



INDIANA
DEPARTMENT *of*
EDUCATION

2023

INDIANA SCHOOLS
BULLYING, ARRESTS,
AND SAFETY STAFFING

ANNUAL REPORT



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Indiana Schools Safety Staffing, Arrests, and Bullying Annual Report

As required by Indiana Code (IC) 20-34-6-1, each school corporation is to report the number of bullying incidents, by category, involving a student attending a school within their school corporation. Further, the Indiana Department of Education (IDOE) is statutorily required to report the following information, reported by each school corporation, to the Indiana General Assembly, the Board for the Coordination of Programs Serving Vulnerable Individuals (established by IC 4-23-30.2-8), and the Criminal Justice Institute:

- The number of arrests of students on school corporation property, including arrests made by law enforcement officers, security guards, school safety specialists, and other school corporation employees, and any citizen arrests.
- The offenses for which students were arrested on school corporation property.
- The number of contacts with law enforcement personnel from a school corporation employee that have resulted in arrests of students not on school corporation property.
- Statistics concerning the age, race, and gender of students arrested on school corporation property and categorizing the statistics by offenses.
- Whether the school corporation has established and employs a school corporation police department under IC 20-26-16, and if so, report:
 - the number of officers in the school corporation police department; and
 - the training the officers must complete.
- If the school corporation employs private security guards to enforce rules or laws on school property, a detailed explanation of the use of private security guards by the school corporation.
- If the school corporation has an agreement with a local law enforcement agency regarding procedures to arrest students on school property, a detailed explanation of the use of the local law enforcement agency by the school corporation.
- The number of reported bullying incidents involving a student of the school corporation by category. However, nothing in this subdivision may be construed to require all bullying incidents to be reported to a law enforcement agency.

This report includes acts of bullying reported during the 2022-2023 school year.

Bullying

IC 20-33-8-0.2 defines bullying as:

- Overt, unwanted, repeated acts or gestures, including verbal or written communications or images transmitted in any manner (including digitally or electronically), physical acts committed, aggression, or any other behaviors that are committed by a student or group of students against another student with the intent to harass, ridicule, humiliate, intimidate, or harm the targeted student and create for the targeted student an objectively hostile school environment that:
 - Places the targeted student in reasonable fear of harm to the targeted student's person or property;
 - Has a substantially detrimental effect on the targeted student's physical or mental health;
 - Has the effect of substantially interfering with the targeted student's academic performance; or
 - Has the effect of substantially interfering with the targeted student's ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities, and privileges provided by the school.
- The term may not be interpreted to impose any burden or sanction on, or include in the definition of the term, the following:
 - Participating in a religious event.
 - Acting in an emergency involving the protection of a person or property from an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or substantial danger.
 - Participating in an activity consisting of the exercise of a student's rights protected under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution or Article I, Section 31 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, or both.
 - Participating in an activity conducted by a nonprofit or governmental entity that provides recreation, education, training, or other care under the supervision of one or more adults.
 - Participating in an activity undertaken at the prior written direction of the student's parent.
 - Engaging in interstate or international travel from a location outside Indiana to another location outside Indiana.

Bullying Criteria

Bullying fosters a climate of fear and disrespect that can seriously impair the physical and psychological health of its victims and creates conditions that negatively impact learning. Bullying includes unwanted, aggressive behavior that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behavior is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time. The imbalance of power involves the use of physical strength or popularity to access embarrassing information to control or harm others. Bullying can occur anywhere (in-school or out-of-school) and at any time – both during and after school hours.

Bullying can include physical bullying, verbal bullying, social/relational bullying, and electronic/written communication.

- **Physical Bullying:** Involves hurting a person's body or possessions. It includes hitting/kicking/punching, spitting, tripping or pushing, taking or breaking someone's things, and making mean or rude hand gestures.
- **Verbal Bullying:** Involves saying mean things. It can include teasing, name-calling, inappropriate sexual comments, taunting, or threatening to cause harm.
- **Social/relational Bullying:** Involves hurting someone's reputation or relationships. Social/relational bullying involves telling other children not to be friends with someone, leaving someone out on purpose, spreading rumors about someone, or embarrassing someone in public.
- **Electronic/written communication:** Involves cyberbullying, collective or group note writing, or any bullying undertaken using electronic devices (computer, cell phones).

Considerations in determining if the behavior meets the definition of bullying

- **The history between the individuals:** Have there been past conflicts? Have these individuals had a dating relationship? (This may not be considered bullying.)
- **Power differential:** Is there an imbalance of power? (Power imbalance is not limited to physical strength.)
- **Repetition:** Has this or a similar incident happened before? Is the individual worried that it may happen again?
- **Gang affiliation:** Are any of the individuals involved with a gang? (This may result in interventions different from bullying.)

Additionally, bullying is a behavior that will not always be exhibited by one set of actions or categories. When a student has been targeted by a bully, that target may be bullied verbally and physically, or verbally and socially, and so on. Therefore, the category of “Combination Incidents” was added to the collection to include incidents that crossed over more than one type of bullying category. Incidents that qualify as “Combination Incidents” were to be reported once, rather than be reported in multiple fields.

Data Collection

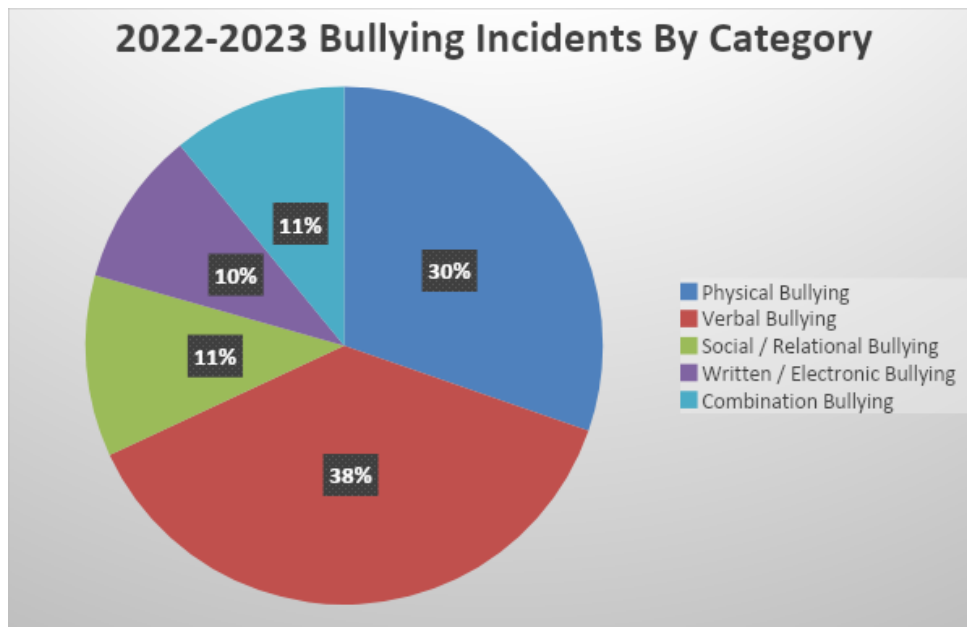
For the 2022-2023 school year, bullying data was collected via IDOE’s Student Testing Number (STN) Application Center data transfer function. By integrating the bullying data collections into IDOE’s STN Application Center, schools reported this data through their chosen student management system.

To increase compliance and understanding of the requirements, beginning December 2022 IDOE’s School Building Physical Safety and Security team sent frequent reminders to superintendents, principals, school safety specialists, and school counselors through IDOE’s various communication methods. IDOE worked with schools to ensure detailed bullying information was submitted accurately.

As of the submission of this report, two school corporations did not submit the bullying information required under IC 20-34-6-1 following multiple requests. Pursuant to IC 20-34-6-2(b), IDOE may conduct an audit of any school corporation to ensure the school corporation’s compliance with the bullying incidents reporting requirements and post any findings of discrepancies on IDOE’s website; however, IDOE has no statutory enforcement authority to ensure school corporation reporting compliance.

2022-2023 Bullying Incidents

Overall, there were 5,460 total reported incidents of bullying during the 2022-2023 school year across Indiana’s school corporations. Broken down by category, this includes 1,656 physical incidents, 2,060 verbal incidents, 618 social/relational incidents, 529 electronic/written incidents, and 597 combination incidents.

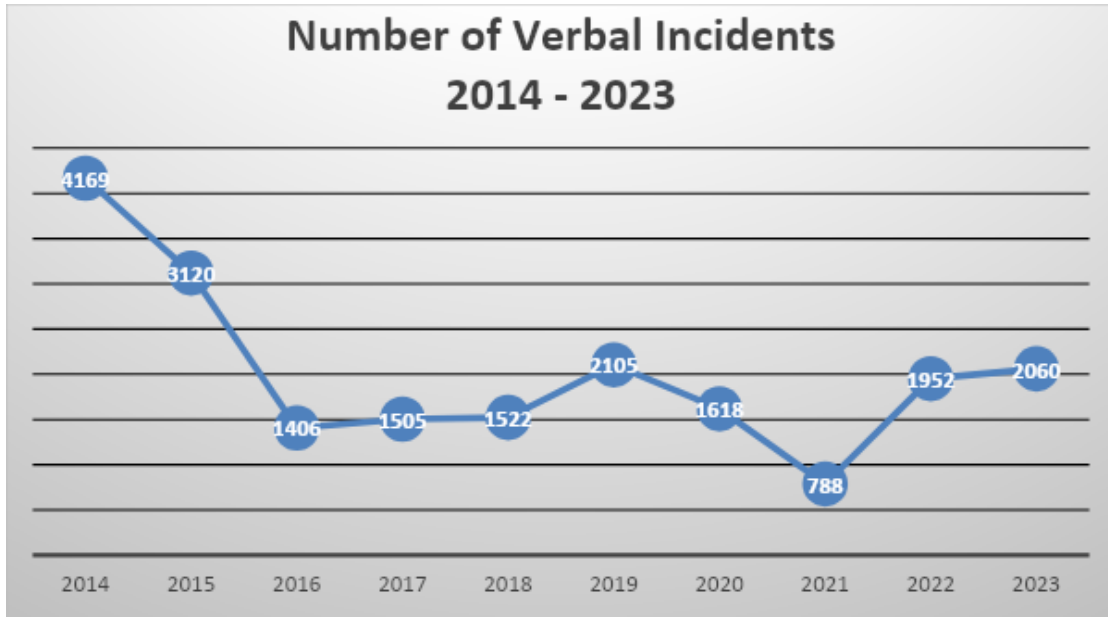
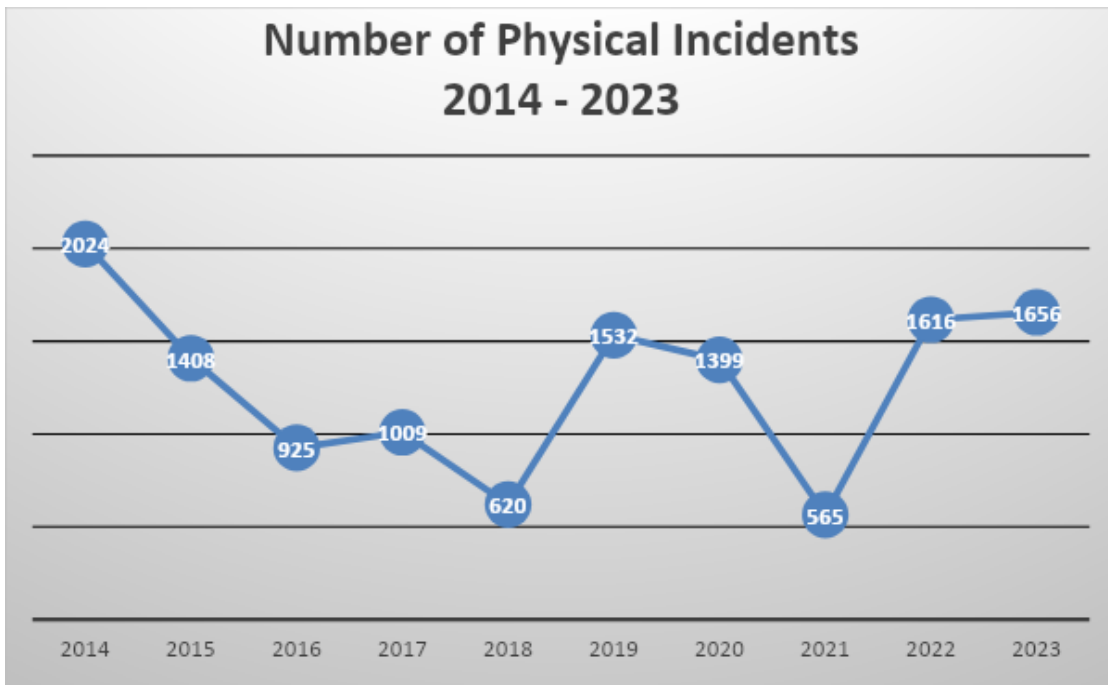


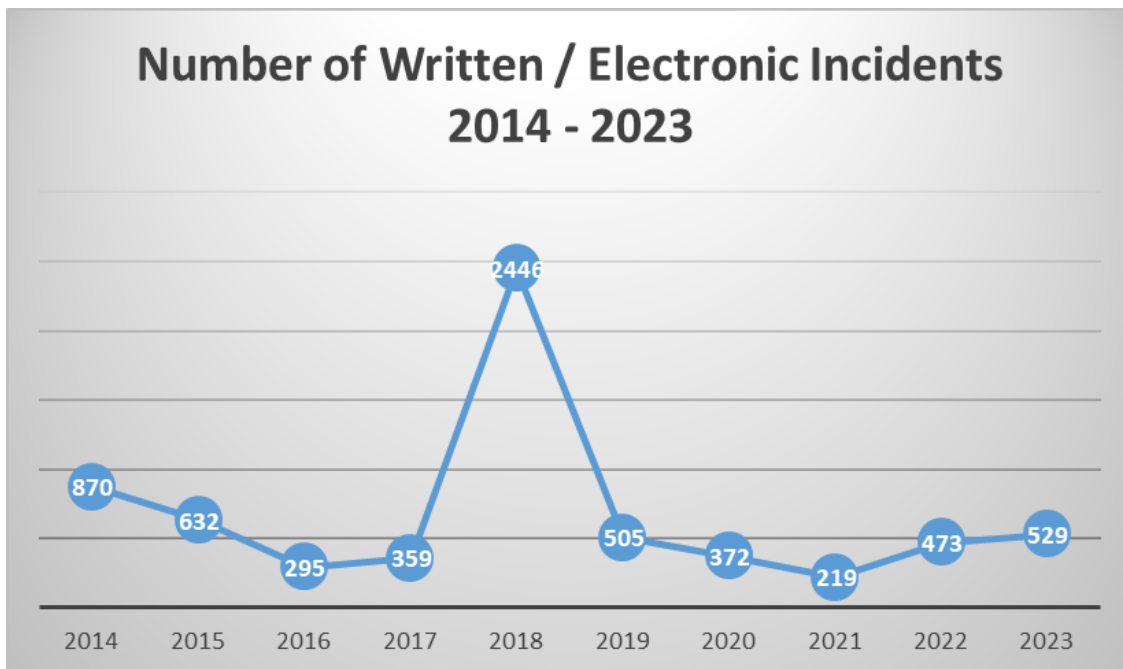
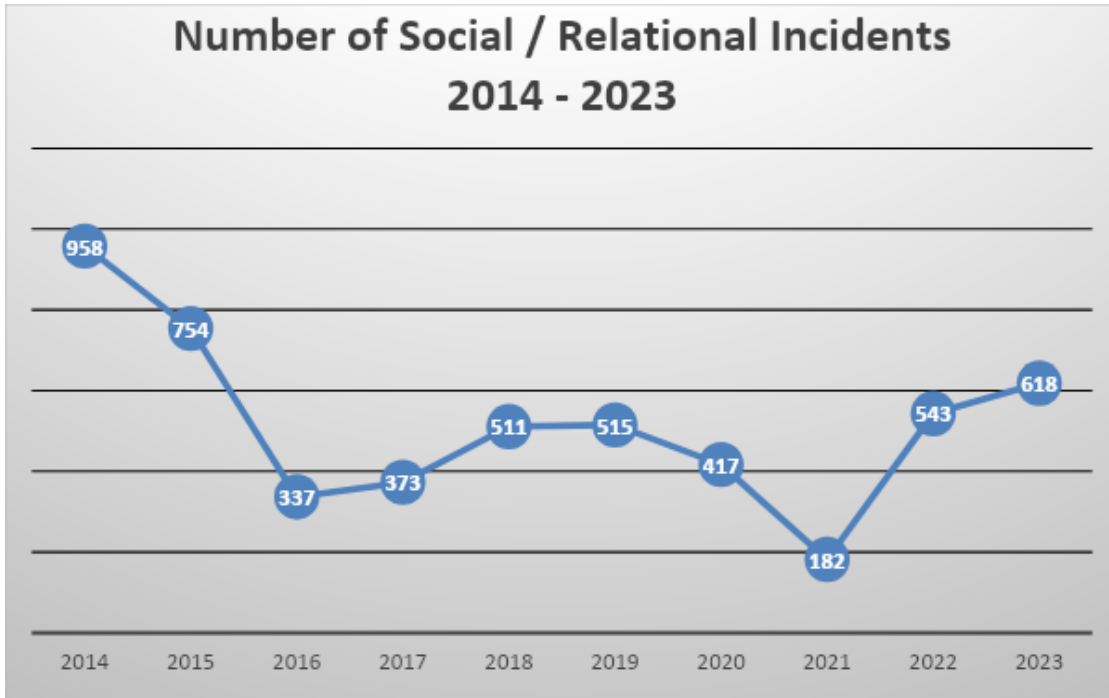
Total Number of Confirmed Bullying Incidents 2014-2023

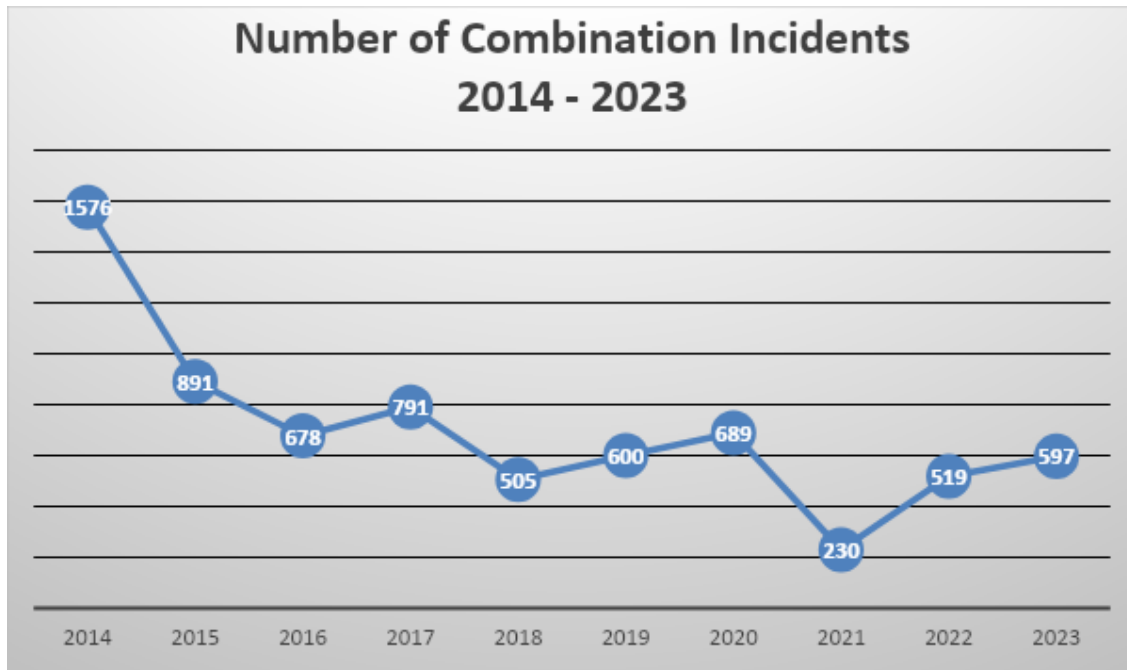
As reflected in the charts and graphs below, bullying incidents declined during pandemic-impacted school years but have since continued trending towards pre-pandemic rates. The 2022-2023 school year saw an increase across all bullying incident categories with verbal incidents representing the greatest number of incidents, as is historically the case.

2014-2023 School-level Data

Bullying Incidents By Category										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Physical Incidents	2,024	1,408	952	1,009	620	1,532	1,399	565	1,616	1,656
Verbal Incidents	4,169	3,120	1,406	1,505	1,522	2,105	1,618	788	1,952	2,060
Social/Relational Incidents	958	754	337	373	511	515	417	182	543	618
Written/Electronic Incidents	870	632	295	359	2,446	505	372	219	473	529
Combination Incidents	1,576	891	678	791	505	600	689	230	519	597
Totals	9,597	6,805	3,668	4,037	5,604	5,257	4,495	1,984	5,103	5,460







Implications of Current Data

As noted above, while the 2022-2023 school year saw an increase in the number of incidents, the proportions of incidents remained consistent with previous years, with 2018 being an outlier when electronic/written incidents represented a majority of all bullying incidents.

This data shows that bullying continues to be a concern in all schools in Indiana. Information on how to prevent, respond to, and report incidents of bullying should be reflected in training provided to educators. Schools should also continue to review their bullying policies and procedures and ensure proper implementation in order to prevent and respond to incidents of bullying.

Available Resources

Several training sessions for the 2022-2023 school year focused on a variety of bullying types. The Indiana School Safety Specialist Academy conducted training on the topics of threat assessment, sexting, cyberbullying, and harassment. For the 2023-2024 school year, the Indiana School Safety Specialist Academy will continue to provide training on bullying, bullying definitions, and cyberbullying. Additional training focused on all types of bullying should be considered by local school corporations.

IC 20-19-3-11.5 also requires IDOE to maintain a link on its website that provides parents and school officials with resources regarding the prevention and reporting of bullying and cyberbullying incidents. This resource can be found [here](#).

As required by IC 20-26-5-34.2, school corporations must provide training to employees and volunteers who have direct, ongoing contact with students concerning the school's bullying prevention and reporting policies. This should increase the knowledge and capabilities of educators and enable staff to intervene in bullying situations earlier, reduce bullying in classrooms, and ultimately, lead to fewer incidents.

Additionally, every public school is required by law to provide age appropriate, research-based instruction focused on bullying prevention for all students in grades one through 12. Implementation of this training should empower students to directly reduce bullying incidents through peer awareness and bystander intervention before bullying escalates. Local school corporations should continue to partner with local and state agencies to share resources and combat bullying.

Reported Bullying Incidents 2022-2023

Data has been posted for public review on IDOE's website [here](#).

Student Arrests

Data Collection

As outlined in IC 20-34-6-1, school corporations are required to report the following data on student arrests to IDOE:

- The number of arrests of students on school corporation property, including arrests made by law enforcement officers, security guards, school safety specialists, and other school corporation employees, and any citizen arrests.
- The offenses for which students were arrested on school corporation property.
- The number of contacts with law enforcement personnel from a school corporation employee that have resulted in arrests of students not on school corporation property.
- Statistics concerning the age, race, and gender of students arrested on school corporation property and categorizing the statistics by offenses.

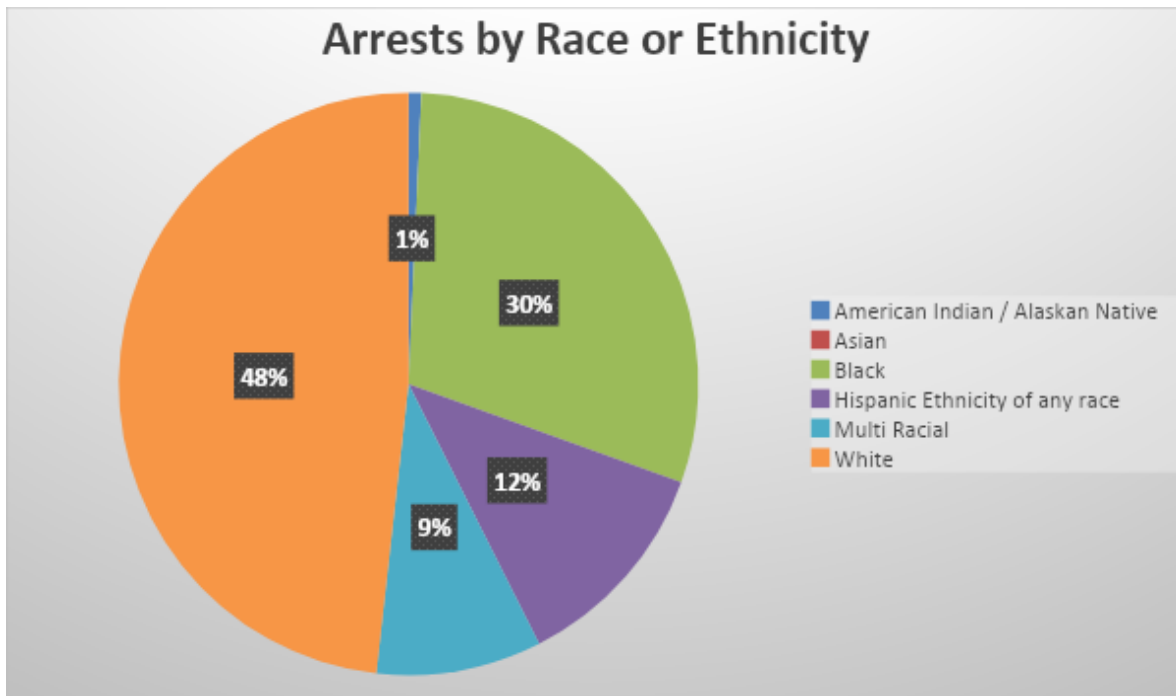
For the 2022-2023 school year, there were 1,124 total arrests reported through the STN Application Center. Students arrested off school property due to a school-initiated report to law enforcement are included in this number. Additional demographic and offense data was also collected locally. A summary of the data submitted is included below.

Data Results

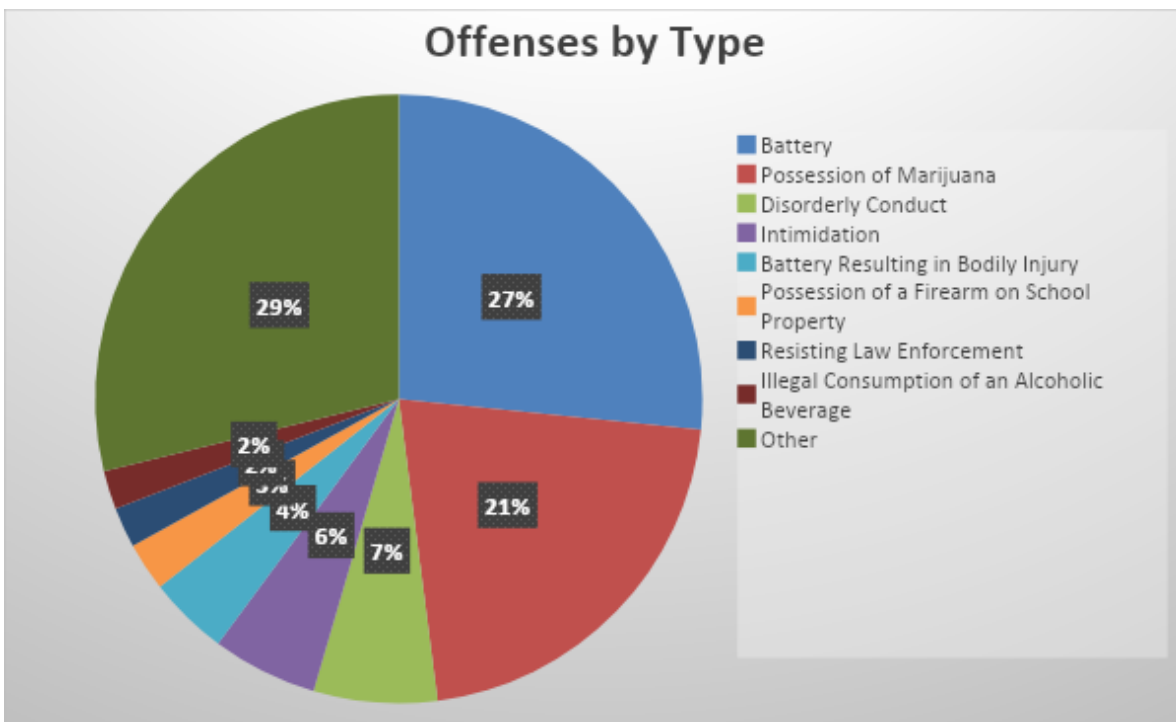
There were 1,124 total arrests reported for the 2022-2023 school year. Of the overall student arrests, 65% were male. Ages of those arrested range from eight to 18.

Age	Number of Arrests
8	1
9	2
10	6
11	35
12	112
13	162
14	236
15	243
16	196
17	108
18	23

Of those arrested, 43% were white, 30% were Black, and 12% were Hispanic of any race.



The most common offenses for arrests were battery and “other.” Other offenses included but were not limited to, public intoxication, robbery, truancy, and theft.

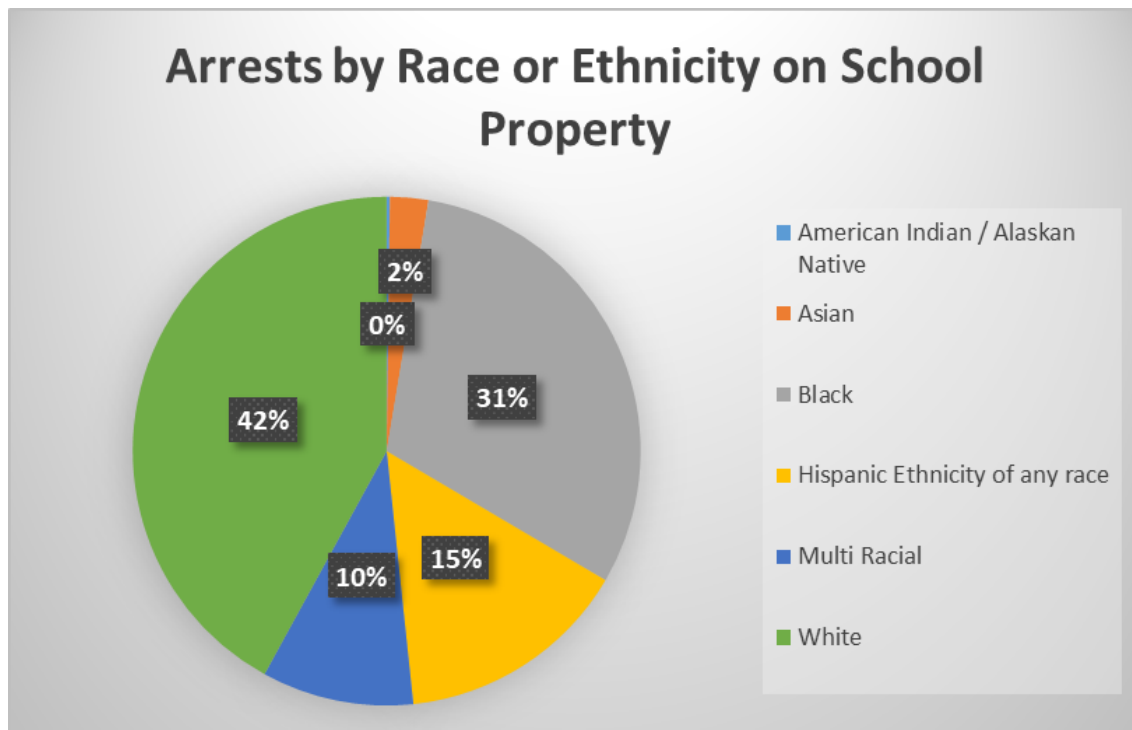


Students Arrested on School Corporation Property

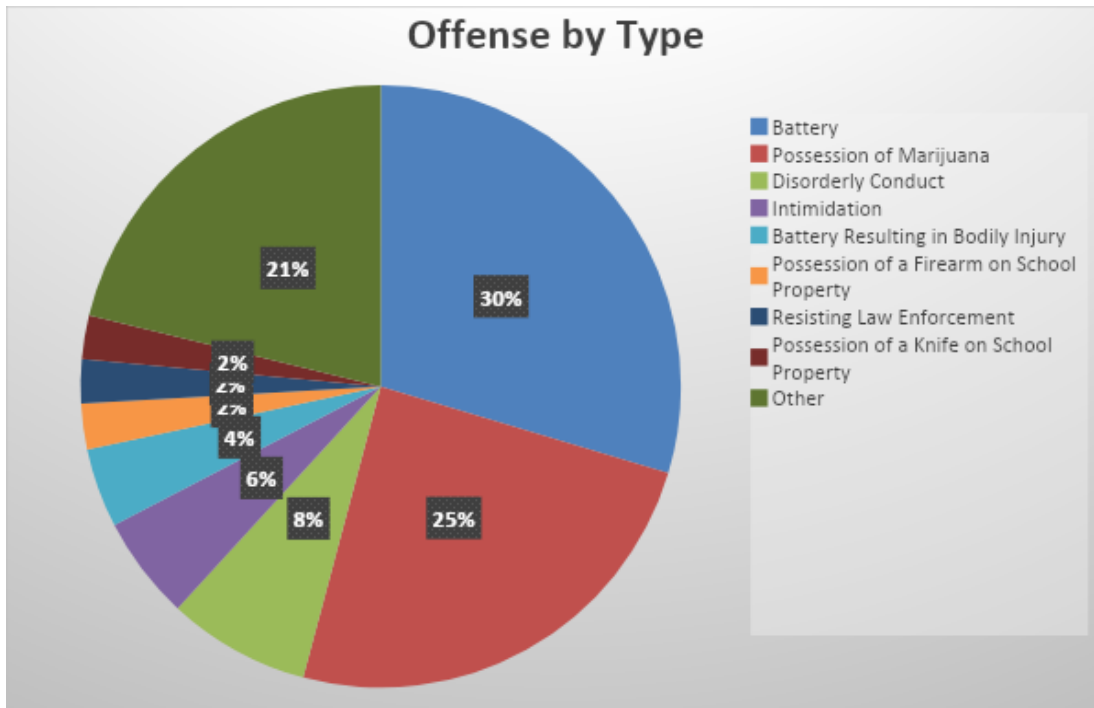
The total number of students arrested on school corporation property totaled 983. Sixty-four percent of those arrested were male. Ages of those arrested on school property ranged from eight to 18.

Age	Number of Arrests on School Property
8	1
9	1
10	3
11	33
12	86
13	146
14	216
15	220
16	169
17	94
18	14

Of those arrested on school property, 42% were white, 31% were Black, and 12% were Hispanic of any race.



The most common offenses for arrests on school property were battery, possession of marijuana, and other. Other arrests included, but were not limited to, attempted theft, aggravated battery, and possession of a controlled substance.

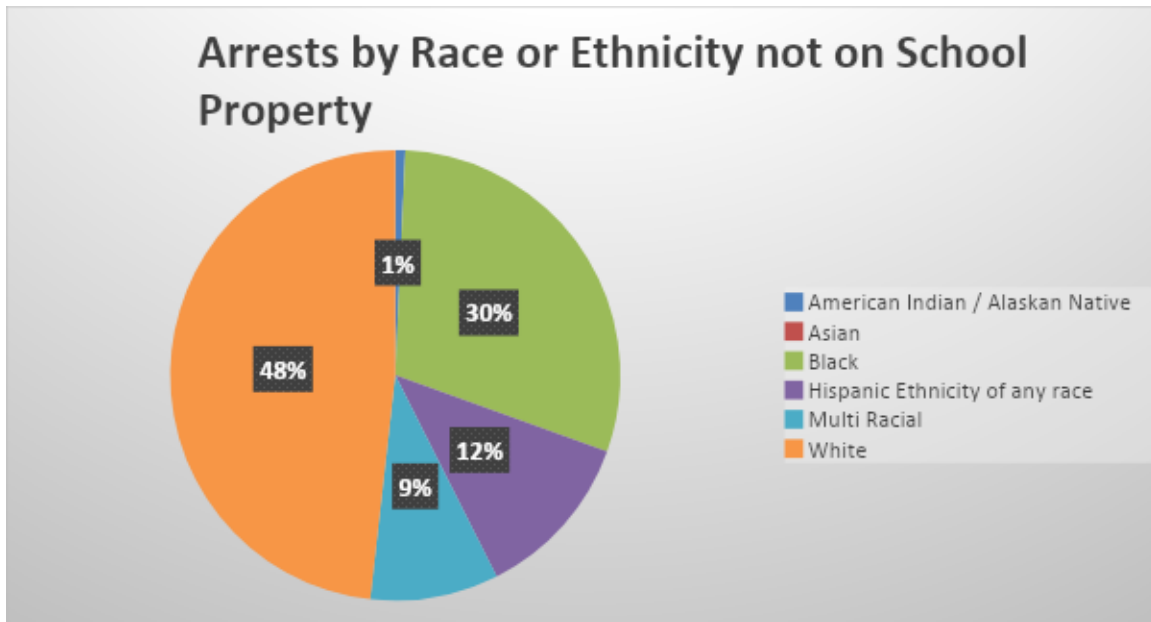


Students Arrested Not on School Corporation Property

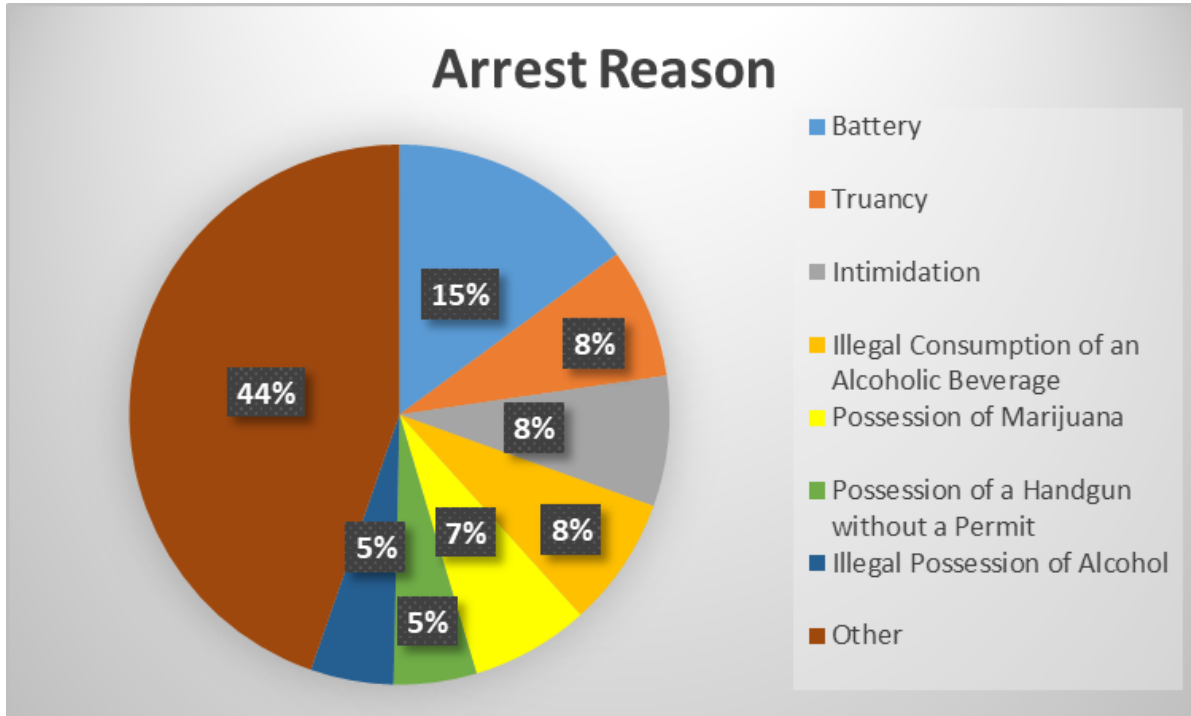
The number of arrests occurring off school property due to the school corporation contacting law enforcement totaled 141. Seventy-four percent of those arrested were male. Ages of those arrested ranged from nine to 18.

Age	Number of Arrests Not on School Corporation Property
9	1
10	3
11	2
12	26
13	16
14	20
15	23
16	27
17	14
18	9

Of those arrested, 48% were white, 30% were Black, and 12% were Hispanic of any race.



The most common offenses for arrests occurring not on school property were battery, truancy, intimidation, and other. Other arrests included, but were not limited to armed robbery, dangerous possession of a firearm, and possession of a firearm on school property.



Safety Staffing

Data Collection

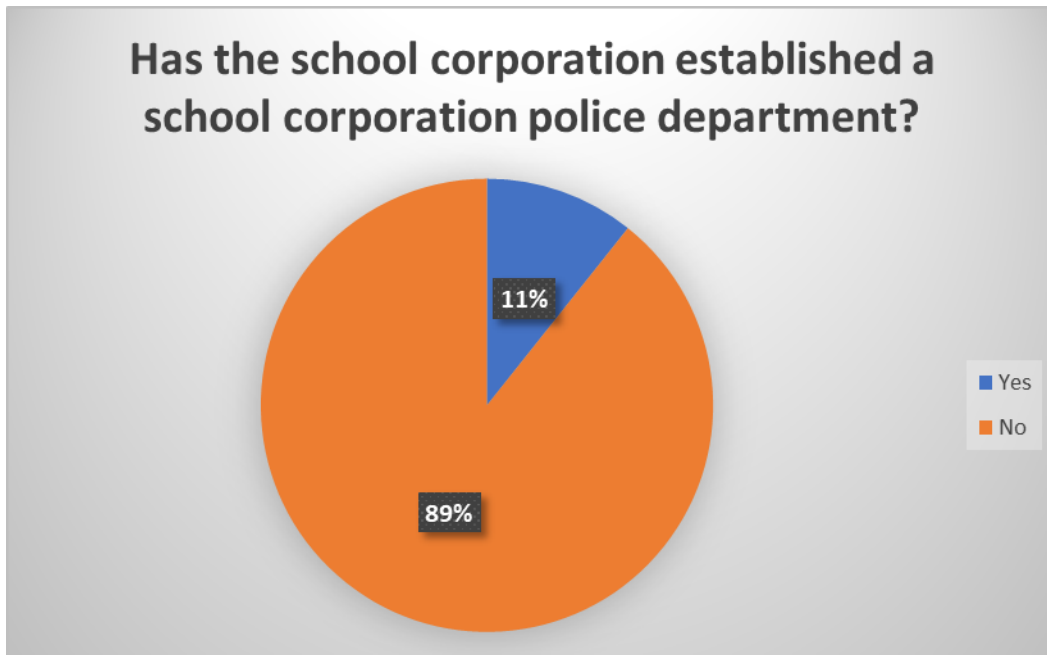
For the 2022-2023 school year, the safety staffing data was collected via a JotForm survey. Superintendents and school safety specialists were sent numerous reminders between January and July 2023. A total of 420 responses were collected and compiled, including 100% of public school corporations.

The following information represents the safety staffing data collected for the 2022-2023 school year.

Question 1: Has the school corporation established a school corporation police department?

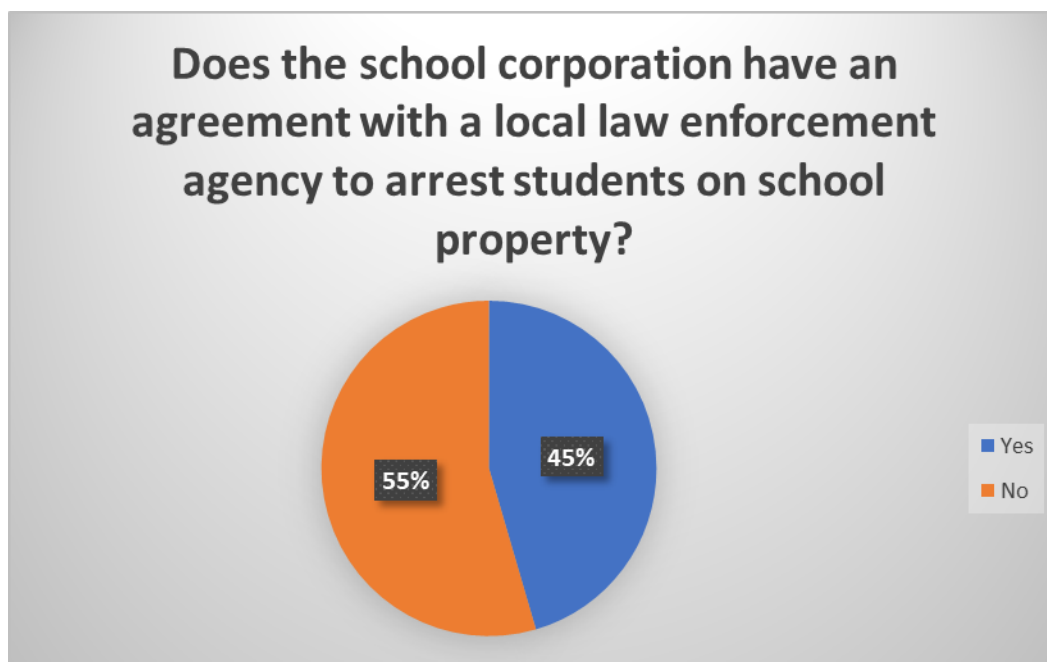
Yes: 45 No: 375

Of those who answered yes, the average number of officers employed is 4.95. Certification from the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy was cited as the primary means of training for these officers. Additional training reported included School Safety Specialist Certification and the National Association of School Resource Officers (NASRO).



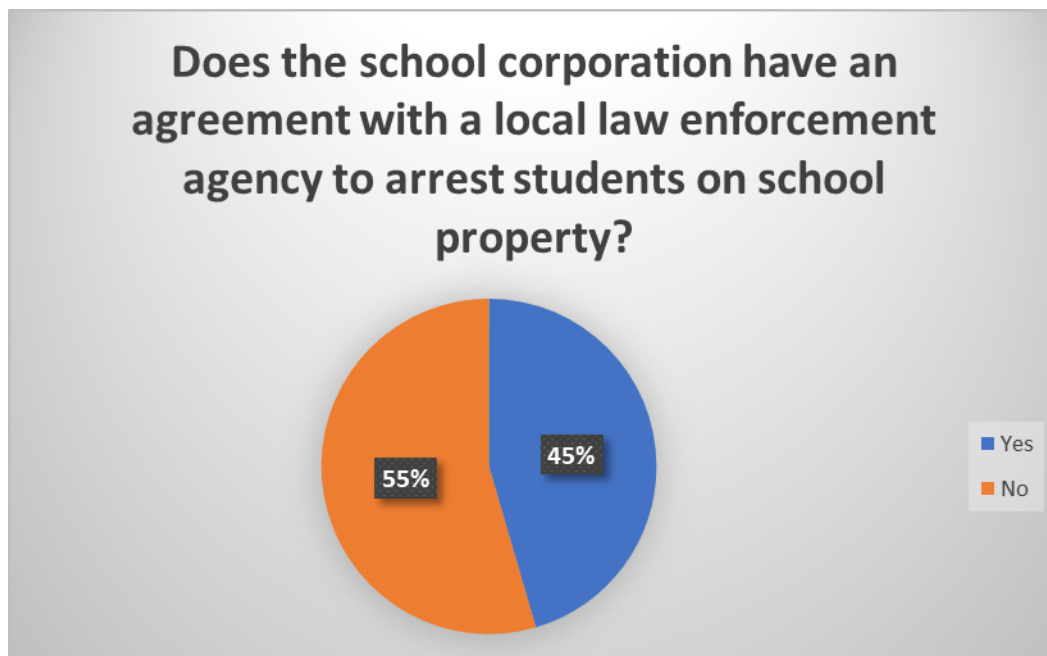
Question 2: Does the school corporation employ private security guards?**Yes:** 45 **No:** 375

According to the responses submitted, 45 indicated they employ private security guards. Most of the responses note that private security was employed for traffic control and special events, such as athletic events, dances, and other after-hour activities. Other responses indicated that private security was used to supplement physical security measures and school resource officers.



Question 3: Does the school corporation have an agreement with a local law enforcement agency regarding procedures to arrest students on school property?**Yes:** 191 **No:** 229

According to the responses submitted, 191 school corporations have some form of memorandum of understanding (MOU) with local law enforcement regarding arresting students on school property. An MOU is standard practice in schools that have a school resource officer (SRO), and this data supports that practice. Most respondents with an MOU explained that the agreement arose out of the employment of an SRO.



This report was compiled July 2023 by IDOE's Office of School Building Physical Safety and Security.