

Tool 12: Sample Report of Priorities and Activities

School: Apple Valley High School
SRO: Officer Dan Smith

Outcome Goal 1: Reduce theft from locker rooms during gym class.

Conclusion: No significant change in the number of thefts, nor was there a change in the value of items stolen.

Measure 1:

School incident data: Number of reported incidents of theft from the locker rooms during gym class hours.

This Year: 28 thefts from the locker rooms during gym class were reported. This represents 45% of all reported thefts and 3.5% of all incident reports.

Last Year: 29 thefts from locker rooms during gym class were reported. This represents 45% of all reported thefts and 3.6% of all incident reports.

The data shows a difference of one theft from locker rooms during gym class this year compared with last year. This difference is negligible. The proportion of locker room thefts to all reported thefts did not change, nor did the proportion of locker room thefts compared with all reported incidents. Furthermore, no statistically significant change occurred.

Measure 2:

Police crime reports: Average reported value of items stolen from locker rooms during gym class hours.

This Year: The most commonly reported item stolen this year was a cell phone, valued from \$50 to \$100 and averaging \$65. In fact, 20 cell phones were reported stolen. The average value of all items stolen was \$52.39.

Last Year: The most commonly reported item stolen this year was a cell phone, valued from \$50 to \$100, averaging \$65. In fact, 20 cell phones were reported stolen. The average value of all items stolen was \$53.86.

The data shows a difference of \$1.47. This amount is negligible.

Activities:

Educate: No activities to report.

Increase Access to/Interaction with the SRO: No activities to report.

Mentor Students: No activities to report.

Collaborate with School Personnel or Other Law Enforcement Personnel: No activities to report.

Enforce Laws/Solve Crimes: Officer Smith took reports from students who reported thefts.

Run/Oversee Programs: No activities to report.

Outcome Goal 2: Reduce male students’ fear of being beaten up in the boys’ restrooms.

Conclusion: The number of fights in the boys’ bathrooms was reduced by 43%, and the level of reported fear of using the boys’ bathrooms declined as well, with 20% of male students being mostly or extremely afraid last year and dropping by 15% this year among male students.

Measure 1:

Pre- and postsurvey comparison of male students: Student reported fear of being hurt if one uses the boys’ restrooms.

	Extremely Afraid	Mostly Afraid	Somewhat Afraid	Slightly Afraid	Not Afraid at All
This Year	0% (0)	5% (8)	10% (15)	25% (38)	60% (90)
Last Year	5% (8)	15% (23)	10% (15)	20% (30)	50% (75)

This year, significantly fewer male students reported being afraid to use the boys’ restroom out of fear of being beaten up. This year, only 5% of male students reported being extremely afraid or mostly afraid, compared with 20% last year. Furthermore, 10% more male students reported feeling no fear at all. These differences are also statistically significant.

Measure 2:

Police crime incident data: Number of reported incidents of fights or assaults in the boys’ restrooms.

This Year: 32 fights or simple assaults reported in the boys’ restrooms. This represents 4% of all incident reports and 20% of all fights this year. The number of incidents represents a 43% reduction in the number of fights from last year.

Last Year: 56 fights or simple assaults reported in the boys’ restrooms. This represents 7% of all incident reports and 30% of all fights.

Fights in the boys’ restrooms were reduced by 43% from the prior year, yet the size of the population of boys at school remained about the same. The data also show a 3% reduction in the proportion of fights in the bathroom, compared with all incidents, and a 10% reduction to the proportion of fights in the bathroom out of all reported fights. These reductions are statistically significant as well.

Anecdotal Information:

One student wrote a letter to Officer Smith thanking him for intervening in an ongoing bullying situation. Threats were often made in the boys’ restrooms. The student wrote that he has been able to improve his grades during the last quarter because he is not always worried about being bullied.

Activities:

Educate: 12 presentations in health classes to 360 students on fights and bullying, how to cope, and reducing one’s chances of being a victim; wrote and published an article in the parents’ newsletter instructing parents on how to teach their children tips for dealing with aggression and conflict.

Increase Access to/Interaction with the SRO: Maintained an average of 2 office hours daily when students were permitted to stop by to report problems or seek help; held 32 telephone conferences with the parents of aggressors of the fights in the boys’ bathrooms.

Mentor Students: Held 50 student conferences about fights in the boys' bathrooms with the aggressors and those attacked in the boys' bathrooms; facilitated mediation between 10 students regarding ongoing bullying issues; maintained a close mentoring relationship with four bullies and two victims throughout the school year.

Collaborate with School Personnel or Other Law Enforcement Personnel: Spoke with the teachers in classrooms adjacent to and across from the restrooms and convinced them to take turns standing in the hallway during class changes.

Enforce Laws/Solve Crimes: Patrolled the hallways during class changes and immediately before and after school, stepping into the boys' bathrooms at least once each day.

Run/Oversee Programs: Oversaw the Varsity Patrol Program with 15 student participants who rotated patrol duty, reporting problems to the SRO by radio.

Outcome Goal 3: Decrease drug use in the student parking lot during school hours.

Conclusion: Partial success. The number of school referrals for drug use, the number of police reports of students using drugs in the parking lot, and students' self-reporting of drug usage in the student parking lot did not significantly change. However, surveys of students revealed that students' knowledge about the health and legal consequences of drug use increased.

Measure 1:

School disciplinary referrals: Number of students referred for using drugs in the student parking lot during school.

This Year: 16 students received disciplinary referrals for drug use in the student parking lot. This represents less than 1% of all students.

Last Year: 14 students received disciplinary referrals for drug use in the student parking lot. This represents less than 1% of all students.

The difference of two students is negligible. Furthermore, any increase in the number of referrals may be related to school staff who are better educated about the symptoms of drug use and therefore more observant and more likely to identify drug use in the parking lot and make a referral. In context with the police crime reports and student self-reports, this measure shows no significant change.

Measure 2:

Police crime reports: Number of reports of drug use in the parking lot at the school address.

This Year: 18 crime reports for drug use in the school parking lot.

Last Year: 17 crime reports for drug use in the school parking lot.

Comparing the number of crime reports against the number of students referred by the school, it is likely that some students were caught using drugs more than once. The difference of one reported crime is negligible.

Measure 3:

Pre- and postsurvey comparison of students: Knowledge of the health and legal consequences of drug use.

This Year: Students recalled an average of 10 different health and/or legal consequences of drug use.

Last Year: Students recalled an average of 2 different health and/or legal consequences of drug use.

Students recalled substantially more drug use consequences on the posttest survey than the pretest survey.

Measure 4:

Pre- and postsurvey comparison of students: Students' self-reports of illegal drug use in the student parking lot.

This Year: 20 students self-reported using drugs in the student parking lot this year.

Last Year: 21 students self-reported using drugs in the student parking lot this year.

The difference of one self-reported student is negligible. Comparing the number of self-reports to the number of students receiving disciplinary referrals suggests that some students used drugs in the parking lot and were not caught by a school official, that students interpreted "illegal drugs" differently than school officials, or that some students falsely reported using drugs in the school parking lot on the survey.

Activities:

Educate: Made 15 presentations—one to each ninth grade health class—about the legal and health consequences of drug use. Hung posters throughout the school about the health effects of drug use. Presented the symptoms of drug use to teachers during a faculty meeting.

Increase Access to/Interaction with the SRO: Held 16 parent telephone conferences about students caught using drugs in the parking lot to discuss the consequences of drug use, symptoms of drug use, and resources to help users become clean. SRO held another six telephone conferences with parents of students who were close friends of those 16 students to discuss the symptoms of drug use and let them know that their children had been seen hanging out with students caught using drugs.

Mentor Students: No activities to report.

Collaborate with School Personnel or Other Law Enforcement Personnel: SRO referred 16 students for substance abuse treatment.

Enforce Laws/Solve Crimes: SRO made 16 arrests for drug use in the parking lot during school hours. Patrolled the student parking lot periodically throughout the lunch periods.

Run/Oversee Programs: No activities to report.

Outcome Goal 4: Increase teachers' knowledge about the signs and symptoms of gang membership.

Conclusion: Teachers' knowledge of the signs and symptoms of gang membership increased.

Measure 1:

Pre- and postsurvey comparison of teachers: knowledge of the signs and symptoms of gang membership.

		Extremely Unlikely	Most Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Most Likely	Extremely Likely
Recognize Gang Hand Signs	This Year	18%	9%	18%	36%	19%
	Last Year	56%	22%	11%	11%	0%
Recognize Gang Symbols	This Year	18%	8%	30%	35%	8%
	Last Year	35%	15%	49%	1%	0%
Recognize Warning Signs (mannerisms, attitude, friends, clothing, etc.)	This Year	5%	15%	40%	20%	20%
	Last Year	40%	19%	16%	20%	5%

Teachers consistently reported an increased likelihood of recognizing the signs and symptoms of gang membership, across all three measures.

Activities:

Educate: Officer Smith conducted two in-service trainings for teachers during faculty meetings on the signs and symptoms of gang membership. He provided brochures at both meetings.

Increase Access to/Interaction with the SRO: Several times during the school year, Officer Smith forwarded e-mails to the teachers of photographs of gang symbols portrayed in local graffiti.

Mentor Students: No activities to report.

Collaborate with School Personnel or Other Law Enforcement Personnel: No activities to report.

Enforce Laws/Solve Crimes: No activities to report.

Run/Oversee Programs: No activities to report.