058	29.09	2172	32.22
	Male	21887	71.30	17206	70.91	4547	67.67
<b>Number of Violators</b>		30696	100.00	24264	100.00	6719	100.00

**Table 5: Violators by Race**

Violators by Race	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	21594	70.35	16730	68.95	5091	75.77
Black or African American	5705	18.59	4669	19.24	797	11.86
Other Race	3397	11.07	2865	11.81	831	12.37
<b>Number of Violators</b>	30696	100.00	24264	100.00	6719	100.00

**Table 6** shows the numbers of violators that are in special education. In 2018–2019 one in five of the students who committed a behavior violation (21.62%) was in special education. In 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 that number increased slightly and almost one in four of the students (23.59% and 22.50%) were in special education.

**Table 7** shows that the majority of violators for both years were on free lunch (70.93%, 71.82%, and 72.64% respectively).

**Table 6: Violators by Special Education Status**

		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021	
Active Special Ed		N	%	N	%	N	%
	No	24058	78.38	18540	76.41	5207	77.50
	Yes	6638	21.62	5724	23.59	1512	22.50
<b>Number of Violators</b>		30696	100.00	24264	100.00	6719	100.00

**Table 7: Violators by Socio Economic Status**

	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021	
<b>Violators by Lunch Status</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Free	21772	70.93	17426	71.82	4881	72.64
Reduced	911	2.97	724	2.98	160	2.38
Paid	8013	26.10	6114	25.20	1678	24.97
<b>Number of Violators</b>	<b>30696</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24264</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6719</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 8** shows the grade levels for students who had reported behavior violations. During the 2018–2019 and 2019–2020 school years, more than one in ten of the students (10.73% and 11.15%) were in the seventh grade. In 2020–2021 one in seven students (14.57%) were in the seventh grade. More than one in six of the students in all school years (17.87% and 17.63%, and 16.97 respectively) were in ninth grade. In general, most of the students with reported behavior violations were in grades seven through eleven (67.55%) in the 2018–2019 school year, 69.15% in the 2019–2020 school year, and 71.52 in the 2020–2021 school year.

**Table 8: Number of Behavior Violations by Grade Level**

	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021	
<b>Grade Level</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
K	310	1.01	212	0.87	39	0.58
1	444	1.45	360	1.48	65	0.97
2	646	2.10	424	1.75	93	1.38
3	866	2.82	574	2.37	117	1.74
4	1026	3.34	761	3.14	185	2.75
5	1477	4.81	1089	4.49	334	4.97
6	2693	8.77	2092	8.62	672	10.00
7	3294	10.73	2706	11.15	979	14.57
8	3820	12.44	3151	12.99	1092	16.25
9	5485	17.87	4278	17.63	1140	16.97
10	4514	14.71	3827	15.77	978	14.56
11	3622	11.80	2816	11.61	616	9.17
12	2480	8.08	1956	8.06	407	6.06
14	6	0.02	5	0.02	0	0.00
97	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01
98	2	0.01	4	0.02	0	0.00
99	11	0.04	9	0.04	1	0.01

**Table 9: Total Number of Behavior Violations Per Violator**

Violations per student	Year	N	%
1	18-19	22760	74.15
	19-20	18524	76.34
	20-21	5714	85.04
2	18-19	5120	16.68
	19-20	3789	15.62
	20-21	803	11.95
3	18-19	1624	5.29
	19-20	1106	4.56
	20-21	155	2.31
4 or More	18-19	1192	3.89
	19-20	845	3.48
	20-21	47	0.69
Total	18-19	<b>30696</b>	
	19-20	<b>24264</b>	
	20-21	<b>6719</b>	

More than one in four students who committed behavior violations in the 2018–2019 school year (25.85%, n=7936) and one in four students in the 2019–2020 school year (23.66%, n=5740) and the 2020–2021 school year (14.96%, n=1005) were responsible for more than one behavior violation during the school year (**Table 9**).

# **Appendix A – Definitions of Behavior Violations**

**Important:**

**These definitions are intended to serve as clarification for school personnel when coding behavior 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.**

## Interim Alternative Educational Setting

### Definitions and Guidance on Data Entry in Infinite Campus

Refer to 707 KAR 1:340 Sections 13 & 14

#### *Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES)*

An appropriate setting determined by the child's Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) in which the child is placed for no more than 45 school days. This setting enables the child to continue to receive a free, appropriate public education (FAPE) and participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the student's IEP. As appropriate, the student receives a functional behavioral assessment, and behavioral intervention services, and modifications that are designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not recur.

#### *Dangerous Weapon*

A weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury; such a term does not include a pocketknife with a blade of less than 2 ½ inches in length. (18 USC section 930(g)(2))

#### *Drug offenses*

The use, possession, sale, or solicitation of drugs as identified in 21 U.S.C. Section 812(c). These offenses do not include the use, possession, sale, or solicitation of alcohol or tobacco.

#### *Serious bodily injury*

A bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death; extreme physical pain; protracted and obvious disfigurement; or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or faculty. (18 USC Section 1365(h)(3))

## Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

The following terms are used in the Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report, consistent with requirements of KRS 158.444. Terms in this glossary are grouped into five clusters: General Terms, Assault and Violence Event Terms, Weapon Event Terms, Drug, Alcohol, and Tobacco Event Terms, and Bullying and Harassment Event Terms.

### Definitions of General Terms

**Behavior Event** – A behavior event describes a specific student offense.

**Behavior Incident** – A behavior incident is a group of behavior events, misbehaviors that take place in school, that are linked by time and proximity. These events do not have to be related, and the same participants do not need to be grouped together in an incident. There can be multiple events attached to one incident. Behavior resolutions are what occurs to the student as a result of the behavior event(s), and behavior responses refer to those actions taken by staff during a restraint or seclusion.

**Context** – Context is an indicator of when the behavior incident occurred. The following are the codes recorded in IC:

- SS: School sponsored event, during school hours
- SN: School sponsored event, not during school hours
- NS: Non-school sponsored event, during school hours
- NN: Non-school sponsored event, not during school hours

**Discipline Resolution** – This is a consequence a student receives from the school in response to a behavior event. Students may receive multiple resolutions for one event. There are five state discipline resolutions that are reported to KDE annually and become part of the Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report per KRS 158.444:

- **Expelled with Services (SSP1):** Expulsion with services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. Although the student is expelled from the regular classroom setting, arrangements are made for the provision of educational and Individualized Education Program (IEP)-related services.
- **Expelled without Services (SSP2):** Expulsion without services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. No arrangements are made for the provision of educational services. Students with an IEP may not be expelled without services.
- **Out-of-School Suspension (SSP3):** In this resolution, a student is removed from the regular educational setting and not allowed in the school for a specified duration.

- Corporal Punishment (SSP5): Corporal punishment is the physical punishment (e.g., paddling, spanking, or another form) of a student. Board policy regarding corporal punishment is set at the district level.
- INSR: In-School Removal – A removal from the student’s regular educational program or setting for disciplinary purposes and to another program or setting within the same school. Examples include, but are not limited to, in-school alternative placement (ISAP), in-school suspension (ISS), in-school detention, or alternative classroom. Students must remain under direct supervision of school personnel. The regular educational program or setting encompasses the school day and includes instructional time, lunch, recess, and study periods.
- INDR: In-District Removal (INDR)– A removal from the student’s regular school to an off-site alternative program or another school for disciplinary purposes with the student continuing to receive educational and IEP services and supports. Students must remain under direct supervision of district personnel

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

97: 2-Year-Old: Preschool	07: 7 <sup>th</sup> Grade
98: 3-Year-Old Preschool	08: 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade
99: 4-Year-Old Preschool	09: 9 <sup>th</sup> Grade
0: Kindergarten	10: 10 <sup>th</sup> Grade
01: 1 <sup>st</sup> Grade	11: 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
02: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	12: 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
03: 3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	14: Students receiving Special Education services participating in an Alternate Assessment, who must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1st of the current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments
04: 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
05: 5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	
06: 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	

Individual Education Program (IEP) – An IEP is the legal document that defines a student’s special education program, including the disability under which the student qualifies for Special Education Services. This is a federal requirement under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

Infinite Campus (IC) –Kentucky’s statewide student information system. All student records are maintained in this system.

Location – Location is an indicator of where the behavior incident took place. The following are the codes recorded in IC:

SSL1: Classroom

SSL2: Bus

SSL3: Hallway/Stairwell

SSL4: Cafeteria

SSL5: Campus Grounds

SSL6: Off-Campus

SSL7: Restroom

SSL8: Gymnasium

SSL9: Office

SSL10: Athletic Field

SSL11: Playground

SSL12: Field Trip

SSL13: Other



Socioeconomic Status (SES) – SES is measured by using the student’s assigned meal code (free meal, reduced price meal, or paid meal, based on income forms completed annually by the parent or by direct certification received by the school). Free and reduced-price meal status are included as economically disadvantaged in reporting.

State Event Code Mapping	Column AF	Category
A01	Alcohol Distribution	No Safe Schools Category (N)
A02	Alcohol Possession	Assault or Violence (V)
A03	Alcohol Use	Weapon (W)
D01	Drug Distribution	Alcohol (A)
D02	Drug Possession	Drug (D)
D03	Drug Use	Tobacco (T)
H01	Bullying	Bullying/Harassment (H)
H02	Harassing Communications	
H03	Harassment	
H04	Stalking	
H05	Threatening another Student	
H06	Threatening Staff	
H07	Verbal Abuse	
N01	Academic Cheating/Plagiarism	
N02	Attendance Policy Violation	
N03	Burglary	
N04	Bus Rule Violation	
N05	Dangerous Instrument Possession	
N06	Destruction of Property	

N07	Disorderly Conduct
N08	Disrespectful Behavior
N09	Disruptive Behavior
N10	Dress Code Incident
N11	Drug Paraphernalia Violation
N12	Failure to Attend Detention
N13	Fighting - Student to Other (physical aggression)
N14	Fighting - Student to Staff (physical aggression)
N15	Fighting - Student to Student (physical aggression)
N16	Forgery
N17	Fraud
N18	Gambling
N19	Insubordination
N20	Leaving Campus
N21	Loitering
N23	Out of Area Violation
N24	Possession of Stolen Property
N25	Profanity or Vulgarity
N26	Self-Endangerment
N27	Skiping Class
N28	Skiping School

N29	Tardy to Class
N30	Theft/Stealing
N31	Trespassing
N32	Truancy
N33	Vandalism
N34	Violation of District Acceptable Use Policy
N35	Violation of Personal Electronic/Telecommunication Device Policy
N99	No State Violation
T01	Tobacco Distribution
T02	Tobacco Possession
T03	Tobacco Use
V01	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree Assault
V02	2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Assault
V03	3 <sup>rd</sup> Degree Assault
V04	4 <sup>th</sup> Degree Assault
V05	Abuse of a Teacher
V06	Arson
V07	Criminal Abuse
V08	Homicide
V09	Kidnapping
V10	Menacing
V11	Rape
V12	Robbery/Theft
V13	Sexual Assault

V14	Sexual Offense (non-touch)
V15	Terroristic - Bomb
V16	Terroristic Threat
V17	Terroristic-Chem/Bio/Nuc
V18	Wanton Endangerment
W01	Weapon Possession
W02	Weapon Distribution
W03	Weapon Use

### Definitions of Assault and Violence Event Terms

1st Degree Assault – Intentionally causes serious physical injury (reference [KRS 500.080](#) for complete definition of “serious physical injury,” particularly for children ages 12 and under) to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument or wantonly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another and thereby causes serious physical injury to another person; complete definition found in [KRS 508.010](#)

2nd Degree Assault – Same as 1st Degree Assault, although it includes causing serious physical injury without a weapon or instrument; complete definition found in KRS 508.020 (reference [KRS 500.080](#) for complete definition of “serious physical injury,” particularly for children ages 12 and under)

3rd Degree Assault – Recklessly, with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, OR intentionally causes or attempts to cause physical injury to all first responders, social workers, and all school employees and volunteers; complete definition found in [KRS 508.025](#) (reference [KRS 500.080](#) for complete definition of “physical injury”)

4th Degree Assault – Intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury to another person, OR with recklessness, causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; complete definition found in [KRS 508.030](#) (reference [KRS 500.080](#) for complete definition of “physical injury”)

Abuse of a Teacher – Intentional verbal, mental or physical abuse of a teacher or administrator

Arson – Intentionally burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, or aircraft

Criminal Abuse – Intentionally abusing another person causing physical injury

Homicide – A person causes the death of another human being under circumstances which constitute murder, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, or reckless homicide

Kidnapping – Unlawfully restraining another person with intent to hold for ransom, inflict bodily injury or terrorize a person, to shield or hostage (complete definition found in [KRS 509.040](#))

Menacing – Intentionally places another person in apprehension or imminent physical injury (complete definition found in [KRS 508.050](#))

Rape – Includes forcible rape and statutory rape

Robbery/Theft – Includes robbery, larceny, motor vehicle theft

Sexual Assault – Unwanted touching in a sexual manner

Sexual Offense (non-touch) – Includes all non-touch sexual offenses, not limited to lewd behavior, obscene behavior, and indecent exposure

Terroristic Threat: 1) Intentionally making false statements about placing a weapon of mass destruction on school property; 2) Intentionally placing a counterfeit weapon of mass destruction on school property; 3) Intentionally threatening to commit any act likely to result in death or serious physical injury to any student group, teacher, volunteer worker, or school staff; 4) Threatening 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 5) Intentionally making false statements for the purpose of causing evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or facility of public transportation

Terroristic Threat: Bomb – Bomb threats or threats of other explosive devices

Terroristic Threat: Chemical/Biological/Nuclear – Chemical, biological, or nuclear threats

Wanton Endangerment – Wantonly engaging in conduct which creates a substantial danger of physical injury

## Definitions of Weapon Event Terms

**Weapon Category (requires a Weapon Type selection on participant details):**

**All incidents involving the possession of guns or other deadly weapons on school property or at school functions must be reported as a behavior incident in the student information system.**

**Weapon Possession:** possession of any item used, designed to be used or intended for use in causing death or injury to any person, or for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person

**Weapon Distribution:** distribution of any item used, designed to be used or intended for use in causing death or injury to any person, or for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person

**Weapon Use:** use of any item used, designed to be used or intended for use in causing death or injury to any person, or for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person

**Weapon Type options:**

- Handgun
- Shotgun/Rifle
- Pellet/BB/Air Gun
- Paintball Gun
- Replica/Toy Gun
- Stun Gun/Taser Gun
- Knife: blade length less than 2.5 inches
- Knife: blade length 2.5 inches or greater
- Blunt object
- Other object
- Noxious substance
- Destructive device (e.g., bomb, grenade, etc...)
- Substance used as weapon

## Definitions of Drug, Alcohol, and Tobacco Event Terms

### Alcohol Category:

- Alcohol Distribution: distribution of alcohol as defined as liquor, brew or mixture containing alcohol
- Alcohol Possession: possession of alcohol as defined as liquor, brew or mixture containing alcohol
- Alcohol Use: under the influence of or use of alcohol as defined as liquor, brew or mixture containing alcohol

### Drug Category:

- Drug Distribution: distribution of a controlled substance, such as, amphetamines, barbiturate, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin (opioids), inhalant, marijuana/hashish (including vaping THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) oil), methamphetamine, prescription drugs, steroids (anabolic), synthetic drug, over the counter drug or look alike drugs
- Drug Possession: possession of a controlled substance, such as, amphetamines, barbiturate, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin (opioids), inhalant, marijuana/hashish (including vaping THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) oil), methamphetamine, prescription drugs, steroids (anabolic), synthetic drug, over the counter drug or look alike drugs
- Drug Use: under the influence of or use of a controlled substance, such as, amphetamines, barbiturate, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin (opioids), inhalant, marijuana/ hashish (including vaping THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) oil) hashish, methamphetamine, prescription drugs, steroids (anabolic), synthetic drug, over the counter drug or look alike drugs

### Tobacco Category:

- Tobacco Distribution: distribution of a nicotine or tobacco product, including but not limited to smoking, chewing, vapor products or other alternative nicotine products
- Tobacco Possession: possession of a nicotine or tobacco product, including but not limited to smoking, chewing, vapor products or other alternative nicotine products
- Tobacco Use: under the influence of or use of a nicotine or tobacco product, including but not limited to smoking, chewing, vapor products or other alternative nicotine products

## Definitions of Bullying or Harassment Event Terms

Bullying – Unwanted, aggressive behavior that involves power imbalance toward other persons; the behavior is repeated or has the potential to be repeated (complete definition found in [KRS 158.148](#))

Harassing Communications – Intent to intimidate, harass, annoy or alarm another person through a communication or social media mechanism (complete definition found in [KRS 525.080](#))

Harassment – Intent to intimidate, harass, annoy or alarm another person (complete definition found in [KRS 525.070](#))

Stalking – Intent to stalk another person or make explicit or implicit threat to place a person in reasonable fear of sexual contact, physical injury or death (complete definitions found in [KRS 510.140](#) and [KRS 508.150](#))

Threatening another Student – To cause reasonable apprehension or threat of physical harm to another student through statement, communication conduct or gesture

Threatening Staff – To cause reasonable apprehension or threat of physical harm to a staff person or school representative through statement, communication conduct or gesture

Verbal Abuse – Using abusive or demeaning language to attack or injure an individual, this could include but is not limited to talking back, name calling, or creating socially rude interactions