



## Educational Resource Officer Report 2012-13 through 2015-16 School Years

### Key Findings

1. The number of arrests and the number of incidents leading to these arrests have decreased over the past four school years by 21%.
2. The number of citations issued decreased substantially (36%) from the 2014-15 school year to the 2015-16 school year, after several relatively stable years of citations.
3. The number of citations and the number of incidents leading to these citations have decreased over the past four school years by 34% and 47%, respectively.
4. The number of truancy citations decreased by 31% from the 2012-13 to the 2015-16 school year.
5. Over the past four school years the number of arrests, citations, incidents leading to an arrest or citation, and truancy citations have remained relatively stable for females while the numbers have decreased substantially for males.
6. The number of students referred to the TimeBank Youth Court by EROs increased to 77 students during the 2015-16 school year, from 57 during the 2014-15 school year.

### Background

The data in this report covers arrest and citation incidents that occurred on the campus of East, La Follette, Memorial, and West high schools or adjacent to these campuses. The data includes incidents recorded during the 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, and the 2015-16 school years. To make the data reflective of school day activity, only incidents that occurred between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM on weekdays are analyzed.

Arrests can be any charge, from a state statute violation to an ordinance violation. When an arrest occurs the officer may choose to write a citation and release the individual, and this is recorded as a citation. An arrest for an ordinance violation may also be resolved, depending on the circumstances, by releasing the person without a citation, transporting the person for additional processing, or transporting the person and requiring that a bond be posted for release. The arrest and citation data in this report was provided by the Madison Police Department.

In this report an “arrest” is a charge where a citation was not issued and the description for the offense was not truancy. A “citation” is an arrest where a citation was issued and the description for the offense was not truancy. Citations for truancy are highlighted in a separate section and arrests for truancy are not analyzed. Truancy data is presented separately because it is the only recorded offense for failure to conform with a state statute concerning compliance with school specific expectations. All other listed offenses (e.g. disorderly conduct, battery, and possession of marijuana) are crimes not specifically related to school expectations.

MPD data does not report whether individuals charged or cited for a crime are MMSD students. The data does include the age of an offender but not all juveniles in the area of MMSD high schools are necessarily MMSD students and some adults are MMSD students. We therefore cannot differentiate between MMSD students and non-students in this report.

We use National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) designations to summarize the types of crimes EROs cite and charge people for during the school year. The NIBRS is an incident-based reporting system for crimes known to the police under the Uniform Crime Reporting program. There are 94 agencies reporting NIBRS in Wisconsin.

This report also presents data provided by the Dane County TimeBank for the 2014-15 and 2015-16 school years. The Dane County TimeBank Youth Court works with high school aged youth to provide an alternative to the juvenile justice system. When an ERO charges a student with some types of ordinance violations the officer can refer the student to Youth Court based on the circumstances. The student can either accept the citation or charge for the offense or attend Youth Court in abeyance of the charge or citation. Students can only attend Youth Court after admitting guilt. An ERO's ability to refer high school aged youth to Youth Court is an important diversionary tool for implementing restorative justice in MMSD.



## Data Notes for Report

Arrest data reports Asian, black or African American, and white as racial categories. Citation data reports Hispanic or Latino as an ethnicity category along with these racial categories. In this report, data identifying six or fewer individuals is suppressed (identified by SPR). This conforms to Research & Program Evaluation Office policy regarding data that identify small numbers of students. When data is suppressed other data representing more than six individuals will be suppressed so that the suppressed number cannot be deduced. Note that the number of incidents reported will sometimes be six or fewer but will not be suppressed because these incidents involved more than six individuals. The number of charges/citations may not always need to be suppressed when the number of individuals cannot be deduced from the number of charges/citations due to the suppression of the incidents leading to the charges/citations.

Some records lack demographic data. In this report percentages may be slightly different than in *Educational Resource Officer Report 2012-13 through 2014-15 School Years (2016-3-1)* because records missing demographic data are treated differently in this report. In past reports records missing demographic data were removed from calculations (making percentages the percent of records having demographic data) but in this report they have been left in (making percentages the percent of records).

## Arrests and Citations and Incidents leading to Arrests and Citations

In this report we present the number of arrests and citations and the number of incidents that led to these enforcement activities. As an example, during the 2015-16 school year there were 49 incidents that led to an arrest and 107 recorded arrest charges that resulted from these incidents. The larger number of arrests results from more than one person being arrested during an incident, one person being charged with more than one arrest offense, or both of these occurring together. The same applies for citations, with more than one person being given a citation, one person being given more than one citation, or both of these occurring together.

## NIBRS Designations

Each NIBRS offense is assigned to one of three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons (e.g. sexual assault and battery) are crimes whose victims are always individuals. Crimes Against Property (e.g. theft and vandalism) are crimes whose object is to obtain money, property, or some other similar benefit. Crimes Against Society (e.g. disorderly conduct and possession of drugs) are crimes where a violation of a societal prohibition against engaging in certain types of activities has occurred; they are typically victimless crimes in which property is not the object of the crime. In this report we label crimes not covered by these three categorizations in the NIBRS documentation All Other Offenses.



### Arrests 2012-13 through 2015-16

Number of Arrests (Arrest Incidents) near MMSD high school property by high school					
	East High	La Follette High	Memorial High	West High	District
2012-2013	51 (34)	36 (18)	23 (15)	25 (15)	135 (82)
2013-2014	52 (34)	SPR (SPR)	SPR (SPR)	53 (20)	141 (80)
2014-2015	34 (19)	24 (14)	17 (12)	39 (24)	114 (69)
2015-2016	43 (18)	19 (SPR)	10 (SPR)	35 (14)	107 (49)

The number of arrests near MMSD high schools and the number of incidents leading to these arrests have decreased over the past four school years by 21%. The school with the fewest arrests during each of the past four years was Memorial High School. The largest decrease in the number of arrests was for La Follette High School, from 36 arrests during the 2012-13 school year to 19 during the 2015-16 school year, a decrease of 47%. The largest decrease in the number of incidents leading to an arrest was for East, from 34 during the 2012-13 school year to 18 during the 2015-16 school year, a decrease of 47%. Only West High School experienced an increase in the number of arrests, although the number of incidents remained relatively unchanged.

Number of Arrests (Arrest Incidents) near MMSD high school property by demographics						
	Black or African American	White	Adult	Juvenile	Female	Male
2012-2013	119 (68)	14 (13)	8 (6)	127 (76)	34 (22)	101 (61)
2013-2014	110 (63)	27 (18)	18 (10)	123 (70)	35 (19)	106 (62)
2014-2015	96 (59)	15 (11)	9 (6)	105 (65)	31 (21)	83 (53)
2015-2016	90 (43)	12 (8)	13 (4)	94 (47)	47 (23)	60 (29)

The majority of arrests have involved people identified as black or African American during each school year, the percent ranging from 78% to 88% over the past four school years. The majority of arrests also involved people identified as male during each school year, the percent ranging from 56% to 75%. The percent of arrest charges to males decreased from around 75% to 56% during the 2015-16 school year due to an increase in the number of charges to females and a decrease in the number made to males. It is significant that the number of incidents involving a female have remained relatively stable even though the number of charges increased, while the number of charges and incidents decreased substantially for males.

Number of Arrests (Arrest Incidents) near MMSD high school property by NIBRS Category				
	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society	All Other Offenses
2012-2013	21 (16)	11 (5)	73 (52)	30 (27)
2013-2014	31 (28)	25 (15)	57 (46)	28 (24)
2014-2015	19 (17)	13 (12)	50 (43)	32 (26)
2015-2016	16 (14)	18 (10)	42 (29)	31 (22)

The majority of arrests during each school year were for Crimes Against Society, ranging from 39% to 54% of all arrest charges. The most common NIBRS Offense Description was disorderly conduct (a Crime Against Society), ranging from 24% to 31% of all arrest charges. Most NIBRS Offense Descriptions only cover a few arrest charges.



### Citations 2012-13 through 2015-16

Number of Citations (Citation Incidents) near MMSD high school property by high school					
Row Labels	East High	La Follette High	Memorial High	West High	District
2012-2013	23 (20)	10 (6)	37 (26)	36 (29)	106 (81)
2013-2014	46 (33)	21 (13)	21 (14)	29 (19)	117 (79)
2014-2015	22 (16)	8 (SPR)	44 (19)	35 (27)	109 (SPR)
2015-2016	33 (17)	SPR (SPR)	SPR (SPR)	22 (16)	70 (43)

The number of citations issued near MMSD high schools decreased substantially from the 2014-15 school year to the 2015-16 school year, after several relatively stable years of citations. The number of citations has decreased by 34% from the number during the 2012-13 school year and the number of incidents leading to a citation has decreased by 47% from the number during 2012-13 school year.

Number of Citations (Citation Incidents) near MMSD high school property by high school							
	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	White	Adult	Juvenile	Female	Male
2012-2013	84 (64)	SPR (SPR)	18 (15)	23 (18)	83 (66)	38 (27)	68 (54)
2013-2014	76 (52)	11 (7)	28 (21)	18 (15)	99 (66)	38 (22)	79 (62)
2014-2015	95 (56)	SPR (SPR)	11 (9)	8 (7)	101 (64)	38 (24)	71 (47)
2015-2016	60 (34)	SPR (SPR)	SPR (SPR)	7 (SPR)	63 (SPR)	35 (18)	35 (25)

The majority of citations were issued to people identified as black or African American, the percent ranging from 65% to 87%. However, the number of citations issued to people identified as black or African American and the number of incidents leading to a citation have decreased significantly, 29% and 47% respectively.

Number of Citations (Citation Incidents) near MMSD high school property by NIBRS Category				
	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society	All Other Offenses
2012-2013	SPR (SPR)	SPR (SPR)	64 (52)	32 (24)
2013-2014	SPR (SPR)	SPR (SPR)	84 (60)	27 (18)
2014-2015	SPR (SPR)	SPR (SPR)	75 (53)	20 (11)
2015-2016	SPR (SPR)	SPR (SPR)	49 (32)	12 (9)

The majority of citations were for Crimes Against Society, ranging from 60% to 72%. The most common NIBRS Offense descriptions are in Crimes Against Society: disorderly conduct and trespass of real property. Disorderly Conduct, the most common offense, ranged from 25% to 53% of all citations.



### Truancy Citations 2012-13 through 2015-16

Number of Truancy Citations near MMSD high school property by high school					
	East High	La Follette High	Memorial High	West High	District
2012-2013	35	28	43	28	134
2013-2014	15	42	17	23	97
2014-2015	22	31	37	18	108
2015-2016	26	21	32	13	92

Truancy citations are issued to habitually truant students by EROs at the request of the Student Support and Intervention Team or the Attendance Team in accordance with the student's Attendance Improvement Plan, consideration of the root cause analysis summaries provided by the student and parents, and other mitigating circumstances. As defined by Wisconsin State Statute, a habitual truant is a pupil who is absent without an acceptable excuse for part or all of five or more days on which school is being held during a school semester.

The number of citations issued to students for truancy has decreased from 134 during the 2012-13 school year to 92 during the 2015-16 school year, a decrease of 31%. The school with the largest decrease in truancy citations was West High School, from 28 during the 2012-13 school year to 13 during the 2015-16 school year, a decrease of 54%.

Number of Truancy Citations near MMSD high school property by demographics						
	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	White	Female	Male
2012-2013	SPR	74	12	40	54	80
2013-2014	8	46	18	25	49	48
2014-2015	SPR	61	10	31	45	62
2015-2016	SPR	51	SPR	33	49	43

The majority of truancy citations have been issued to students identified as black or African American, ranging from 47% to 56% over the past four school years. The number of trancies issued to students identified as black or African American is less disproportionate than either arrest charges or citations. The number of truancy citations issued to females has been relatively stable over the past four school years, while the number of truancy citations issued to males has decreased by 46%, from 80 during the 2012-13 school year to 43 during the 2015-16 school year.



### 2014-15 and 2015-16 Dane County TimeBank Youth Court

The Dane County TimeBank Youth Court consists of a jury of the student’s peers serving under the supervision of an adult. The sentence is decided upon and delivered by the jury. The student has 60 days to complete the sentence. After the 60 days is up and the sentence is completed, the ticket or charge is destroyed and the violation does not appear on the student’s record. If the student fails to complete the sentence in 60 days, the ticket or charge is issued.

Summary of TimeBank Youth Court Sessions and Referrals										
	East		La Follette		Memorial		West		District	
	14-15	15-16	14-15	15-16	14-15	15-16	14-15	15-16	14-15	15-16
Total number of sessions	8	8	7	7	4	6	7	9	26	30
Total number of referrals	20	19	8	18	6	11	23	29	57	77

The number of students referred to the TimeBank Youth Court by EROs increased to 77 students during the 2015-16 school year, from 57 during the 2014-15 school year. Of the 77 students referred, 70 students participated in a session and 66 students successfully completed their sentences, resulting in 94% completion percentage for students that participated in the court. The number of participating students and the number of students that successfully completed their sentence increased from 55 and 52 students, respectively, during the 2014-15 school year.

The majority of students referred to youth court during the 2015-16 school year identified as black or African American, 57% (44 students); this represents a decrease from 65% (37 students) during the 2014-15 school year. The percent of students identified as Hispanic or Latino remained at 16% (9 students and 12 students, respectively), while the percentage of students identified as white increased from 18% (10 students) to 27% (21 students).

The percent of referred students identified as male stayed relatively stable at 62% (48 students), compared to 63% (36 students) during the 2014-15 school year.

	Number of referrals by NIBRS category	
	14-15	15-16
Person	20	5
Property	13	16
Society	23	63

The majority of charges and citations referred to youth court during both the 2014-15 and 2015-16 school year were Crimes Against Society. The largest change in the number of referrals for a charge was for the most common charge during the 2014-15 school year, fighting (Crimes Against Persons), from 18 to 4 during the 2015-16 school year. The large increase in charges due to Crimes Against Society was driven by disorderly conduct (increase from 11 to 18 referrals), marijuana possession (increase from 6 to 11 referrals), and trespassing (increase from 2 to 11 referrals).

The most common NIBRS offense groups over the past two years for referrals to youth court have been drug/narcotic offenses (30 referrals), disorderly conduct offenses (29 referrals), assault offenses (25 referrals), larceny/theft offenses (19 referrals), and trespass of real property offenses (13 referrals). These are all categorized as Crimes Against Society, except assault offenses (Crimes Against Persons) and larceny/theft offenses (Crimes Against Property).



In abeyance of the charges and citations students were sentenced to 372 hours of homework club and tutoring and 2 hours of community service. This represents a large drop in the number of community service hours used in sentencing. Most sentences saw a large change in the amount of usage, with 21 or 24 possible sentences either increasing or decreasing by more than 50% in hours or sessions. Ten sentences were not used in one or the other school years reported on here.

	East		La Follette		Memorial		West		District	
	14-15	15-16	14-15	15-16	14-15	15-16	14-15	15-16	14-15	15-16

*Hours of service*

Homework club and tutoring sessions	176	80	48	63	64	64	108	165	396	372
Community service hours	20	0	0	0	0	2	69	0	89	2

*Participation in activity sessions*

After school activity club participation sessions	15	8	8	13	1	11	16	12	40	44
Anger management sessions	4	7	2	0	0	0	14	0	20	7
Dance movement therapy sessions	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Jury duty sessions	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	12	3	17
Mentoring sessions	0	11	4	8	18	7	12	30	34	56
Nonviolent conflict resolution sessions	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
Peer mentoring sessions	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
Restorative circle session	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7
Tutoring another student sessions	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20

*Other sentences*

Apology letters	6	4	6	1	1	5	10	9	23	19
Apply for jobs	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	12	4
Attend drug and alcohol awareness storytelling panel	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Attendance improvement monitoring	4	6	0	1	1	2	3	7	8	16
Essays/reflection work/research papers/goal setting activities	5	4	2	9	2	2	7	7	16	22
Interview a police officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Meet with a trusted adult at school	2	5	2	2	0	3	2	3	6	13
Meet with someone for career opportunities/guidance/future planning	5	8	1	11	2	2	5	16	13	37
Meet with staff/teachers about improving grades	4	3	0	0	1	2	3	1	8	6
No physical altercations	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Personal organization improvement activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Positive message board	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Restitution	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2



### **Next Steps**

This report largely updates the content presented in *Educational Resource Officer Report 2012-13 through 2014-15 School Years (2016-3-1)* to include another year of data.

This report does not attempt a comprehensive review of EROs' work in our schools or an analysis of the effect they have on the security, safety, learning environment, or culture of MMSD's traditional high schools. A more comprehensive analysis of the services provided by EROs in schools is being completed by Research & Program Evaluation Office staff.

In the meantime, the District will continue to implement best practices that utilize alternatives to arrest: early intervention, prevention, and restorative justice concepts and practices.