

SJP Talking Points
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- Neisha evaluated 7 SJPs over the course of 10 weeks, spanning May through July.
- SJPs included in the analyses had been in existence for at least 2 years at the start of the project and included: Brunswick, Greene, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Stanly, and Wayne counties.
- The evaluation used data from the following sources: the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Youth Justice Project's Racial Equity Report Cards. Data was gathered from the divisions' and organization's websites and reports from data requests.
- **The first goal of the project was to determine whether the SJP counties had experienced overall reductions in school-based complaints since the inception of the partnerships within the counties.**
- The results from the analyses presented are based on data provided by the Department of Public Safety, unless otherwise specified.

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- Difference scores were computed to evaluate changes in school-based complaints.
- All 7 counties experienced reductions in school-based complaints at some point during the SJPs implementation but only 5 of the 7 counties experienced decreases in school-based complaints that were consistent.
- By looking at the number of **school-based complaints within the county the calendar year prior to the SJPs implementation and comparing it to the number of school-based complaints during the 2020 calendar year**, we saw that:
 - Brunswick county experienced a 79% reduction
 - Lenoir experienced a 74% reduction
 - Mecklenburg experienced a 39% reduction
 - New Hanover experienced a 23% reduction
 - Stanly experienced a 20% reduction

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- In the two counties that did not experience consistent reductions:
 - Greene county experienced a 24% increase
 - Wayne county experienced a 15% increase
- **Important to note:** these two counties did experience decreases, but the decreases were not consistent- more on this on the next few slides.
- Summary: All 7 counties experienced decreases in school-based complaints at some point while the SJP was active, but only 5 were more consistent in those decreases.

- In thinking about what accounted for increases, this would be a good step for future research. Given the timeframe of the project, Neisha's work was limited to examining trends in offense data, which did not include delineating factors that may have contributed to those trends.

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- Of the 7 counties, only 2 saw consistent declines across all years in school-based complaints once the SJPs were implemented.
 - Brunswick county reported 366 school-based complaints to the Department of Public Safety in the year prior to the SJP being implemented and 141 (61% decrease) in the first year of the SJPs implementation. In the years following, the number of complaints steadily, though not as steeply, declined.
 - Lenoir county reported 100 school-based complaints to the Department of Public Safety the year prior to the SJP being implemented and 56 (44% decrease) in the first year of the SJPs implementation. In the years following, the complaints continued to decline.
 - Greene county showed a different trend. Greene county increased in the number of school-based complaints reported in the first year of the SJPs implementation, declined in the second year, and increased again in the third year.
Important to note: in the third year of the SJPs implementation, complaints were higher than the number of complaints in the year prior to the SJP being implemented.

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- In Mecklenburg county there was a gradual decline in school-based complaints with the implementation of the SJP, with the numbers decreasing more each year, until 2020 when the numbers began to pick back up. **Important note:** though the numbers did begin to rise again in 2020, the number of school-based complaints in 2020 were still lower than the number in the year prior to the SJPs implementation.
- In New Hanover county, the trend was somewhat inconsistent. Within the first year of the SJP being implemented, the number of school-based complaints increased, decreased again in the second year, increased again in the third year, and decreased again the fourth year. **Important to note:** though the numbers in the second, third, and fourth years appeared to boomerang, they were still lower than the number the year before the SJP was implemented

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- In Stanly county, the number of school-based complaints consistently declined in years one and two of the SJP and increased in year three. **Important to note:** though the

number in the third year did increase, when compared to years one and two, it was still smaller than the number in the year before the SJP was implemented.

- In Wayne county, the number of school-based complaints steadily declined in years one and two of the SJP and increased in year three. **Important to note:** in the third year the number of school-based complaints increased and surpassed the number of complaints prior to the SJP's implementation.

Summary:

- 2 of the 7 counties saw steady declines in complaints from the time the SJPs were implemented
- 3 of the 7 counties saw consistent declines in complaints in the first two years of the SJP being implemented and then an increase in the third year,
- 2 of the 7 counties saw scattered trends.

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- **A second goal of the project was to determine if there were differences in the likelihood of youth receiving complaints based on race.** Disproportionality was calculated using odds ratios, which report the likelihood of the racial groups receiving complaints.
- **Pattern identified:** Black students were consistently more likely than their counterparts, in each county, across every year, to receive a school-based complaint. White youth, however, were consistently less likely.
- Findings reported use data from DPS for the 2019 calendar year and school population percentages from Youth Justice Project's racial equity report cards.
 - In Brunswick county, **Black youth made up 14% of the enrolled student population and were 2x more likely to receive a school-based complaint.** White youth made up 65% of the population and were .8x less likely to receive a complaint.
 - In Greene county, **Black youth made up 37% of the population and were 1.4x more likely to receive a school-based complaint.** White youth made up 29% of the population and were 1.3x more likely to receive a complaint.
 - In Lenoir county, **Black youth made up 47% of the population and were 1.9x more likely to receive a complaint.** White youth made up 35% of the population and were .3x less likely to receive a complaint.
 - In Mecklenburg county, **Black youth made up 38% of the population and were 2x more likely to receive a complaint.** White youth made up 28% of the population and were .18x less likely to receive a complaint.
 - In New Hanover county, **Black youth made up 18% of the population and were 4x more likely to receive a complaint.** White youth made up 61% of the population and were .12x less likely to receive a complaint.

- In Stanly county, **Black youth made up 14% of the population and were 2.5x more likely to receive a complaint.** White youth made up 68% of the population and were .96x less likely to receive a complaint.
- In Wayne county, **Black and White youth both made up 36% of the population, though Black youth were 1.6x more likely to receive a complaint** and White youth were .87x less likely to receive a complaint.

Notes:

Disproportionately was also examined with Latinx youth and showed that as a whole, they were less likely to receive a complaint than Black youth but more likely to receive a complaint than White youth.

Concluding Remarks:

- LaToya has the datasheet created for this project with all of the data points, including formulas and calculations.
- Future work should delve deeper and look at trends in additional counties to provide a more comprehensive understanding of SJPs' impact on school-based complaints.