

Philadelphia Police Department, the Mayor's Office of Education and the School District of Philadelphia

Date: 12/18/2008

Results for Philadelphia:

1. Public Safety

2. Education

3. Jobs and Economic Development

4. Healthy and Sustainable Communities

5. Ethics

6. Customer Service and a High Performing Government

Part One: Data and Resource Sharing

Key Stakeholders

Philadelphia Police Department

School Police

SEPTA Police

FOLLOW-UP GOALS

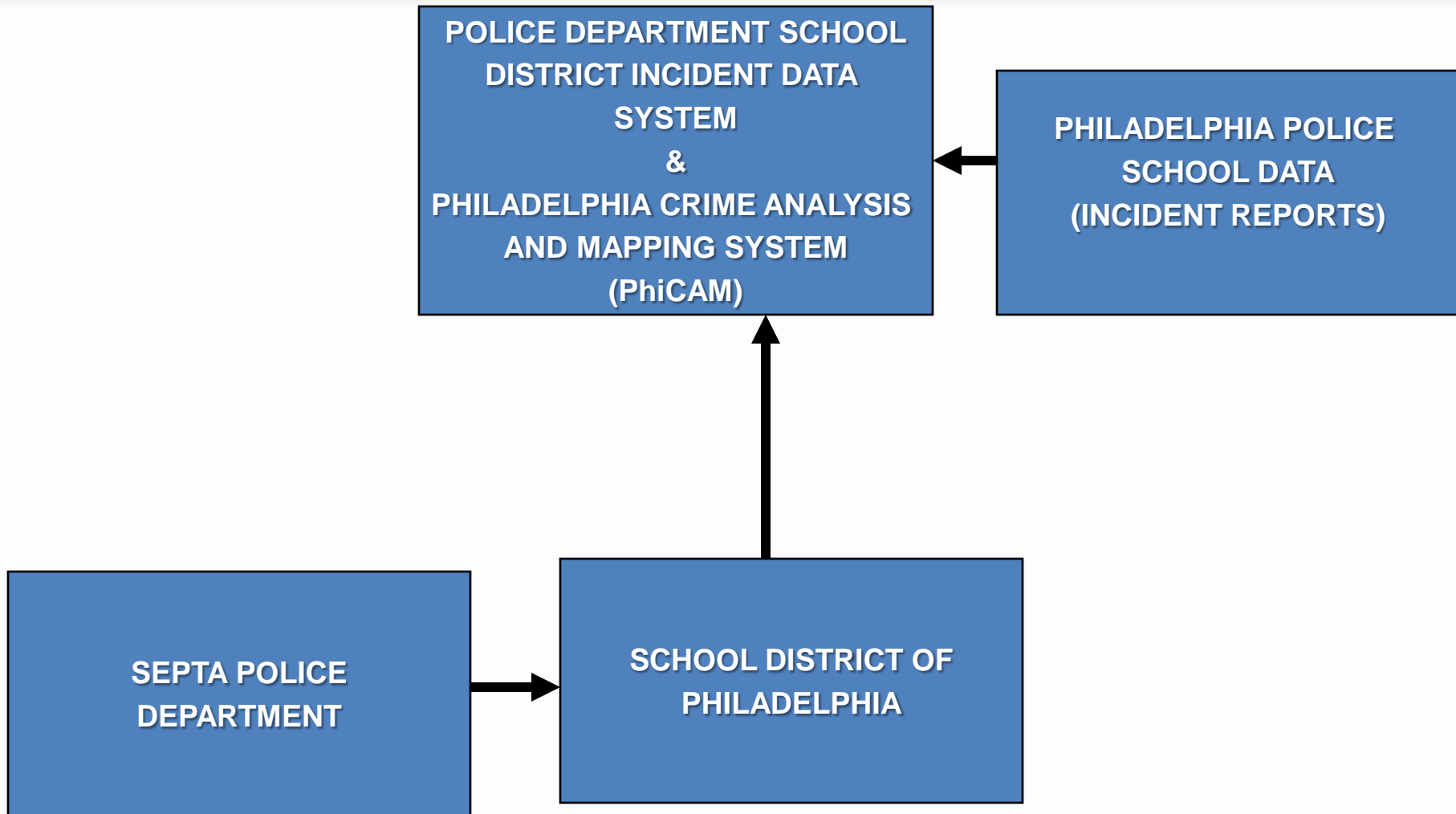
- Assign Specific School Officers to the twenty (20) persistently dangerous schools to serve on the safety teams
 - Provide List of School Officers along with e-mail contact information to School District
- * Both requirements were completed

INFORMATION SHARING

SCHOOL DISTRICT WEEKLY-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE BRIEFINGS:

- Meeting held every Tuesday at the School District (all school police command personnel)
- Representatives from patrol attend meeting-briefed on incidents occurring within the school system.
- School Districts “CHIEFS LOG”- Narrative of School incidents forwarded daily to patrol commanders.
- Divisional (Inspectors/captains) principal meetings.

INFORMATION SHARING



Public School Incident Data

Through access into the Public School Incident Data site a search can be launched to view incidents related to all Public Schools in the system.

Searches can be conducted in the following manner:

Date Range of Incidents- specific dates, dates of occurrence, incident recorded date, police compstat period (28 day cycle).

Patrol Divisions- Northwest, Central, Northeast, South, East, Southwest

Offenses- ex. Assault on Student, Robbery of Student, Weapons-Cutting Instrument, Drug & Alcohol-Sale/Distribution, etc

Grade Levels- K thru 12

School Name- ex. Alcorn Elementary, Engineering & Science High, Frankford High, Roxborough High School

Public School Incident Data

Site Application for Public Viewing

Entry into the site allows the user to view the following categories:

1. School District Control Number
2. Offense
3. Detail of Offense
4. District Control Number (DC)
5. Uniform Crime Reporting Number (UCR)
6. School Name
7. Location- includes area within school, Septa (subway, bus,etc.) x-ray scan
8. Police Division
9. Arrest
10. Date of Occurrence and Recorded Date



Philadelphia Crime Analysis and Mapping System (PhiCAMS)

In conjunction with the Public School Incident Data Site approved personnel are able search and retrieve the following data:

Search of District Control Number (DC) provides detailed summary of school incident including:

1. Name and address of offender (student if applicable)
2. Photo Number and Picture
3. Investigator
4. Arresting Officer
5. Location
6. View of Part I Sheet (Description of Incident, Complainant, etc.)
7. PARS (Philadelphia Arrest Reporting System)- Complete detailed report of probable cause leading to arrest. This will include any and all supporting evidence recovered.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

- 800 MHZ radios with “J” Band, including emergency operations bands
- Monitored by Office of School and Climate Safety (OSCS) Dispatch
- Monitored by patrol lieutenants
- Used by patrol lieutenants for reporting emergencies
- RSAN (Roam Secure Alert Network) messages to all commanders, patrol supervisors and investigators
- 800 MHZ-Radios from the City of Philadelphia

CAMERA-SURVEILLANCE

- Fiber Optics that exist within area schools is known as E-Rate. It is the Schools and libraries portion of the Universal Service Fund which was authorized in 1996 as part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996
- Off limits to any other entity except for Schools and Libraries-Police cannot tap into their system to support our surveillance camera project.
- Fiber exists outside the schools. This fiber is called “Dark Fiber.” This is fiber that a contractor places when they are digging trenches and laying electrical lines. This is the fiber that Unisys is looking to use in the event that we decide to put cameras in and around any schools.

Part Two: School and Community Collaborations

Key Stakeholders

School District of Philadelphia
City of Philadelphia

Persistently Dangerous Schools Update

Pennsylvania's Persistently Dangerous School (PDS) Criteria

- Aggravated Assaults with Confirmed Arrest
- Aggravated Sexual Assaults with Confirmed Arrest
- Robberies with Confirmed Arrest
- Weapon Possession with Confirmed Arrest

Formula used to determine if a school is persistently dangerous:

- 1) **Schools with enrollment of 250 or less**; five (5) PDS incidents with confirmed arrest
- 2) **Schools with enrollment of 251 to 1000**; 2% of the enrollment with confirmed arrest
- 3) **Schools with enrollment over 1000**; twenty (20) PDS incidents with confirmed arrest

Progress-to-Date: Incidents in Persistently Dangerous Schools

2007-08	2008-09	
PDS Incidents (entire year)	PDS Incidents (through 11/30/08)	% Change
285	221	-22.5%

School Safety Teams Update

- In September 2008, the City of Philadelphia began to partner with the School District's School Safety Teams in the 20 Persistently Dangerous Schools.
- Staff from the Philadelphia Police Department, the Department of Human Services, the Philadelphia Anti-Drug/Anti-Violence Network, Town Watch, the Recreation Department and Behavioral/Mental Health Services joined these teams to assist in school-level planning to increase school safety.
- 16 of the 20 teams will meet by the end of this week (12/19) with the remainder to meet the first week of January 2009.
- Each school safety team is coordinated by a School Climate Manager who oversees the creation and implementation of the school's safety plan.

Philadelphia's Truancy System

Truancy Definitions

- Truancy is an unexcused absence from school or class.
- Habitual Truancy: When a child of compulsory school age is absent from school for three or more days without a valid excuse.
- Chronic Truancy: When a child of compulsory school age is absent from school for eight or more days without a valid excuse.

Truancy Facts

- 15,000 students in the school district are absent each day—approximately 10% of enrollment.
- On an annual basis, 74,000 students qualify as chronically truant, with eight or more absences annually.
- The three systems – School District, Department of Human Services, and Family Court – spend a combined total of \$15 million annually on truancy reduction efforts.
- The scale of Philadelphia’s truancy problem is too large for all students to be served the full complement of existing city-wide interventions.

Reasons for Truancy

- Family factors— lack of guidance or parental supervision, poverty, drug or alcohol abuse in the home, and/or lack of awareness of attendance laws
- School factors— school climate issues and/or inconsistent procedures in place to deal with chronic absenteeism
- Economic influences—employed student, parents who hold multiple jobs, high mobility rates
- Student variables—drug and alcohol abuse, lack of understanding of attendance laws, and mental health difficulties

Baker, Sigmon, and Nugent, 2001

- 1-2 Unexcused Absences: School-level interventions
- 3-7 Unexcused Absences: Targeted school-level interventions
- 8+ Unexcused Absences: Targeted, cross-system interventions (School District, Family Court, Dept of Human Services)
- Truancy Sweeps and Truancy Centers

Progress-to-Date

- On September 29, the City of Philadelphia, the School District and Family Court system co-hosted a full-day forum on truancy reduction.
- Over 140 participants, including parents, youth, and workers from each system.
- Forum feedback to be developed into a set of recommendations to be submitted to city leaders.

Next Steps on Truancy

- Recommendations to be submitted to leaders this month.
- To focus on ensuring greater cross system alignment, increasing accountability, creating schools that are more welcoming, and engaging youth, families and communities.
- January 2009: Cross-system leaders will meet to guide next steps to address truancy (including leaders from the City, Courts, District Attorney's Office, School District).