2025-2026 Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report

Office of Continuous Improvement and Support

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Kentucky Department of Education

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Division of Student Success

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Introduction

The *2025-2026 Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report* is produced by the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) in compliance with KRS 158.444. The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of Kentucky's 2025-2026 safe schools data. The data featured in this report was collected through the state's student information system, Infinite Campus (IC). This report covers data from five consecutive school years, starting from 2021-2022.

This report presents a summary of behavior events that resulted in an expulsion (with or without services), in-school removal, in-district removal, out-of-school suspension, or corporal punishment. For the purposes of this report, in-district removal resolutions were combined with in-school removal resolutions. In addition, any behavior events involving assault, violence, weapons, tobacco, alcohol, drugs, bullying, or harassment are included in this report, regardless of resolution. The data is disaggregated by sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, socioeconomic status, location, and context of the event.

Organization and Timeline

Every effort has been made to ensure that this report reflects the statutory expectations, federal reporting requirements, and best practices for sharing student data. To ensure data quality, KDE's Division of Student Success (DSS) provides training and guidance to schools and districts throughout the year. The data standards and related webinar trainings are available on KDE's Safe Schools website. The terminology in this report is consistent with terminology used in state and federal reporting and data collection (e.g., race/ethnicity, offender, discipline resolution, behavior event, and behavior incident).

This report begins with an overview, starting with student enrollment compared with behavior events reported, followed by disaggregated discipline resolutions and incident categories sorted by sex, race/ethnicity, grade level, and socioeconomic status.

To create the report, behavior data is entered into IC by administrators at the school level and is then verified by the school and district before submission to KDE. The data reflected in this report has been verified through the following verification process:

- **May 2026** – District level Safe Schools Administrators were instructed to begin validation of behavior data by utilizing the Safe Schools Report within IC.
- **June 2026** – District superintendents were required to submit a district verification form to KDE. This verification indicated that the district data was complete and accurate.
- **July-August 2026** – Districts were instructed to verify the aggregate district and school *Safe Schools* report and make necessary data changes in IC.
- **October 2026** – State, district, and school level behavior data was publicly released via the School Report Card within KDE's Open House.

Executive Summary of Key Findings

For the school year 2025-2026, Kentucky's total public-school population included 624,645 students in Kindergarten through Grade 12 (including grade 14). The *2025-2026 School Safety Annual Statistical Report* presents a review of the data related to 251,717 behavior events recorded in Infinite Campus (IC) by Kentucky's public schools. Below is a summary of the key findings of this report.

- Of the 251,717 behavior events reported, 16.1% are among behavior events that are required to be reported by KRS 158.444.
- The proportion of required event types include drugs, alcohol, or tobacco (7.7%), bullying or harassment (5.9%), assault and violence (2.2%), and guns or other deadly weapons events (0.3%).
- Many students who experience a behavior event had fewer than 10 events during the school year. Of the 86,009 students with behavior events, 37,096 (43.1%) students had only one behavior event in 2025-2026.
- Most behavior events occur during the school day and in either the classroom or hallways/stairwells.
- Black students are overrepresented in behavior events, involved in 21.7% of behavior events while only representing 10.9% of the total student population.
- Male students account for more than two times as many in-school removals and out-of-school suspensions as female students.
- Male students are much more likely to experience a behavior event than female students at a ratio of 2:1.
- Economically disadvantaged students make up 59.4% of the student population but are responsible for 72.4% of all behavior events.
- While events involving assault and violence constitute only 2.2% of all behavior events, Black, multi-racial, and Hispanic/Latino students are overrepresented in this category.
- In-school removals are the most frequently cited outcomes for behavior events, followed by out-of-school suspensions.
- Vaping device usage has been prevalent over the past five reporting years. Nicotine vapor products account for 10,108 reported behavior events and THC electronic vapor devices were cited 4,913 times in the 2025-2026 school year. Nicotine vapor devices accounted for 4.0% of all behavior events in the 2025-2026 school year.
- Bullying and harassment reports decreased from the 2025-2025 school year, 16,244 to 14,839 in 2025-2026 school year. Accounting for 5.9% of 2025-2026 behavior events. Male students are involved in over two thirds of related behavior events.
- The following groups of students are disproportionally involved in behavior events: male students, Black students, students with Individual Education Plans (IEPs), and economically disadvantaged students.
- When legal interventions are used, Student Resource Officer (SRO) involvement is the most frequently cited.

Overall Behavior Events and Resolutions

To provide a deeper understanding of the behavior event data presented in this report, this section examines overall student population data and identified trends for the 2025-2026 school year. Kentucky's public school enrollment totaled 624,645 students in Kindergarten through Grade 14. Information about each school and district is available through the Kentucky Department of Education's (KDE) Open House - School Report Card Suite, which includes data on school accountability, academic performance, career and technical education, educational opportunity, school safety, and transition readiness. The school safety data presented in this report are also available through the School Safety Domain of the School Report Card. This data may be viewed at either the school or district level.

Figure 1 shows the demographic makeup of Kentucky's public school student population over the past five years. Overall, the demographics of the student population in Kentucky has remained relatively stable, with 70.4% of students identifying as White, 10.9% of students identifying as Black, 10.5% of students identifying as Hispanic/Latino, 5.7% of students identifying as Two or More Races, and 2.5% of students identifying as another race or ethnicity for the 2025-2026 school year. The sex distribution is nearly balanced, with 51.4% of students identified as male and 48.6% as female. Students who are economically disadvantaged comprise 59.4% of Kentucky students.

Figure 1: Student Enrollment Summary

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Black	68,377	68,452	68,938	68,593	67,929
Hispanic/Latino	53,788	58,023	63,909	66,142	65,538
Other	14,380	14,950	15,448	15,763	15,792
Two or More Races	30,808	32,086	33,398	34,425	35,461
White	464,353	460,913	453,870	446,023	439,925
Female	306,572	307,558	307,977	305,824	303,278
Male	325,090	326,866	327,586	325,122	321,367
Economically Disadvantaged	378,187	378,387	388,548	383,878	370,882
Economically Advantaged	253,473	256,039	247,015	247,068	253,763
Total Student Enrollment	631,660	634,424	635,563	630,946	624,645
Behavior Events (BE)	239,586	279,359	257,290	235,638	251,717
Total Students Involved in a BE	82,947	92,772	89,951	83,921	86,009
Students Not Involved in a BE	548,713	541,654	546,012	547,025	538,236
Percent of Students Involved in a BE	13.1%	14.6%	14.2%	13.3%	13.8%

Student Participation in Behavior Events

This report summarizes the behavior data for all students who participated in a behavior event during the 2025-2026 school year, with prior years shown for comparison. To be included in this report, school or district administrators must have indicated one of the following discipline resolutions:

- INSR: In-School Removal
- INDR: In-District Removal (combined with INSR)
- SSP1: Expelled with Services
- SSP2: Expelled without Services
- SSP3: Out-of-School Suspension
- SSP5: Corporal Punishment

Additionally, this report includes the following behavior event categories:

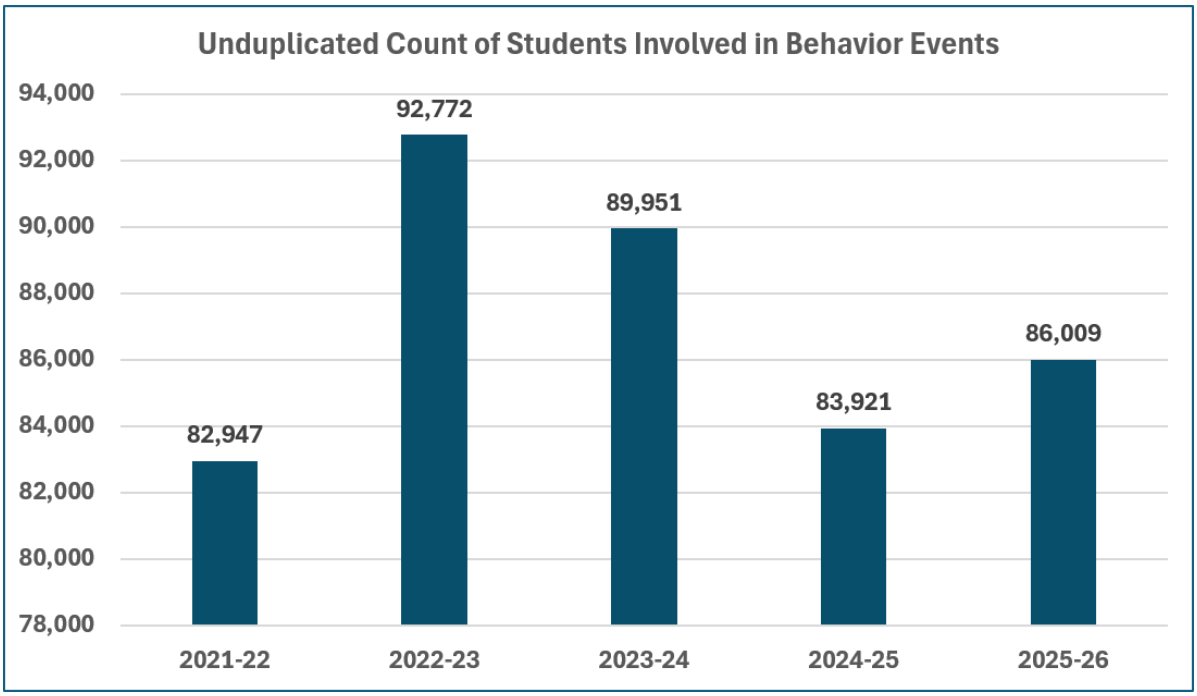
- Assault and violence,
- Guns or other deadly weapons,
- Drugs, alcohol, or tobacco possession, use, or distribution, and
- Bullying and/or harassment.

Throughout the 2025-2026 school year, school and district administrators documented 86,009 unique students involved in behavior events. Figure 2 below illustrates the number of students engaged in multiple behavior events. The data maintains its typical trend, with most students experiencing between one and ten behavior events, while fewer students exhibit higher numbers of incidents. Out of the 86,009 students with recorded behavior events, 37,096 (43.1%) had only one incident.

Figure 2: Number of Students Involved in Multiple Behavior Events

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1-10 Events	78,780	88,798	86,611	79,815	81,318
11-20 Events	3,255	3,113	2,723	3,229	3,730
21-30 Events	609	570	441	560	665
31-40 Events	168	182	115	174	168
41-50 Events	64	56	30	84	84
51 and Greater Events	71	53	31	59	44
Total Students Involved in a BE	82,947	92,772	89,951	83,921	86,009
Percent of Students Involved in a BE	13.1%	14.6%	14.2%	13.3%	13.8%

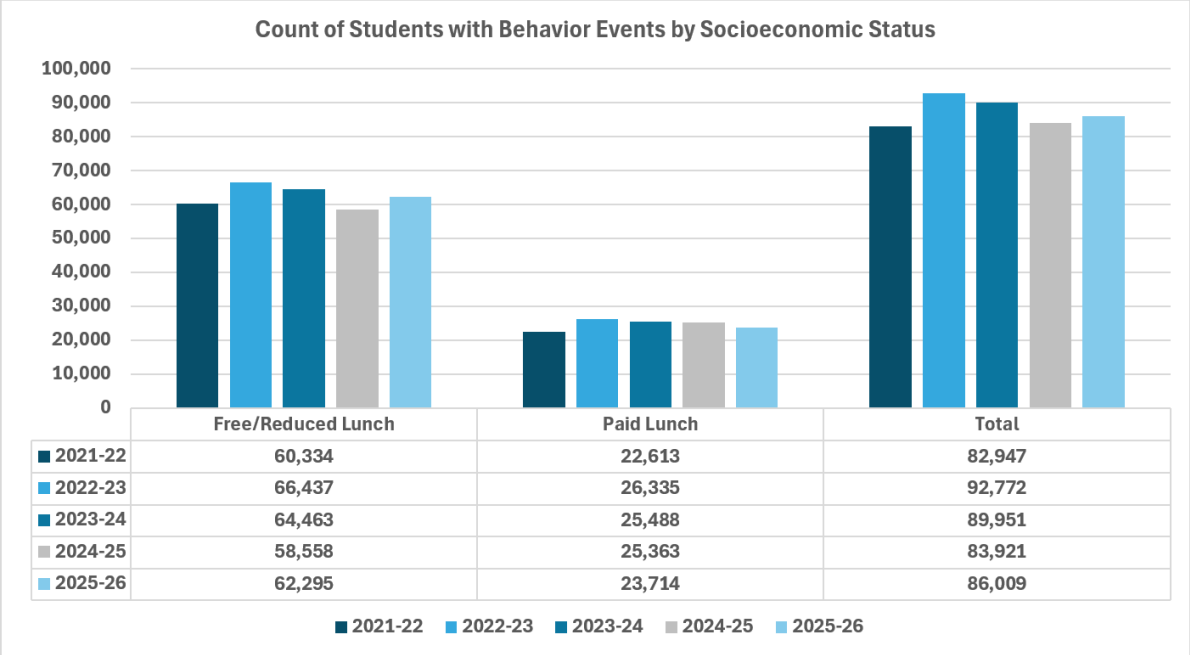
Figure 3: Unduplicated Count of Students Involved in Behavior Events



Figures 4 and 5 show the count of students involved in behavior events by socioeconomic status and race/ethnicity respectively. From year to year, these figures have remained steady. Students who are considered economically disadvantaged due to their ability to qualify for free or reduced priced lunch waivers are involved in a greater proportion of behavior events than students who do not qualify for free or reduced lunch. As seen in the graph below, students who qualify for free or reduced lunch account for 72.4% (N = 62,295) of all students involved in behavior events. Likewise, Black students account for 21.7% (N = 18,667) of all students involved in behavior events.

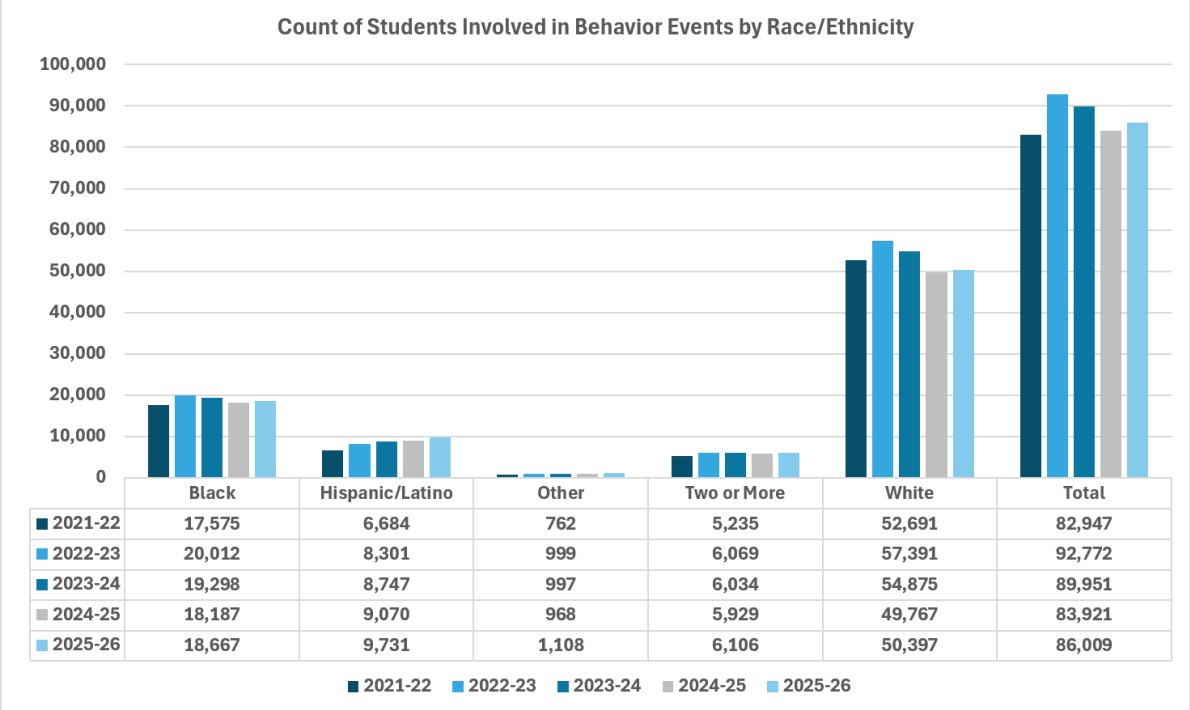
Similarly, but not shown in the charts, economically disadvantaged students make up 72.4% (N = 62,295) of all behavior events while comprising only 59.4% (N = 370,882) of the total student population. White students account for 58.6% (N = 50,397) of all behavior events in 2025-2026, followed by Black students who account for 21.7% (N = 18,667) of all behavior events while only comprising 10.9% (N = 67,929) of the population.

Figure 4: Count of Students with Behavior Events by Socioeconomic Status



	Free/Reduced Lunch	Paid Lunch	Total
2021-22	60,334	22,613	82,947
2022-23	66,437	26,335	92,772
2023-24	64,463	25,488	89,951
2024-25	58,558	25,363	83,921
2025-26	62,295	23,714	86,009

Figure 5: Count of Students Involved in Behavior Events by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	17,575	6,684	762	5,235	52,691	82,947
2022-23	20,012	8,301	999	6,069	57,391	92,772
2023-24	19,298	8,747	997	6,034	54,875	89,951
2024-25	18,187	9,070	968	5,929	49,767	83,921
2025-26	18,667	9,731	1,108	6,106	50,397	86,009

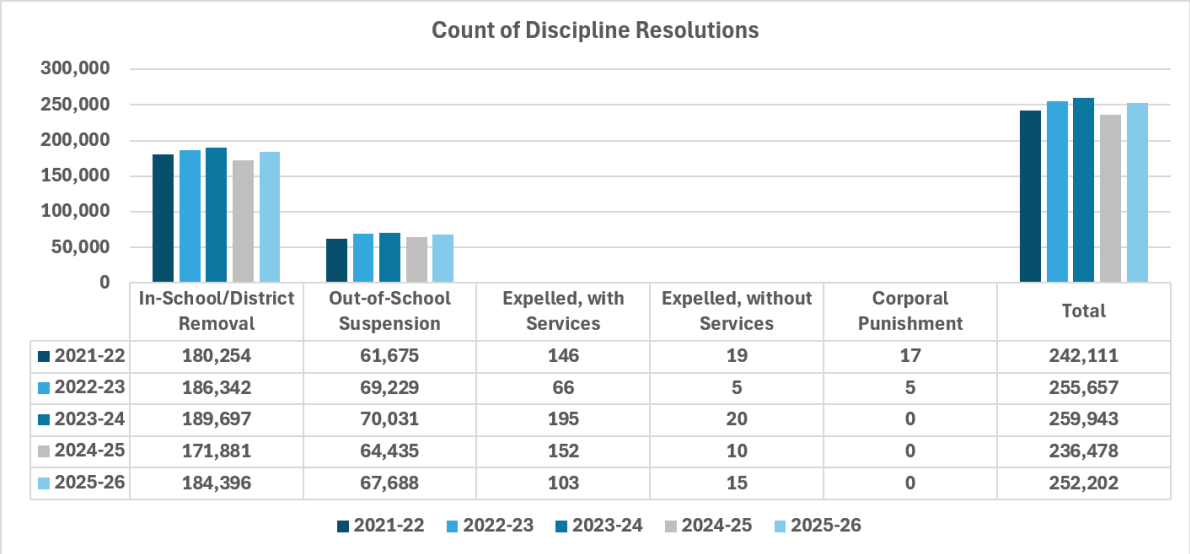
Overall Discipline Resolutions

Discipline resolutions represent the action taken by school or district administration to address a behavior event. Depending on local policy, behavior events may include multiple discipline resolutions. During the 2025-2026 school year, school and district administrators recorded 251,717 behavior events. Of those total discipline resolutions recorded, 252,202 resolutions aligned to a state resolution code outlined in this report. Some behavior events were assigned multiple resolutions, which accounts for the higher number of resolutions than unique events. Schools may also assign resolutions for behavior events that are not included in the analysis of this report (e.g., conference with parents, detention, etc.).

Figure 6 presents the counts of discipline resolutions. In-school/district removals remain the most frequently utilized discipline resolution (73.1%) followed by out-of-school suspensions (26.8%). The use of corporal punishment was not reported by any school district in Kentucky during the 2025-2026 school year.

It should be noted that the School Report Card only accounts for in-school and in-district removals of a resolution length of greater than 0.5 of a day. This may cause a discrepancy when comparing data in this report to the School Report Card data.

Figure 6: Count of Discipline Resolutions



	In-School/District Removal	Out-of-School Suspension	Expelled, with Services	Expelled, without Services	Corporal Punishment	Total
2021-22	180,254	61,675	146	19	17	242,111
2022-23	186,342	69,229	66	5	5	255,657
2023-24	189,697	70,031	195	20	0	259,943
2024-25	171,881	64,435	152	10	0	236,478
2025-26	184,396	67,688	103	15	0	252,202

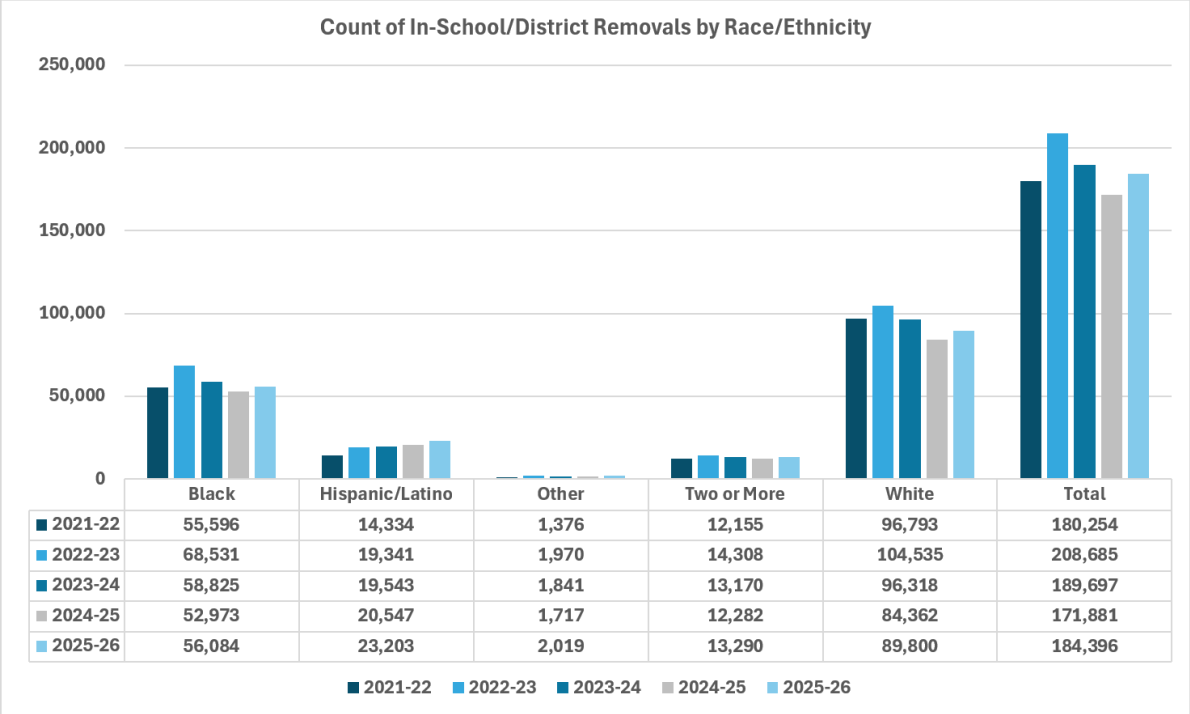
When examining the data by sex, several clear patterns emerge. Males are twice as likely as females to face in-school/in-district removal or out-of-school suspension, as illustrated in Figure 7. Additionally, males are more than twice as likely to be expelled for behavioral incidents.

Figure 7: Count of Discipline Resolutions by Sex

	Female				
	2021-22	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
In-School/District Removal	57,656	69,612	61,050	53,555	56,163
Out-of-School Suspension	20,365	25,256	23,192	20,274	21,360
Expelled, with Services	36	61	52	44	21
Expelled, without Services	4	11	5	4	5
Corporal Punishment	1	0	0	0	0
	Male				
	2021-22	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
In-School/District Removal	122,598	139,073	128,647	118,326	128,233
Out-of-School Suspension	41,310	50,364	46,839	44,161	46,328
Expelled, with Services	110	175	143	108	82
Expelled, without Services	15	19	15	6	10
Corporal Punishment	16	5	0	0	0

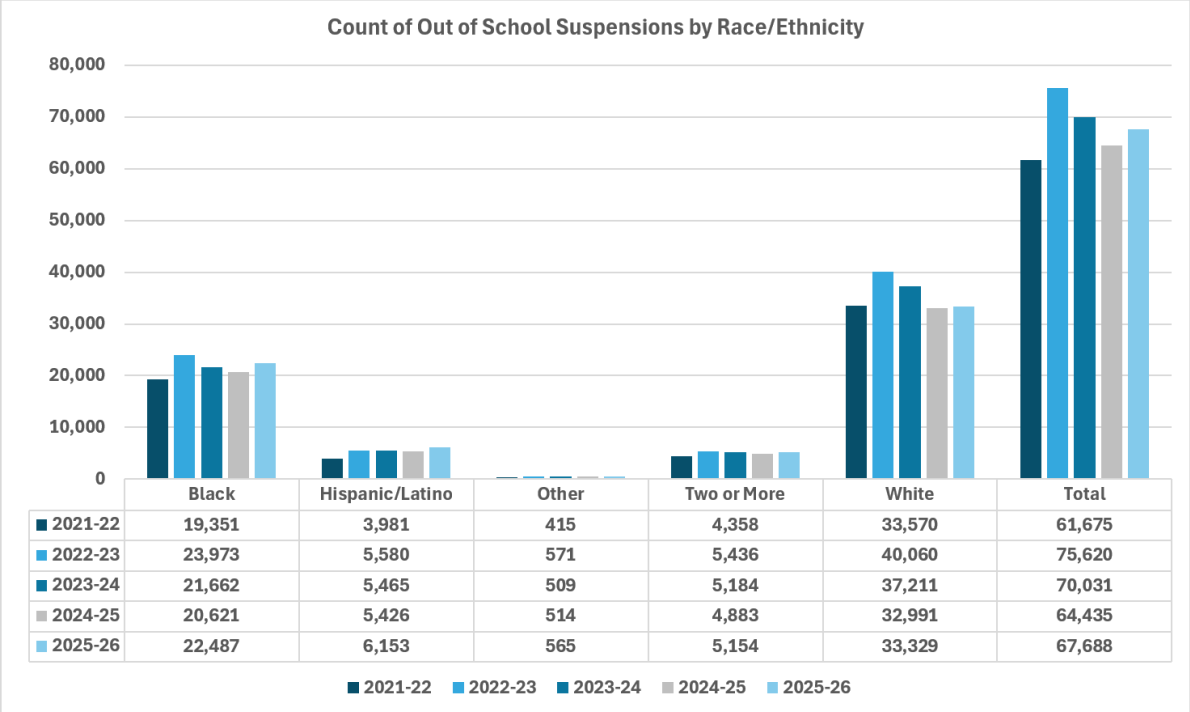
In-school/in-district removals and out-of-school suspensions continue to be the most frequently deployed discipline resolution when disaggregated by race/ethnicity categories. Figures 8 and 9 on the next page show the count of in-school/district removals and out-of-school suspensions by race/ethnicity. These figures indicate a disparity in the number of Black students receiving in-school/district removals. White students make up 48.7% of students receiving in school/district removals, yet they make up 70.4% of the total student population in Kentucky. This is compared to Black students who make up 30.4% of students receiving in-school/district removals while making up only 10.9% of the total population. These same ages are closely mirrored in the out-of-school suspension rates (Figure 9).

Figure 8: Count of In-School/District Removals by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	55,596	14,334	1,376	12,155	96,793	180,254
2022-23	68,531	19,341	1,970	14,308	104,535	208,685
2023-24	58,825	19,543	1,841	13,170	96,318	189,697
2024-25	52,973	20,547	1,717	12,282	84,362	171,881
2025-26	56,084	23,203	2,019	13,290	89,800	184,396

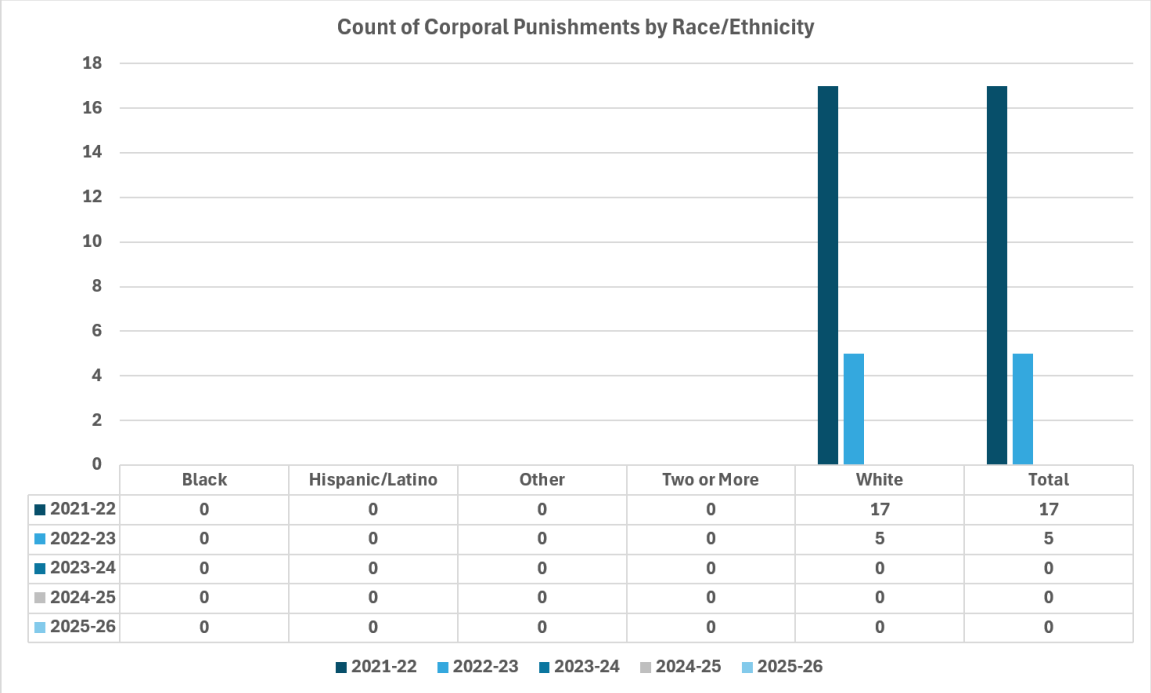
Figure 9: Count of Out-of-School Suspension by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	19,351	3,981	415	4,358	33,570	61,675
2022-23	23,973	5,580	571	5,436	40,060	75,620
2023-24	21,662	5,465	509	5,184	37,211	70,031
2024-25	20,621	5,426	514	4,883	32,991	64,435
2025-26	22,487	6,153	565	5,154	33,329	67,688

The use of Corporal Punishment has not been used in Kentucky schools in the past three years which may be attributed to the changes made to KRS 158.4416 (part of the School Safety and Resiliency Act of 2019) requiring districts to adopt trauma-informed education plans and discipline policies. Considering this, districts that choose to implement corporal punishment as a response to student behavior must do so in accordance with the requirements outlined in 704 KAR 7:170, which was revised in August 2022. Figure 10 presents the count of corporal punishments disaggregated by race/ethnicity. As stated previously, this resolution was not reported to be used by any school in the past three school years.

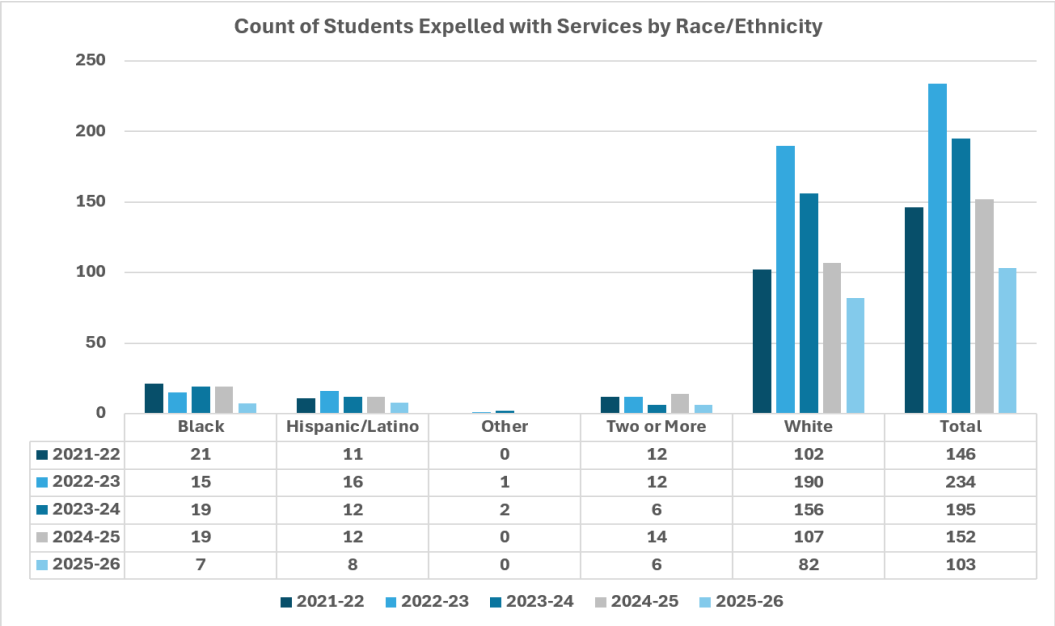
Figure 10: Count of Corporal Punishments by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	0	0	0	0	17	17
2022-23	0	0	0	0	5	5
2023-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024-25	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025-26	0	0	0	0	0	0

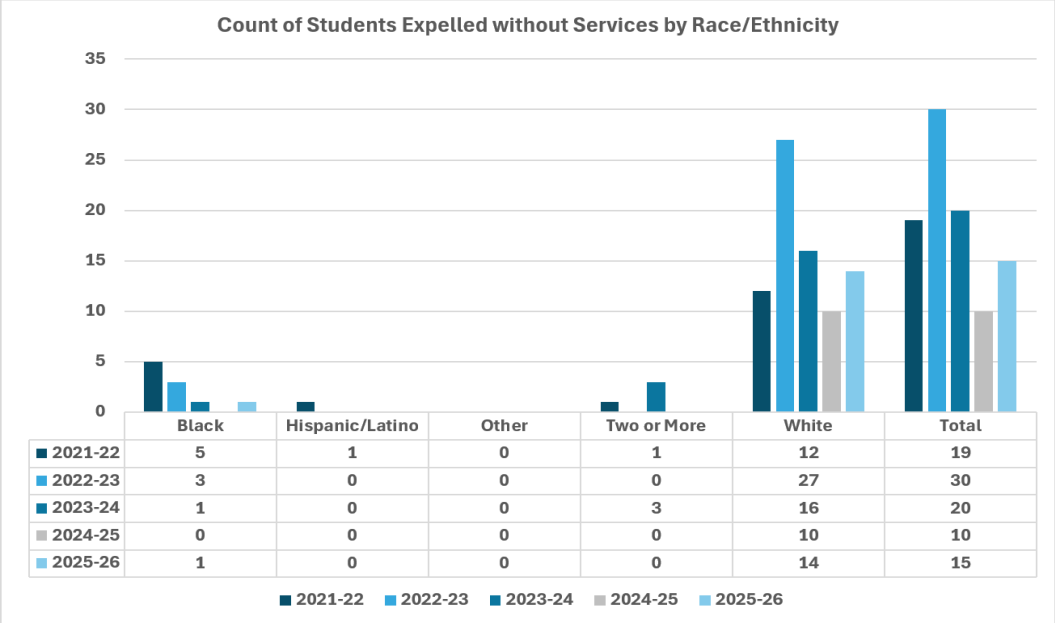
Figures 11 and 12 present the number of students expelled with and without services disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Proportionally, the numbers of students being expelled with and without services align with the racial proportions of the overall student enrollment. Students with an IEP are prohibited by state law from being expelled without services, therefore, Figure 12 represents only non-special education students.

Figure 11: Count of Students Expelled with Services by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	21	11	0	12	102	146
2022-23	15	16	1	12	190	234
2023-24	19	12	2	6	156	195
2024-25	19	12	0	14	107	152
2025-26	7	8	0	6	82	103

Figure 12: Count of Students Expelled without Services by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	5	1	0	1	12	19
2022-23	3	0	0	0	27	30
2023-24	1	0	0	3	16	20
2024-25	0	0	0	0	10	10
2025-26	1	0	0	0	14	15

Behavior Events by Location and Context

Figure 13 displays the count of behavior events by location on school property. In 2025-2026, classrooms remain the most frequently cited location of a behavior event, making up 61.9% of overall behavior events, a percentage that has remained relatively steady for several years.

Figure 13: Count of Behavior Events by Location

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Athletic Field	456	720	562	472	516
Bus	7,229	9,506	8,780	7,109	7,185
Cafeteria	8,187	11,925	11,061	10,480	10,637
Campus Grounds	7,472	9,952	7,359	5,837	6,646
Classroom	160,183	165,832	155,175	143,417	155,826
Field Trip	200	379	344	342	346
Gymnasium	5,374	7,817	7,238	6,636	6,932
Hallway/Stairwell	27,918	44,601	41,273	38,345	40,764
Off-Campus	1,761	2,048	1,639	1,542	1,589
Office	1,963	2,551	2,352	2,145	2,366
Other	3,103	4,666	4,222	3,600	3,334
Playground	2,959	3,693	3,761	3,730	3,995
Restroom	12,781	15,669	13,524	11,983	11,581
Total	239,586	279,359	257,290	235,638	251,717

It is also important to consider when behavior events take place. Figure 14 shows the count of behavior events by context. Context categories include:

- 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

As would be expected, most recorded behavior events, 96.2% occur during school-sponsored events, during school hours as reflected in Figure 14.

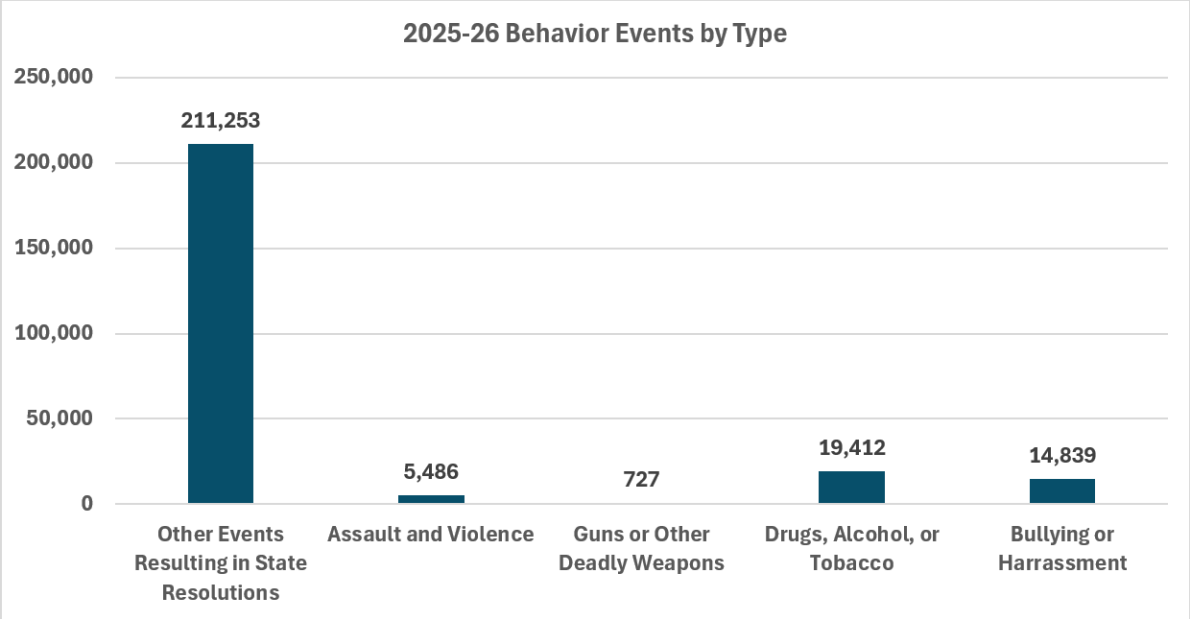
Figure 14: Count of Behavior Events by Context

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
SS: School sponsored event, during school hours	232,555	267,883	245,415	225,944	242,190
SN: School sponsored event, not during school hours	4,089	6,904	7,273	6,507	6,400
NS: Non-school sponsored event, during school hours	2,258	3,714	3,800	2,376	2,352
NN: Non-school sponsored event, not during school hours	684	908	802	811	775
Total	239,586	279,359	257,290	235,638	251,717

While much of this report is focused on behavior events that are required to be reported by KRS 158.444, most behavior events recorded fall into other categories that are not required to be reported. Figure 15 shows the count of all behavior events by type. Of the 251,717 behavior events reported, 83.9% were classified as events that do not fit into the required reported types shown on the graph below. The most frequent events that appear in this category are disruptive behavior and fighting.

Among behavior events that are required to be reported by KRS 158.444, events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco represent 7.7% of all behavior events and bullying or harassment comprise 5.9% of total behavior events, while assault and violence events (2.2%) and guns or other deadly weapons events (0.3%) represent a very small portion of overall behavior events in the state.

Figure 15: Count of Behavior Events by Type

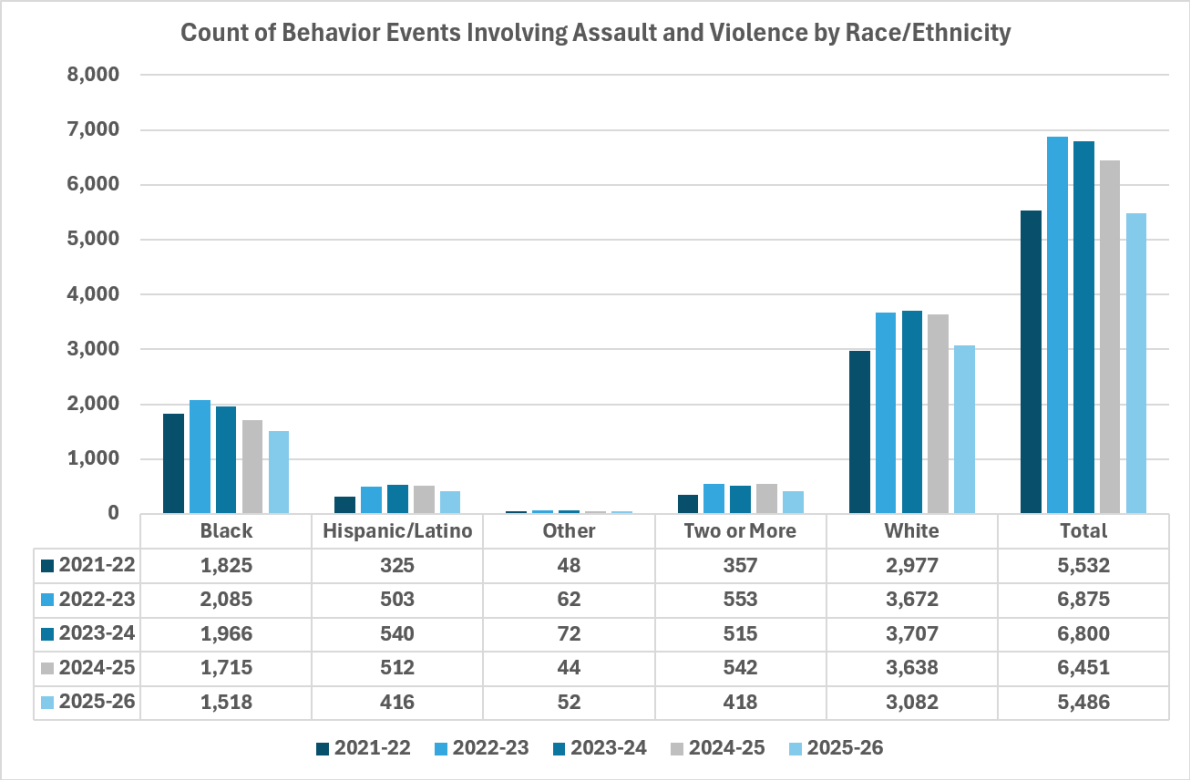


Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence

During the 2025-2026 school year, school and district administrators recorded 5,486 behavior events involving assault and violence, constituting only 2.2% of all behavior events. For this section, an event is considered to involve assault and violence if it is recorded as assault, abuse of a teacher, arson, criminal abuse, kidnapping, menacing, robbery/theft, sexual assault, sexual offense (non-touch), terroristic threatening, wanton endangerment or hazing. For a full list of behavior codes for this category, see Appendix B.

Figure 16 shows the count of behavior events involving assault and violence disaggregated by race/ethnicity over the past five school years. The ratio of events among groups continues to remain the same over that time, with White students making up 56.2% of events, followed by Black (27.7%), multi-racial (7.6%), Hispanic/Latino (7.6%), and Other (0.9%) students. Black, multi-racial, and Hispanic/Latino students continue to be overrepresented for these events.

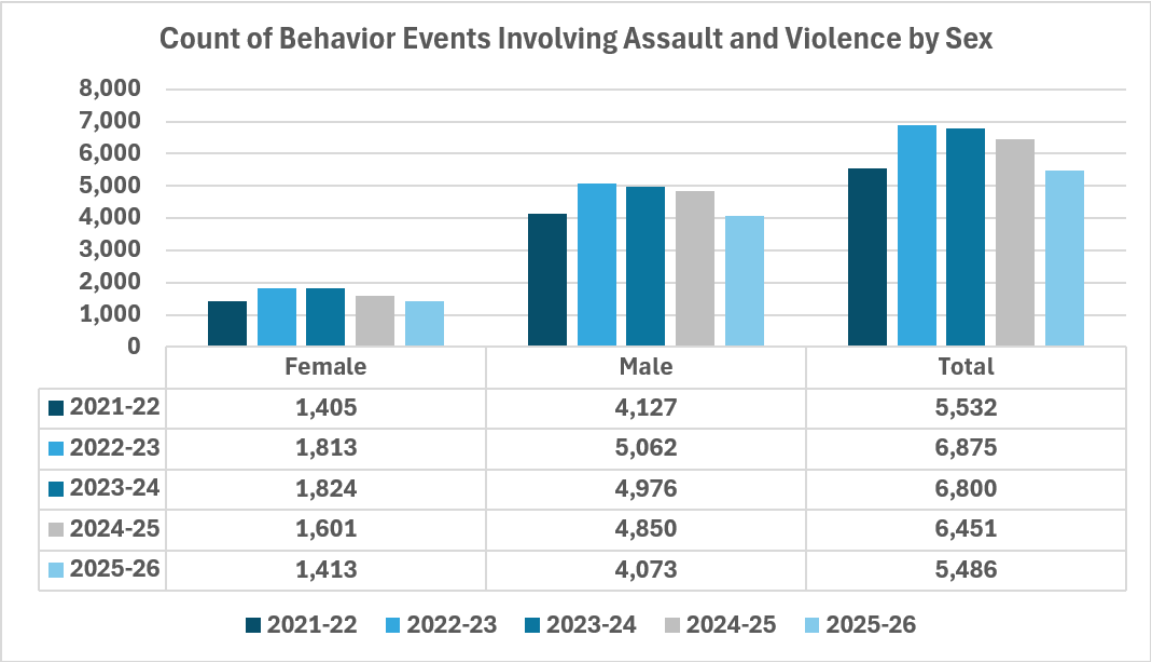
Figure 16: Count of Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	1,825	325	48	357	2,977	5,532
2022-23	2,085	503	62	553	3,672	6,875
2023-24	1,966	540	72	515	3,707	6,800
2024-25	1,715	512	44	542	3,638	6,451
2025-26	1,518	416	52	418	3,082	5,486

Events involving assault and violence are not proportionally distributed by gender, as seen in Figure 17. Male students are more likely to participate in a behavior event involving assault and violence than their female counterparts, making up 74.2% of events in this category.

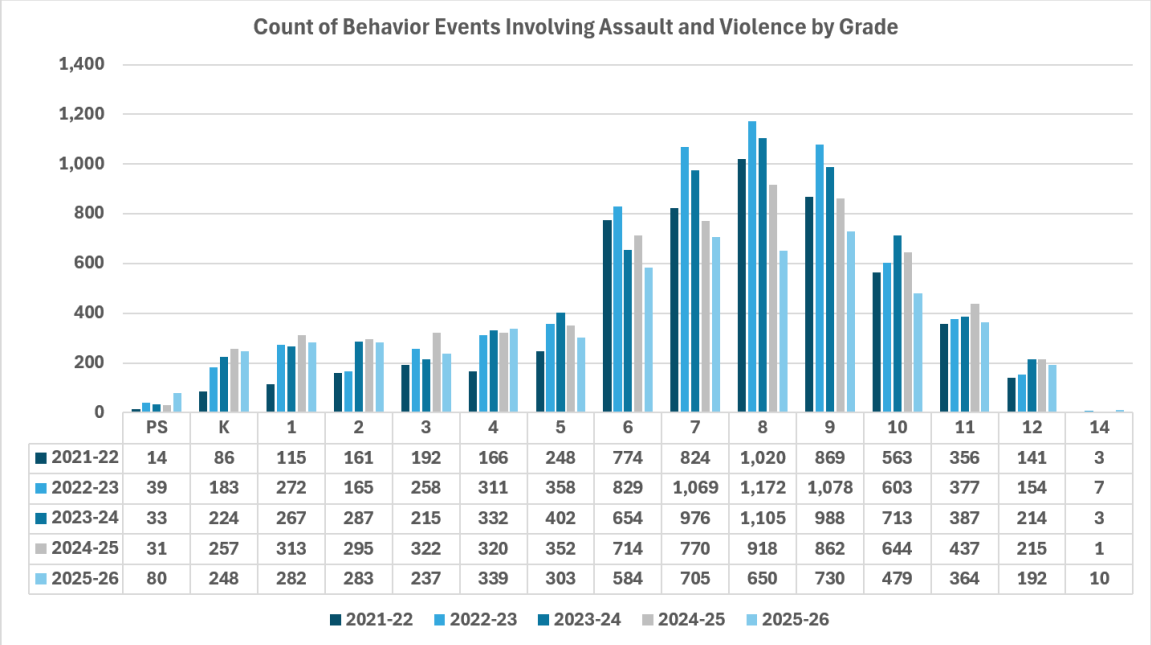
Figure 17: Count of Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence by Sex



	Female	Male	Total
2021-22	1,405	4,127	5,532
2022-23	1,813	5,062	6,875
2023-24	1,824	4,976	6,800
2024-25	1,601	4,850	6,451
2025-26	1,413	4,073	5,486

Figure 18 illustrates the distribution of behavioral incidents related to assault or violence across different grade levels, with most of these events occurring between grades six and ten (N = 3,148). Data from 2025-2026 shows a decrease in the number of events reported in all grades except for grades preschool, three, and four.

Figure 18: Count of Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence by Grade

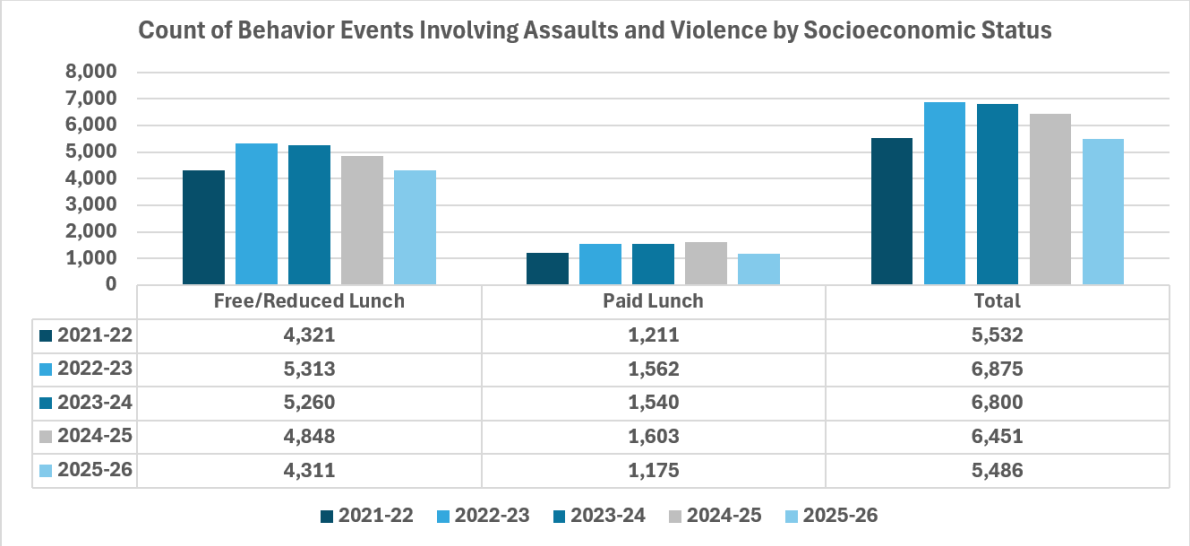


	PS	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
2021-22	14	86	115	161	192	166	248	774	824	1,020	869	563	356	141	3
2022-23	39	183	272	165	258	311	358	829	1,069	1,172	1,078	603	377	154	7
2023-24	33	224	267	287	215	332	402	654	976	1,105	988	713	387	214	3
2024-25	31	257	313	295	322	320	352	714	770	918	862	644	437	215	1
2025-26	80	248	282	283	237	339	303	584	705	650	730	479	364	192	10

Note: Grade 14 represents 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.

The data reveals a notable disparity when analyzed by socioeconomic status. Figure 19 illustrates the number of students involved in behavior incidents in this category. Students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch are considerably more likely to be involved in violence or assault-related behavior events compared to their more economically advantaged peers. Specifically, students from low-income backgrounds account for 78.6% of these incidents, despite representing only 59.4% of the student population.

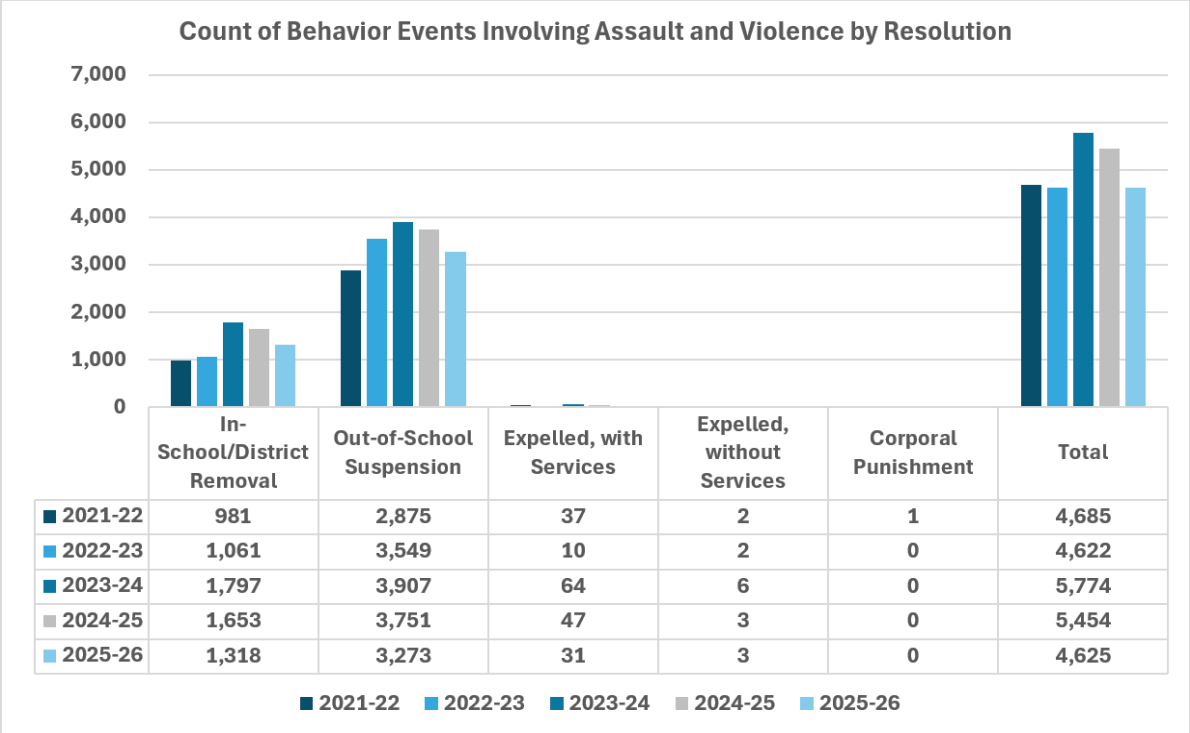
Figure 19: Count of Behavior Events Involving Assaults and Violence by Socioeconomic Status



	Free/Reduced Lunch	Paid Lunch	Total
2021-22	4,321	1,211	5,532
2022-23	5,313	1,562	6,875
2023-24	5,260	1,540	6,800
2024-25	4,848	1,603	6,451
2025-26	4,311	1,175	5,486

When addressing behavior events of assault and violence, school leaders predominantly use out-of-school suspensions, accounting for 59.7% of the 5,486 recorded events. Figure 20 illustrates the distribution of these events by resolution. The second most common response is in-school or in-district removals, representing 24.0% of the resolutions. Expulsions are relatively rare, making up less than 1% of the discipline resolutions. Other resolutions for such behavior events included parent conferences, referrals to threat assessment, and various other consequences representing 15.7%.

Figure 20: Count of Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence by Resolution



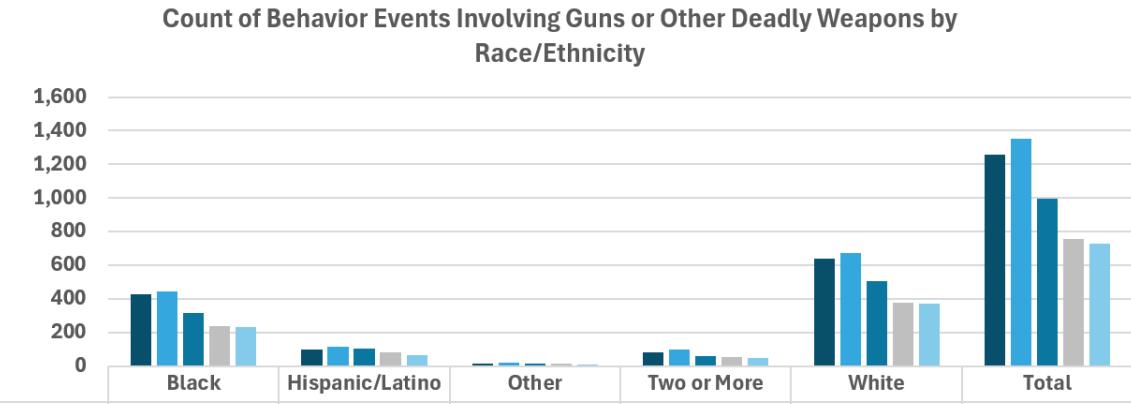
	In-School/District Removal	Out-of-School Suspension	Expelled, with Services	Expelled, without Services	Corporal Punishment	Total
2021-22	981	2,875	37	2	1	4,685
2022-23	1,061	3,549	10	2	0	4,622
2023-24	1,797	3,907	64	6	0	5,774
2024-25	1,653	3,751	47	3	0	5,454
2025-26	1,318	3,273	31	3	0	4,625

Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons

During the 2025-2026 school year, school and district administrators recorded 727 behavior events involving guns or other deadly weapons. Behavior events involving guns or other deadly weapons account for 0.3% of all behavior events. This is an overall decrease in the number of events involving guns or other deadly weapons over the past five years. An event is considered to involve guns or other deadly weapons if it was coded as either weapon possession, weapon distribution, or weapon use. For a full list of behavior codes for this category, see Appendix B.

Figure 21 shows the count of behavior events involving guns or other deadly weapons disaggregated by race/ethnicity.

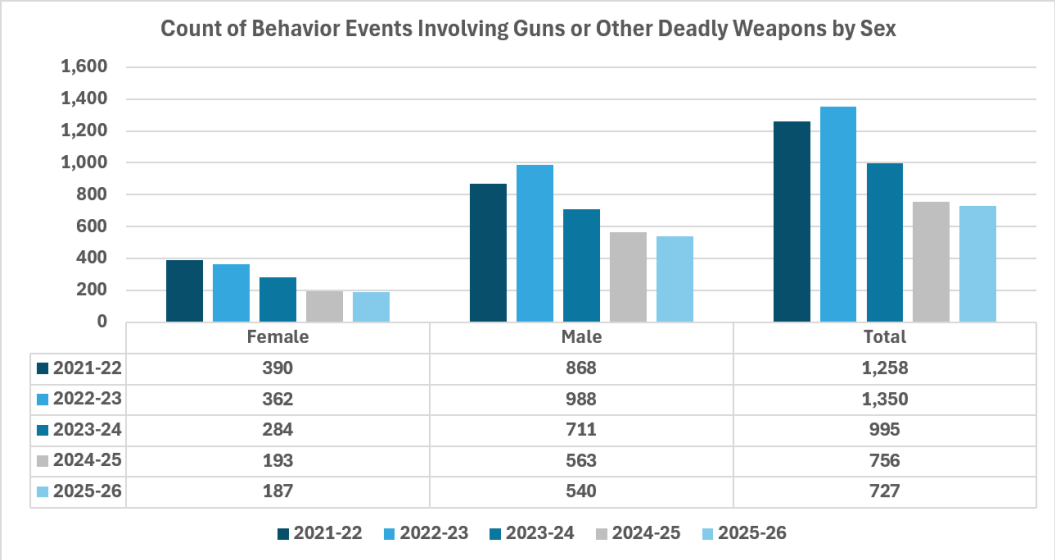
Figure 21: Count of Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	426	97	16	79	640	1,258
2022-23	443	113	23	97	674	1,350
2023-24	317	103	12	60	503	995
2024-25	237	80	12	51	376	756
2025-26	234	66	8	47	372	727

Male students are more likely to participate in behavior events involving guns or other deadly weapons than their female counterparts accounting for 74.3% of events in this category, as seen in Figure 22.

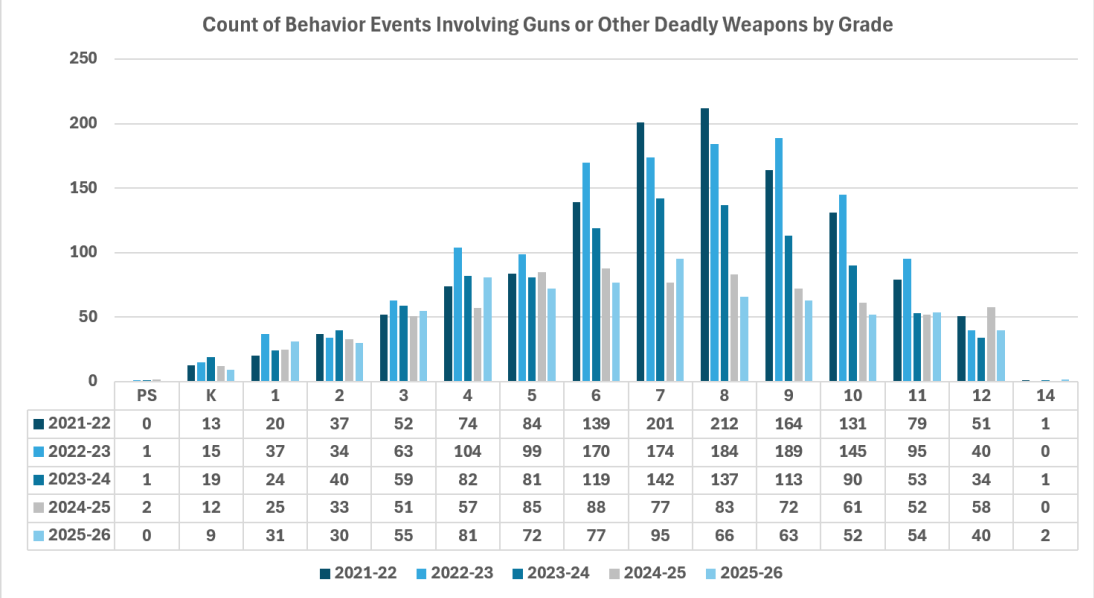
Figure 22: Count of Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons by Sex



	Female	Male	Total
2021-22	390	868	1,258
2022-23	362	988	1,350
2023-24	284	711	995
2024-25	193	563	756
2025-26	187	540	727

When disaggregated by grade level, behavior events in this category impacted students across all ages. Figure 23 shows the count of behavior events in this category disaggregated by grade level. Behavior events involving guns or other deadly weapons are more frequently reported between grades four and nine. There were increases in the number of these events over the prior school year for grades 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, and 14.

Figure 23: Count of Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons by Grade

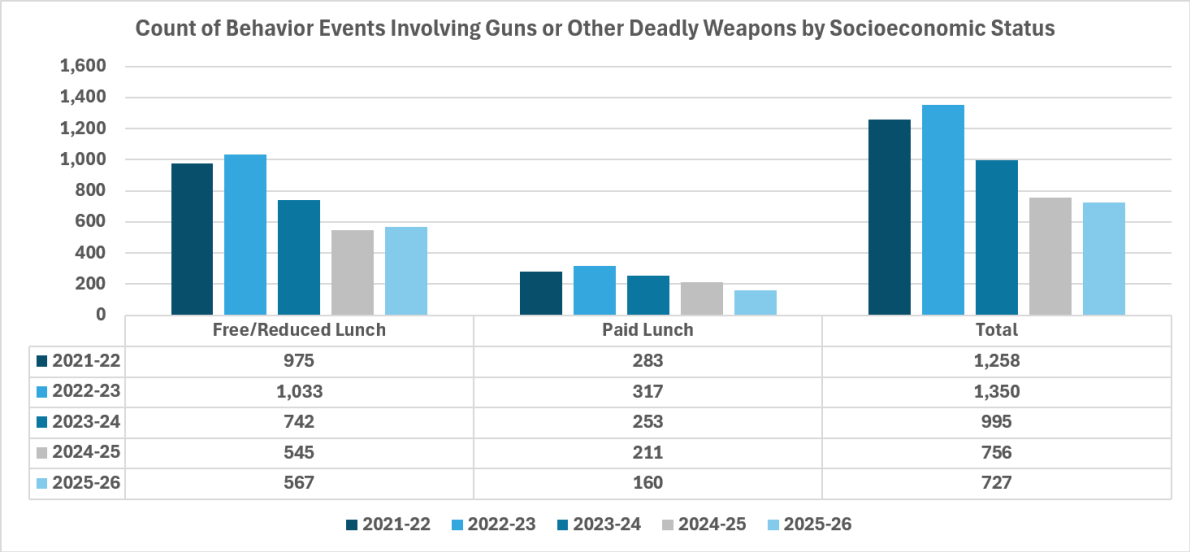


	PS	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
2021-22	0	13	20	37	52	74	84	139	201	212	164	131	79	51	1
2022-23	1	15	37	34	63	104	99	170	174	184	189	145	95	40	0
2023-24	1	19	24	40	59	82	81	119	142	137	113	90	53	34	1
2024-25	2	12	25	33	51	57	85	88	77	83	72	61	52	58	0
2025-26	0	9	31	30	55	81	72	77	95	66	63	52	54	40	2

Note: Grade 14 represents 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.

Figure 24 shows the count of behavior events involving guns or other deadly weapons by socioeconomic status. Students who qualify for free/reduced priced lunch are much more likely to have reports of behavior events in this category than their more affluent counterparts and accounted for 78.0% of behavior events in this category during the 2025-2026 school year despite comprising only 59.4% of the total student population, a proportion that has held steady over the past five school years.

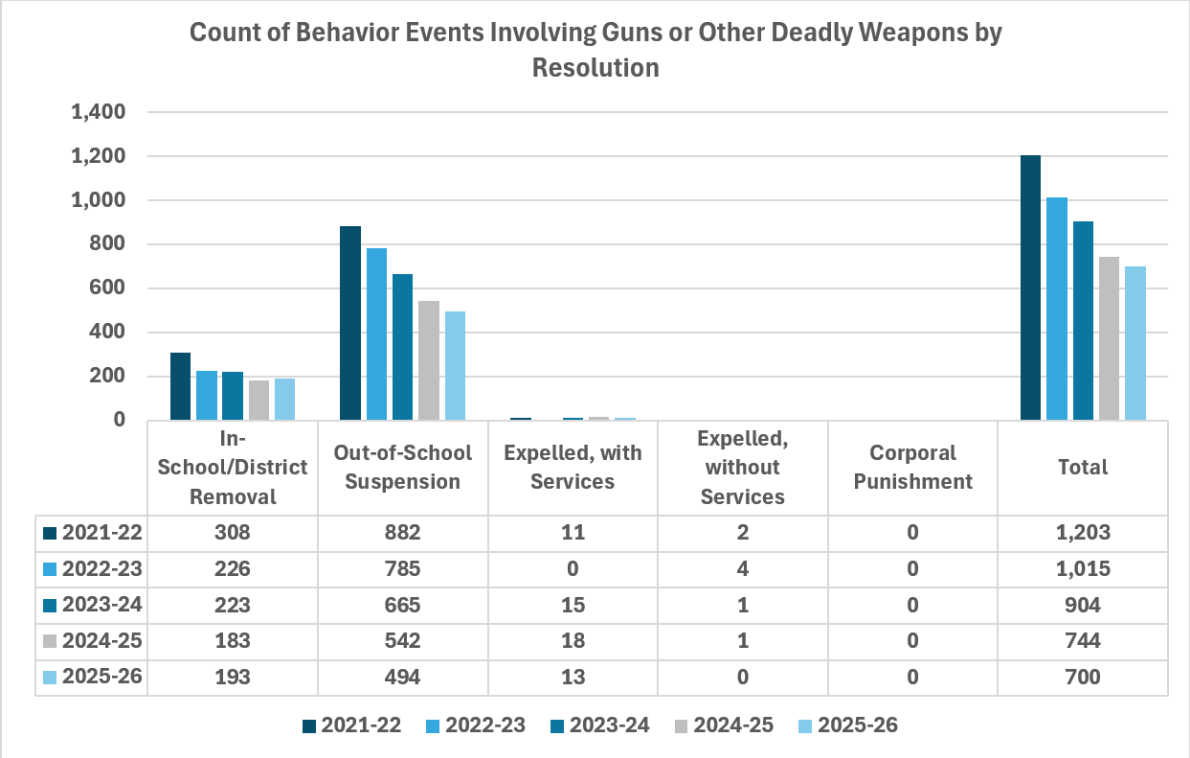
Figure 24: Count of Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons by Socioeconomic Status



	Free/Reduced Lunch	Paid Lunch	Total
2021-22	975	283	1,258
2022-23	1,033	317	1,350
2023-24	742	253	995
2024-25	545	211	756
2025-26	567	160	727

Behavior events involving a gun or other deadly weapon almost always result in an out-of-school suspension (68.0%), followed by in-school/district removals (26.5%) when compared to the 727 total events involving guns and other deadly weapons as seen in Figure 25. While there were 727 behavior events in this category, 700 resulted in resolutions reported in the chart below. Twenty-seven events had resolutions that fell into other resolution categories, such as parent conferences, referrals to threat assessment, and various other consequences, which could be in addition to the resolutions reflected in Figure 25.

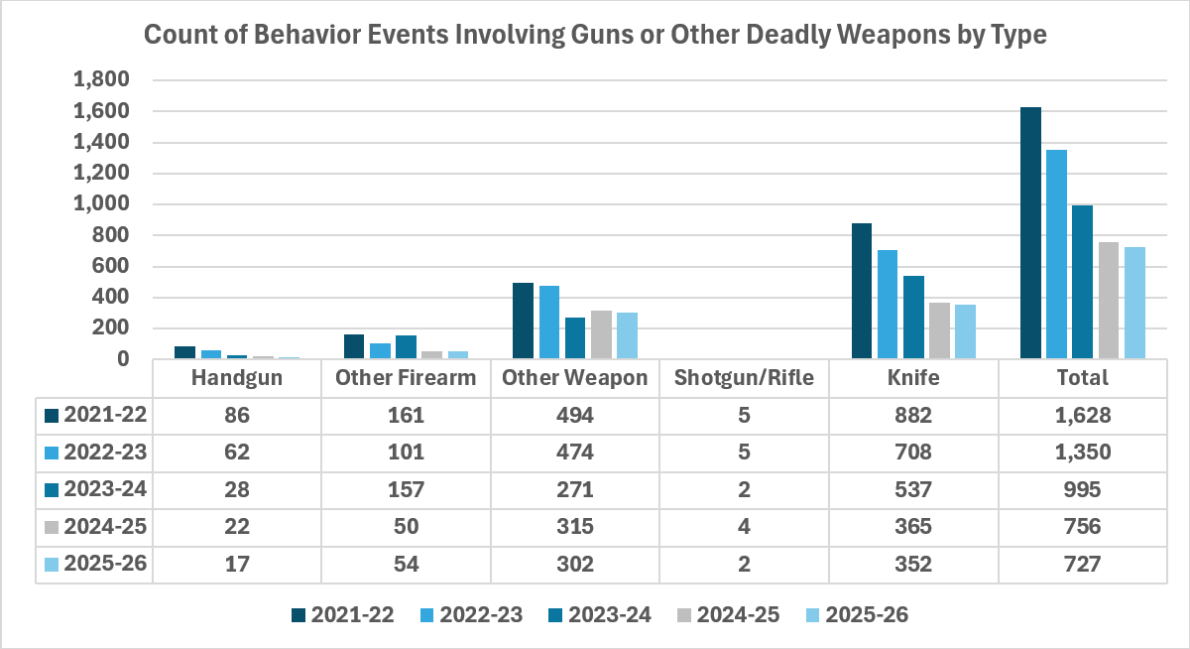
Figure 25: Count of Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons by Resolution



	In-School/District Removal	Out-of-School Suspension	Expelled, with Services	Expelled, without Services	Corporal Punishment	Total
2021-22	308	882	11	2	0	1,203
2022-23	226	785	0	4	0	1,015
2023-24	223	665	15	1	0	904
2024-25	183	542	18	1	0	744
2025-26	193	494	13	0	0	700

Figure 26 documents the count of behavior events by weapon type. Knives are the most frequently cited weapon by school and district administrators when recording behavior events in this category, followed by other weapons.

Figure 26: Count of Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons by Type



	Handgun	Other Firearm	Other Weapon	Shotgun/Rifle	Knife	Total
2021-22	86	161	494	5	882	1,628
2022-23	62	101	474	5	708	1,350
2023-24	28	157	271	2	537	995
2024-25	22	50	315	4	365	756
2025-26	17	54	302	2	352	727

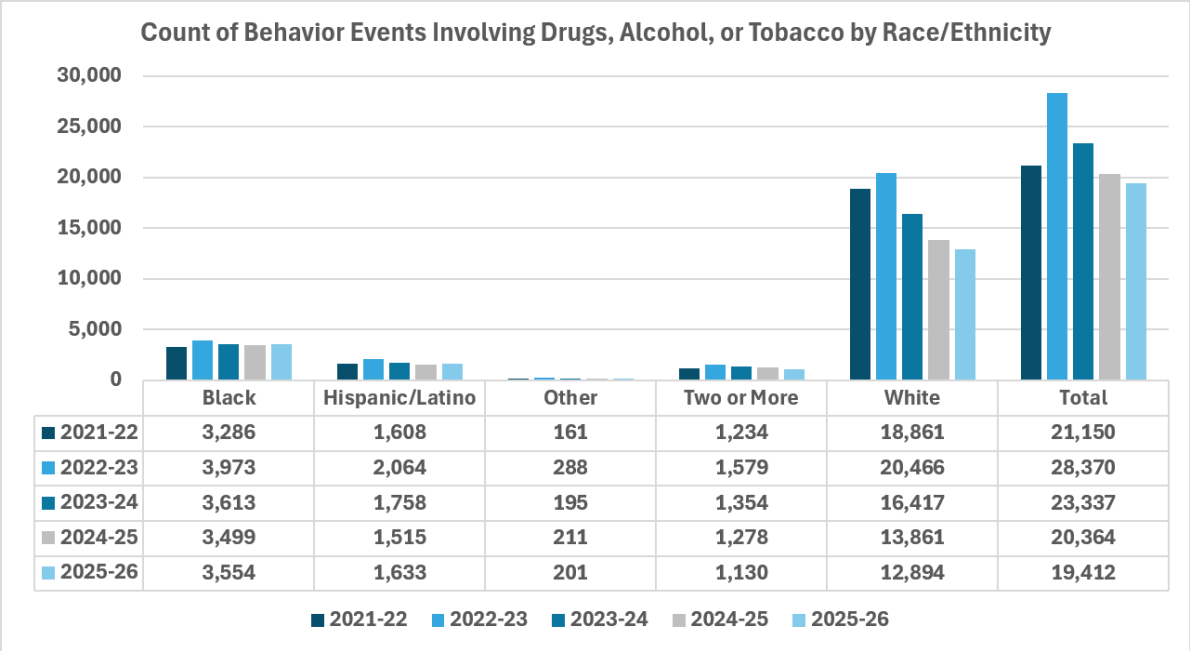
Note: KDE staff conducted analysis on weapon type categorization and made changes to the types that are reported under Other Firearm and Other Weapon beginning with the 2024-2025 school year. Other Firearm includes pellet/BB/air gun, while stun gun/taser gun was moved to the Other Weapon category.

Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol, or Tobacco

During the 2025-2026 school year, school and district administrators recorded 19,412 behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco, comprising 7.7% of all behavior events. An event is considered to involve drugs, alcohol, or tobacco if it was coded as involving either the distribution, possession, or use of drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. For a full list of behavior codes for this category, see Appendix B.

Figure 27 illustrates the number of behavior incidents in this category, broken down by race/ethnicity. Black students are overrepresented in this category, accounting for 18.3% of behavior events related to drugs, alcohol, or tobacco, while only comprising 10.5% of the overall student population. Hispanic/Latino students are slightly overrepresented (8.4%) while Other (1%) and White (66.4%) students are slightly underrepresented, and multi-ethnic (5.8%) students are proportionate to the overall student population. The total number of events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco has continued to decline since school year 2022-23.

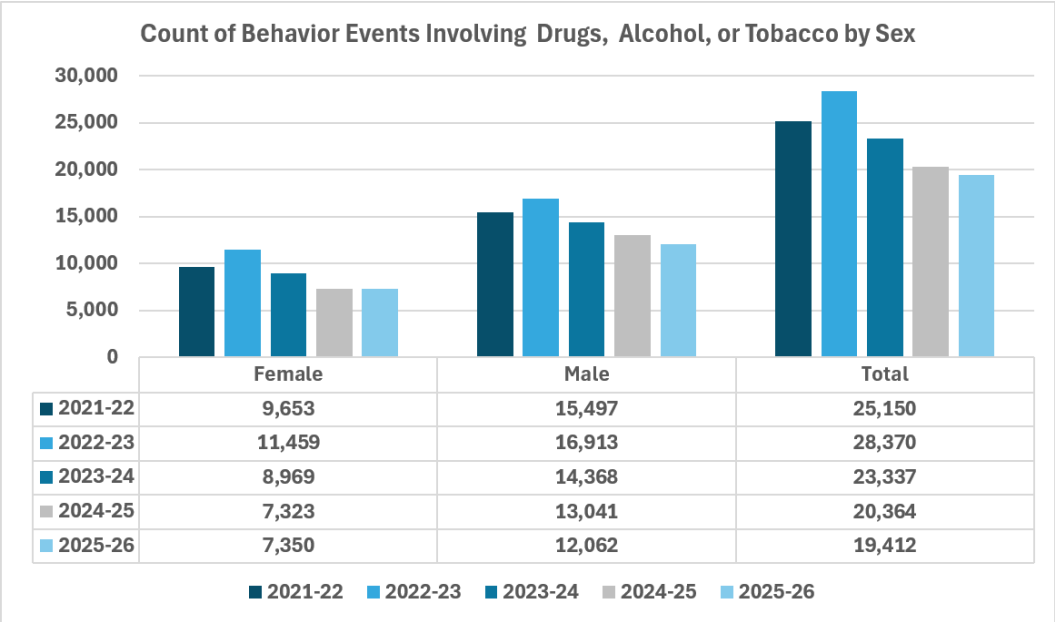
Figure 27: Count of Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol, or Tobacco by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	3,286	1,608	161	1,234	18,861	21,150
2022-23	3,973	2,064	288	1,579	20,466	28,370
2023-24	3,613	1,758	195	1,354	16,417	23,337
2024-25	3,499	1,515	211	1,278	13,861	20,364
2025-26	3,554	1,633	201	1,130	12,894	19,412

Figure 28 displays the count of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by sex. Male students are more likely than their female counterparts to be involved in behavior incidents in this category, making up 62.1% of events.

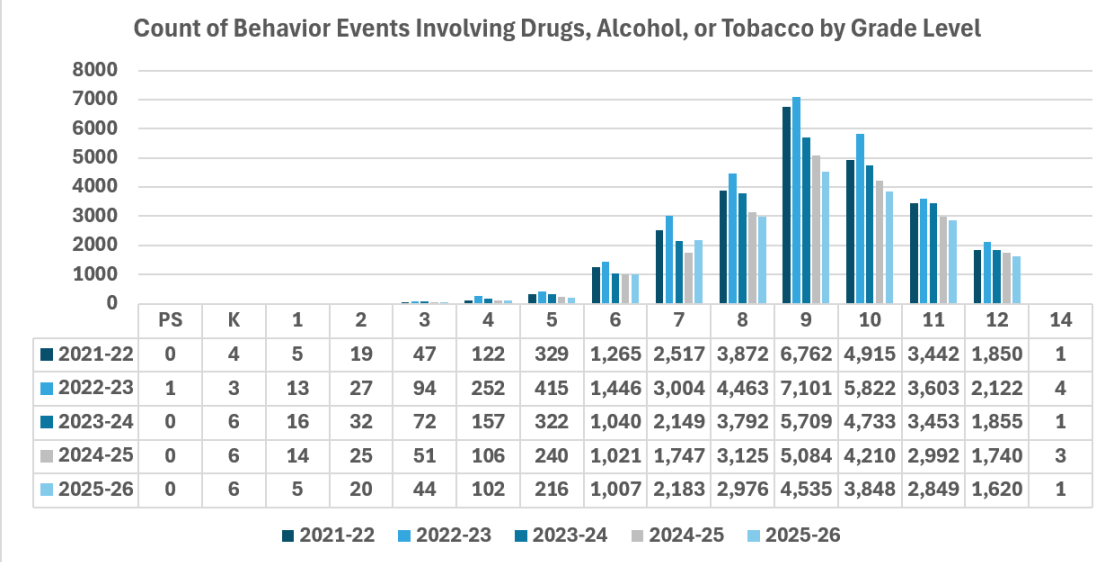
Figure 28: Count of Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol, or Tobacco by Sex



	Female	Male	Total
2021-22	9,653	15,497	25,150
2022-23	11,459	16,913	28,370
2023-24	8,969	14,368	23,337
2024-25	7,323	13,041	20,364
2025-26	7,350	12,062	19,412

Figure 29 shows the count of students involved in behavior events for this category disaggregated by grade level. Substance use begins to dramatically increase in students around sixth grade, peaks at ninth grade, and steadily decreases until graduation.

Figure 29: Count of Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol, or Tobacco by Grade Level

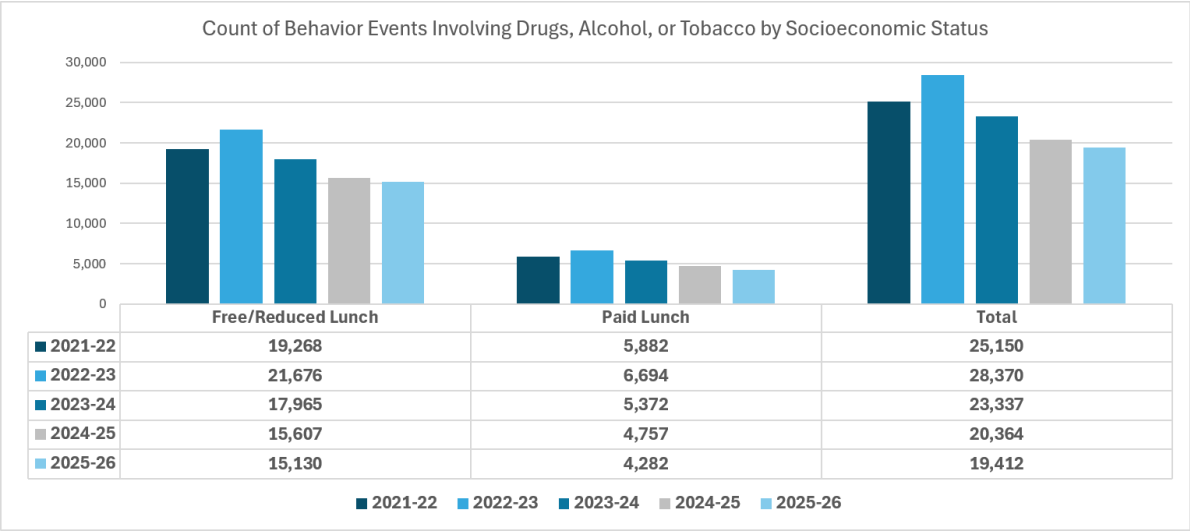


	PS	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
2021-22	0	4	5	19	47	122	329	1,265	2,517	3,872	6,762	4,915	3,442	1,850	1
2022-23	1	3	13	27	94	252	415	1,446	3,004	4,463	7,101	5,822	3,603	2,122	4
2023-24	0	6	16	32	72	157	322	1,040	2,149	3,792	5,709	4,733	3,453	1,855	1
2024-25	0	6	14	25	51	106	240	1,021	1,747	3,125	5,084	4,210	2,992	1,740	3
2025-26	0	6	5	20	44	102	216	1,007	2,183	2,976	4,535	3,848	2,849	1,620	1

Note: Grade 14 represents 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.

There is a strong correlation between socioeconomic status and involvement in drug related behavior events. Figure 30 depicts the count of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by socioeconomic status. Students from low-income backgrounds are more likely to have behavior events involving substances than their more affluent peers, making up 77.9% of total events, despite comprising 59.4% of the student population.

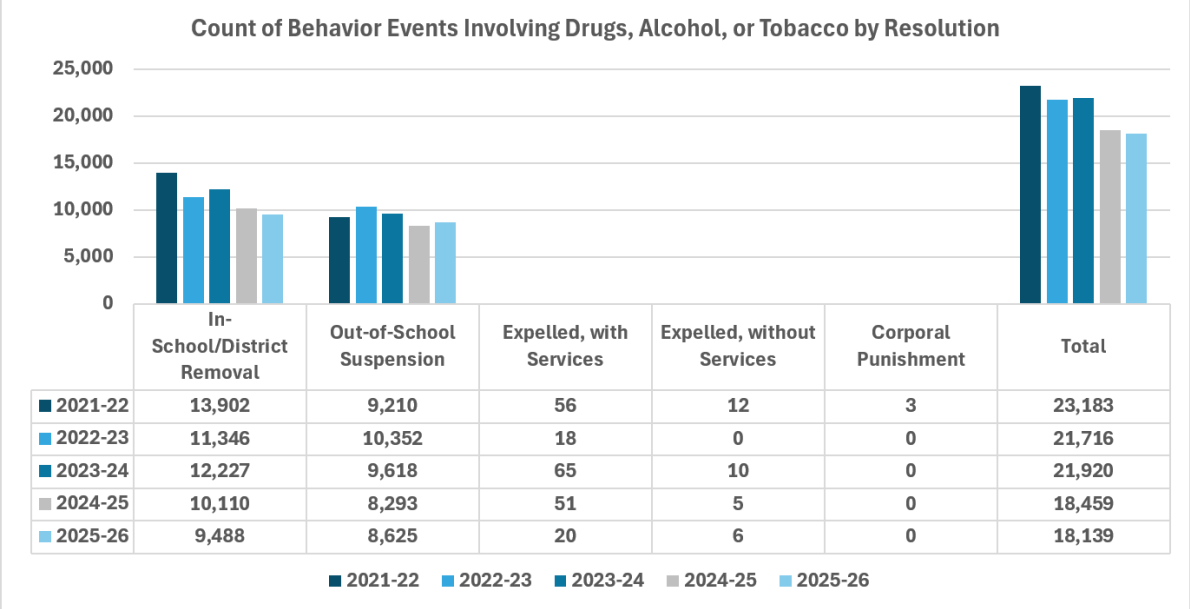
Figure 30: Count of Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol, or Tobacco by Socioeconomic Status



	Free/Reduced Lunch	Paid Lunch	Total
2021-22	19,268	5,882	25,150
2022-23	21,676	6,694	28,370
2023-24	17,965	5,372	23,337
2024-25	15,607	4,757	20,364
2025-26	15,130	4,282	19,412

When faced with a behavior event involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco use, school and district leaders are most likely to use the in-school/district removal resolution, which makes up 48.9% of all resolutions for the 19,412 events in this category. This is followed closely by out-of-school suspensions at 44.4%. This information is displayed in Figure 31.

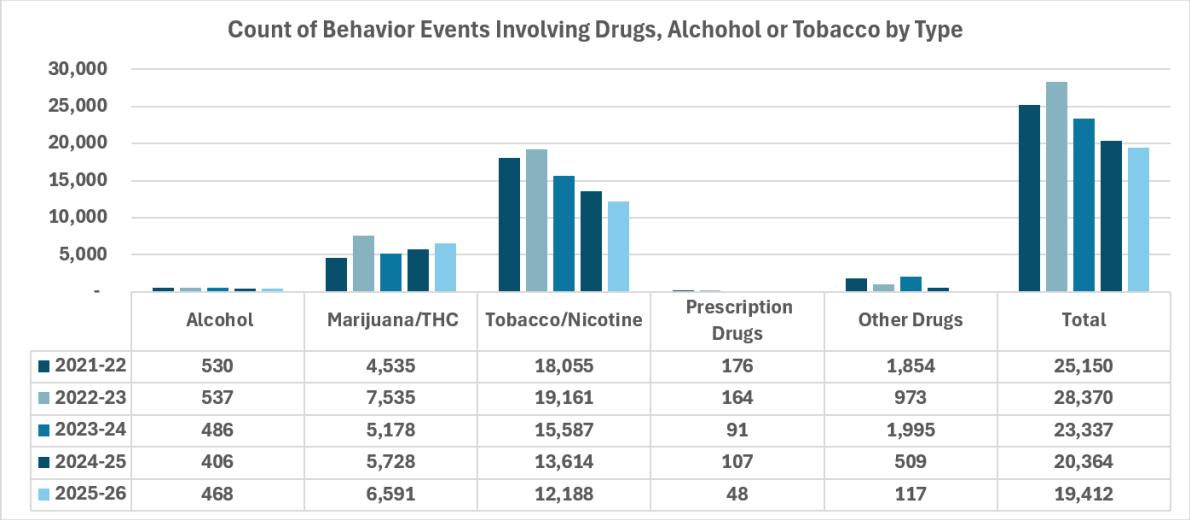
Figure 31: Count of Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol, or Tobacco by Resolution



	In-School/District Removal	Out-of-School Suspension	Expelled, with Services	Expelled, without Services	Corporal Punishment	Total
2021-22	13,902	9,210	56	12	3	23,183
2022-23	11,346	10,352	18	0	0	21,716
2023-24	12,227	9,618	65	10	0	21,920
2024-25	10,110	8,293	51	5	0	18,459
2025-26	9,488	8,625	20	6	0	18,139

When examining the individual substances used by students in Kentucky public schools, tobacco/nicotine makes up the largest portion of behavior events (62.8%), as shown in Figure 32. This is followed by marijuana/THC use (34.0%), and alcohol use (2.4%). The other drugs category includes amphetamines, hallucinogens, opioids, inhalants, synthetic drug, methamphetamine, and over-the-counter drugs. While not reflected in the chart below, of the total events involving drugs in 2025-2026 school year, 12,188 events involved nicotine vapor products. There were 6,381 events involved THC electronic vapor devices, which is an increase of 2,083 reported in the previous year.

Figure 32: Count of Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol, or Tobacco by Type



	Alcohol	Marijuana/THC	Tobacco/Nicotine	Prescription Drugs	Other Drugs	Total
2021-22	530	4,535	18,055	176	1,854	25,150
2022-23	537	7,535	19,161	164	973	28,370
2023-24	486	5,178	15,587	91	1,995	23,337
2024-25	406	5,728	13,614	107	509	20,364
2025-26	468	6,591	12,188	48	117	19,412

Behavior Incidents cited in KRS 158.149

KRS 158.149 requires reporting the number of behavioral incidents involving alternative nicotine, tobacco, and vapor products. This data is represented in Figure 33. In addition, report the number of those incidents that resulted in medical intervention. This data is represented in Figure 34.

Figure 33: Count of Behavior Incidents cited in KRS 158.149

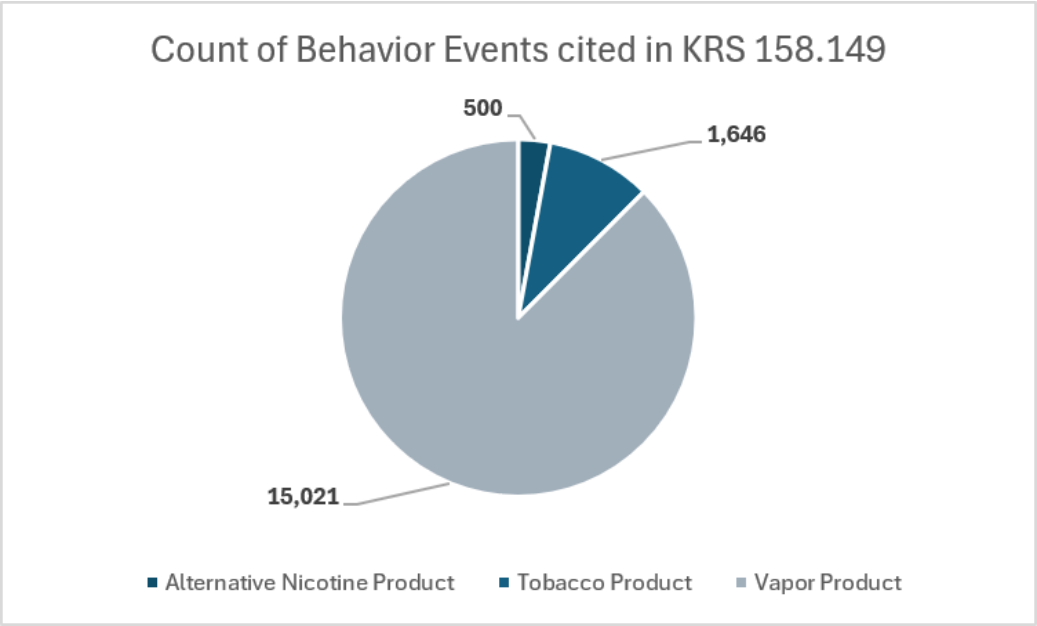
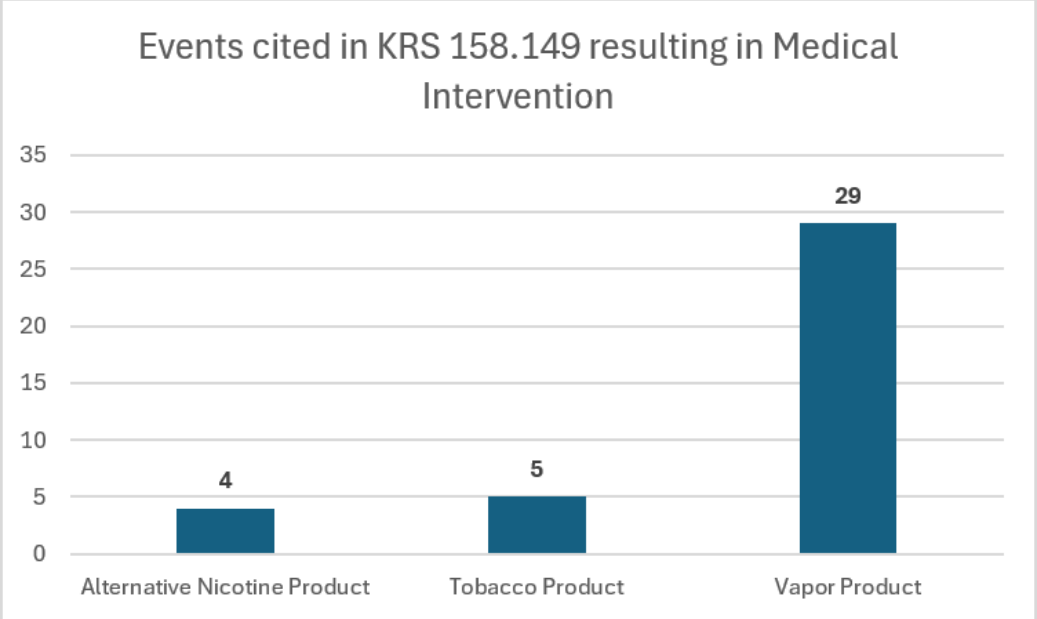


Figure 34: Events cited in KRS 158.149 resulting in Medical Intervention

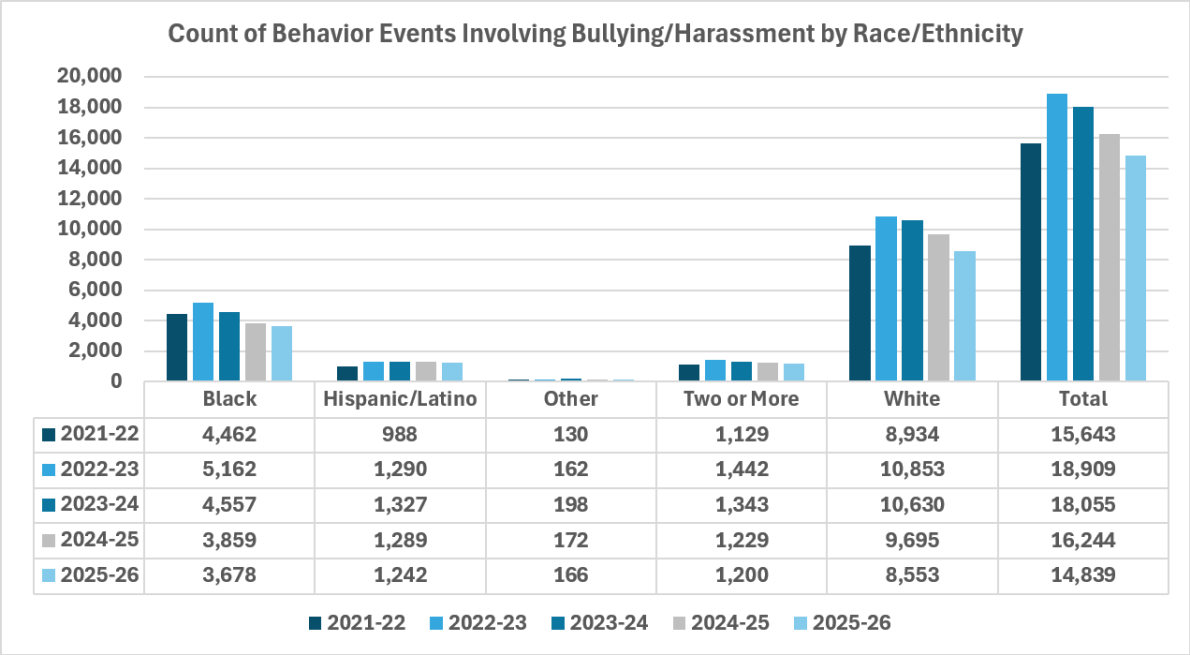


Behavior Events Involving Bullying and Harassment

During the 2025-2026 school year, school and district administrators recorded 14,839 behavior events involving bullying and harassment, comprising 5.9% of all behavior events. For this section, an event is considered to involve bullying and harassment if it was coded as bullying, harassing communications, harassment, stalking, threatening another student, threatening staff, or verbal abuse. For state definitions of bullying and harassment, see Appendix A. For a full list of behavior codes for this category, see Appendix B.

Figure 35 displays the count of behavior events involving bullying and harassment disaggregated by race/ethnicity. The total number of bullying events has decreased since school year 2022-23. In 2025-2026, White students account for 57.6% of behavior events involving bullying or harassment followed by Black students (24.8%), who are overrepresented when compared to the total student population by race/ethnicity.

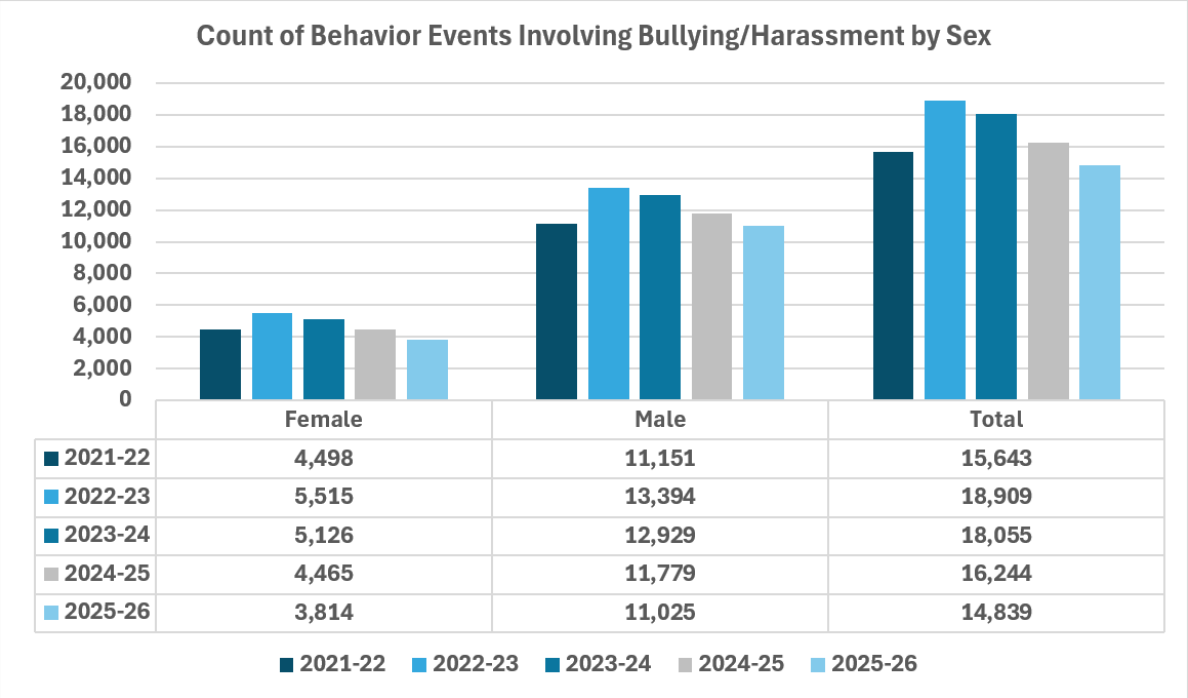
Figure 35: Count of Behavior Events Involving Bullying/Harassment by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	4,462	988	130	1,129	8,934	15,643
2022-23	5,162	1,290	162	1,442	10,853	18,909
2023-24	4,557	1,327	198	1,343	10,630	18,055
2024-25	3,859	1,289	172	1,229	9,695	16,244
2025-26	3,678	1,242	166	1,200	8,553	14,839

Figure 36 displays the count of behavior events involving bullying or harassment by sex. Male students (74.3%) are almost three times more likely to account for behavior events in this category than their female (25.7%) peers.

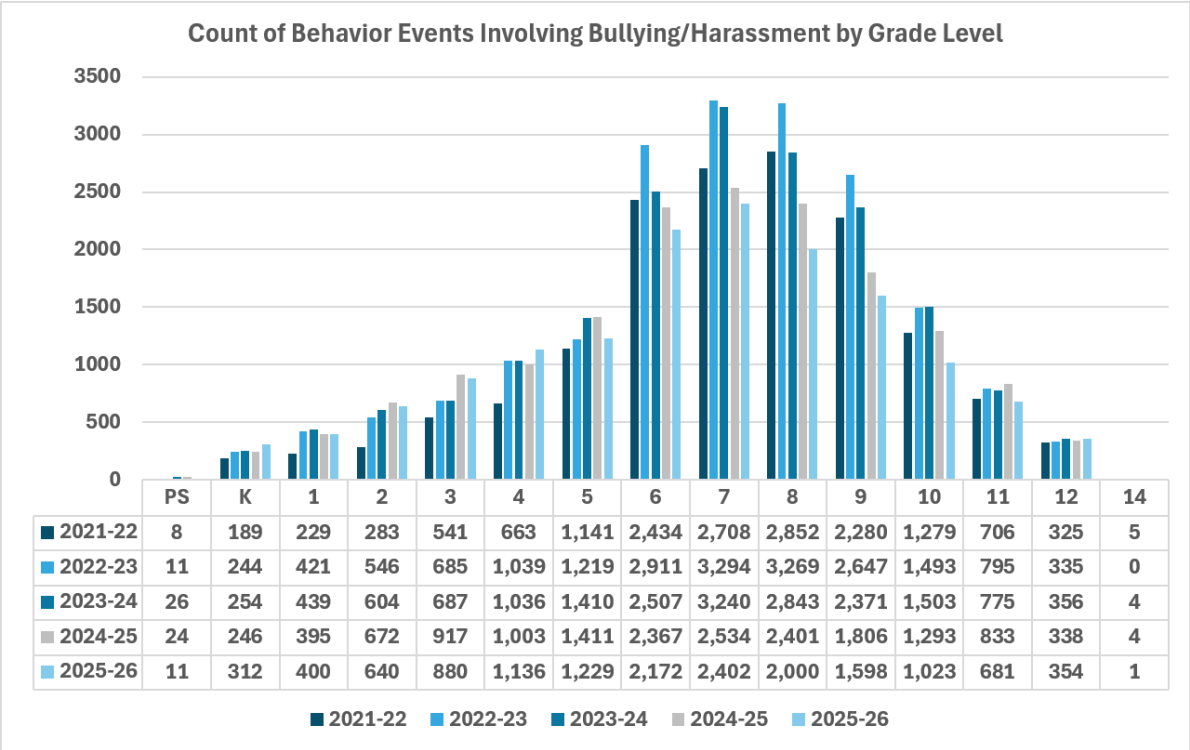
Figure 36: Count of Behavior Events Involving Bullying/Harassment by Sex



	Female	Male	Total
2021-22	4,498	11,151	15,643
2022-23	5,515	13,394	18,909
2023-24	5,126	12,929	18,055
2024-25	4,465	11,779	16,244
2025-26	3,814	11,025	14,839

Bullying and harassment impact students at all grade levels, with the highest counts seen in grades six through nine, as shown in Figure 37.

Figure 37: Count of Behavior Events Involving Bullying/Harassment by Grade Level

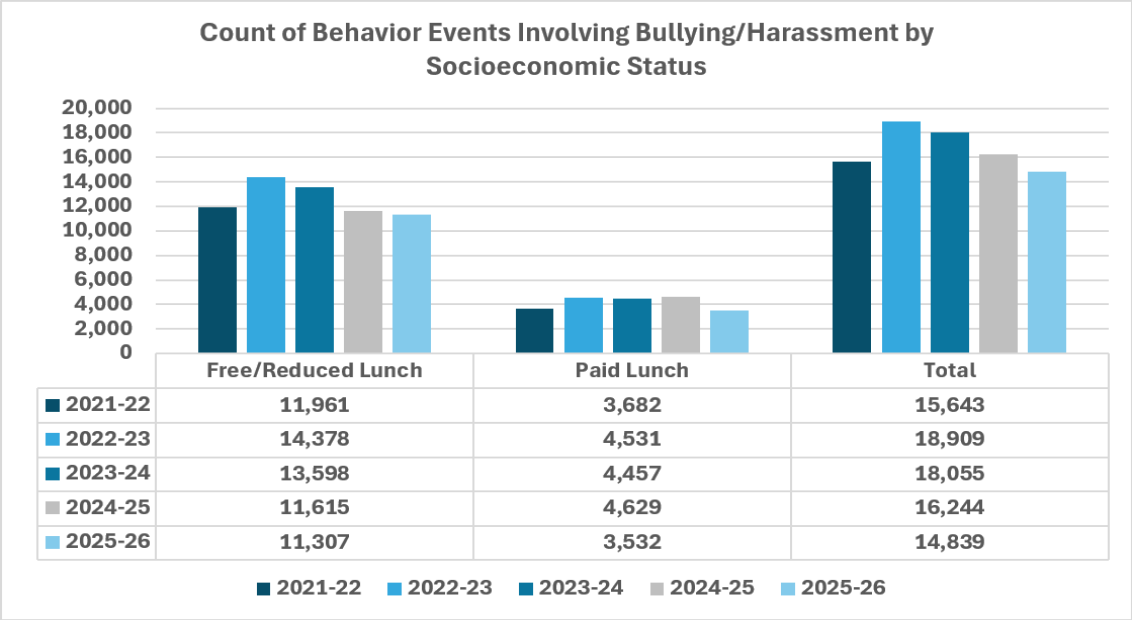


	PS	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
2021-22	8	189	229	283	541	663	1,141	2,434	2,708	2,852	2,280	1,279	706	325	5
2022-23	11	244	421	546	685	1,039	1,219	2,911	3,294	3,269	2,647	1,493	795	335	0
2023-24	26	254	439	604	687	1,036	1,410	2,507	3,240	2,843	2,371	1,503	775	356	4
2024-25	24	246	395	672	917	1,003	1,411	2,367	2,534	2,401	1,806	1,293	833	338	4
2025-26	11	312	400	640	880	1,136	1,229	2,172	2,402	2,000	1,598	1,023	681	354	1

Note: Grade 14 represents 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.

Figure 38 shows the number of behavior events disaggregated by socioeconomic status. Like other behavior categories reported, students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds are more frequently reported for bullying/harassment behavior events compared to their more affluent peers, accounting for 76.2% of such events in the 2025-2026 school year.

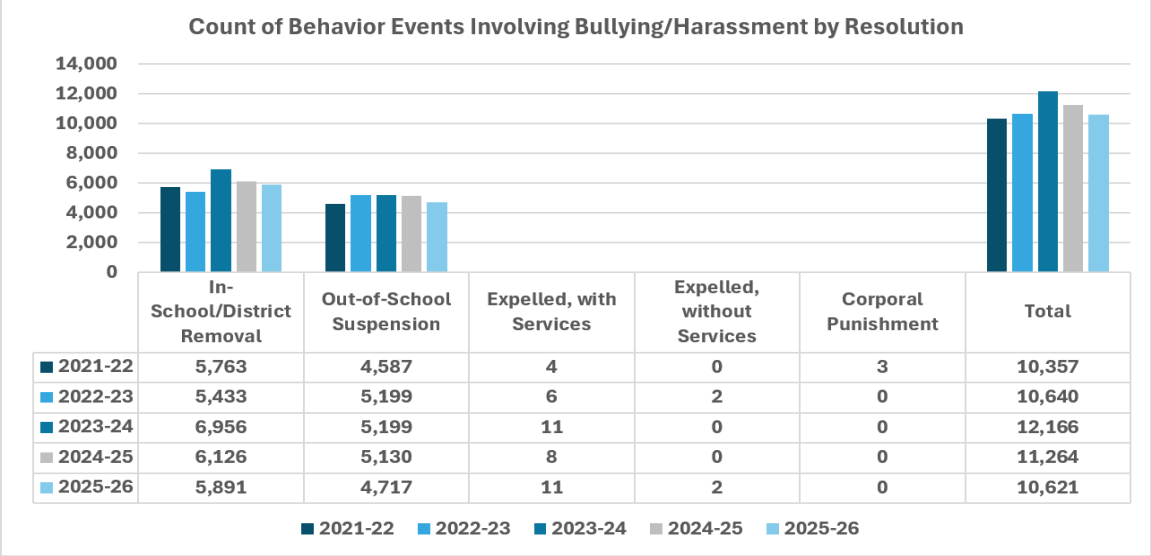
Figure 38: Count of Behavior Events Involving Bullying/Harassment by Socioeconomic Status



	Free/Reduced Lunch	Paid Lunch	Total
2021-22	11,961	3,682	15,643
2022-23	14,378	4,531	18,909
2023-24	13,598	4,457	18,055
2024-25	11,615	4,629	16,244
2025-26	11,307	3,532	14,839

Throughout the 2025-2026 school year, there were 14,839 incidents of bullying and harassment. In response to these incidents, school and district leaders most frequently opted for in-school or in-district removals (39.7%), followed by out-of-school suspensions (31.8%), as illustrated in Figure 39. Other resolutions, such as detention or conferencing, may have been used for the remaining incidents, but these are not included in the figure.

Figure 39: Count of Behavior Events Involving Bullying/Harassment by Resolution



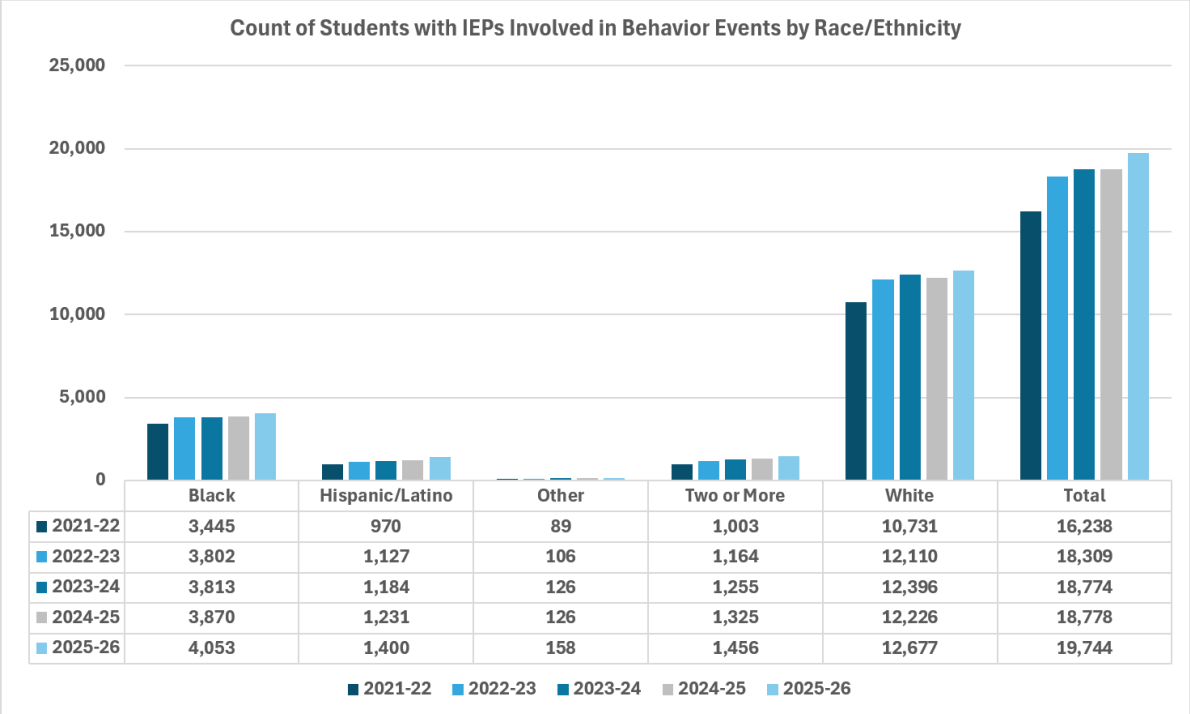
	In-School/District Removal	Out-of-School Suspension	Expelled, with Services	Expelled, without Services	Corporal Punishment	Total
2021-22	5,763	4,587	4	0	3	10,357
2022-23	5,433	5,199	6	2	0	10,640
2023-24	6,956	5,199	11	0	0	12,166
2024-25	6,126	5,130	8	0	0	11,264
2025-26	5,891	4,717	11	2	0	10,621

Behavior Events Involving Students with Dual Identifications

When analyzing behavior data, it's crucial to consider behavior rates for students with dual identifications. While much of this report focuses on behavior outcomes for students in single demographic categories, this section highlights the count of behavior events for students who fall into two demographic categories.

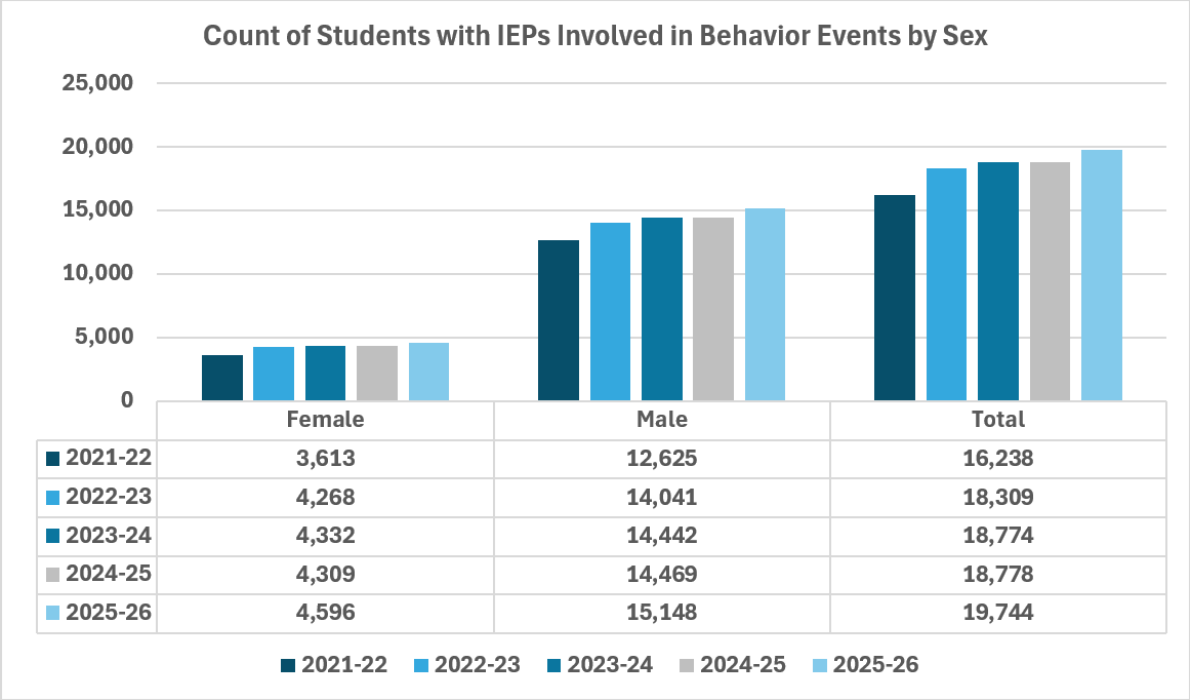
Figures 40 and 41 illustrate the number of students with Individual Education Plans (IEPs) involved in behavior events, broken down by race/ethnicity and sex, respectively. Students with IEPs receive special education instruction and support due to a disability. Figure 40 shows that over the past three years, the count of behavior events for students with IEPs has remained relatively stable. Notably, male students with IEPs consistently account for three to four times as many behavior events as female students with IEPs, as shown in Figure 41.

Figure 40: Count of Students with IEPs Involved in Behavior Events by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	3,445	970	89	1,003	10,731	16,238
2022-23	3,802	1,127	106	1,164	12,110	18,309
2023-24	3,813	1,184	126	1,255	12,396	18,774
2024-25	3,870	1,231	126	1,325	12,226	18,778
2025-26	4,053	1,400	158	1,456	12,677	19,744

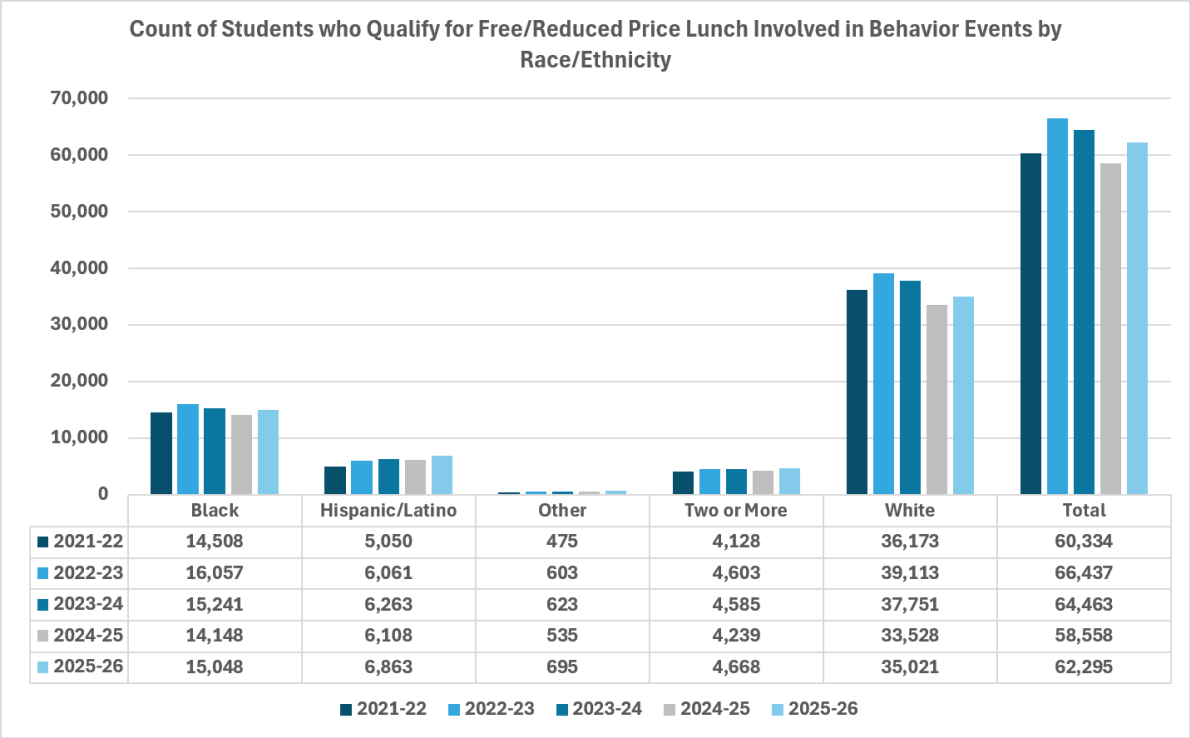
Figure 41: Count of Students with IEPs Involved in Behavior Events by Sex



	Female	Male	Total
2021-22	3,613	12,625	16,238
2022-23	4,268	14,041	18,309
2023-24	4,332	14,442	18,774
2024-25	4,309	14,469	18,778
2025-26	4,596	15,148	19,744

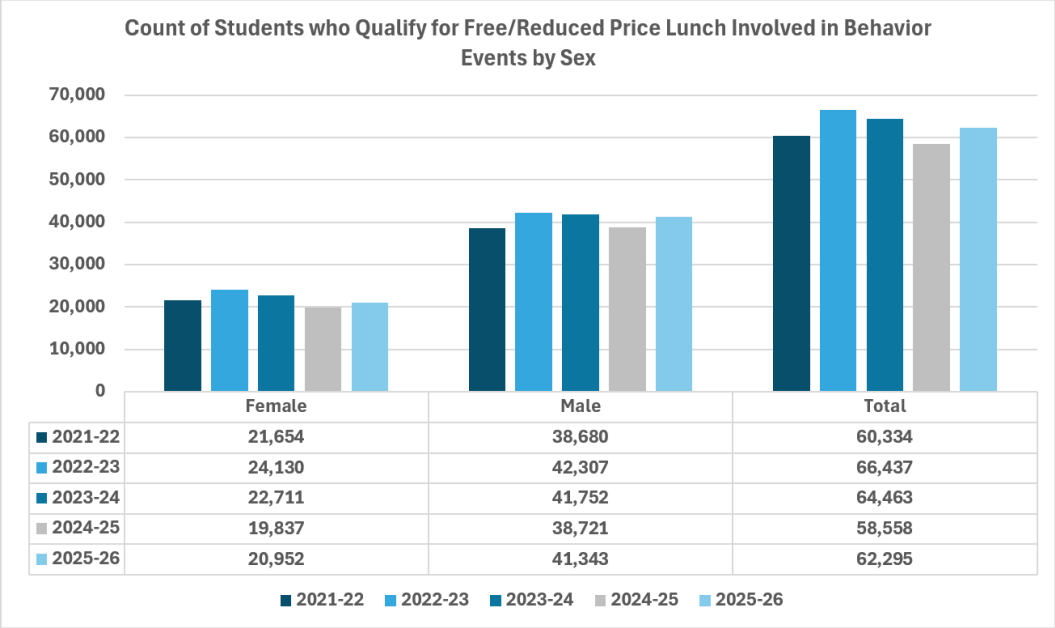
Figures 42 and 43 illustrate the number of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch who are involved in behavior events, broken down by race/ethnicity and sex, respectively. When viewed from this perspective, the rate at which economically disadvantaged students experience behavior events is relatively stable over time. Consistent with other trends, economically disadvantaged male students are involved in nearly twice as many behavior events as their female counterparts.

Figure 42: Count of Students who Qualify for Free/Reduced Price Lunch Involved in Behavior Events by Race/Ethnicity



	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Two or More	White	Total
2021-22	14,508	5,050	475	4,128	36,173	60,334
2022-23	16,057	6,061	603	4,603	39,113	66,437
2023-24	15,241	6,263	623	4,585	37,751	64,463
2024-25	14,148	6,108	535	4,239	33,528	58,558
2025-26	15,048	6,863	695	4,668	35,021	62,295

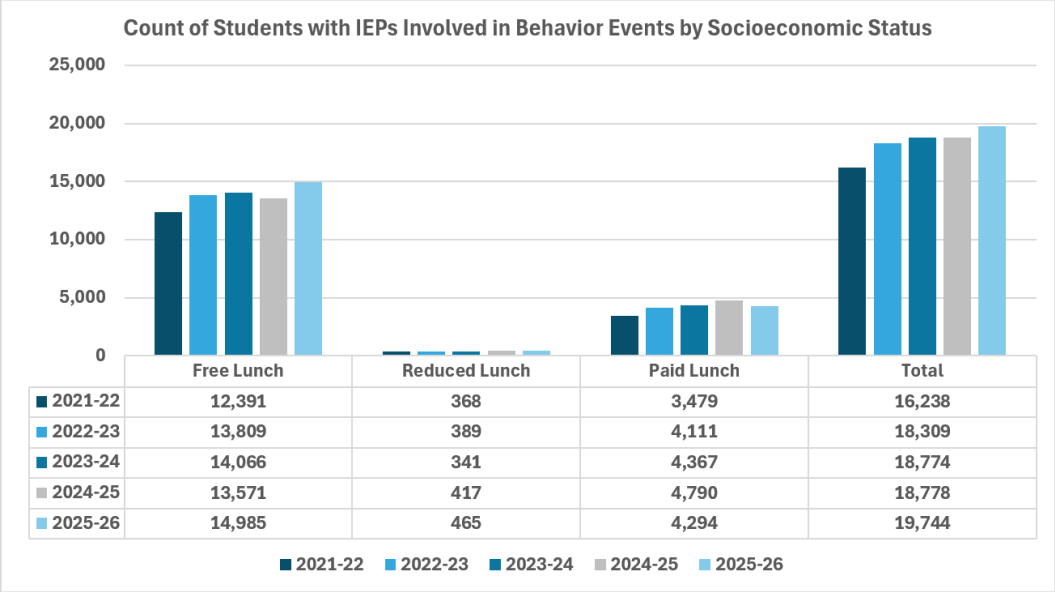
Figure 43: Count of Students who Qualify for Free/Reduced Price Lunch Involved in Behavior Events by Sex



	Female	Male	Total
2021-22	21,654	38,680	60,334
2022-23	24,130	42,307	66,437
2023-24	22,711	41,752	64,463
2024-25	19,837	38,721	58,558
2025-26	20,952	41,343	62,295

Figure 44 displays the count of students with IEPs who account for behavior events, disaggregated by socioeconomic status. Students with IEPs and who qualify for free or reduced lunch account for a significantly higher rate than students who do not qualify for free or reduced lunch.

Figure 44: Count of Students with IEPs Involved in Behavior Events by Socioeconomic Status



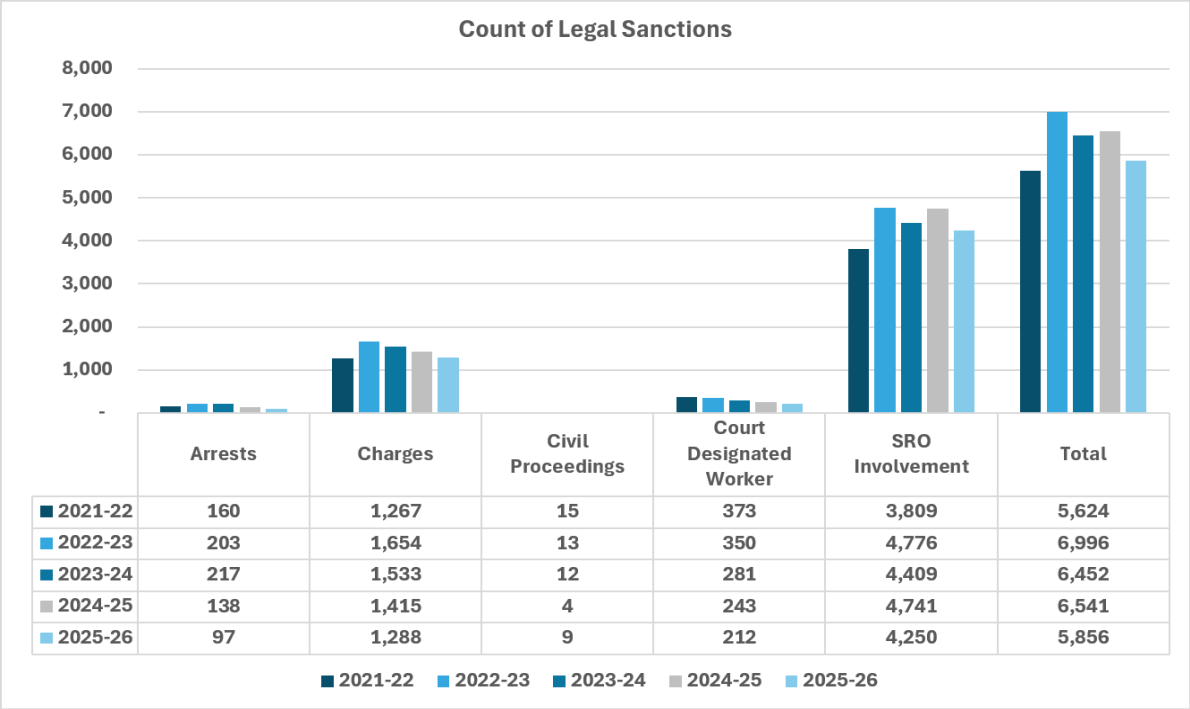
	Free Lunch	Reduced Lunch	Paid Lunch	Total
2021-22	12,391	368	3,479	16,238
2022-23	13,809	389	4,111	18,309
2023-24	14,066	341	4,367	18,774
2024-25	13,571	417	4,790	18,778
2025-26	14,985	465	4,294	19,744

When viewed as a whole, the preceding five figures suggest that male students with IEPs from low socioeconomic backgrounds are at the greatest risk of involvement in behavior events at school.

Review of Legal Sanctions

During the 2025-2026 school year, school and district administrators reported 5,856 legal sanctions related to behavior events. Figure 45 displays the count of legal sanctions reported. The involvement of a school resource officer (SRO) is the most frequently deployed legal sanction, representing 72.5% of all legal sanctions. This is followed by charges (21.6%).

Figure 45: Count of Legal Sanctions



	Arrests	Charges	Civil Proceedings	Court Designated Worker	SRO Involvement	Total
2021-22	160	1,267	15	373	3,809	5,624
2022-23	203	1,654	13	350	4,776	6,996
2023-24	217	1,533	12	281	4,409	6,452
2024-25	138	1,415	4	243	4,741	6,541
2025-26	97	1,288	9	212	4,250	5,856

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; 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 linked by time and proximity. Events do not have to be related, nor do the same participants have to be grouped together in an incident. Therefore, multiple events could be attached to one behavior incident.
Example: A student uses social media during class to bully another student, resulting in a physical fight. Several separate behavior events (inappropriate use of technology, bullying, assault) are linked together by time and proximity to produce a single behavior incident.

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

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

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

- **Expelled with Services** (SSP1): Expulsion with services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. Although the student is expelled from the regular classroom setting, arrangements are made for the provision of educational and Individualized Education Program (IEP)-related services.
- **Expelled without Services** (SSP2): Expulsion without services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. No arrangements are made for the provision of educational services. Students with an IEP may not be expelled without services.
- **Out-of-School Suspension** (SSP3): In this resolution, a student is removed from the regular educational setting and not allowed in the school for a specified duration.
- **Corporal Punishment** (SSP5): Corporal punishment is the physical punishment (e.g., paddling, spanking, or another form) of a student. Policy regarding corporal punishment is set at the district level.

- **In-School Removal** (INSR): This resolution results in removal from the student's regular educational program or setting for disciplinary purposes and placement in another program or setting within the same school. The student continues to receive educational and IEP-related services and support. Examples include, but are not limited to, alternative in-school placement, 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.
- **In-District Removal** (INDR) – A removal from the student's regular school to an off-site alternative educational program or another school for disciplinary purposes with the student continuing to receive educational and IEP services and support. Students must remain under direct supervision of district personnel. For the purposes of this report, INDR resolutions were combined with INSR resolutions.

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

PS: Preschool
K: Kindergarten
01: 1st Grade
02: 2nd Grade
03: 3rd Grade
04: 4th Grade
05: 5th Grade
06: 6th Grade
07: 7th Grade
08: 8th Grade
09: 9th Grade
10: 10th Grade
11: 11th Grade
12: 12th 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

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.

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

Hazing - a direct action which substantially endangers the physical health of a minor or student for the purpose of recruitment, initiation into, affiliation with, or enhancing or maintaining membership or status within any organization (1st Degree Hazing – KRS 508.182; 2nd Degree Hazing – KRS 508.184)

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 – Handgun – A handgun is any firearm that can be held and fired with one hand. This category includes revolvers and pistols.

Weapon – Shotgun/Rifle – A shoulder firearm with spiral grooves cut in the inner surface of the gun barrel to give the bullet a rotatory motion and thus a more precise trajectory.

Weapon – Destructive Device – any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, examples include but not limited to bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine, or any other similar device.

Other Weapon – Any object capable of being readily used by one person to inflict severe bodily injury upon another person. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of other weapons on school property or at a school function.

Definitions of Drug, Alcohol, and Tobacco Event Terms

Includes distribution, possession and/or use of the following substances:

- Alcohol
- Alternative Nicotine Product
- Amphetamines
- Barbiturate
- Cocaine/Crack
- Hallucinogens
- Heroin (opioids)
- Inhalant
- Marijuana/Hashish
- Methamphetamine
- Nicotine Vapor Products
- Non-Nicotine Vapor Products
- Other THC Products
- Over-the-Counter Drugs
- Prescription Drugs
- Steroids (Anabolic)
- Synthetic Drug
- Tobacco/Nicotine Product
- THC Electronic Vapor Device

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 508.130).

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.

Appendix B: Infinite Campus Codes

The following Infinite Campus (IC) codes were used to complete this report:

Behavior Events Involving Assault and Violence

- V01: 1st Degree Assault
- V02: 2nd Degree Assault
- V03: 3rd Degree Assault
- V04: 4th 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
- V19: Hazing, 1st Degree
- V20: Hazing, 2nd Degre

Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons

- W01: Weapon Possession
- W02: Weapon Distribution
- W03: Weapon Use

Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol, or Tobacco

- A01: Alcohol Distribution
- A02: Alcohol Possession
- A03: Alcohol Use
- D01: Drug Distribution
- D02: Drug Possession
- D03: Drug Use
- T01: Tobacco Distribution
- T02: Tobacco Possession
- T03: Tobacco Use

Behavior Events Involving Bullying and Harassment

- H01: Bullying
- H02: Harassing Communications
- H03: Harassment
- H04: Stalking
- H05: Threatening Another Student
- H06: Threatening Staff
- H07: Verbal Abuse

Appendix C: Relevant Websites

- Kentucky Department of Education – Safe Schools Data Collection and Reporting
- Kentucky Department of Education – Behavior Data Standards
- Kentucky Department of Education – School Report Card on Open House
- Safe Schools Reporting Statute – KRS 158.444
- Related Agency – Kentucky Center for School Safety