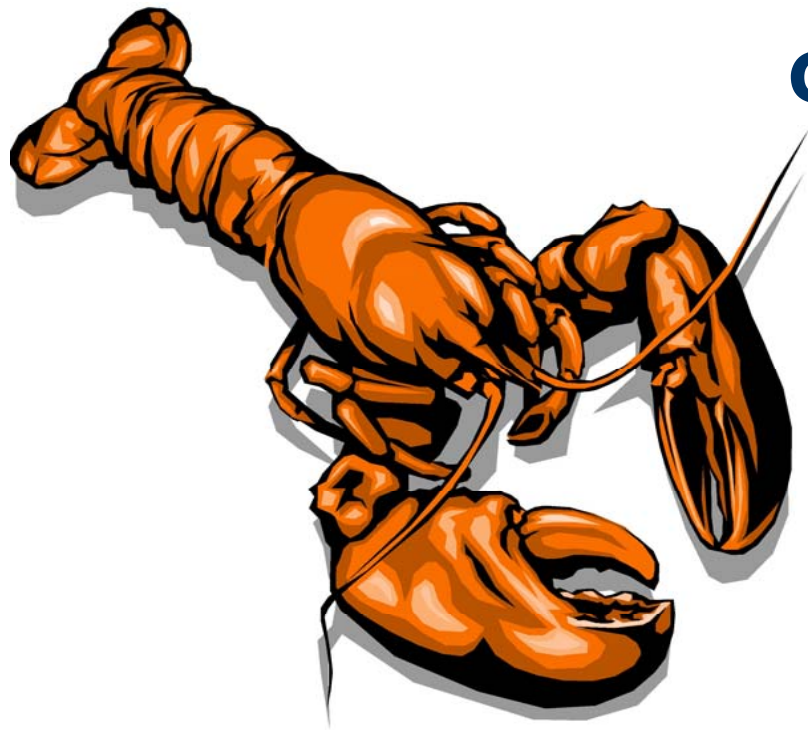


Maine Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program



Report on Incidence of Prohibited Behavior and Drug and Violence Prevention **2006-2007**

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, as well as the accompanying *Technical Report*, visit the Maine Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program website at: <http://www.mainesdfsca.org/information.html>

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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 2006-2007

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February, 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In 2006-07, incidents of prohibited behavior were at the lowest point of the most recent five-year period (2002-03 to 2006-07); 9,754 incidents were reported, down from a high of 12,379 in 2004-05. (See p.29).
- The decrease in the rate of incidents during the most recent five-year period was especially sharp among middle school students; from 8.6 per 100 students in 2005-06, the incidence rate dropped to 6.0 in 2006-07. (See p. 28).
- During 2006-07, drug-related incidents were at their lowest point during the most recent five-year period, while weapon-related incidents have been increasing since 2002-03. (See p. 29).
- Expulsions were at the lowest level of the most recent five-year period among both general education and special education students, replaced by alternative placements and long-term suspensions. (See p.33).
- Among special education students, drug-related offenses made up only 11% of removals in 2006-07 down from a high of 23% in 2003-04. (See p.35).

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 2006-07 school year. It contains information about local drug and violence prevention efforts, as well as reported incidents of prohibited behavior. A *Technical Report* is also available that provides definitions, an explanation of methodology, and additional data analysis.

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 has 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 is provided through workshops, regular phone and email contact, and via a web site established for the project that provides 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.

Concurrent with the start of the 2007-08 school year, schools were required to report incidence data directly to the Maine Department of Education's Data Management System (MEDMS).

II. 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 2006-07 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-four (644) Maine schools from 163 Local Education Agencies (LEAs) participated in the 2006-07 SDFSCA Data Collection Project. This represents 100% of the schools required to submit a report to the state.

To promote accuracy to the extent possible, data submitted by Maine LEAs were reviewed and verified by OSA staff.

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. If more detail is needed, a Technical Report is also available.

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; and a summary section comparing results back to 2002-03, enabling the reader to detect trends that might be emerging.

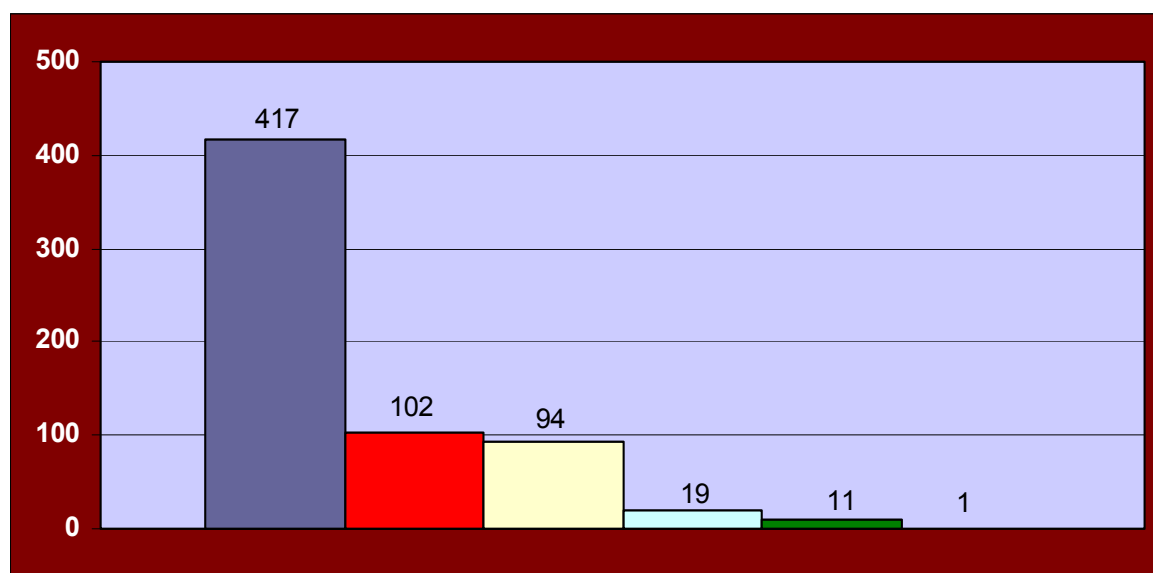
The graphical layout of the data is intended to provide maximum ease of use; however, some points may need further explanation:

1. School percentages are usually based on the total number of schools reporting in 2006-07, although occasionally the total is the number of schools reporting a particular data item, such as schools reporting community involvement in PSAs (p.12). These exceptions are noted.
2. Some of the data represent duplicate counts of schools or individuals; such as the number of faculty members attending staff development programs. Since one staff member can attend multiple programs, total attendees can exceed the total number of participating staff.
3. Occasionally the sum of percentages does not exactly equal 100% due to rounding. This is not an error in calculation.

III. 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	670
Number Required to Report ²	644
Number Reporting	644

■ Elementary School.....	417
■ Senior High School.....	102
■ Middle / Jr. High School.....	94
■ Jr. / Sr. High School.....	19
■ Combined Elementary and Secondary School.....	11
■ Special School / School Program.....	1
Total	644

Number of Schools Reporting by School Level

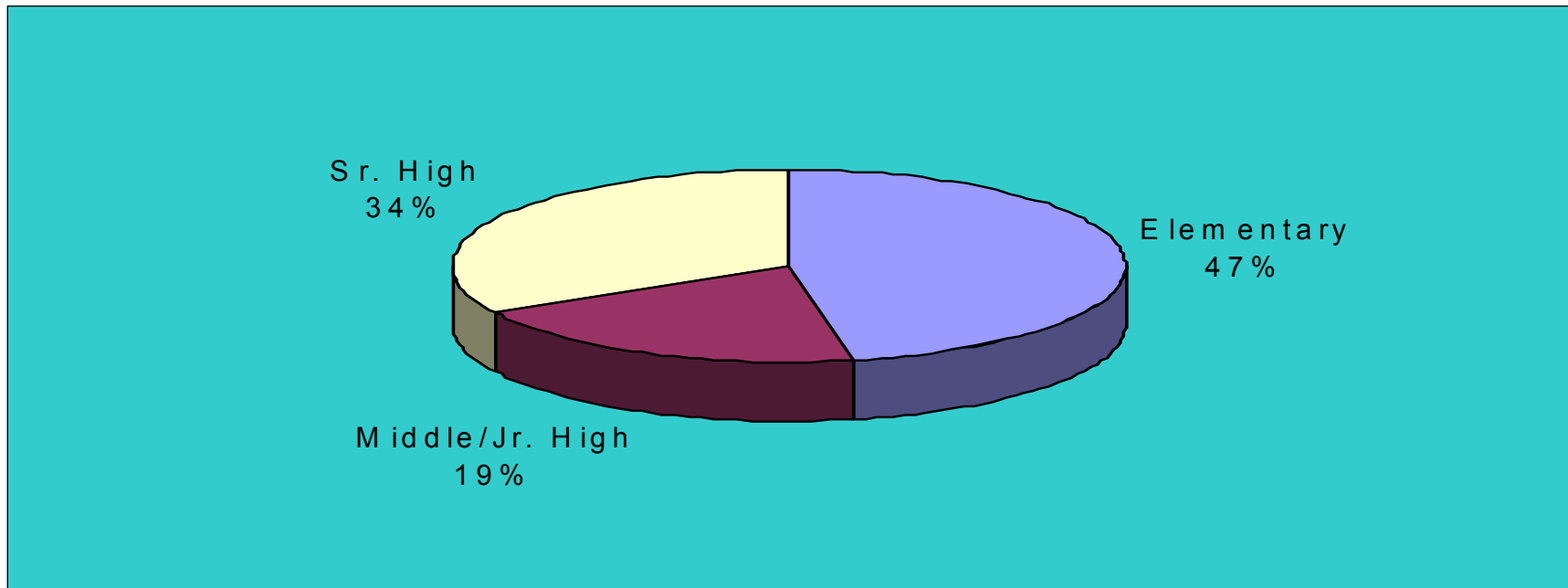
School Level	Schools Required to Report	Schools Reporting	
		Number	Percentage
Elementary School	417	417	100%
Middle/Jr. High School	94	94	100%
Sr. High School ³	133	133	100%
Total Schools	644	644	100%

¹ For a definition of school levels, refer to the *Technical Report*.

² Excludes schools not required to report, such as Maine Indian Education schools. Schools in the Unorganized Territories were required to report for the first time in 2002-2003.

³ Includes six private, non-sectarian schools with 60% or more publicly-funded students.

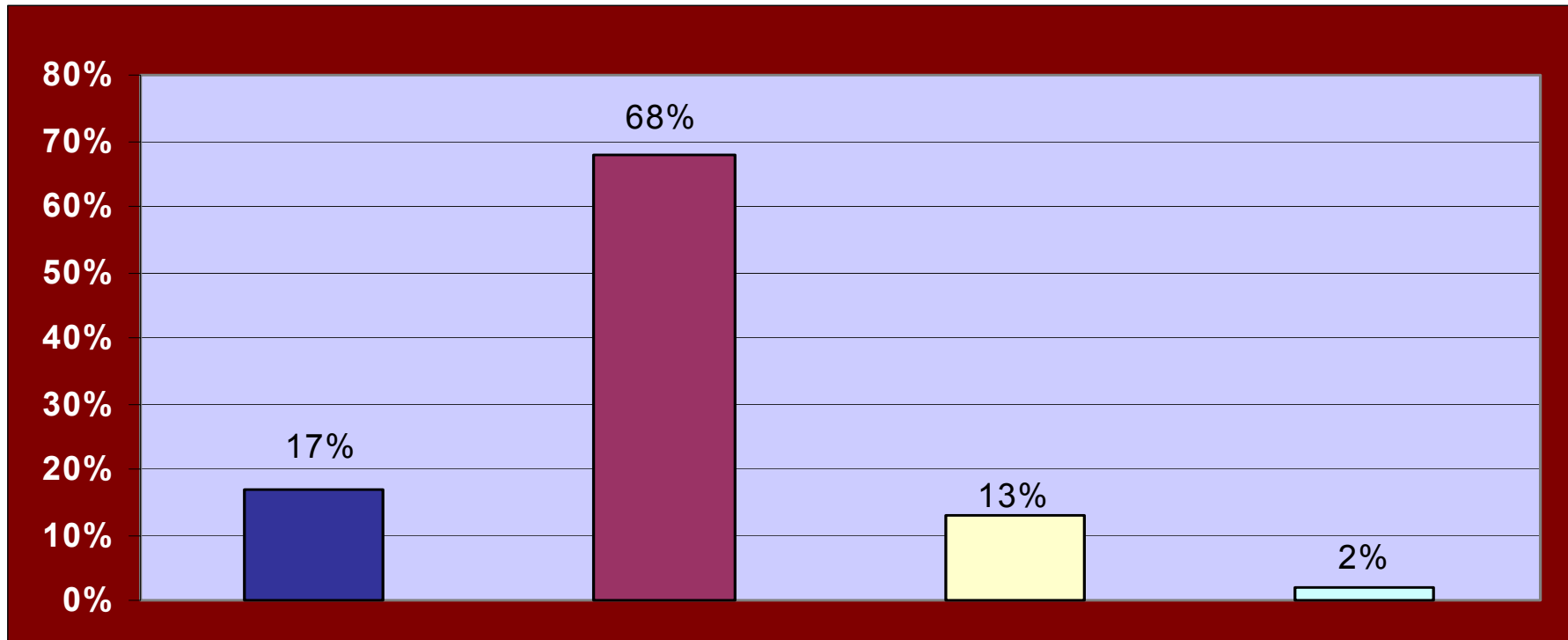
Figure 2: Enrollment of Reporting Schools by School Level



School Level	# of Students	% of Enrollment
Elementary School.....	92,191	47%
Middle/Jr. High School	37,460	19%
Sr. High School	66,165	34%
Total	195,816	

- Elementary students made up the largest student population group (47%).
- Sr. high school students made up the second largest student population group (34%).
- Middle school students made up the smallest student population group (19%).

Figure 3: Number and Percentage of Schools by Size



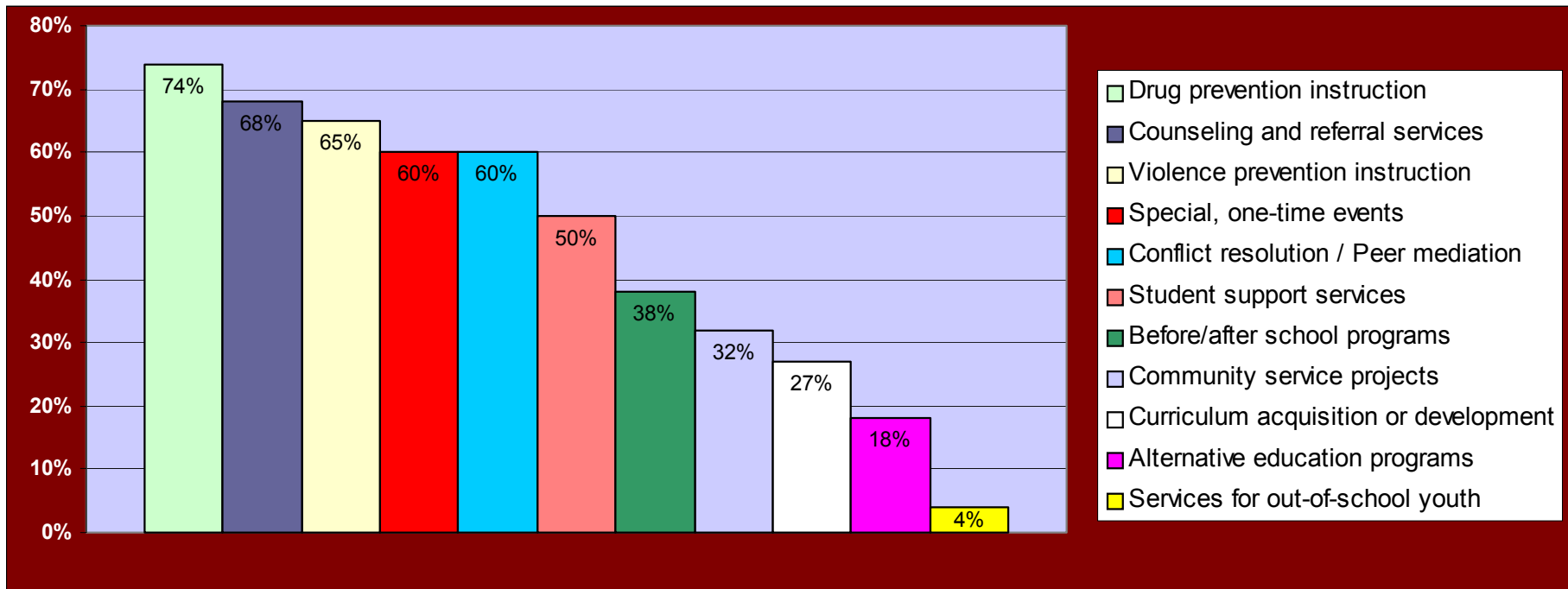
School Size	# of Schools	% of Schools
1 – 100 students	108	17%
101 – 500 students	438	68%
501 – 1,000 students	83	13%
1,001 – 1,500 students	15	2%

- In Maine, the vast majority (68%) 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.

IV: PREVENTION PROGRAMS, SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES (PSAs)

A. Student-Targeted PSAs Offered by Schools

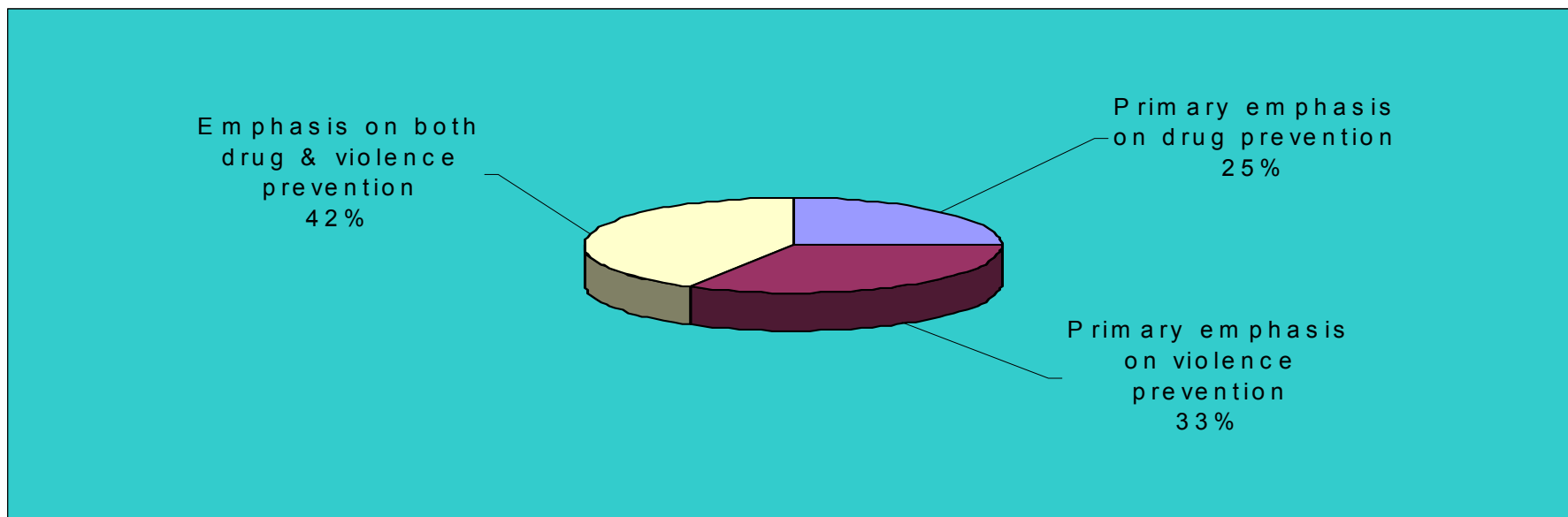
Figure 4: Percentage of Total Schools Providing Programs, Services, and Activities (PSAs)⁴



- Of the 644 schools reporting, 606 schools (94%) reported providing a total of 3,193 PSAs (provided at the school level) during the 2006-2007 school year.
- The most prevalent PSA provided by schools was Drug Prevention Instruction, reported by 475 Maine schools (74%).
- The second most prevalent PSAs were Counseling and Referral Services reported by 437 schools (68%) and Violence Prevention reported by 417 schools (65%).

⁴ Per federal reporting requirements, schools were asked to define each of their prevention programs, services, and activities according to 11 prescribed categories.

Figure 5: Number and Percentage of Prevention Program Offerings by Emphasis

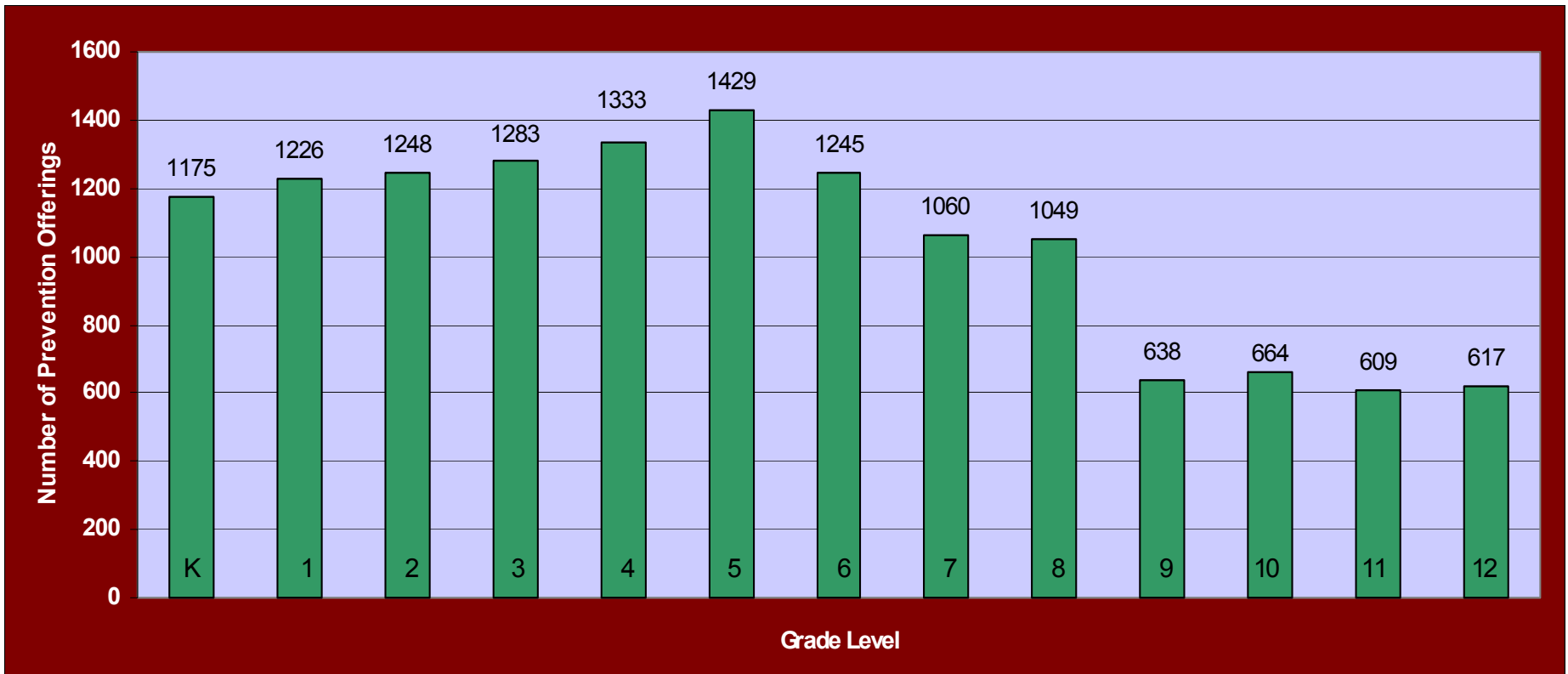


Total prevention program offerings during 2006-2007.....	3,193
■ Primary emphasis on drug prevention.....	799 (25%)
Elementary School.....	447
Middle/Jr. High School.....	143
Sr. High School.....	209
■ Primary emphasis on violence prevention	1,049 (33%)
Elementary School.....	693
Middle/Jr. High School.....	175
Sr. High School.....	181
■ Emphasis on both drug and violence prevention	1,345 (42%)
Elementary School.....	751
Middle/Jr. High School.....	244
Sr. High School.....	350

- A total of 481,338⁵ students attended the 3,193 PSAs, yielding an average of 151 students served per PSA.
- The total number of contact hours logged was 103,771 for an average length of 32 hours per prevention activity.

⁵ A student may have attended more than one activity and therefore been counted more than once.

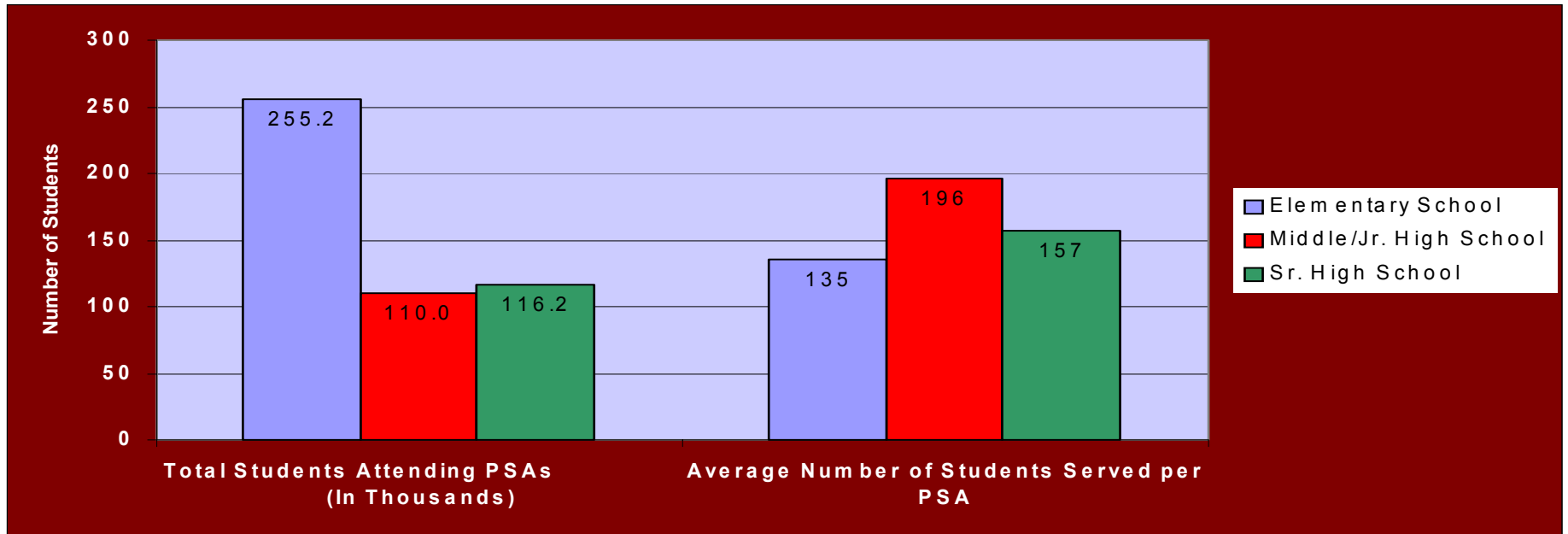
Figure 6: Number of Prevention Programs Offered by Grade Level⁶



- More than 1,000 programs were offered in each of grades K through 8.
- The largest number of prevention programs (1,429) targeted 5th graders. The fewest targeted 11th and 12th graders.

⁶ Because a single program could be offered to multiple grades, the total number of prevention programs per grade level is higher than the total number of PSAs previously listed.

Figure 7: Students Served by Prevention PSAs by School Level



School Level	# of PSAs	Enrollment	Total Students Attending PSAs ⁷	Average Number of PSAs Attended per Enrolled Student	Average Number of Students Served per PSA
Elementary School	1,891	92,191	255,197	2.8	135
Middle / Jr. High School	562	37,460	109,956	2.9	196
Sr. High School	740	66,165	116,185	1.8	157

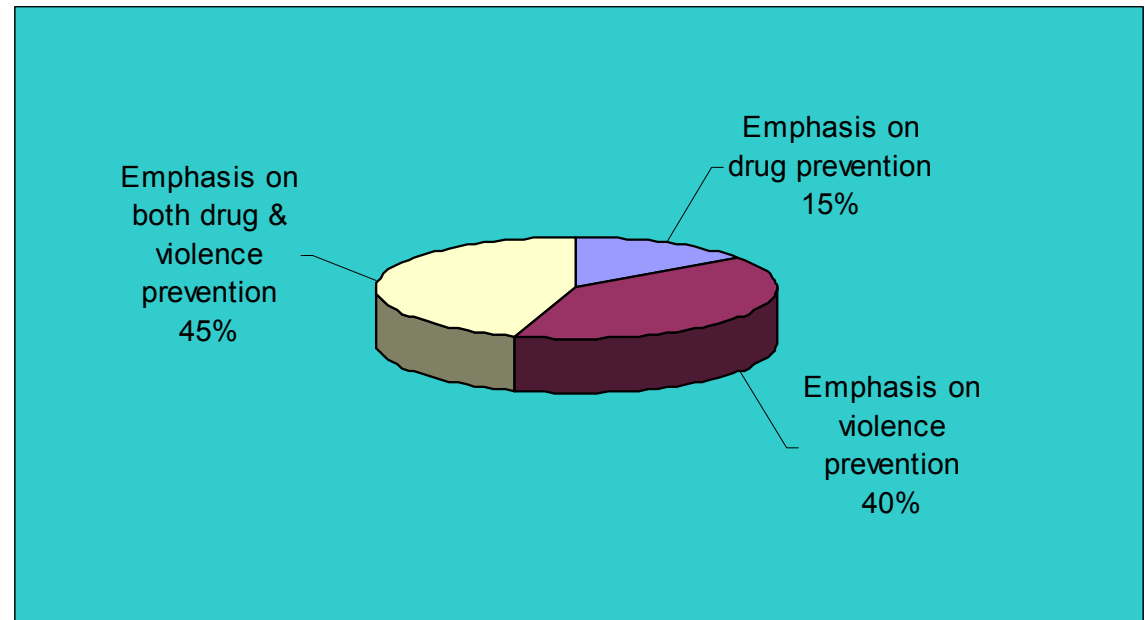
- The attendance rate was lowest among high school students; each high school student attended an average of 2 PSAs, compared to students in the lower grades who attended an average of 3 PSAs each.
- The attendance per PSA was highest in middle schools; for every PSA offered at this level, an average of 196 students were served (duplicated count).

⁷ Because one student could attend multiple PSAs, attendance at PSAs exceeds enrollment.

B. Professional Development Programs Offered by Schools

Figure 8: Percentage of Professional Development Programs by Emphasis

Professional Development Offerings	
Total Offerings	1,262
Total Attendance ⁸	18,483
Total Hours of Training Offered	14,530
Average Attendance per Offering	14.6
Average Number of Hours per Offering	11.5



- Schools and LEAs in Maine provided a total of 1,262 drug and violence prevention-related professional development programs to faculty and staff.
- A major focus of school prevention training for staff and faculty was on violence prevention, with 40% of all staff development programs emphasizing violence prevention, and 45% emphasizing both drug and violence prevention.
- A statewide average of 14.6 faculty and school staff per activity were reported to have received training in drug and violence prevention-related programming.
- Each prevention-related activity was offered for an average of 11.5 hours.

⁸ Duplicate count; one staff member could attend multiple offerings.

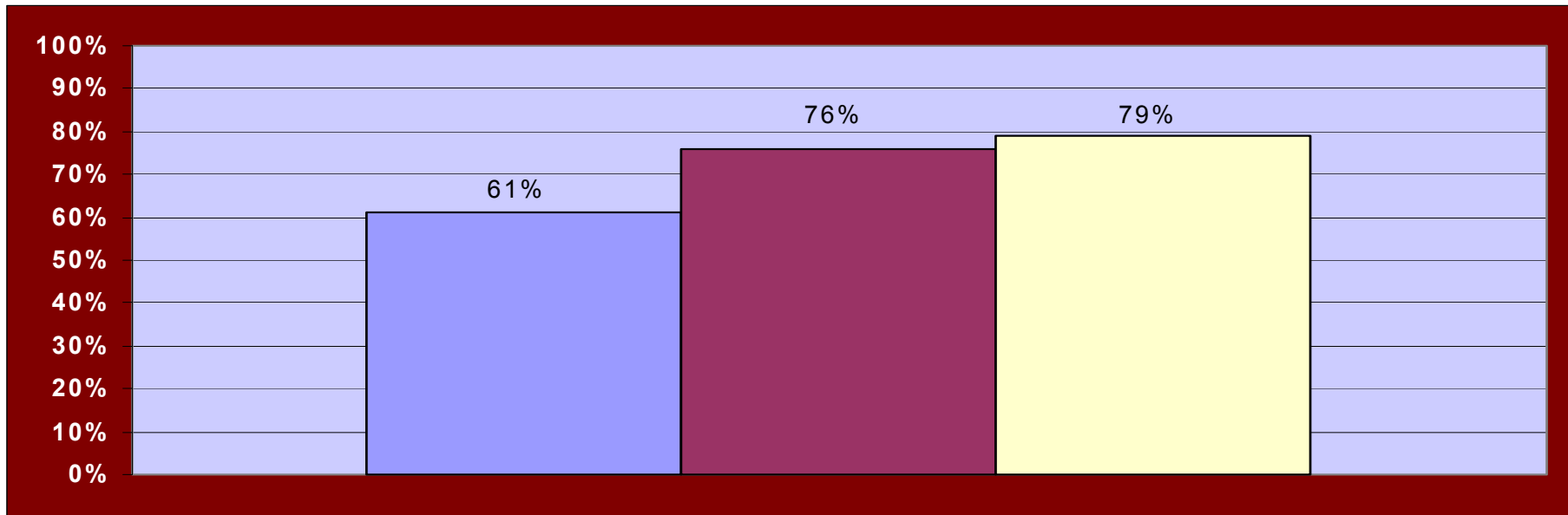
Figure 9: Professional Development: Amount of Training

Staff Development Activities	# of Activities	# of Schools Providing Training	% of Schools Providing Training
Civil Rights / Diversity Training	179	176	27%
Student Assistance Team Training	165	162	25%
Crisis Management/Emergency Planning	161	157	24%
Conflict Resolution and Mediation	151	142	22%
Violence Prevention Training	142	125	19%
Wellness	98	93	14%
Life Skills Training	64	64	10%
Substance Abuse Awareness	64	52	8%
Bullying Prevention	56	51	8%
DARE	48	48	7%
Peer Helpers/Peer Mediation	47	47	7%
Mentoring	14	13	2%
Other	73	47	7%

- A total of 153 LEAs (94%) reported providing drug and violence prevention training for school faculty and staff.
- A total of 490 schools (76%) reported providing prevention training for faculty and staff.
- Civil Rights and Diversity Training were the programs most frequently offered.

C. Involvement of Community Organizations in Drug and Violence Prevention Efforts

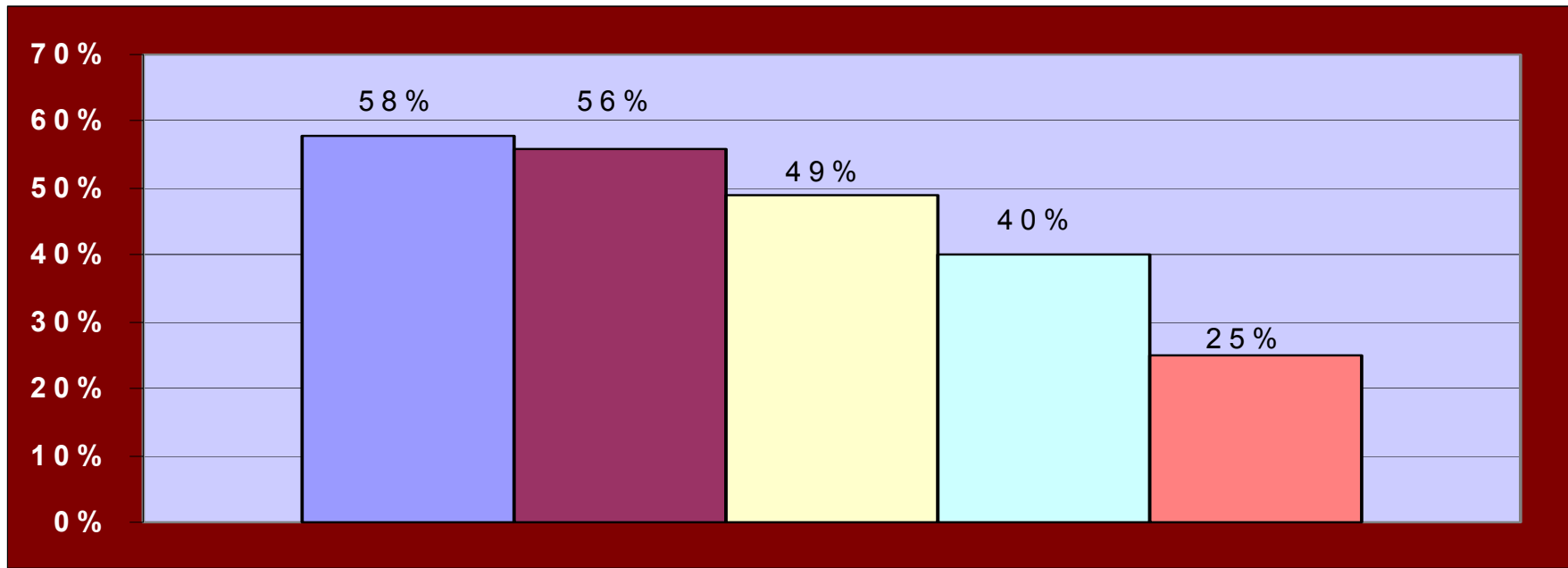
Figure 10: Percentage of Schools with Community Involvement in PSAs by School Level



School Level	# of Schools	% of Schools
Elementary School.....	256	61%
Middle/Jr. High School.....	71	76%
Sr. High School.....	105	79%

- Two thirds (67%) of schools (432) reported involving the community in their drug and violence prevention efforts.

Figure 11: Type of Community Involvement

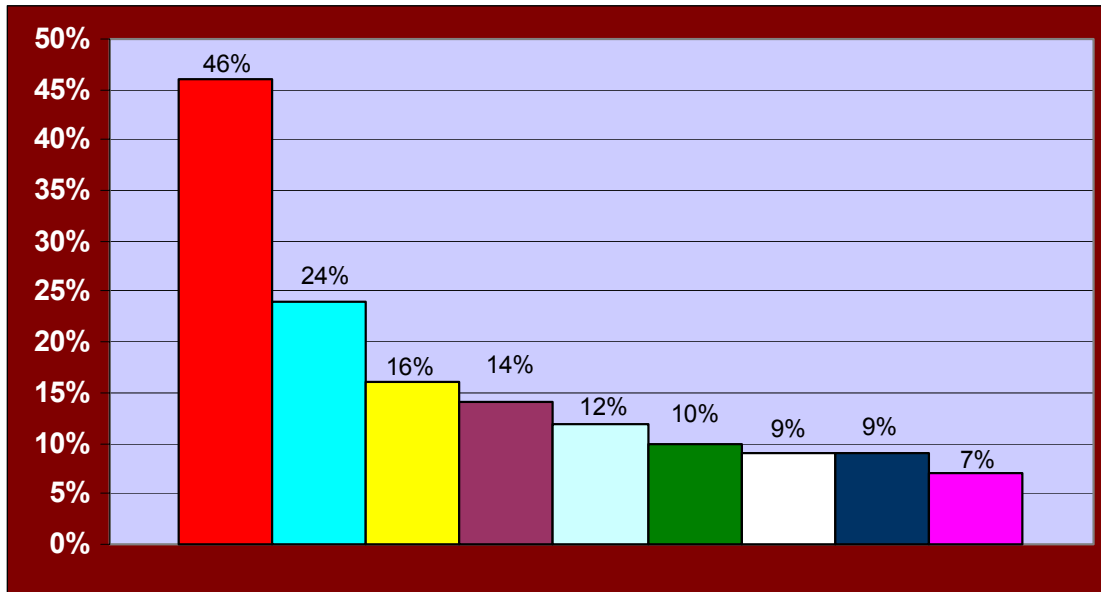


Community Involvement	# of Schools	% of Schools
Public Awareness	251	58%
Teacher / Staff Training	241	56%
Joint Services	212	49%
Local Advisory Council	174	40%
Fundraising.....	109.....	25%

- A total of 987 PSAs involved community members; these were offered at 432 schools (67%).
- The most common type of community involvement was Public Awareness Activities, which was reported by 58% of the schools reporting community involvement; 56% of these schools reported offering Teacher and Staff Training.

D. Student Involvement in Designing, Delivering, or Critiquing of PSAs

Figure 12: Type of Student Involvement



School Level	# of Schools	% of Schools
Elementary School.....	176	42%
Middle/Jr. High School.....	56	60%
Sr. High School.....	83	62%
Total.....	315	49%

- A total of 315 schools (49% of total schools) reported involving students in planning, designing, delivering, and evaluating drug and violence prevention programming.

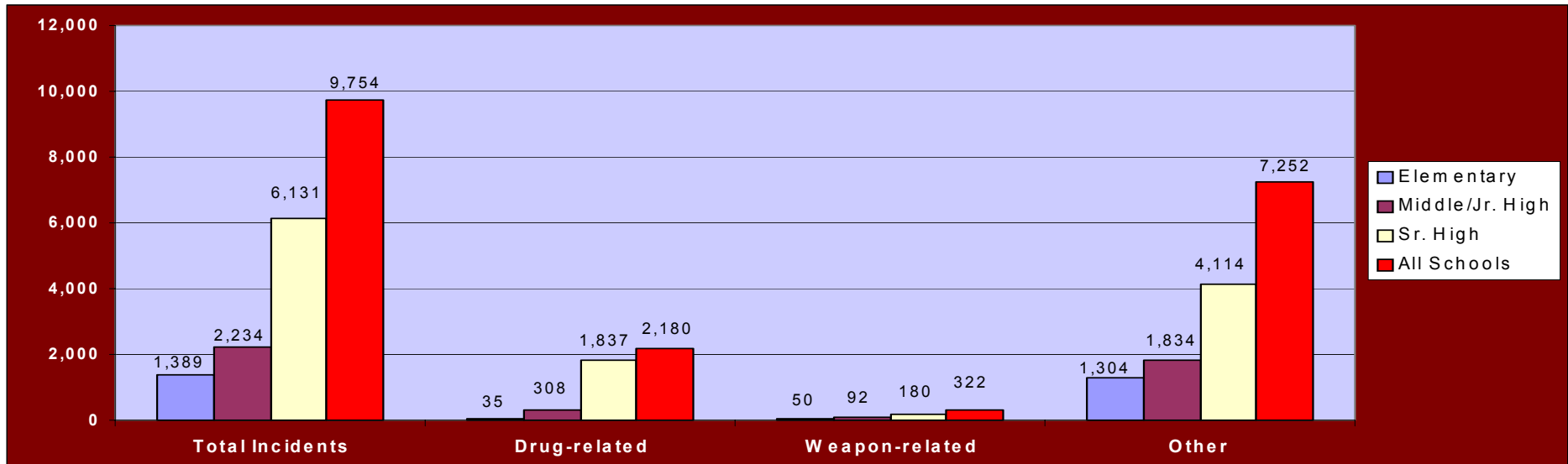
Type of Involvement	Number of Schools	Percent of Schools ⁹
Plan, develop, and deliver programs and services	144	46%
Evaluate/critique program effectiveness	77	24%
Plan and deliver civil rights/diversity programs	49	16%
Perform awareness/self assessment activities	44	14%
Produce information on resource materials (video, books/essays, posters)	38	12%
Other	30	10%
Plan and deliver special events (Health Fair, Great American Smokeout)	27	9%
Serve on advisory or planning councils	27	9%
Serve as program facilitators/peer mentors/helpers/mediators	22	7%

⁹ The percentage is based on the number of schools reporting student involvement (315).

V. INCIDENCE OF PROHIBITED BEHAVIOR IN MAINE SCHOOLS¹⁰

A. Types of Prohibited Behavior

Figure 13: Number of Incidents by Type of Prohibited Behavior



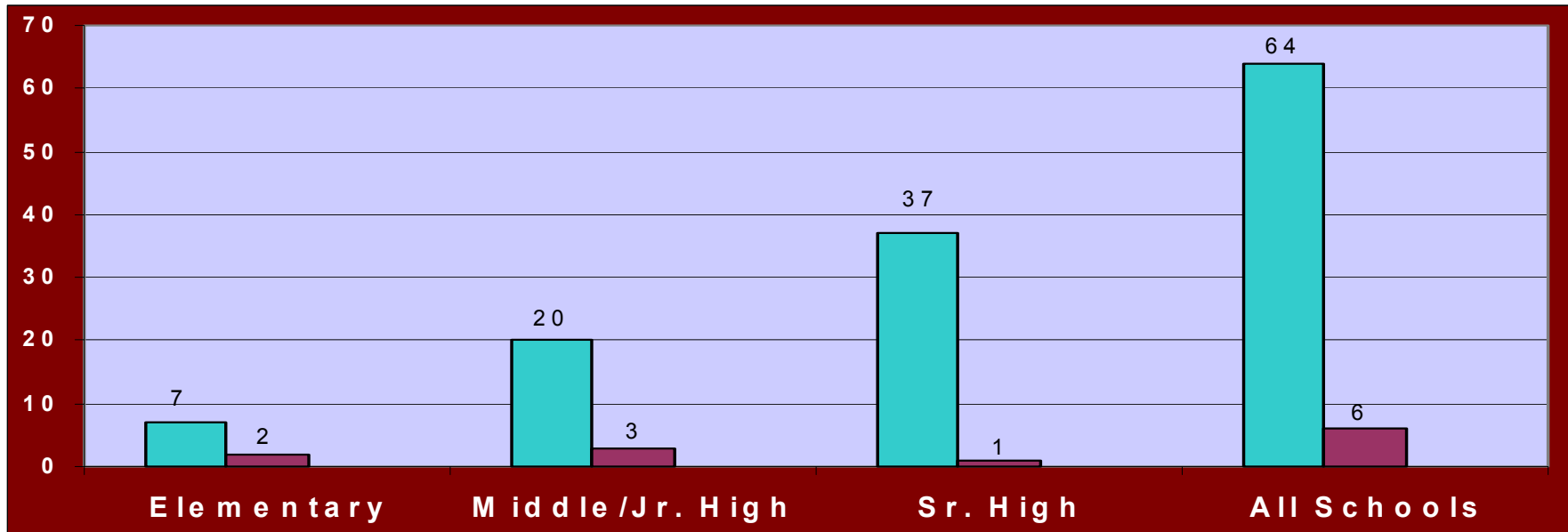
School Level	Total Incidents	Drug-related	Weapon-related	Other
Elementary	1,389	35	50	1,304
Middle/Jr. High	2,234	308	92	1,834
Sr. High	6,131	1,837	180	4,114
All Schools	9,754	2,180	322	7,252

- Maine schools reported a total of 9,754 incidents in the 2006-2007 school year.
- Of those incidents, weapons-related incidents were 3% of the total.
- Drug-related policy violations comprised 22% of the total incidents reported in all schools and 30% of the incidents in high schools.
- “Other” incidents made up the vast majority of reported incidents (74%).¹¹

¹⁰ An "Incident of Prohibited Behavior" is defined as a violation of a school drug or weapon policy OR a violation involving a defined incident type that is reportable to the IPB system. The incident must have occurred on school grounds, school property, or at a school-sponsored event. See the *Appendix* of the *Technical Report* for a list of prohibited behaviors.

¹¹ "Other Incidents" included personal offenses, criminal acts, and policy violations.

Figure 14: Number of Bomb Threats and Bomb-Related Incidents

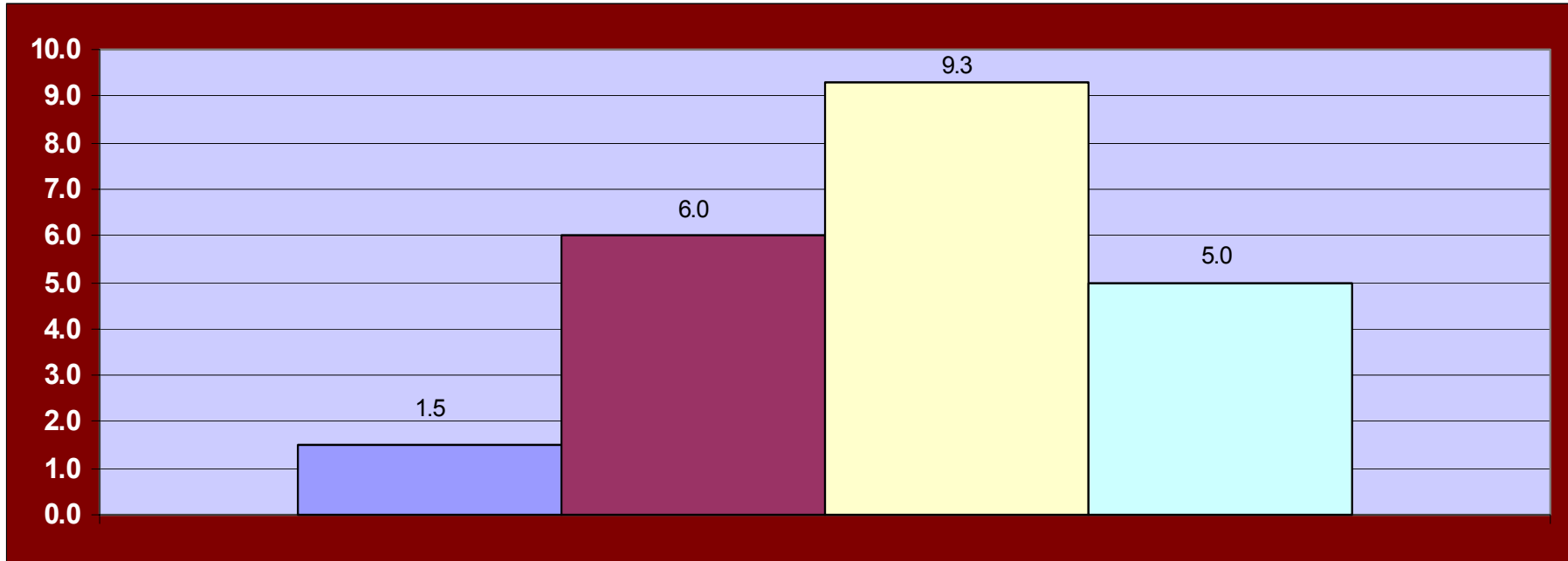


School level

School Level	Number of Bomb Threats	Number of Bomb-Related Incidents
Elementary	7	2
Middle/Jr. High	20	3
Sr. High	37	1
All Schools	64	6

- A total of 64 bomb threats were reported from 36 Maine schools (5.6%).
- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of the reported bomb threats took place in senior high schools.

Figure 15: Number of Incidents per 100 Students

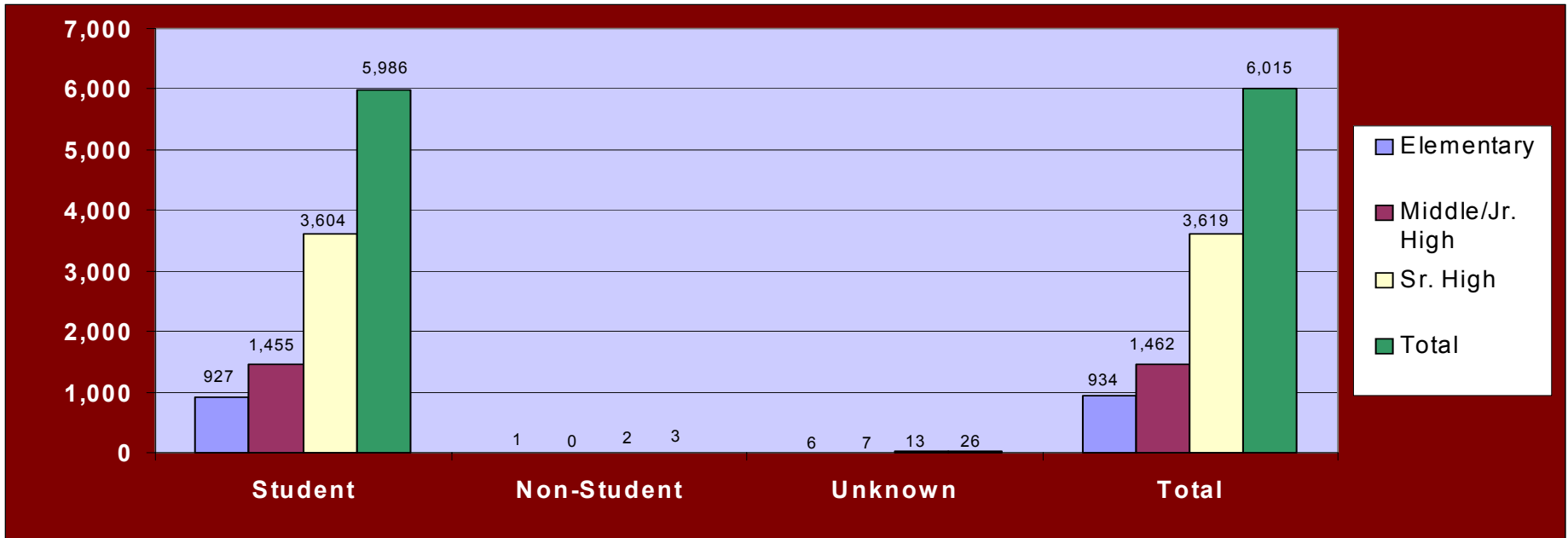


School Level	Incidents per 100 Students
Elementary School	1.5
Middle/Jr. High School	6.0
Sr. High School	9.3
All Schools	5.0

- Of the three school levels, Maine high schools reported the highest average rate of prohibited behaviors: 9.3 incidents per 100 students.
- Altogether, schools in Maine reported an average of 5.0 incidents per 100 students enrolled.

B. Number and Types of Offenders and Victims

Figure 16: Number and Percentage of Offenders by School Type and Type of Offender

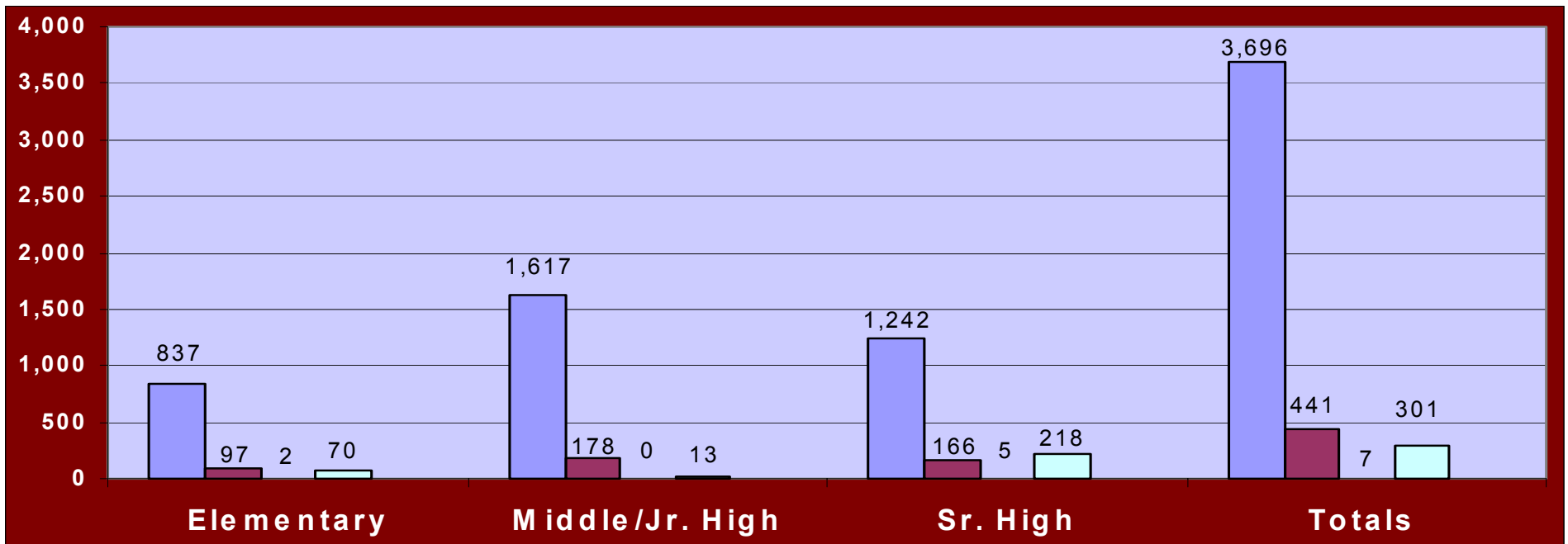


	Elementary		Middle/Jr. High		Sr. High		Total	
Student	927	99%	1,455	100%	3,604	100%	5,986	100%
Non-Student	1	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%	3	<1%
Unknown	6	1%	7	<1%	13	<1%	26	<1%
Total	934	100%	1,462	100%	3,619	100%	6,015	100%

- A total of 6,015 offenders were responsible for 9,432 of the reported incidents, or an average of 1.6 incidents per offender, indicating a number of repeat offenders.¹²
- Student offenders (5,986) accounted for nearly the entire total (6,015).
- This averages to 3.1 student offenders per 100 students for all schools.

¹² Excludes weapons-related offenses, for which data on the number of offenders are not collected.

Figure 17: Number and Types of Victims¹³



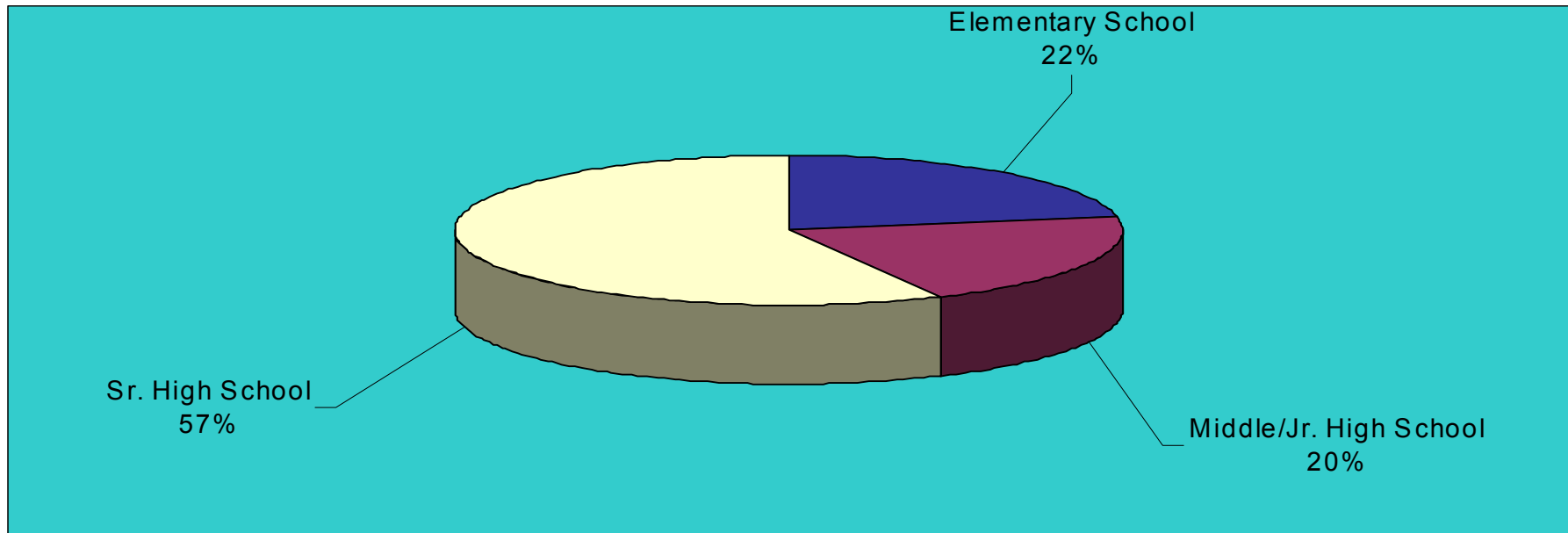
Type of Victim	Elementary		Middle/ Jr. High		Sr. High		Total	
Students	837	83%	1,617	89%	1,242	76%	3,696	83%
School Personnel	97	10%	178	10%	166	10%	441	10%
Non-School Personnel	2	<1%	0	0%	5	<1%	7	<1%
Unknown	70	7%	13	1%	218	13%	301	7%
Total	1,006	100%	1,808	100%	1,631	100%	4,445	100%

- While students made up nearly all of the offenders, victims included students (83%), school personnel (10%) and unknown (7%).

¹³ Excludes bomb threats as well as drug-related, weapons-related, and bomb-related incidents, for which data on the number of victims are not collected.

C. Prohibited Behavior Resulting in Removal from School

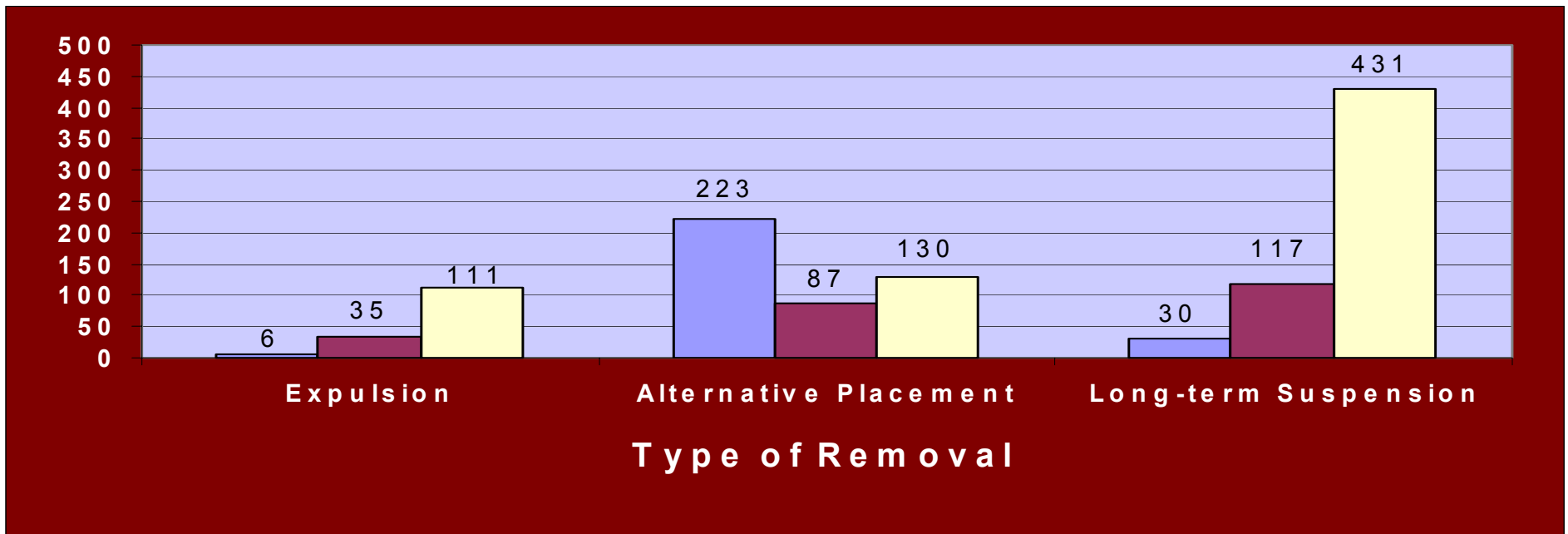
Figure 18: Number and Percentage of Students Removed from School Due to Prohibited Behaviors



School Level	Total Removals	Percentage of Removals by Grade Level	Enrollment	Removals Per 1000 Students
Elementary School	259	22%	92,191	2.8
Middle/Jr. High School	239	20%	37,460	6.4
Sr. High School	672	57%	66,165	10.2
Total	1,170	100%	195,816	6.0

- Of all removals from school, 57% occurred in senior high schools; another 22% occurred in elementary schools, and the remaining 20% percent occurred in middle schools.

Figure 19: Number and Percentage of Students Removed by Type of Removal¹⁴



School Level	Expulsion		Alternative Placement		Long-Term Suspension		Total
Elementary School	6	2%	223	86%	30	12%	259
Middle/Jr. High School	35	15%	87	36%	117	49%	239
Sr. High School	111	17%	130	19%	431	64%	672
Total	152	13%	440	38%	578	49%	1,170

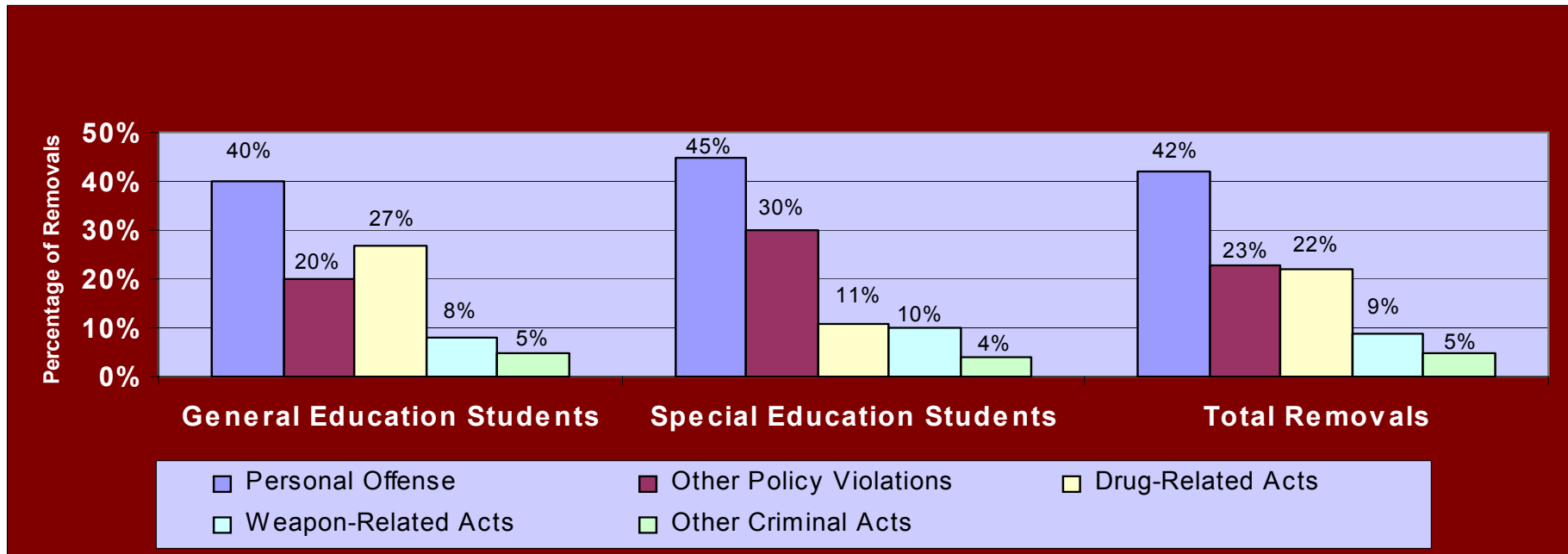
- Overall, long-term suspensions made up the highest percentage of removals — 49% of the total removals — followed by alternative placements (38%) and expulsions (13%).
- At the elementary school level, alternative placement was by far the most common type of removal (86%).

¹⁴ Removal from school is defined as long-term suspension or expulsion. Long-term suspension is defined as temporary removal from school greater than 10 days; two types of suspensions are counted in this category: (1) a single suspension of more than 10 days, and (2) multiple short-term suspensions of the same student totaling more than 10 days.

Figure 20: Number of Students Removed from School by School Level and Incident Category

Incident Category	Incident Type	Elementary	Middle/Jr. High School	Sr. High School	Total
Drug-Related	Alcohol Possession/Distribution	0	4	9	13
	Alcohol use	0	0	22	22
	Marijuana distribution	0	3	14	17
	Marijuana possession	1	11	43	55
	Marijuana use	0	1	21	22
	Other drug distribution	3	8	12	23
	Other drug possession	1	11	37	49
	Other drug use	0	2	9	11
	Tobacco possession/distribution	4	3	17	24
Tobacco use	1	3	12	16	
Personal Offense	Aggravated assault / Battery / Simple assault	17	11	21	49
	Fighting/Pushing	53	28	77	158
	Sexual Battery	0	0	0	0
	Harassment : Other	23	18	25	66
	Harassment: Sexual	7	0	4	11
	Physical attack/Other personal offense	40	19	20	79
	Threat/Intimidation	30	25	70	125
Weapon- Related	Assault with firearm	0	0	0	0
	Assault with other weapon	2	0	2	4
	Bomb threat	0	5	12	17
	Bomb-related offense	0	2	0	2
	Other weapon assault/offense	1	8	17	26
	Possession of a firearm	0	0	6	6
	Possession of other weapon	4	10	36	50
	Sale/Transfer of a weapon	0	0	0	0
Other Criminal Acts	Arson	0	2	1	3
	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	0	2	3	5
	Hate crimes/bias	0	0	1	1
	Larceny/Theft/Other property offense	4	3	16	23
	Robbery	1	4	2	7
	Vandalism (criminal mischief)	0	4	11	15
Other Policy Violations	Disorderly conduct	59	47	89	195
	Fireworks offense	0	0	0	0
	Sexual offense (non -forcible)	4	0	1	5
	Skipping school	3	1	25	29
	Trespassing	0	0	0	0
	Truancy	1	4	37	42
Grand Total		259	239	672	1,170

Figure 21: Number and Percentage of Removals by Type of Offense¹⁵

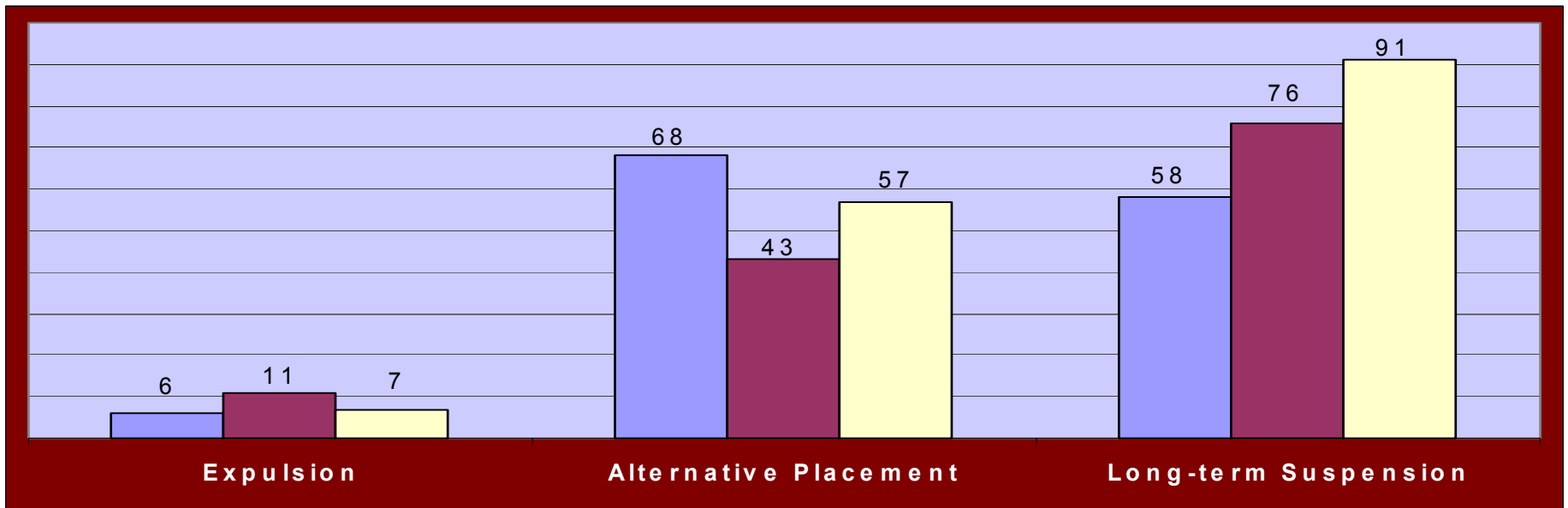


Act	General Education Students		Special Education Students		Total Offenses	
Personal Offense	300	40%	188	45%	488	42%
Other Policy Violations	147	20%	124	30%	271	23%
Drug-Related Acts	207	27%	45	11%	252	22%
Weapon-Related Acts	63	8%	42	10%	105	9%
Other Criminal Acts	36	5%	18	4%	54	5%
Total	753	100%	417	100%	1,170	100%

- Personal Offenses, such as fighting and harassment, were the most commonly reported types of offenses to result in the removal from school of both general and special education students (40% and 45% respectively).
- Drug-Related Acts (22%) and Other Policy Violations (23%) also resulted in a significant number of removals.
- Drug-Related Acts resulted in a smaller proportion of removals among special education students (11%) than among general education students (27%).

¹⁵ Refer to the *Appendix of the Technical Report* for a complete listing of offenses.

Figure 22: Number and Type of Removals of Special Education Students



Type of Disability	Expulsion	Alternative Placement	Long-Term Suspension	Total Removals by Type of Disability	Percentage of Removals by Type of Disability
Behavioral Impairment	6	68	58	132	32%
Learning Disability	11	43	76	130	31%
Other Disability	7	57	91	155	37%
Totals by Type of Removal	24	168	225	417	100%

- Of the 1,170 incidents resulting in students’ removal from school, special education students were responsible for 417 (36%).
- These students’ disabilities fell fairly evenly into three broad categories: Behavioral Impairment (32%), Learning Disabilities (31%) and Other Disabilities (37%).
- A little over half (54%) of these special education students received long-term suspensions.

VI. TRENDS: 2002-03 to 2006-07

A. Prevention Programs, Services and Activities Offered

KEY:
Ranked 1st
Ranked 2nd
Ranked 3rd
Ranked 4th
Ranked 5th

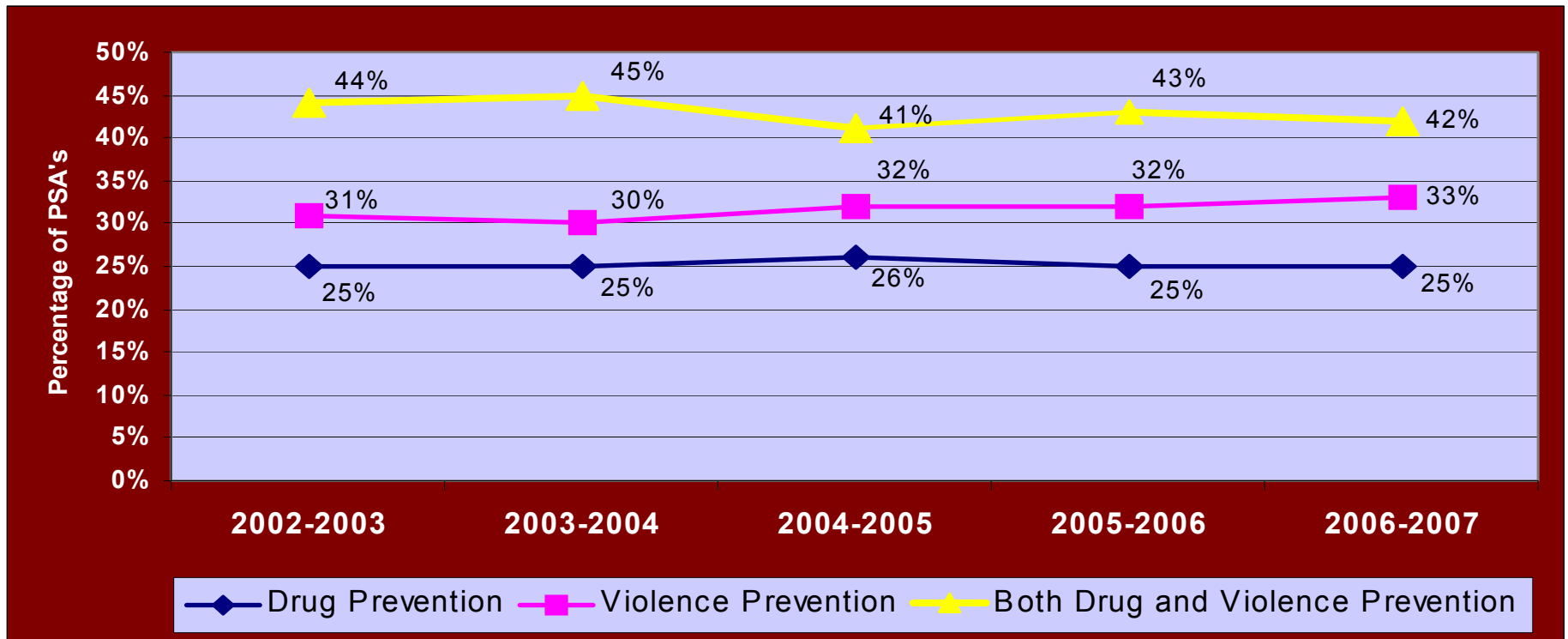
Figure 23: Trend in Percentage of Schools Offering PSAs, 2002-03 to 2006-07¹⁶

PSA Category	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Alternative Education Programs	13%	15%	15%	18%	18%
Before/After School Activities	32%	36%	39%	38%	38%
Community Service Projects	29%	33%	34%	37%	32%
Conflict Resolution and Peer Mediation	53%	54%	56%	60%	60%
Counseling and Referral Services	67%	66%	64%	66%	68%
Curriculum Acquisition/Development	33%	36%	32%	30%	27%
Drug Prevention Instruction	75%	76%	77%	75%	74%
Services for Out-of-School Youth	3%	4%	4%	6%	4%
Special, One-Time Events	54%	58%	58%	60%	60%
Support Groups	47%	47%	48%	49%	50%
Violence Prevention Instruction	59%	60%	63%	66%	65%
<i>Number of Schools Reporting</i>	669	661	651	648	644

- Drug prevention instruction was the most commonly offered PSA during all five years.
- Counseling and referral services ranked as the second-most commonly offered PSA during the past five years.
- Violence prevention instruction ranked as the third-most commonly offered PSA during the past five years.

¹⁶ Percentage of all schools reporting.

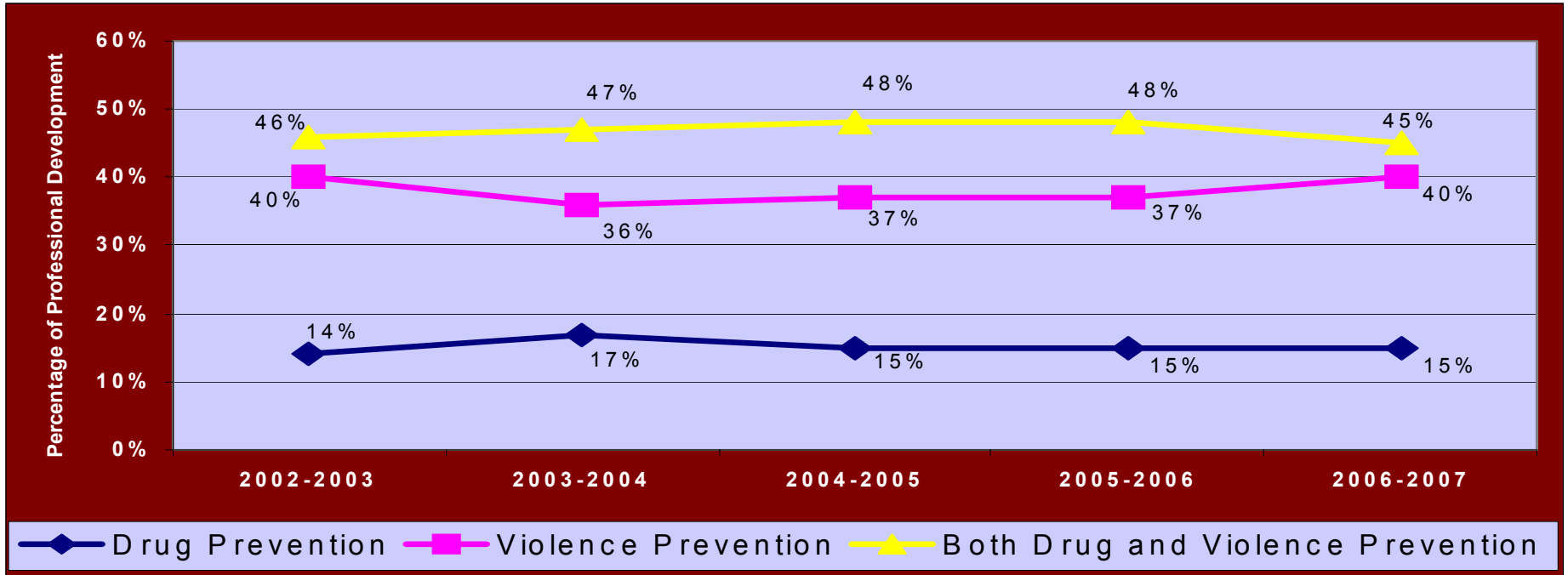
Figure 24: Trend in Student PSA Emphasis, 2002-03 to 2006-07



Student PSA Emphasis	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Drug Prevention	25%	25%	26%	25%	25%
Violence Prevention	31%	30%	32%	32%	33%
Both Drug and Violence Prevention	44%	45%	41%	43%	42%
<i>Number of Schools Reporting</i>	669	661	651	648	644

- Programs combining both drug and violence prevention were the most common PSAs during all five years.

Figure 25: Trend in Emphasis of Professional Development, 2002-03 to 2006-07



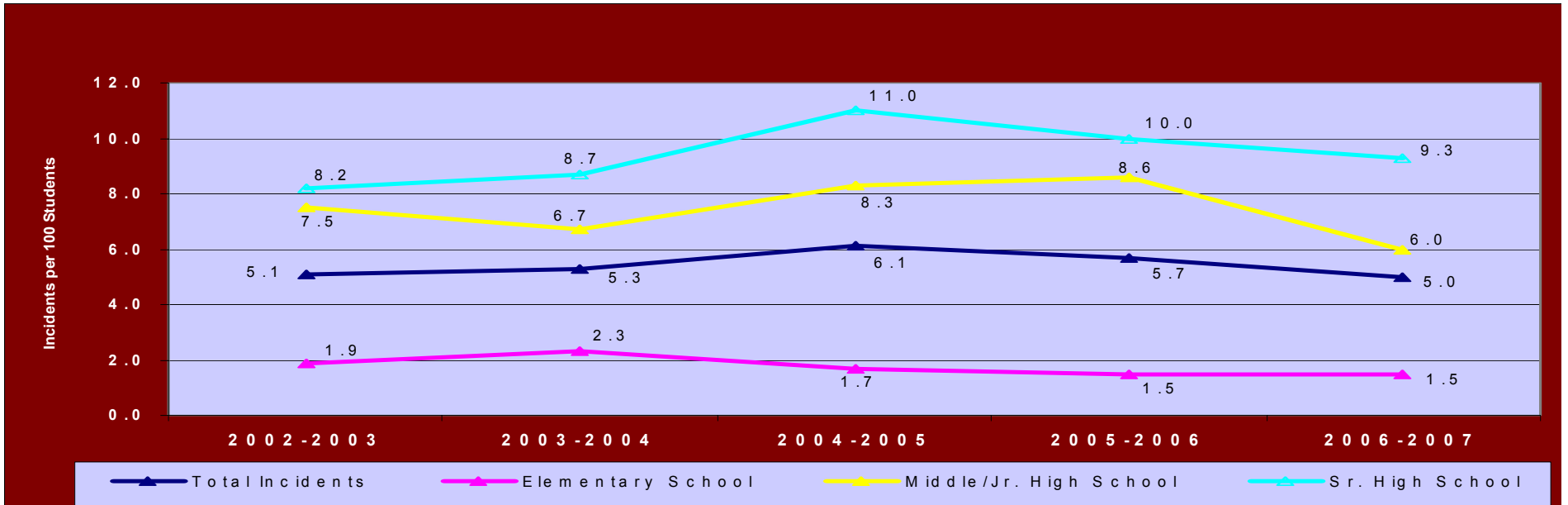
Percent of Professional Development by Emphasis

Professional Development Emphasis	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Drug Prevention	14%	17%	15%	15%	15%
Violence Prevention	40%	36%	37%	37%	40%
Both Drug and Violence Prevention	46%	47%	48%	48%	45%
<i>Number of Schools Reporting</i>	669	661	651	648	644

- Since 2002-03, nearly half of the professional development programs have emphasized both drug and violence prevention.
- Forty percent (40%) of professional development offerings emphasized violence prevention only in 2006-07.

B. Incidence of Prohibited Behavior

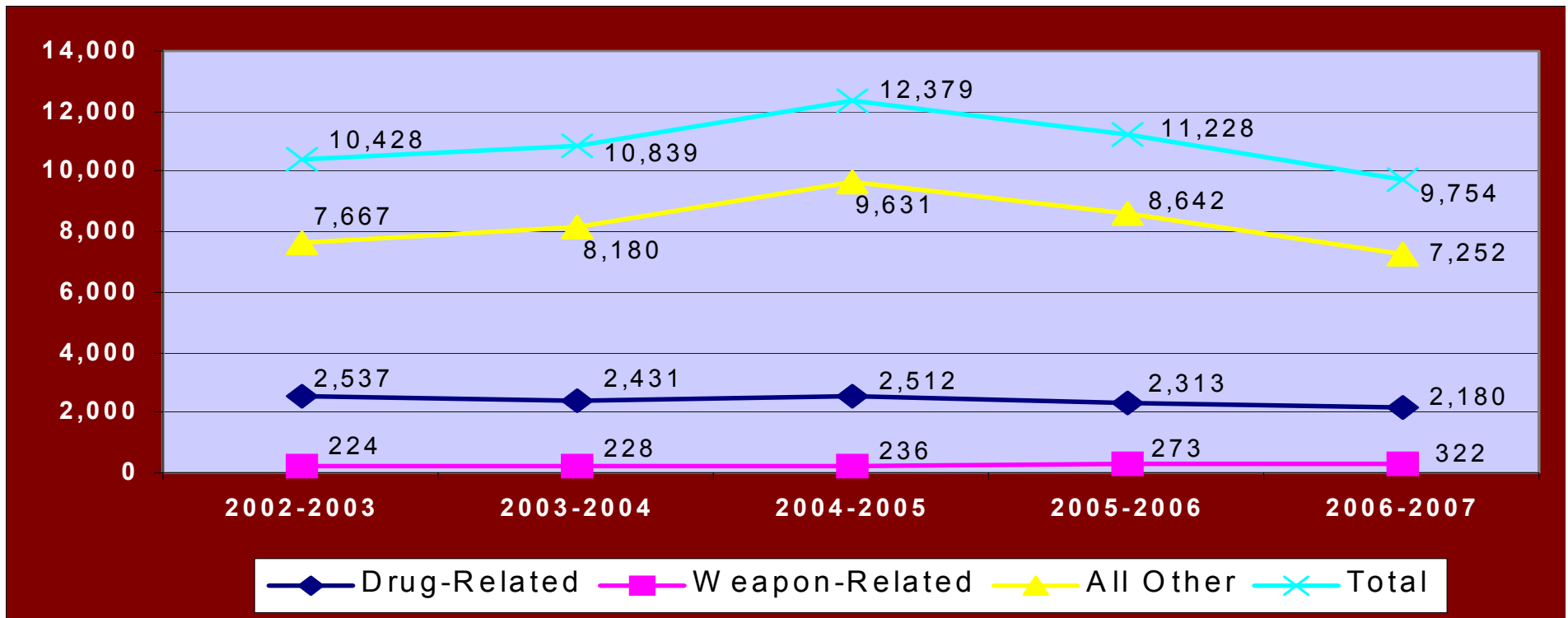
Figure 26: Trend in Incidents per 100 Students by School Level, 2002-03 to 2006-07



	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Total Number of Incidents	10,428	10,839	12,379	11,228	9,754
Incidents per 100 Students					
Total Incidents	5.1	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.0
Elementary School	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Middle/Jr. High School	7.5	6.7	8.3	8.6	6.0
Sr. High School	8.2	8.7	11.0	10.0	9.3
<u>Number of Schools Reporting</u>	669	661	651	648	644

- At 6.0 incidents per 100 students in 2006-07, the incidences of prohibited behavior among middle school students was the lowest in five years.

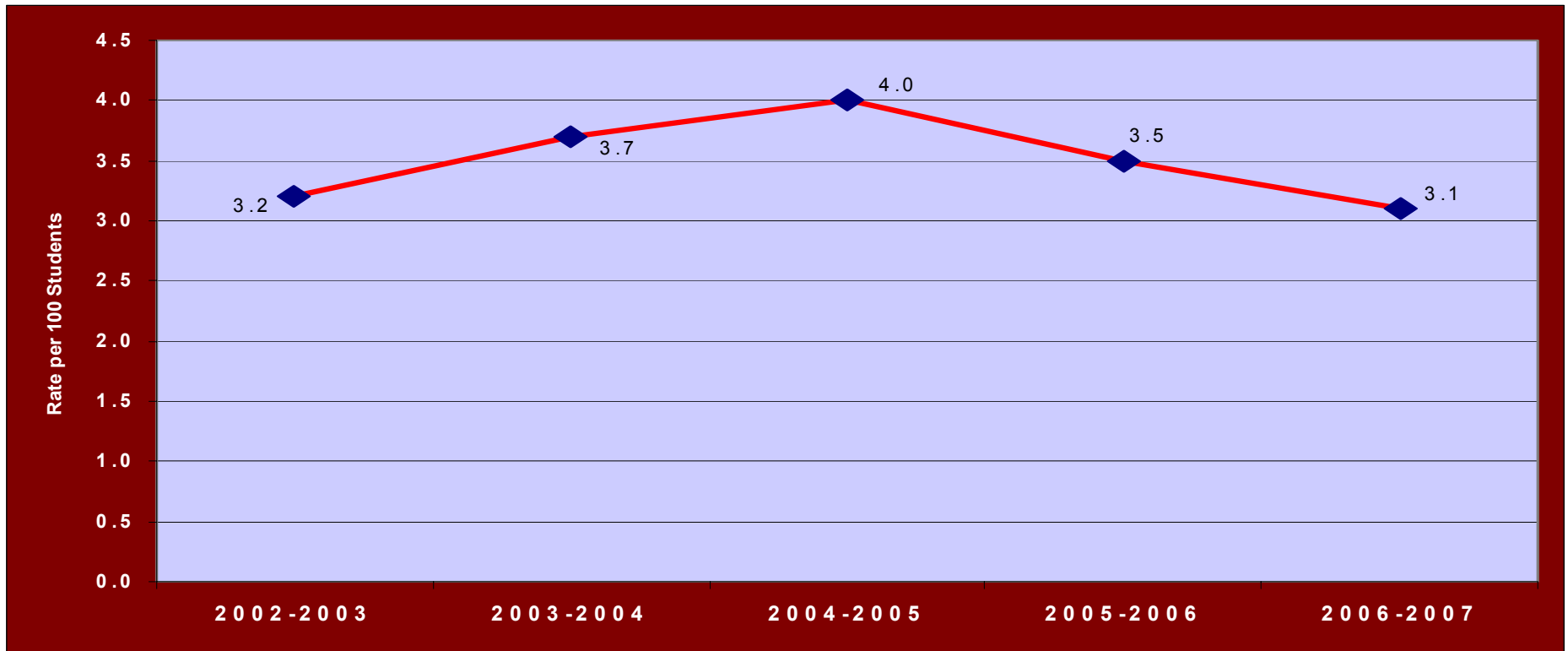
Figure 27: Trend in Incidents by Type of Prohibited Behavior, 2002-03 to 2006-07



	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Drug-related	2,537	2,431	2,512	2,313	2,180
Weapon-related	224	228	236	273	322
All other	7,667	8,180	9,631	8,642	7,252
Total	10,428	10,839	12,379	11,228	9,754
# Schools Reporting	669	661	651	648	644

- The total number of reported incidents of prohibited behavior for 2006-07 represents a five-year low.
- Drug-related incidents are also at a five-year low.
- Weapon-related incidents have been increasing since 2002-03.

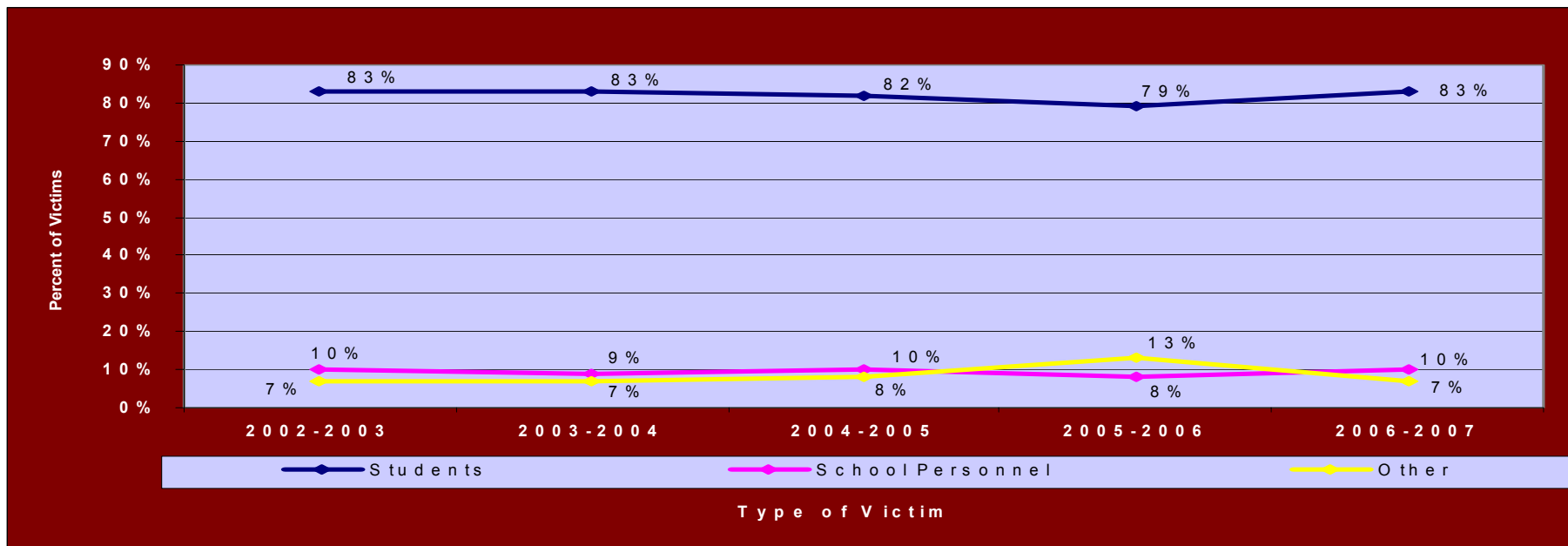
Figure 28: Trend in Number of Offenders per 100 Students, 2002-03 to 2006-07



	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Total Student Offenders per 100 Students	3.2	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.1
Number of Schools Reporting	669	661	651	648	644

- In 2006-07, the proportion of students who were offenders (3.1 per 100 students enrolled) was the lowest in five years.

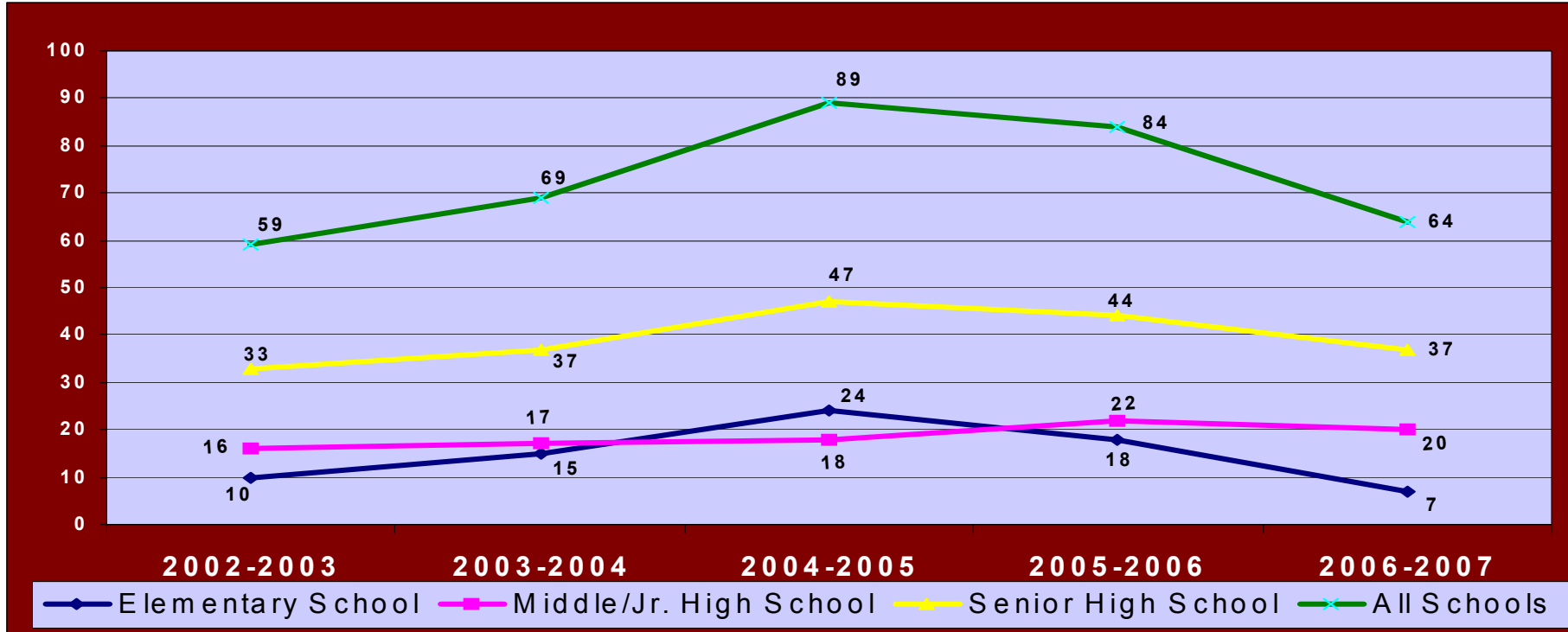
Figure 29: Trend in Distribution of Type of Victim, 2002-03 to 2006-07



Type of Victim	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Students	83%	83%	82%	79%	83%
School Personnel	10%	9%	10%	8%	10%
Other	7%	7%	8%	13%	7%
# Schools Reporting	669	661	651	648	644

- Students have been consistently reported as the most common victim type.
- The proportion of victims that are school personnel has remained between 8-10% during the five-year period.
- The proportion of victims that are neither students nor school personnel has usually been around 7%.

Figure 30: Trend in Number of Bomb Threats, 2002-03 to 2006-07

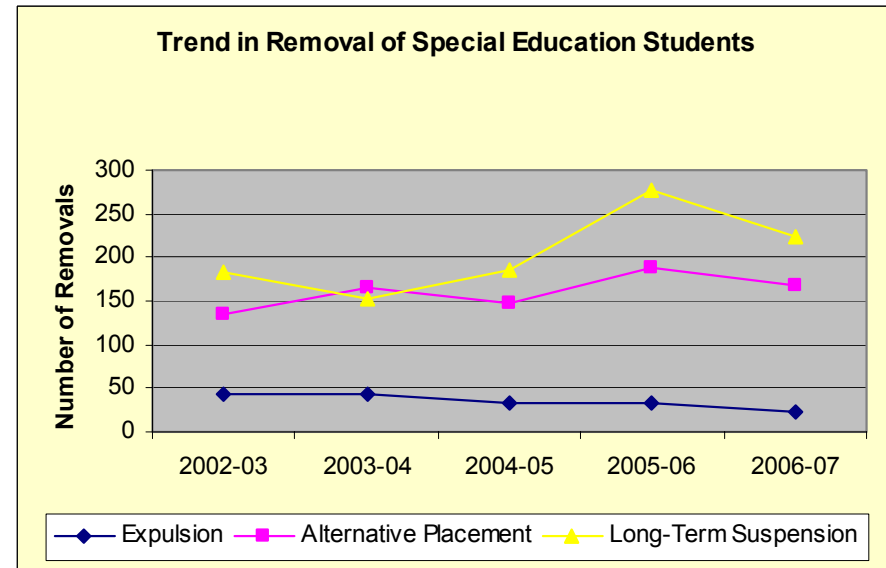
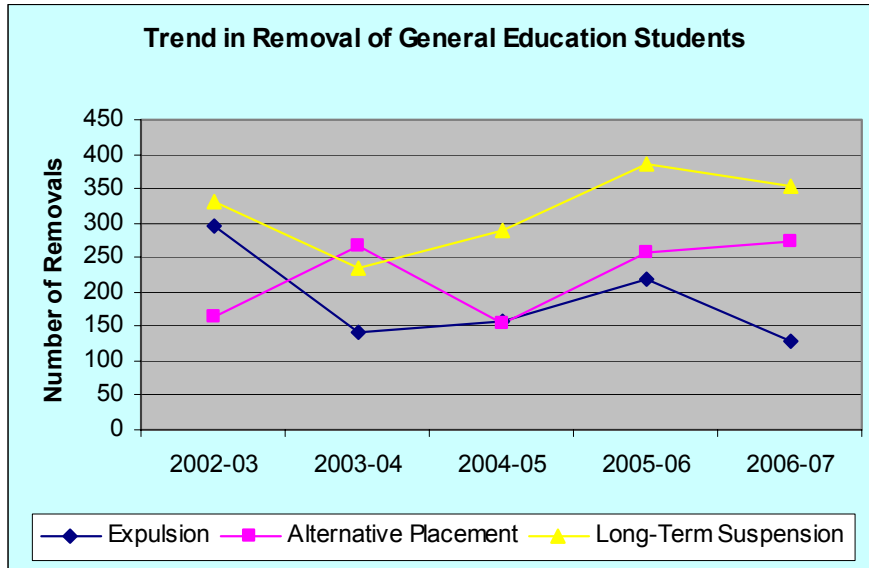


	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Elementary School	10	15	24	18	7
Middle/Jr. High School	16	17	18	22	20
Senior High School	33	37	47	44	37
All Schools	59	69	89	84	64
# Schools Reporting	669	661	651	648	644

- The number of bomb threats received at high schools and elementary schools peaked in 2004-05, and appears to be on the decline.
- Senior high schools have consistently reported receiving the highest number of bomb threats over the five-year period.

C. Removals from School

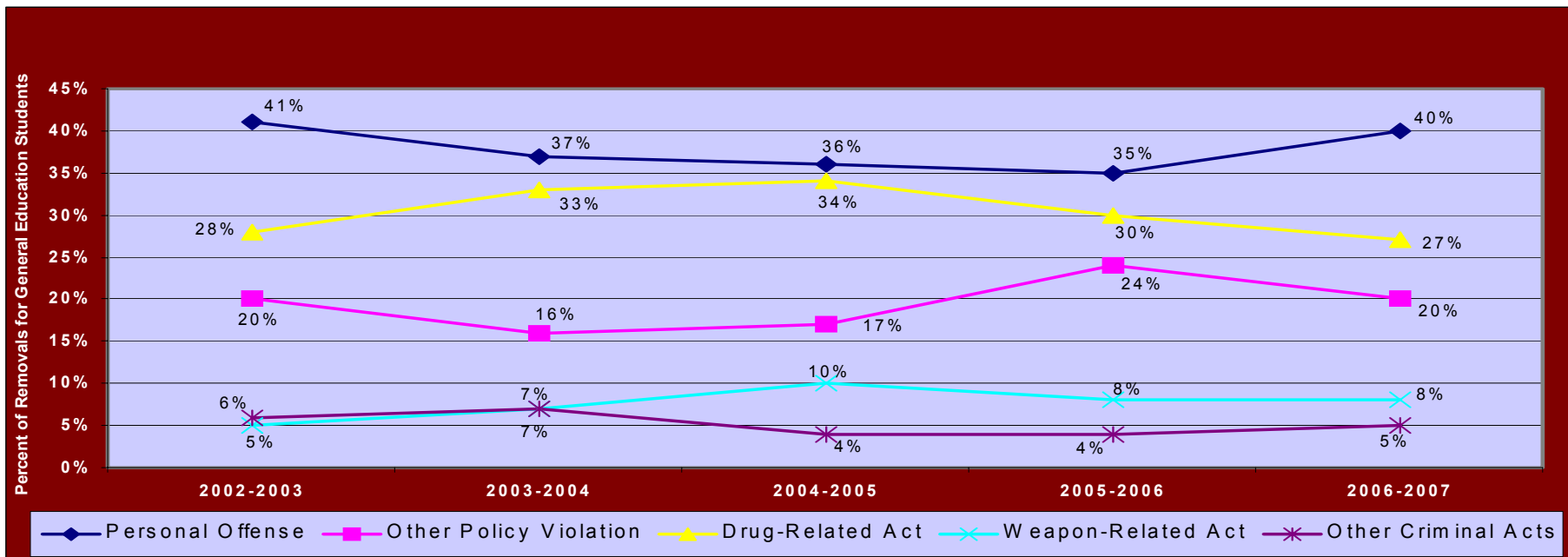
Figure 31: Trend in Removals of General and Special Education Students, 2002-03 to 2006-07



General Education Students					
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Expulsion	297	143	159	217	128
Alternative Placement	163	267	153	258	272
Long-Term Suspension	331	236	289	387	353
Special Education Students					
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Expulsion	42	44	34	34	24
Alternative Placement	135	165	147	188	168
Long-Term Suspension	183	153	185	278	225

- In 2006-07, expulsions of both general education students and special education students were at their lowest level in five years.
- Alternative placement remained a frequent type of removal in both student categories.
- Long-term suspensions remained the most frequent removal type.

Figure 32: Trend in Offenses Resulting in Removal of General Education Students, 2002-03 to 2006-07

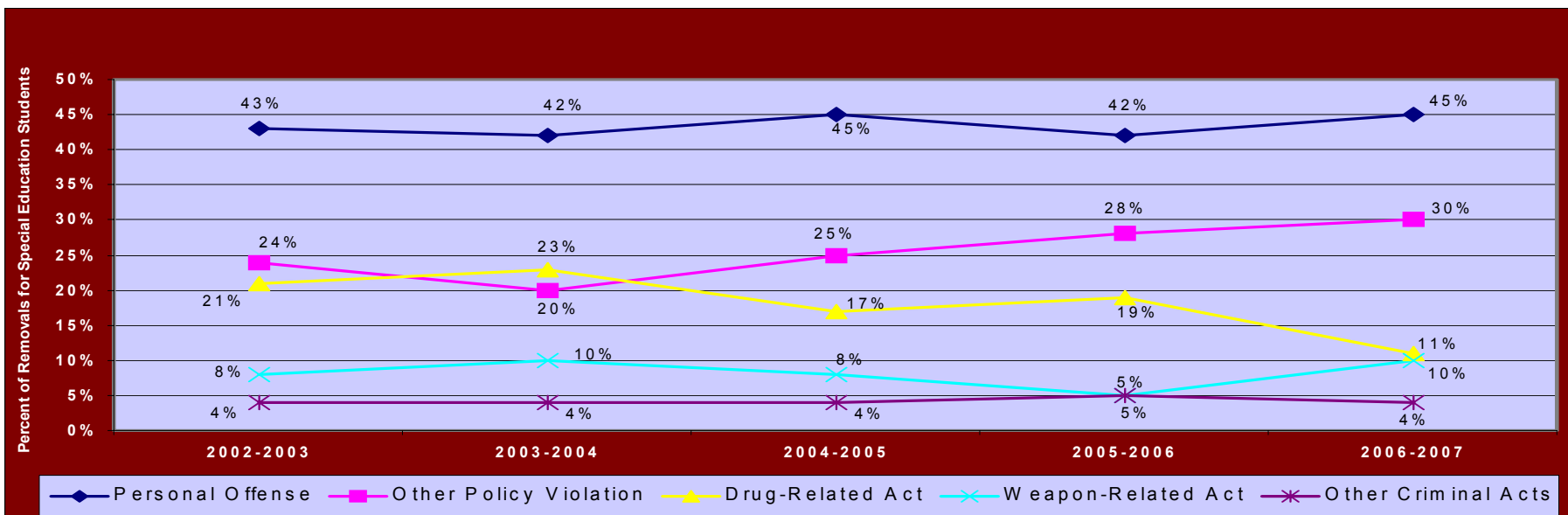


Type of Offense ¹⁷	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Personal Offense	41%	37%	36%	35%	40%
Other Policy Violation	20%	16%	17%	24%	20%
Drug-Related Act	28%	33%	34%	30%	27%
Weapon-Related Act	5%	7%	10%	8%	8%
Other Criminal Acts	6%	7%	4%	4%	5%
<i>Number of Schools Reporting</i>	669	661	651	648	644

- Personal offenses, such as fighting, pushing, threats and intimidation have remained the most commonly reported reason for removal.
- Drug-related acts remained the second most frequent reason for removal, followed by other policy violations, such as disorderly conduct, truancy, and skipping school.

¹⁷ Refer to page 22 of this report for a list of specific offenses in each category.

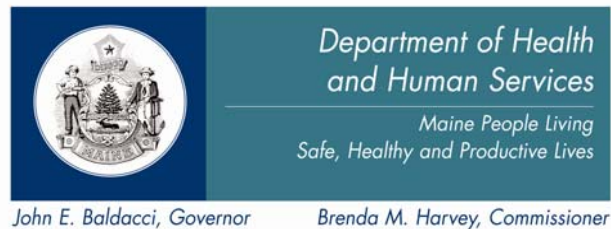
Figure 33: Trend in Offenses Resulting in Removal of Special Education Students, 2002-03 to 2006-07



Type of Offense ¹⁸	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Personal Offense	43%	42%	45%	42%	45%
Other Policy Violation	24%	20%	25%	28%	30%
Drug-Related Act	21%	23%	17%	19%	11%
Weapon-Related Act	8%	10%	8%	5%	10%
Other Criminal Acts	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%
<i>Number of Schools Reporting</i>	669	661	651	648	644

- Personal offenses remains the most commonly reported reason for removal of special education students.
- Among special education students, drug-related removals were lowest in 2006-07 (11%), down from a high of 23% in 2003-04.
- Weapon-related removals generally fluctuated around 9% during the five-year period.

¹⁸ Refer to page 22 of this report for a list of specific offenses in each category.



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