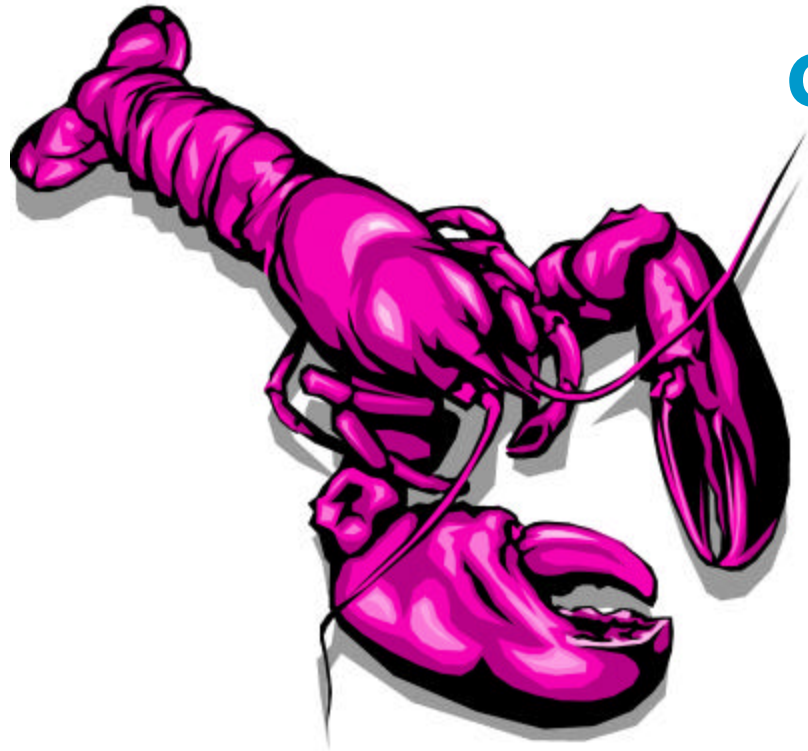


Maine Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program



Report on Incidence of Prohibited Behavior and Drug and Violence Prevention 2007-2008

The Maine Department of Health and Human
Services, Office of Substance Abuse and the
Maine Department of Education

This report is a collaborative effort of the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Substance Abuse and the Maine Department of Education.

To obtain a *downloadable* copy of this entire report, visit the Maine Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program website at: www.mainesdfscsca.org

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MAINE

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program

Report on Incidence of Prohibited Behavior and Drug and Violence Prevention 2007-2008

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May, 2009

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Maine Safe and Drug-Free Schools Data Collection Project is a partnership between the Maine Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Substance Abuse (OSA), and the Maine Department of Education (DOE).

This report presents the data collected from schools for the 2007-08 school year. It contains information about local drug and violence prevention efforts, as well as reported incidents of prohibited behavior.

Project History

Originally funded by the U.S. Department of Education's (USED) Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) Program through Research Triangle Institute (RTI), the project has worked to enhance the state's capacity to gather data on drug and violence prevention programs, as well as on prohibited behavior among youth in Maine's local school systems. The project supports federal reporting requirements for measuring progress toward achieving the goal of safe and drug-free learning environments in schools.

The Maine SDFSCA Data Collection Project developed four specific objectives in order to accomplish the goals of the project: (1) assist all local education agencies (LEAs) in providing data on youth drug and violence prevention activities; (2) improve the quality and completeness of data reported by schools and LEAs; (3) develop an integrated reporting system to meet federal reporting requirements for SDFSCA and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA); and (4) provide access to data to serve the reporting and evaluation needs at the federal, state, and local levels. Technical assistance in support of the system was provided through workshops, regular phone and email contact, and via a web site established for the project that provided data reporting access and information about Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities programs throughout the State of Maine and across the nation.

During the initial phase of the Maine SDFSCA Data Collection Project (1998-99 school year), an electronic database was distributed to LEAs in Maine via CD-ROM and the Maine SDFSCA web site. All LEAs were encouraged to document information on their prevention activities — including related staff development and training — and incidents of prohibited behavior that occurred during the school year.

For the 1999-00 school year, an online database was developed to make the system more accessible and to ease reporting tasks. Schools supplied school-level data to the SDFSCA coordinator at the LEA level, who then submitted it to the state via RTI. In the spring of 2000, a series of training workshops were held around the State of Maine to orient LEA data coordinators to the new online system.

In August 2001, the responsibility of managing and maintaining the online data collection system was transferred, as planned, from RTI to the Maine Office of Substance Abuse and LEAs began reporting data directly to OSA. In the spring of 2002 an advisory group, composed of persons in the field working directly with the data collection system, met with DOE, OSA, and RTI staff to discuss the overall progress of the data collection system and to suggest improvements. As a result, several changes were made to the Incidence of Prohibited Behavior (IPB) online reporting system. Beginning with the 2001-02 reporting period, some worksheets were modified or consolidated and the definition of what constituted a reportable incident was refined to include only incidents of a more serious nature.

II. NEW BEGINNINGS

In an effort to minimize the number of systems and amount of data schools would need to enter to meet the requirements of various State agencies, it was decided to collapse all of the reports that school systems must do into one electronic reporting system where various agencies could obtain school data to meet the requirements of various federal grants and other obligations. Therefore, concurrent with the start of the 2007-08 school year, schools were required to report school incidence data directly to the Maine Department of Education's Data Management System (MEDMS). As a result of the implementation of this new reporting system, and the differences in the various elements of the system, the State, federal agencies, and school systems will not be able to make comparisons of previous incidence data collected through the old system with the incidence data collected through this new system. Therefore, we have not provided trend data in this document and the 2007-08 data will become baseline data for future comparisons and analysis.

III. METHODOLOGY

In compliance with SDFSCA, all states must annually conduct a statewide compilation of local prevention efforts and incidents of prohibited behavior occurring on school property. These data are aggregated and used to assess the status of school-based prevention efforts and their impact nationwide.

SDFSCA-related data for the State of Maine were collected during the 2007-08 school year in accordance with federal reporting guidelines for SDFSCA and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). OSA and DOE worked collaboratively to develop a coordinated system of web-based reporting that meets federal and state requirements.

Six hundred forty-one (641) Maine schools participated in the 2007-08 SDFSCA Data Collection Project. This represents 100% of the schools required to submit a report to the state. The entry of the data was monitored by DOE and OSA to make certain that all LEAs complied with the reporting requirements. Technical assistance was provided upon request.

The data were then aggregated and provided to USED in a state report on the federal priority of creating a safe and drug-free school environment. A separate report on children with disabilities involved in incidents of prohibited behavior was provided to the USED Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, as required by IDEA.

This report expands on the data submitted to USED and offers additional information on SDFSCA-related activities in the State of Maine. This report can facilitate a better understanding of state and local prevention programs and their impact on the occurrence of prohibited behavior, as well as provide a basis for the development of programs and revision of continued efforts for safe and drug-free schools and communities.

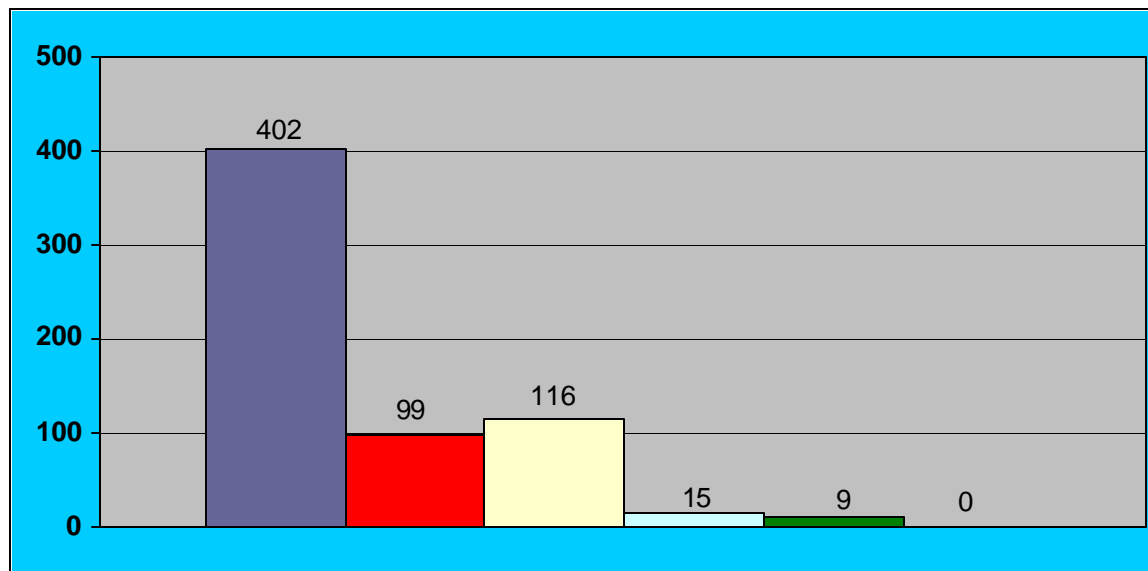
The general topics covered in this report are: a demographic overview of schools; information on SDFSCA prevention programs, services and activities; reported incidents of prohibited behavior and removals from school. This information is supplemented with two appendices:
A. Definition of School Levels.
B. List of Prohibited Behaviors.

Note: Occasionally the sum of percentages does not exactly equal 100% due to rounding. This is not an error in calculation.

IV. DEMOGRAPHICS

Schools Participating in the Maine SDFSCA Data Collection Project

Figure 1: Breakdown of Schools by School Level¹



Number of Public Schools	
Total Number in Maine	641
Number Required to Report	641
Number Reporting	641

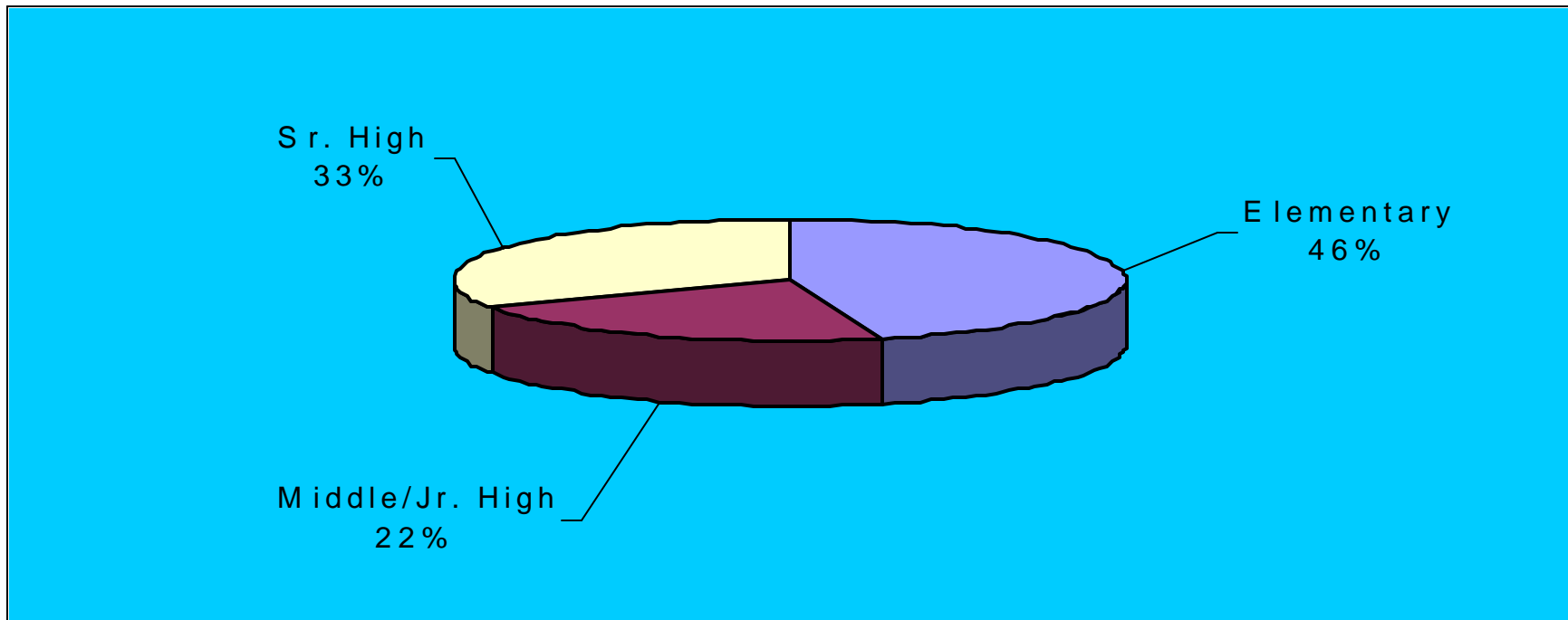
Elementary School	402
Senior High School	99
Middle / Jr. High School	116
Jr. / Sr. High School	15
Combined Elementary and Secondary School.....	9
Special School / School Program.....	0
Total.....	641

Number of Schools Reporting by School Level

School Level	Schools Required to Report	Schools Reporting	
Elementary School	402	402	100%
Middle/Jr. High School	116	116	100%
Sr. High School	123	123	100%
Total Schools	641	641	100%

¹ See Appendix A for school level definitions.

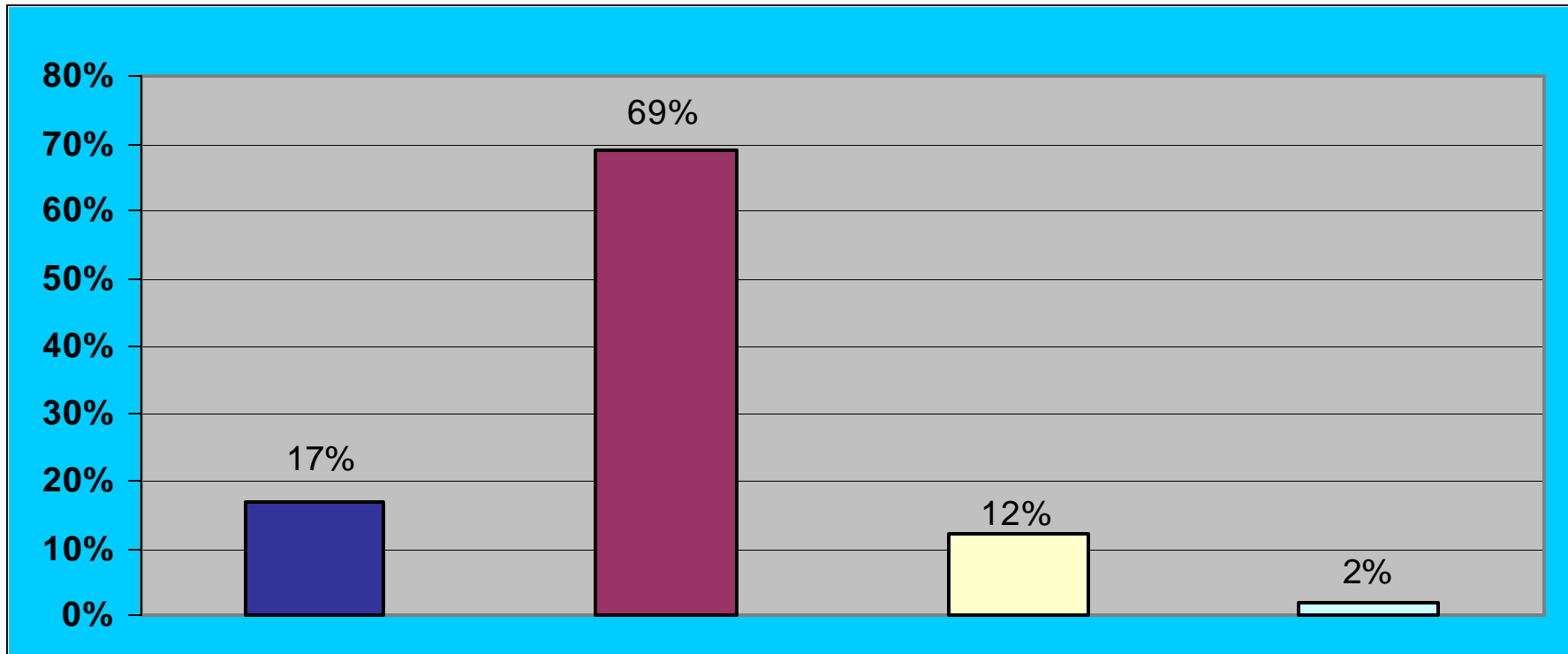
Figure 2: Enrollment of Reporting Schools by School Level



School Level	# of Students	% of Enrollment
Elementary School.....	86,630	46%
Middle/Jr. High School	41,264	22%
Sr. High School	62,123	33%
Total	190,017	

- Elementary students made up the largest student population group (46%).
- Sr. high school students made up the second largest student population group (33%).
- Middle school students made up the smallest student population group (22%).

Figure 3: Number and Percentage of Schools by Size



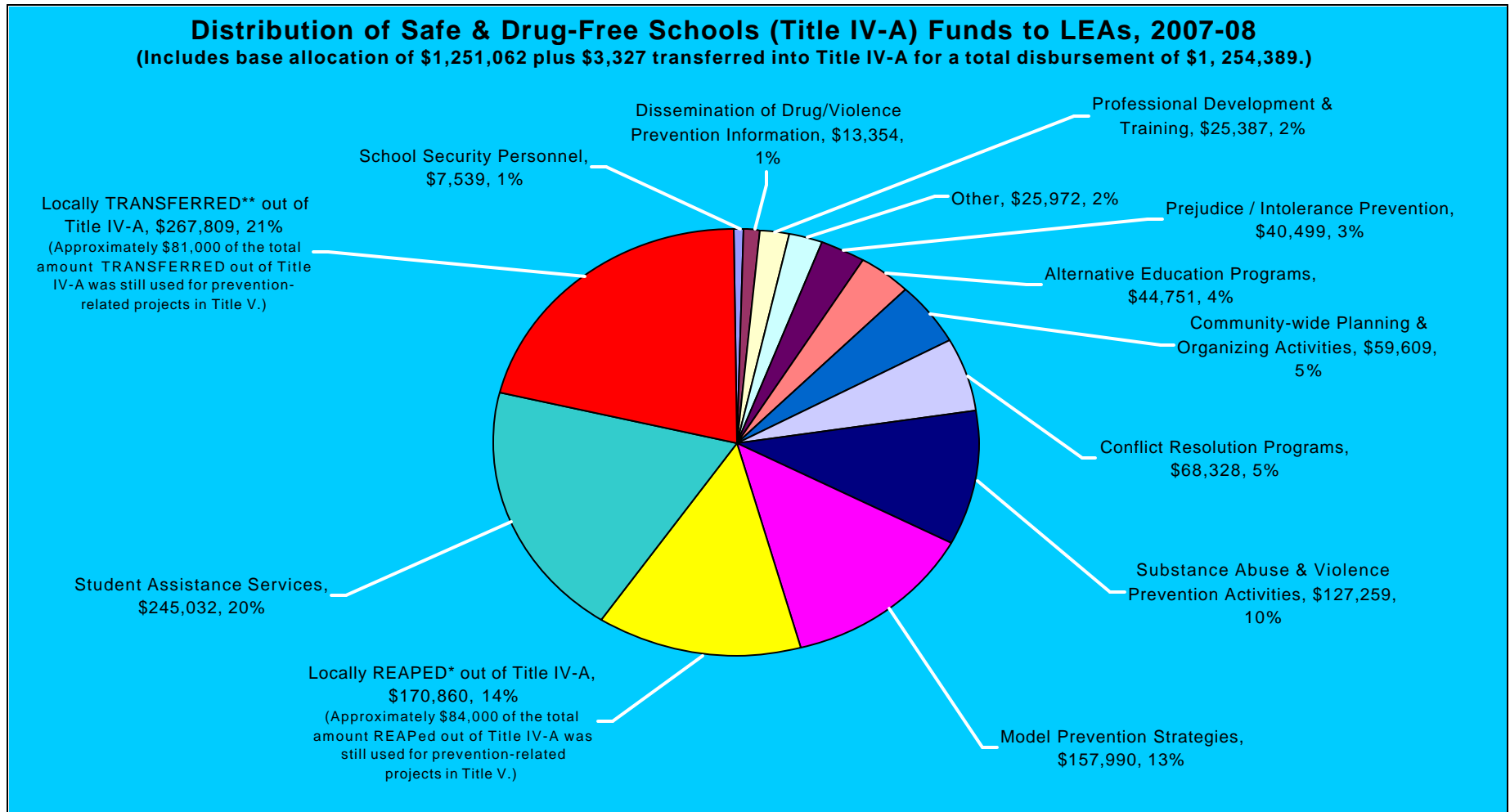
School Size	# of Schools	% of Schools
1 – 100 students	106	17%
101 – 500 students	443	69%
501 – 1,000 students	79	12%
1,001 – 1,500 students	13	2%

- In Maine, the vast majority (69%) of schools reporting had an enrollment of between 101 and 500 students.
- Only 2% of reporting schools had a student enrollment of more than 1,000.

V: PREVENTION PROGRAMS, SERVICES, AND ACTIVITIES

A. How LEAs Used 2007-08 Safe & Drug-Free Schools Program Funds

Figure 4: Types of Prevention Programs, Services, & Activities Funded, 2007-08

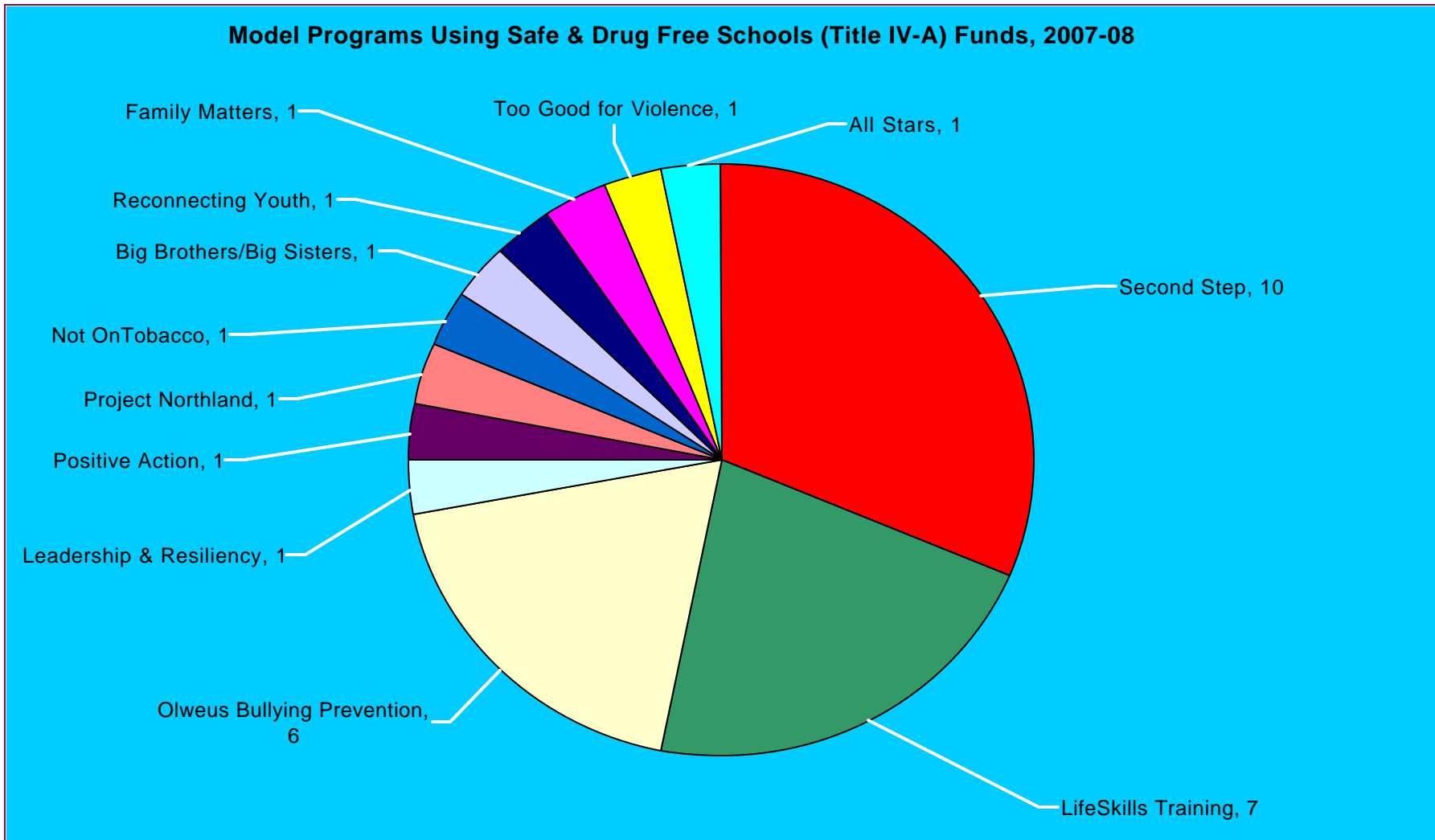


Source: 2007-08 NCLB Applications - Safe & Drug-Free Schools Program Project Information

*The Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP) option allows rural school districts with less than 600 students greater flexibility in how they utilize NCLB Title funds. The option allows these districts to combine up to 100% of funds from certain Titles to support projects that are allowable under other Titles.

**The TRANSFER option allows school districts to transfer up to 50% of certain Title funds to support projects that are allowable under other Titles.

Figure 5: Number of Model Prevention Programs Funded, 2007-08



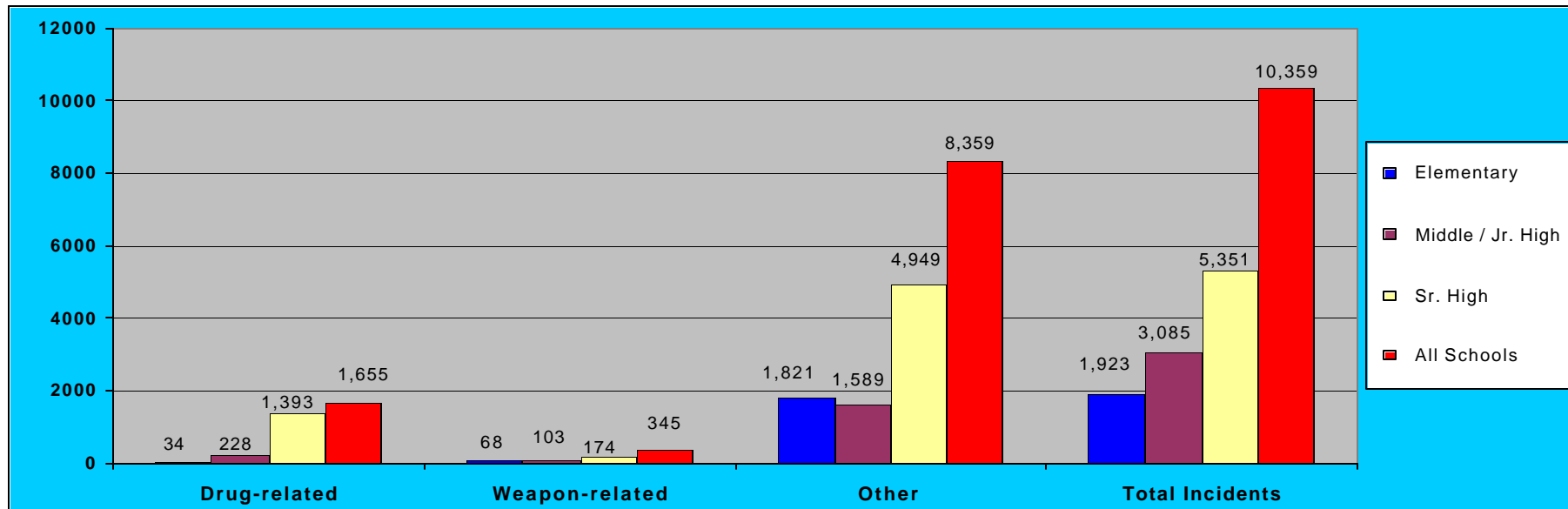
Source: 2007-08 NCLB Applications - Safe & Drug-Free Schools Program Project Information

- The most popular model prevention program for LEAs utilizing 2007-08 Safe & Drug-Free Schools funds was “Second Step.”

VI. INCIDENCE OF PROHIBITED BEHAVIOR IN MAINE SCHOOLS

A. Types of Prohibited Behavior²

Figure 6: Number of Incidents by Type of Prohibited Behavior



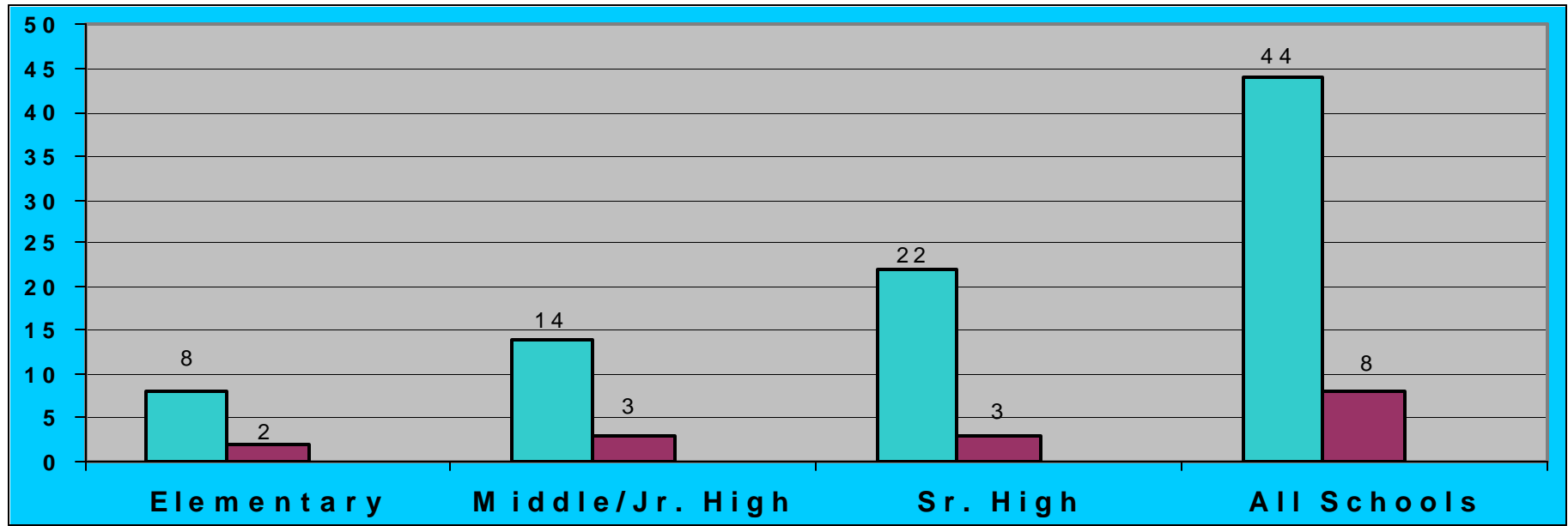
School Level	Drug-related	Weapon-related	Other	Total Incidents
Elementary	34	68	1,821	1,923
Middle / Jr. High	228	103	1,589	3,085
Sr. High	1,393	174	4,949	5,351
All Schools	1,655	345	8,359	10,359

- Maine schools reported a total of 10,359 incidents in the 2007-2008 school year.
- Of those incidents, weapons-related incidents were 3% of the total.
- Drug-related policy violations comprised 16% of the total incidents reported in all schools and 26% of the incidents in high schools.
- “Other” incidents made up the vast majority of reported incidents (81%).

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

²See Appendix B for the list of Incidence of Prohibited Behavior types.
Maine Safe & Drug-Free Schools Data Collection Project 2007-2008

Figure 7: Number of Bomb Threats and Bomb-Related Incidents



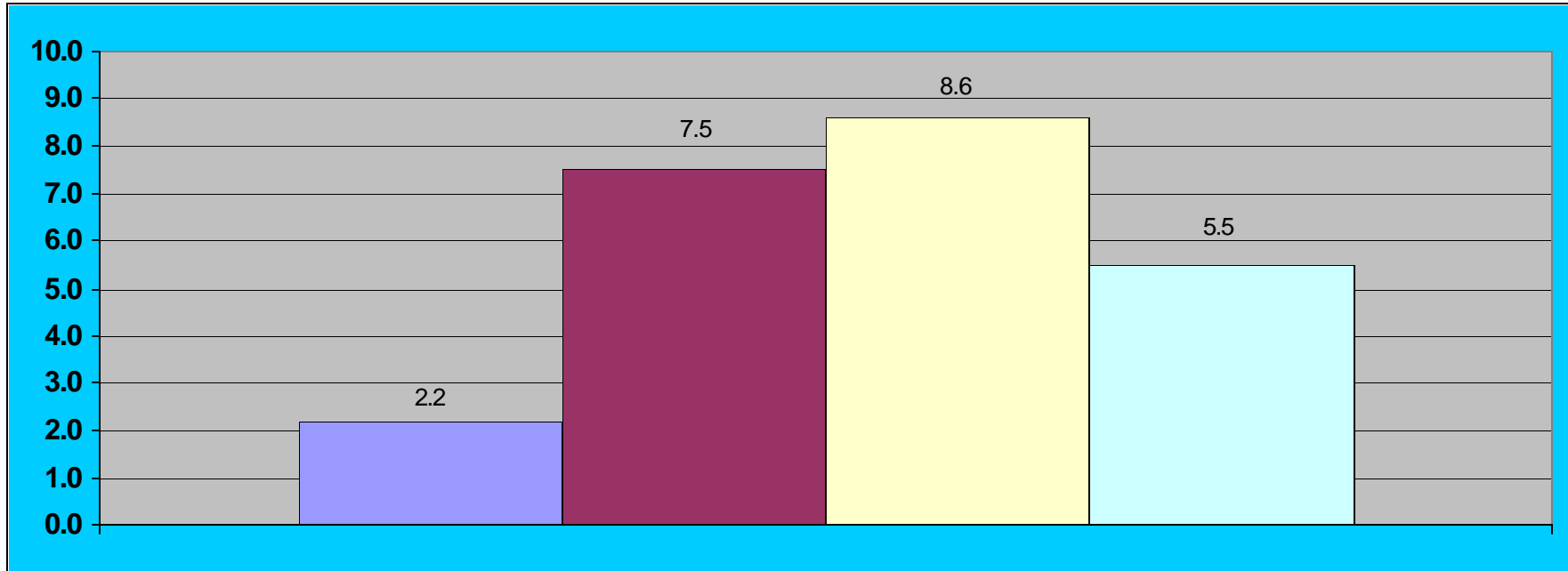
School level

School Level	Number of Bomb Threats	Number of Bomb-Related Incidents
Elementary	8	2
Middle/Jr. High	14	3
Sr. High	22	3
All Schools	44	8

- A total of 44 bomb threats were reported from 35 Maine schools (5%).
- Fifty percent (50%) of the reported bomb threats took place in senior high schools.

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

Figure 8: Number of Incidents per 100 Students



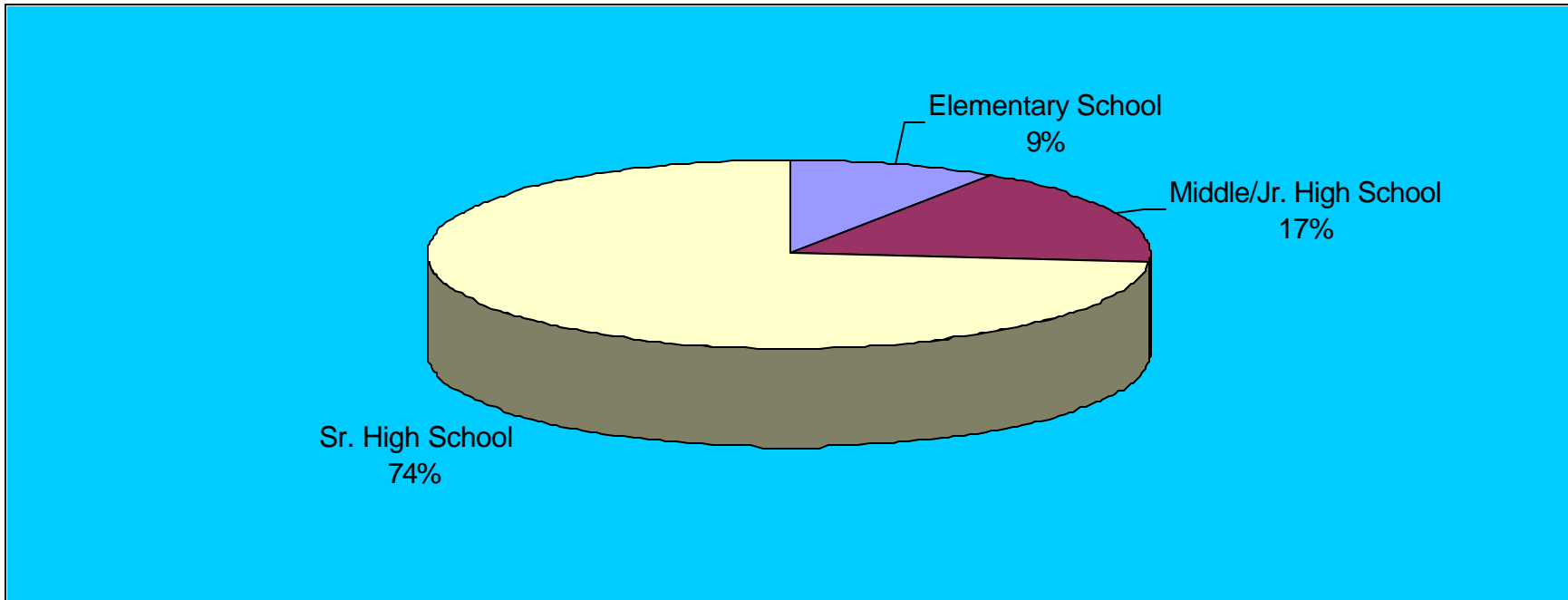
School Level	Incidents per 100 Students	Number of Offenders	Number of Victims
Elementary School	2.2	1,957	401
Middle/Jr. High School	7.5	3,315	435
Sr. High School	8.6	5,666	550
All Schools	5.5	10,938	1,386

- Of the three school levels, Maine high schools reported the highest average rate of prohibited behaviors: 8.6 incidents per 100 students.
- Altogether, schools in Maine reported an average of 5.5 incidents per 100 students enrolled.

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

B. Prohibited Behavior Resulting in Removal from School

Figure 9: Number and Percentage of Students Removed from School Due to Prohibited Behaviors

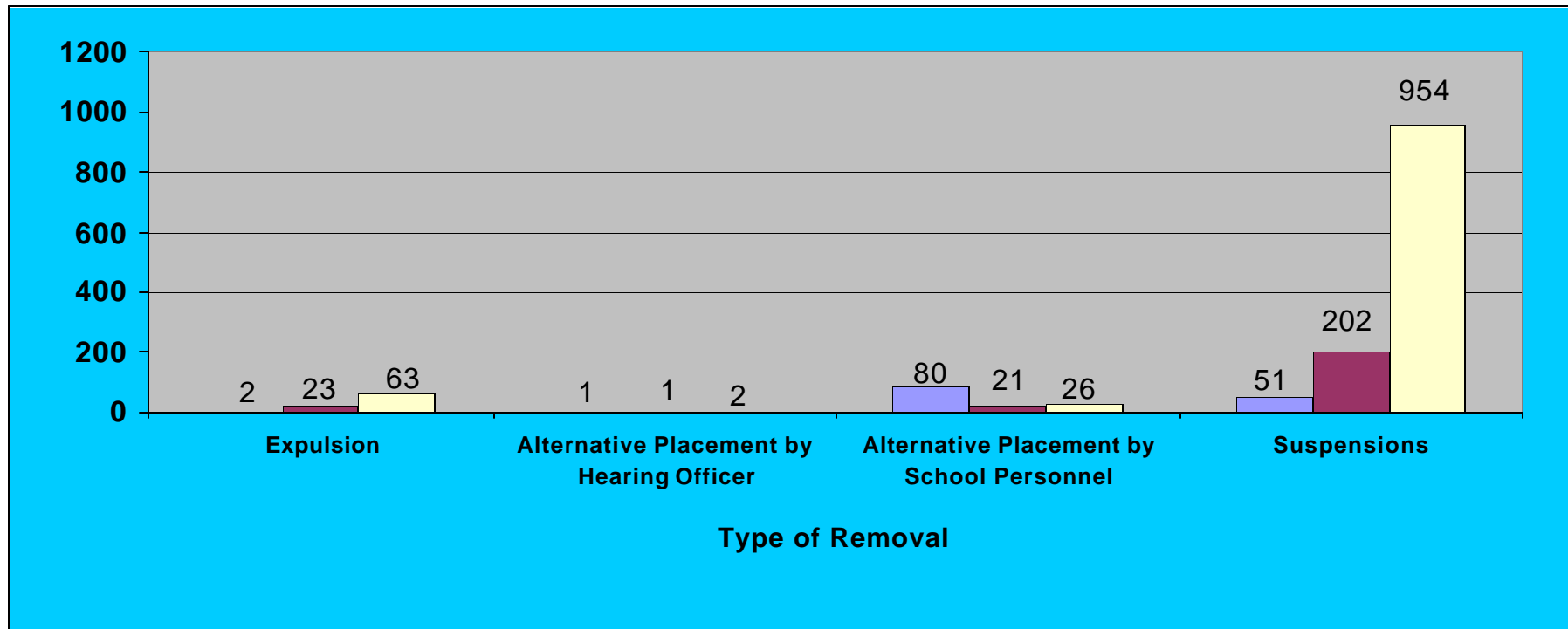


School Level	Total Removals	Percentage of Removals by Grade Level	Enrollment	Removals Per 1000 Students
Elementary School	134	9%	86,630	1.5
Middle/Jr. High School	247	17%	41,264	6.0
Sr. High School	1,045	74%	62,123	16.8
Total	1,426	100%	190,017	7.5

- Of all removals from school, 73% occurred in senior high schools; only 9% occurred in elementary schools, and the remaining 17% occurred in middle schools.

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

Figure 10: Number of Students Removed by Type of Removal



School Level	Expulsions	Alternative Placement by Hearing Officer	Alternative Placement by School Personnel	Suspensions	Total Removals
Elementary School	2	1	80	51	134
Middle/Jr. High School	23	1	21	202	247
Sr. High School	63	2	26	954	1,045
Total	88	4	127	1,207	1,426

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

Figure 11: Incidence by School Type and Type of Removal

A = Alternative Placement
 E = Expulsion
 S = Suspension

Incident Type	Elementary Schools				Middle Schools				High Schools				Total			
	A	E	S	Total	A	E	S	Total	A	E	S	Total	A	E	S	Total
Drug-Related																
Alcohol-Related	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3	81	84	0	3	86	89
Marijuana-Related	0	0	0	0	0	6	22	28	2	16	196	214	2	22	218	242
Tobacco-Related	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	10	0	0	32	32	1	0	41	42
Other Drug-Related	0	0	2	2	0	4	11	15	0	12	75	87	0	16	88	104
Total	0	0	6	6	1	10	43	54	2	31	384	417	3	41	433	477
Personal Offenses																
Assault/ Battery / Simple Assault	2	0	3	5	1	1	6	8	0	3	58	61	3	4	67	74
Fighting / Pushing	1	0	2	3	1	5	8	14	1	0	114	115	3	5	124	132
Bullying / Injurious Hazing	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	5	5	1	0	8	9
Gang Fighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment : Other	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	3	1	0	16	17	3	0	19	22
Harassment: Sexual	1	0	2	3	0	0	8	8	0	1	13	14	1	1	23	25
Sexual Battery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Attack / Other Personal Offense	60	0	4	64	1	0	14	15	0	0	44	44	61	0	62	123
Threat / Intimidation	4	0	10	14	4	2	35	41	5	4	67	76	13	6	112	131
Total	69	0	23	92	9	8	75	92	7	8	317	332	85	16	415	516
Weapon-Related																
Assault with Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault with Other Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	0	6	7	1	1	10	12
Bomb Threat	1	1	5	7	1	1	8	10	1	7	11	19	3	9	24	36
Bomb-Related Offense	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
Other Weapon Assault / Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of a Firearm	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	4	3	7
Possession of Other Weapon	1	0	5	6	2	1	25	28	1	6	49	56	4	7	79	90
Sale / Transfer of a Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	11	15	3	3	37	43	3	16	71	90	8	21	119	148

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

Chart continues on next page. ===>

A = Alternative Placement
 E = Expulsion
 S = Suspension

Incident Type (Continued)	Elementary Schools				Middle Schools				High Schools				Total			
	A	E	S	Total	A	E	S	Total	A	E	S	Total	A	E	S	Total
Other Criminal Acts																
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	4
Burglary / Breaking & Entering	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	8	8	0	0	14	14
Hate Crimes / Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	6
Larceny / Theft / Other Property Offense	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	22	23	0	1	24	25
Buying / Receiving / Distributing Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	9	0	0	9	9	1	0	17	18
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism (criminal mischief)	0	0	3	3	0	0	7	7	2	0	27	29	2	0	37	39
Total	0	0	4	4	1	1	26	28	2	1	71	74	3	2	101	106
Other Policy Violations																
Disorderly Conduct	10	0	5	15	6	0	6	12	3	2	45	50	19	2	56	77
Fireworks Offense	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Sexual Offense (non -forcible)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
Other School Code Violation	0	0	1	1	1	1	15	17	9	5	61	75	10	6	77	93
Skipping School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trespassing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Truancy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Total	10	0	7	17	8	1	21	30	14	7	111	132	32	8	139	179
Grand Totals	81	2	51	134	22	23	202	247	28	63	954	1,045	131	88	1,207	1,426

- The majority of removals in each incident category were suspensions (85% overall.) Nine percent (9%) were alternative placements and 6% were expulsions. However, in elementary schools, 60% of removals were alternative placements, mostly for physical attacks, disorderly conduct, and threats / intimidation.
- Nearly half (47%) of expulsions occurred for drug-related offenses.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of removals for Personal Offenses and 18% of removals for Other Policy Violations (such as disorderly conduct) were alternative placements.

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

Figure 12: Incidence by School Type and Gender

Incident Type	Elementary Schools			Middle Schools			High Schools			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Drug-Related												
Alcohol-Related	2	2	4	1	0	1	38	46	84	41	48	89
Marijuana-Related	0	0	0	7	21	28	51	163	214	58	184	242
Tobacco-Related	0	0	0	6	4	10	6	26	32	12	30	42
Other Drug-Related	1	1	2	6	9	15	27	60	87	34	70	104
Total	3	3	6	20	34	54	122	295	417	145	332	477
Percent of Total	50%	50%	100%	37%	63%	100%	29%	71%	100%	30%	70%	100%
Personal Offenses												
Assault/ Battery / Simple Assault	1	4	5	1	7	8	14	47	61	16	58	74
Fighting / Pushing	0	3	3	2	12	14	30	85	115	32	100	132
Bullying / Injurious Hazing	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	5	5	1	8	9
Gang Fighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment : Other	0	2	2	1	2	3	3	14	17	4	18	22
Harassment: Sexual	0	3	3	1	7	8	2	12	14	3	22	25
Sexual Battery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Attack / Other Personal Offense	1	63	64	2	13	15	6	38	44	9	114	123
Threat / Intimidation	2	12	14	10	31	41	15	61	76	27	104	131
Total	4	88	92	18	74	92	70	262	332	92	424	516
Percent of Total	4%	96%	100%	20%	80%	100%	21%	79%	100%	18%	82%	100%
Weapon-Related												
Assault with Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault with Other Weapon	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	6	7	1	11	12
Bomb Threat	3	4	7	2	8	10	5	14	19	10	26	36
Bomb-Related Offense	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Weapon Assault / Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Possession of a Firearm	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	7	7
Possession of Other Weapon	0	6	6	6	22	28	6	50	56	12	78	90
Sale / Transfer of a Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	11	15	8	35	43	12	78	90	24	124	148
Percent of Total	27%	73%	100%	19%	81%	100%	13%	87%	100%	16%	84%	100%

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

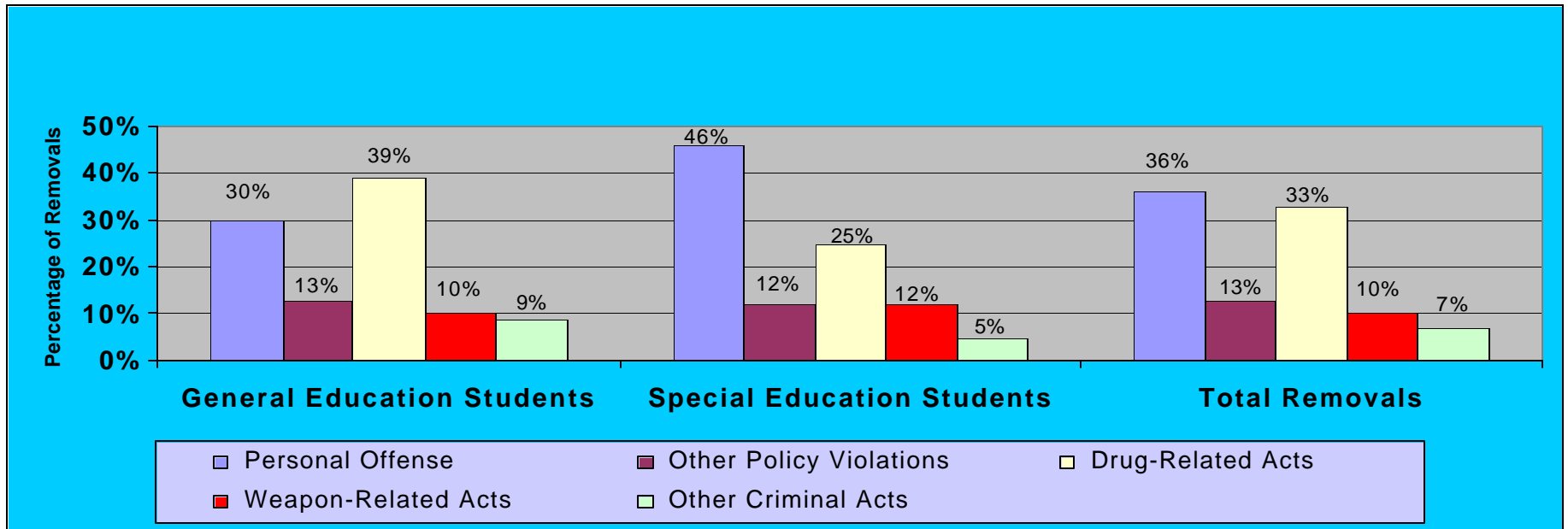
Chart continues on next page. ===>

Incident Type (Continued)	Elementary Schools			Middle Schools			High Schools			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Other Criminal Acts												
Arson	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	4	4
Burglary / Breaking & Entering	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	8	8	0	14	14
Hate Crimes / Bias	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	6	6
Larceny / Theft / Other Property Offense	0	1	1	0	1	1	9	14	23	9	16	25
Buying / Receiving / Distributing Stolen Property	0	0	0	3	6	9	3	6	9	6	12	18
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism (criminal mischief)	0	3	3	1	6	7	5	24	29	6	33	39
Total	0	4	4	4	24	28	17	57	74	21	85	106
Percent of Total	0%	100%	100%	14%	86%	100%	23%	77%	100%	20%	80%	100%
Other Policy Violations												
Disorderly Conduct	3	12	15	4	8	12	7	43	50	14	63	77
Fireworks Offense	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Sexual Offense (non -forcible)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Other School Code Violation	0	1	1	3	14	17	13	62	75	16	77	93
Skipping School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trespassing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Truancy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
Total	3	14	17	7	23	30	22	110	132	32	147	179
Percent of Total	18%	82%	100%	23%	77%	100%	17%	83%	100%	18%	82%	100%
Grand Totals	14	120	134	57	190	247	243	802	1,045	314	1,112	1,426
	10%	90%	100%	23%	77%	100%	23%	77%	100%	22%	78%	100%

- Overall, 22% of incidences were caused by female students and 78% were caused by male students.
- There was a higher proportion of female students committing drug-related offenses (30%) than committing other, more violent offenses.
- The smallest proportion of female offenders committed weapon related offenses (16%).

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

Figure 13: Number and Percentage of Removals by Type of Offense

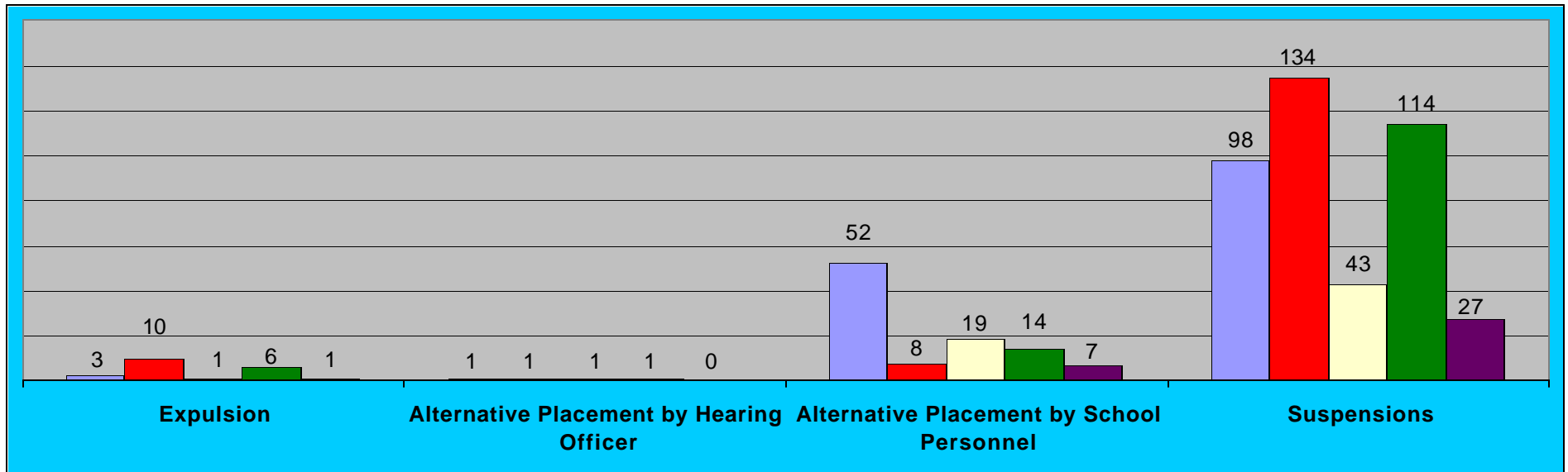


Act	General Education Students		Special Education Students		Total Offenses	
Personal Offense	268	30%	248	46%	516	36%
Other Policy Violations	113	13%	66	12%	179	13%
Drug-Related Acts	342	39%	135	25%	477	33%
Weapon-Related Acts	85	10%	63	12%	148	10%
Other Criminal Acts	77	9%	29	5%	106	7%
Total	885	100%	541	100%	1,426	100%

- Personal Offenses, such as fighting and harassment, were the most commonly reported types of offenses to result in the removal of special education students (46%).
- Drug-Related Acts were the most common offenses among general education students (39%).

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

Figure 14: Number and Type of Removals of Special Education Students



Type of Disability	Expulsion	Alternative Placement by Hearing Officer	Alternative Placement by School Personnel	Suspension	Total Removals
Emotional Disability	3	1	52	98	154
Specific Learning Disability	10	1	8	134	153
Multiple Disabilities	1	1	19	43	64
Other Health Impairment	6	1	14	114	135
Other Disability	1	0	7	27	35
Totals by Type of Removal	21	4	100	416	541

- Of the 1,426 incidents resulting in students' removal from school, special education students were responsible for 541 (38%).
- Three out of four (77%) of these special education students received suspensions.

NOTE: Because of a change in reporting systems and requirements, the data contained in this document is not comparable with previous years' documents. For a further explanation, refer to Section II, page 2.

Appendix A: Definitions of School Levels

Elementary school: A school composed of any span of grades in K-6 or any combination of grades in K-8 or any combination of grades less than or equal to grade 6 is considered an elementary school in Maine. (e.g., 3-5, K-6, K-8)

Middle school: A middle school is a separately organized and administered intermediate school between elementary and senior high school. It is usually composed of any combination of grades between 4 and 8 in Maine. (e.g., 4-5, 4-6, 4-8)

High school: A senior high school is a school offering the final years of school work necessary for graduation. It usually includes schools of any span of grades in 9-12, or any combination of middle and secondary grades in 7-12, or any combination of elementary and secondary grades (e.g. K-12 schools) in Maine.

- In *most* instances, schools are grouped by school level (elementary, middle, high) according to the highest grade level; for instances, combined elementary and secondary schools with grades k-12 are counted as high schools.
- Junior-senior high schools are counted as senior high schools in this report

Excluding other educational institutions in Maine, such as the technology centers and Maine Indian Education schools and other private schools that are not required to report, the total number of schools counted is 641 for the purposes of this report. This number will be the basis for calculating percentages in the following tables unless otherwise stated.

Appendix B: List of Prohibited Behaviors

LIST OF INCIDENTS THAT ARE REPORTABLE TO THE MEDMS BEHAVIOR MODULE

- 1. Aggravated Assault:** An attempt to cause or purposely cause serious bodily injury to another, i.e., injury that creates a substantial risk of death or which causes permanent disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the functions of any bodily member or organ.
- 2. Alcohol-Related:** Possession, sale, manufacture, distribution, use, or showing evidence of use of any alcoholic substances.
- 3. Arson:** Willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a public building, motor vehicle, personal property, etc.
- 4. Assault With Firearm:** An attempt to cause or purposely cause serious bodily injury to another by use of a firearm. (See also: "Possession of Firearm" definition.)
- 5. Assault With Other Weapon:** An attempt to cause or purposely cause serious bodily injury to another by use of a weapon other than a firearm. (See also: "Possession of Other Weapon" definition.)
- 6. Battery:** A harmful or offensive touching of one person by another.
- 7. Bomb Threat:** Involves a spoken, written, called-in, or other communication that a bomb is present, but no actual bomb is found.
- 8. Bomb-Related:** Situation where some sort of bomb or materials to make a bomb is actually found.
- 9. Bullying / Injurious Hazing:** Any action or situation that recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health of any school personnel or a student enrolled in a public school. (Often associated with name calling, teasing about gender, personal appearance, and threats of physical harm.)
- 10. Burglary / Breaking and Entering:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit felony or theft. (Attempted forcible entry is included.)
- 11. Disorderly Conduct:** Any act of public disturbance intentionally caused by any person who substantially disrupts, disturbs or interferes with the teaching of students at any public or private educational institution or engages in conduct which disturbs the peace, order, or discipline at any public or private educational institution or on the grounds adjacent thereto. (Examples might be pulling a fire alarm; disruptive demonstrations; smoke or stink bombs; outbursts that warrant calling police or security.)

12. Extortion: The process of obtaining property from another, with or without that person's consent, by a wrongful use of force, fear, or threat.

13. Fighting: A physical confrontation involving two or more individuals in which physical harm is intended. EXCLUDES MINOR VERBAL CONFRONTATIONS OR OTHER MINOR CONFRONTATIONS SUCH AS SLIGHT PUSHING/SHOVING.

14. Fireworks: Detonation of firecrackers, fireworks, or other type materials.

15. Gang Fight: Fighting behavior (as defined under fighting) but related to gangs (somewhat organized groups of some duration, sometimes characterized by turf concerns, symbols, special dress and colors, recognized as a gang by its members and others).

16. Harassment: Sexual: Unwelcome sexual advances or conduct that creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment. Sexual harassing behavior could include repeated offensive jokes.

17. Harassment: Other: Repeated acts of aggression, including verbal acts of aggression, for the purpose of annoying, threatening, terrifying, harassing, or embarrassing a person; can precede serious violence included in the category of Bias Incident/Hate Crime. May include offenses motivated by race, national or ethnic origin, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or disability.

18. Hate Crime/Bias: A hate crime is an act of violence, threat of violence, or property damage. A bias incident is an act of hate that is not a crime. Both are incidents directed against a person, private property, or public property where the motive for the commission of the act is based on prejudice or bias against race, national or ethnic origin, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or disability. Common sense determination of whether or not an incident was a bias or hate-related offense should be based on consideration of multiple factors that may surround the incident, such as: 1) admission by the offender(s) of bias motivation; 2) obvious signs of bias, e.g., racial epithets uttered, hate graffiti; 3) the victim(s) expressing that bias motives were involved; or 4) a history of bias or hate-related offenses between students from the groups involved.

19. Homicide: A killing of one human being by another, i.e., without reference to guilt or innocence.

20. Kidnapping: The unlawful seizure, transportation and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

21. Larceny / Theft:

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another, not taken by force and violence. *Examples: A student goes into another student's book bag to remove personal items. Theft from the locker room during PE or after school when students are participating in sporting events.*

22. Marijuana-Related: Possession, sale, manufacture, distribution, use, or showing evidence of use of marijuana substances.

23. Motor Vehicle Theft: Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

24. Other Drug-Related: Illegal drug possession, sale, manufacture, distribution, use, being under the influence of drugs other than tobacco, alcohol or marijuana. (Includes "huffing" or inhaling mind-altering substances. Includes substances represented as drugs. Includes drug paraphernalia possession or use of drugs such as steroids, speed, cocaine, heroin, etc. Includes taking or selling prescription drugs not intended for the individual involved, such as Ritalin or painkillers. Includes over the counter drugs or legal substances if abused by the student, including glue, substances in aerosol cans, paint thinner, etc. EXCLUDES TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND MARIJUANA.

25. Physical Attack: Physically pushing, hitting, or otherwise attacking another student or staff member, including striking a staff member who is intervening in a fight or other disruptive activity. EXCLUDES MINOR VERBAL CONFRONTATIONS OR OTHER MINOR CONFRONTATIONS SUCH AS SLIGHT PUSHING/SHOVING.

26. Possession of a Firearm: Possession of a handgun, rifle, or shotgun. (Do not include BB guns and other air-powered rifles; they should be considered "other weapons.") According to the Gun-Free Schools Act and the United States Code (18 USC 921), firearms include:

Any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any explosive;

The frame or receiver of any weapon described above;

Any destructive device, which includes:

(A) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas

(1) bomb;

(2) grenade;

(3) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces;

(4) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce;

(5) mine; or

(6) similar device

(B) any weapon which will, or which may readily be converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter.

(C) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in the two immediately preceding examples, and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

27. Possession of Other Weapon: Any instrument or object, OTHER THAN A FIREARM, possessed or used to inflict harm on another person, or to intimidate any person. Examples include all types of knives, chains, pipes, razor blades or similar instruments with sharp cutting edges; ice picks, dirks, other pointed instruments (including pens and pencils); numchucks; brass knuckles; Chinese stars; billy clubs; tear gas guns; electrical weapons or devices (stun guns); BB or pellet guns; explosives or propellant type weapons not listed in the "Possession of a Firearm" definition.

28. Robbery: Larceny from the person or presence of another by violence or threat.

29. Sale or Transfer of a Weapon: Selling or transferring a firearm or other weapon.

30. Sexual Battery: Sexual contact forcibly and/or against the person's will or where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

31. Sexual Offense (non-forcible): Lewd behavior; indecent exposure; includes sexual contact without force or threat of force and where the involved parties are capable of consenting.

32. Simple Assault: An attempt to cause, threaten to cause, or purposely cause bodily injury to another, including verbally abusive language.

33. Stolen Property: Buying, selling, receiving or distributing stolen property.

34. Threat / intimidation: Physical or verbal threat; to unlawfully place another person in fear of bodily harm through verbal threats *without* displaying a weapon or subjecting the person to actual physical attack.

35. Tobacco-Related: Possession, sale, manufacture, distribution, use, or showing evidence of use of any tobacco substances.

36. Trespassing: To enter uninvited and unlawfully upon the land or property of another.

37. Truancy: A person required to attend school or alternative instruction is truant when an absence of 1/2 day is not excused. A person is “habitually truant” if:

A. The person is required to attend school or alternative instruction and has completed grade 6 and has the equivalent of 10 full days of unexcused absences or 7 consecutive school days of unexcused absences during a school year; **or**

B. The person is required to attend school or alternative instruction and is at least 7 years of age and has not completed grade 6 and has the equivalent of 7 full days of unexcused absences or 5 consecutive school days of unexcused absences during a school year.

38. Vandalism (criminal mischief): Willful and/or malicious destruction, damage or serious defacement of school or personal property without consent. Examples would include destroying school computer records, graffiti, spray painting walls, destroying property.

39. Other School Code Violation: If none of the incident types referenced above seem to apply to the incident that you are reporting, but the incident is still deemed to be serious enough to report, choose this category and place a description of the incident in the box provided.



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