

POLICING CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS: A GATEWAY TO THE SCHOOL-TO- PRISON PIPELINE

A REPORT BY PROJECT NIA - JANUARY 2012

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Image created by youth artist for Suspension Stories www.suspensionstories.com

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INTRODUCTION

Last summer, Chicago Public Schools (CPS) proposed purchasing new surveillance cameras for fourteen (14) high schools at a cost of \$7 million dollars. The Chicago Tribune reported that:

“Footage from up to 80 high-definition cameras could be monitored by CPS and will be fed to a nearby police station, then linked into the citywide network of surveillance cameras. That network includes cameras operated by the Chicago Police Department, Office of Emergency Management and Communications and Chicago Transit Authority. Images from the cameras can also be viewed on officials' cellphones.”¹

When news of this proposal surfaced, some critics suggested that at a time when CPS is facing a budget deficit of over \$600 million dollars, such an investment in new surveillance equipment was questionable at best. Some supporters argued, however, that the district would eventually save money because the cameras would reduce the need for police officers in schools. It fell to student Alan Zavala quoted in the Tribune article to point out the obvious: "They're criminalizing us," Zavala said. "They're treating us like we're in prison." The preoccupation in many urban public schools with security -- driven by fear and the obligation to keep our children relatively safe -- has unfortunately engendered an explicit school-to-prison connection.

In the 21st century, it is verboten to question whether cops should even be in schools. Police officers in our schools have become synonymous with “safety.” It is taken for granted that they belong in our classrooms. In an interview about his school discipline research, sociologist Aaron Kupchick (2010) gives voice to this reality:

“As part of my research, I interviewed students, and one of the questions that seemed like a good idea at the start was asking them whether they liked having the SROs [school resource officers] in their schools. For me, having gone to public schools without cops, this really seemed odd to me, to put police officers in peaceful schools. And the students were puzzled by this question, and I quickly realized that it makes no sense to them because it's all they've ever known. It's completely normal. It makes about as much sense as if you asked them, “Should your school have a principal?”²

Police officers are considered so essential that when CPS gave high schools the opportunity this summer to exchange their police officers for \$25,000 in return, only four (4) schools gave up both of their assigned officers while a dozen (12) gave up one of their cops.³ In 2010, there were 122 high schools in the CPS system. This means that only 3 percent of schools were interested in giving up both of their assigned officers while another 10 percent were willing to part with only one.

¹ Chicago Tribune (7/24/11) - http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2011-07-24/news/ct-met-cps-security-cameras-0724-20110724_1_security-cameras-surveillance-cameras-surveillance-network

² Sullivan, J (8/29/10) – America’s real school safety problem. http://www.salon.com/2010/08/29/homeroom_security_ext2010/

³ Karp, Sarah. “Citing Safety, Most High Schools Keeping Police.” Catalyst Chicago (10/28/11) - <http://www.catalyst-chicago.org/notebook/2011/10/28/citing-safety-most-high-schools-keeping-police>

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) charges CPS \$25 million a year for two police officers at each high school. But because the district hasn't paid the full amount in previous years, it will have to pay \$70 million in the 2011 school year. CPS estimates that it costs \$75,000 a year to have a police officer stationed at a school for daily 8 hour shifts. A coalition of student researchers, called Voices of Youth in Chicago Education (VOYCE), found that: "In 2010, Chicago Public Schools spent **\$51.4 million** on school-based security guards, about **15 times more** than the **\$3.5 million** it spent on college and career coaches."⁴ As education budgets shrink, it makes sense to question schools' heavy investment in policing, surveillance and security

Though school police officers date back to the 1950s, they did not become prevalent until the 1990s. A spate of school shootings in the 90s convinced the Federal government to allocate resources to local school districts for the hiring of law enforcement officials. Today about 35 percent of elementary, middle and high schools have police officers.⁵ As a result, many of our schools have become the gateway for young people's involvement in the juvenile and adult criminal legal systems.

In the last 15 years, advocates, students, educators, and researchers have pointed out the existence of a school-to-prison pipeline (STPP).⁶ The STPP describes how harsh school discipline policies and law enforcement policies intersect to feed young people into the prison system. Police officers play a critical role in this pipeline and many of them seem to recognize this fact. A school police officers' union in California recently created an uproar by designing and selling t-shirts depicting a young boy behind prison bars with the words: "*U Raise Em, We Cage Em.*"⁷ The local community was rightly incensed by this; yet it should not have come as a surprise that cops see their role in schools as arresting and incarcerating young people.

We can be fooled into believing that schools with metal detectors, surveillance cameras, and police officers feel safe to students, teachers, and staff. However, data from the Consortium on Chicago School Research (CCSR) suggests something different:

*"it is the quality of relationships between staff and students and between staff and parents that most strongly defines safe schools. Indeed, disadvantaged schools with high-quality relationships actually feel safer than advantaged schools with low-quality relationships."*⁸

In addition, the presence of police officers in our schools often has negative ramifications for students. A new national study by the Justice Policy Institute titled "*Education Under Arrest*" makes a convincing case that:

"...when schools have law enforcement on site, students are more likely to get arrested by police instead of having discipline handled by school officials. This leads

⁴ Voices of Youth in Chicago Education (2011). "Failed Policies, Broken Futures: The True Cost of Zero Tolerance in Chicago." <http://www.voyceproject.org/sites/default/files/VOYCE%20report%202011.pdf>

⁵ Ramirez, Rosa (Nov 2011). "Some Oakland parents question need for school police." <http://www.healthycal.org/archives/6062>

⁶ The "School to Prison Pipeline" describes the reality that many young people are being pushed out of school and into the juvenile and adult legal systems because of harsh discipline policies, high stakes testing, and social oppression.

⁷ Sacramento Bee (11/15/11). Twin Rivers Police Association stops sales of controversial T-shirts. <http://www.sacbee.com/2011/11/01/4020655/twin-rivers-police-association.html#ixzz1ceD29OXC>

⁸ Steinberg, M., Allensworth, E. and David W. Johnson (May, 2011). Student and Teacher Safety in Chicago Public Schools: The Roles of Community Context and School Social Organization. <http://ccsr.uchicago.edu/publications/SAFETY%20IN%20CPS.pdf>

to more kids being funneled into the juvenile justice system, which is both expensive and associated with a host of negative impacts on youth.”⁹

CEMENTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE AND SCHOOLS

Instead of looking for ways to disrupt the increasingly symbiotic relationship between schools and law enforcement, administrators are looking for ways to cement those ties. Here in Illinois, an effort is underway to violate student privacy by mandating the exchange of information between law enforcement and schools:

“Right, in Illinois, while information-sharing agreements between schools and police are suggested in the state’s school code, they are not required. Schools that have them usually do not spell out how communication should happen, nor how quickly, nor do they keep any sort of data on student police reports and arrests. And police aren’t required to communicate to school officials about ongoing investigations at all...”¹⁰

Some in the state are looking to change these reporting requirements. Mundelein Police Chief Ray Rose offered his rationale for increasing the exchange of information between schools and law enforcement:

“Years ago we used to talk about schools being the safe place. That’s questionable now,” Rose said. Because specific information sharing about students isn’t required, “We don’t know what they’ve been involved in.”¹¹

The assertion that it is “questionable” that schools are “the safe place” is preposterous. Schools ARE in fact still the safest places for most young people to spend their days. They always have been and still are. Research backs up this claim. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, incidence of violent crime in schools, already low, was halved between 1993 and 2008. Schools are safer places for most young people than their homes are.

It appears that law enforcement is interested in extending its reach even further into our schools. This is evidenced by another effort taking place between Chicago Police and Chicago Public Schools to launch a school-based CompStat pilot program for high schools:

“CompStat involves weekly crime control strategy meetings during which commanders share and discuss crime incidents, patterns and trends with command staff. The meetings focus on the statistical analysis of crime, where it occurs, how often and by whom, evaluate that and hold commanders accountable for the decisions they have made and the impact they have had on crime in their districts.

School-based CompStat will be unique from CPD CompStat, in part, because “in-school” and school level infraction and incident data will be reviewed in addition to neighborhood incidents. They will be viewed in relation to the violence that occurs

⁹ Petteruti, Amanda (Nov 2011). Education Under Arrest: The Case Against Police in Schools. <http://www.justicepolicy.org/research/3177>

¹⁰ Lester, Kerry (12/4/11) “Working to Make Schools ‘The Safe Place’” Daily Herald.

¹¹ Ibid

around the school and in the surrounding community, giving educators and the police department a more complete picture.”¹²

This increased surveillance within and outside of our school-buildings is being billed by Mayor Rahm Emmanuel as helping “to create a culture of accountability so we can end crime near our schools and make sure our students can focus on their studies, not their safety.”¹³

WHY THIS REPORT NOW?

“Our schools have become almost like satellite police stations.” – Steve Drizin¹⁴

In the 2003-2004 academic year, CPS had about 1,700 security staff, nearly tripling in number in five years.¹⁵ We were unable to obtain the current number of security guards in CPS despite repeated requests. We are sure that this number exceeds the 1,700 from the 2003-2004 academic year. The presence of so many security staff and especially police officers in schools means that school discipline issues quickly turn into police records.

In our discussions about the school-to-prison pipeline, we need concrete examples of how the process works. As such, it is important to understand the role that police and security staff play in our schools. Yet reports about police involvement in CPS have unfortunately not been readily available to the public. There is no easily accessible citywide or statewide data that illustrate how many students are arrested in schools each year. The last report that was written about the role of police in Chicago Public Schools was published in 2005 by the Advancement Project. That report, *“Education on Lockdown,”* found that Chicago Public Schools (CPS) referred over 8,000 students to law enforcement in 2003. Forty percent of these referrals were for simple assault or battery with no serious injuries. Most of these cases were dismissed.¹⁶

In this report, we rely on data from the Chicago Police Department to show (for the first time in seven years) the type of offenses and the demographics (gender, age and race) of the juveniles arrested on CPS properties in calendar year 2010. We are limited because CPD reports data by police district rather than by individual school. A FOIA request filed by First Defense Legal Aid to the Chicago Public Schools requesting school-level arrest data has gone unfulfilled even after several months.

Our purpose in writing this report is to ensure that the public is informed about the scope and extent of policing in Chicago Public Schools. We hope that this will galvanize educators, parents, students, policymakers and community members to advocate for a dramatic decrease of CPS’s reliance on law enforcement to address school

¹² Press Release, City of Chicago, 12/13/11.

http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/city/en/depts/mayor/press_room/press_releases/2011/december_2011/mayor_emmanuel_attendsfirstjointschool-basedcompstatmeetingwithcp.html

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Quote by Steve Drizin, director of the Center on Wrongful Convictions of Youth at Northwestern University

http://cwcy.org/resources/396_attach_Taking%20a%20hard%20look%20at%20police%20in%20schools%20by%20Tony%20Muro%202.9.11.pdf

¹⁵ Advancement Project, *Education on Lockdown: The schoolhouse to jailhouse track*. (Washington, DC: Advancement Project, 2005). <http://www.advancementproject.org/digital-library/publications/education-on-lockdown-the-schoolhouse-to-jailhouse-track>

¹⁶ Ibid

discipline issues. Instead, we would like to see an increase in the use of restorative justice, which is an effective approach, to respond to student misbehavior in our schools.

In light of a push for budget austerity, limited resources should be re-directed away from policing and into affirming programs and opportunities for students. This, we believe, will improve the overall well-being of all stakeholders in the educational system (most especially students). We also call on our city council to improve data transparency by passing an ordinance requiring CPS and CPD to report quarterly on the numbers of students arrested in the district. Having timely and reliable information will support efforts to hold CPS and CPD accountable. Finally, we believe that student privacy should be protected rather than further eroded. Current reporting practices between schools and law enforcement do not need to be reformed to increase the exchange of student information between these parties.

About The Authors...

Mariame Kaba is the founding director of Project NIA. She is an educator, organizer, and writer who lives in Chicago. Her work focuses on ending violence, dismantling the prison industrial complex and supporting youth leadership development. Mariame was a program officer for education and youth development at the Steans Family Foundation from 2004-2009. She has also been a consultant helping organizations to develop their evaluation capacity. Mariame is a published author, curriculum developer, and has served on numerous nonprofit boards.

Frank Edwards is a researcher and activist who lives in Chicago. He holds an M.A. in sociology from DePaul University, and is a longtime organizer for reform in the adult criminal justice and juvenile justice systems. Frank is a volunteer at Project NIA and for several other local grassroots organizations.

SOME BACKGROUND ABOUT CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In the 2009-2010 academic year, there were 409,279 students enrolled in 675 public schools in Chicago. Most CPS students are African-American (45%) and Latino/Hispanic (41%). Eighty-six percent of students who attend CPS are low-income and receive free or reduced-price lunches. The district's operating budget was over \$5 billion dollars.

Chicago Public Schools (2009-2010)

African-American	45%
Latino	41%
White	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.6%
Native American	0.2%
Percentage of Students from Low-Income Families (Receive reduced-price or free lunch)	86%
Number of Schools	675
Elementary Schools	482
High Schools	122
Charter Schools	71
Operating Budget	\$5.328 billion
Total Student Enrollment	409,279

Source: *Chicago Public Schools At A Glance* (retrieved 10/2011)

ARRESTS ON CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTIES

In 2011, First Defense Legal Aid (FDLA) and Project NIA each filed freedom of information act (FOIA) requests to receive data about school-based arrests from the Chicago Police Department (CPD). The data that is reported in this section draws from information obtained through those requests. The data covers calendar years rather than academic years. In addition, CPD reported the data by police district rather than by individual school.

As you read through this report, please be aware of a few important things. Arrest statistics report the number of arrests that the police made in a given year. They do not describe the number of individuals arrested or the number of crimes committed. As Puzzanchera and Adams point out:

"The number of arrests is not the same as the number of people arrested because an unknown number of individuals are arrested more than once during the year. Nor do arrest statistics represent the number of crimes that arrested individuals commit because a series of crimes that one person commits may culminate in a single arrest, and a single crime may result in the arrest of more than one person. This latter situation, where many arrests result from one crime, is relatively common in juvenile law-violating behavior because juveniles are more likely than adults to commit crimes in groups."¹⁷

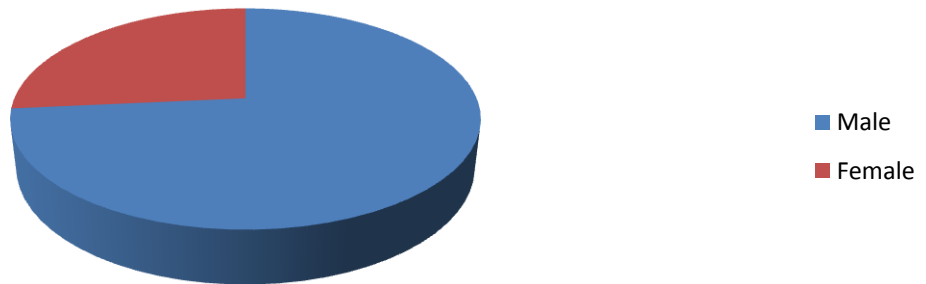
¹⁷ Puzzanchera, Charles and Adams, Benjamin (2011, Dec). "Juvenile Arrests 2009". U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. <http://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/236477.pdf>

SECTION ONE: WHO GETS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

TOTAL SCHOOL-BASED ARRESTS¹⁸

According to the Chicago Police Department (CPD), there were **6,430 total arrests** on Chicago Public School properties in 2010. Men accounted for 73.5 percent (4,727) of these total school-based arrests.

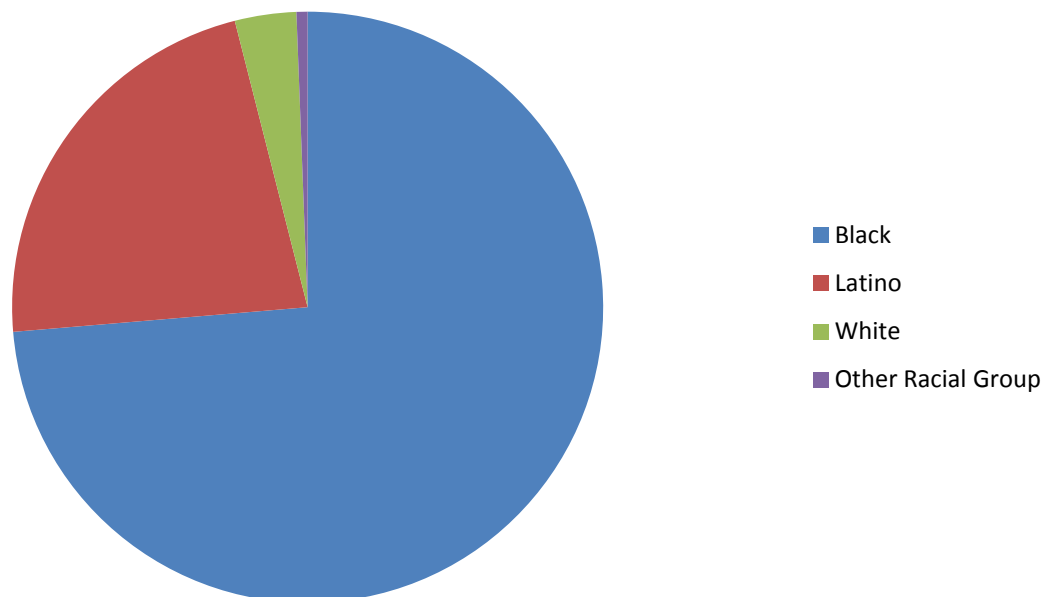
School Based Arrests in 2010 (All Ages)



Source: CLEAR (queried on 12/20/11) – obtained through Project NIA FOIA request

In 2010, Blacks represented 74 percent (4,737) of total school based arrests (of people of all ages) and Latinos accounted for 22 percent (1,438).¹⁹

School Based Arrests in 2010 (All Ages)



Source: CLEAR (queried on 12/20/11) – obtained through Project NIA FOIA request

¹⁸ Includes all ages (including adults). Youth under 21 years old account for 96% of this total number (or 6176)

¹⁹ “Other Racial Group” includes those categorized by police as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Unknown.

JUVENILE SCHOOL-BASED ARRESTS (AGES 17 AND UNDER)

According to data from the Chicago Police Department, in 2010, there were 27,563 total *juvenile* arrests in the City of Chicago. **5,574 of these were juvenile school-based arrests.** This is down from 5,651 in 2009, representing a decrease of about 1.4 percent. Based on CPD data, 20% of Chicago juvenile arrests take place at public school locations.

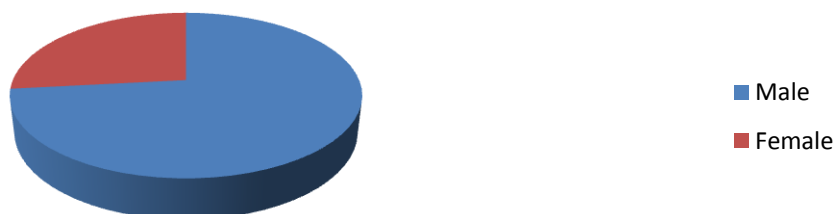
Arrests at Public School Locations - Juveniles 17 and Under

2009	2010	% Change
5,651	5,574	-1.4%

Source: CLEAR (queried 3/8/11) – Obtained through FDLA FOIA request

In 2010, young men (4,080 juvenile arrests) were much more likely to be arrested at school than their female peers (1,486 juvenile arrests).

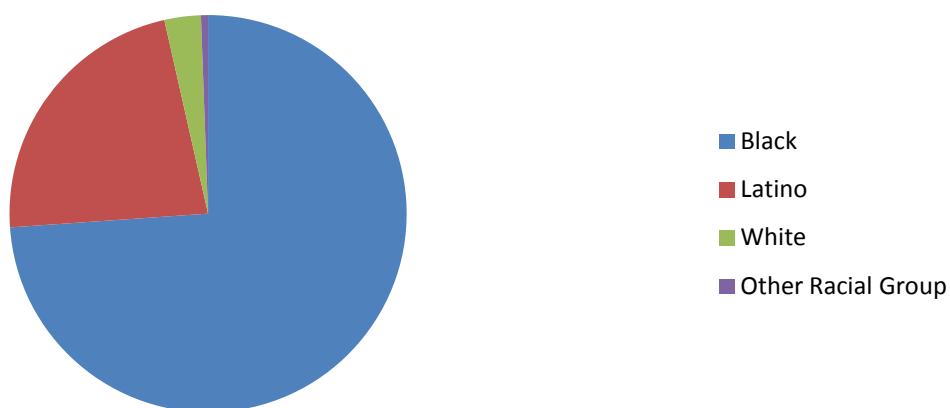
School Based Arrests in 2010 (Juvenile)



Source: CLEAR (queried on 1/03/12) – obtained through Project NIA FOIA request

Black youth accounted for 74 percent of school-based juvenile arrests in 2010; while Latino youth represented 22.5 percent of arrests of young people. 45 percent of CPS students are African American while 41 percent are Latino (CPS, 2009). **The numbers illustrate that black youth are disproportionately targeted for arrest in CPS.** This mirrors the general trend of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile legal system. For example, while they comprise only 34% of youth ages 5 to 17 in the city of Chicago, African American youth accounted for 76% of citywide juvenile arrests (youth 17 and under) in 2010.

School Based Arrests in 2010 (Juvenile)



Source: CLEAR (queried on 1/03/12) – obtained through Project NIA FOIA request

SECTION TWO: WHAT OFFENSES ARE PEOPLE ARRESTED FOR?

ALL SCHOOL-BASED ARRESTS (INCLUDES ALL AGES)

The following table describes the racial breakdown of school-based offenses for all age groups. We know however that 96 percent of these offenses are committed by young people under 21 years old. As such, this table is also instructive about the racial demographics of juvenile school-based offenses. The table makes clear that the majority of offenses fall in the categories of simple battery, disorderly conduct, and drug violations. The vast majority of school-based arrests are classified by the Chicago Police Department as non-index offenses which are generally considered less serious crimes.

Arrests on CPS Property by Offense and Race (All Ages)

Offense	Black	Latino	White	Other	Total
Homicide	3	0	0	0	3
Criminal Sexual Assault	10	3	0	0	13
Robbery	152	10	2	0	164
Aggravated Assault	310	53	10	0	373
Aggravated Battery	317	51	9	2	379
Burglary	78	9	1	0	88
Larceny-Theft	189	54	8	3	254
Motor Vehicle Theft	14	1	0	0	15
Simple Assault	169	33	4	0	206
Simple Battery	1315	329	52	10	1706
Arson	3	0	0	0	3
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	4	0	0	0	4
Vandalism	69	98	9	2	178
Weapons	142	47	6	2	197
Prostitution	0	1	0	0	1
Sex offense, Criminal Sexual Abuse	11	3	4	0	18
Drug abuse violation	454	324	54	8	840
Gambling	26	0	0	0	26
Offenses Against Family and Children	2	1	0	0	3
DUI	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law	4	13	3	0	20
Disorderly Conduct	873	252	28	8	1161
Misc. Non-Index	494	145	24	3	666
Misc. Municipal Code	15	2	0	0	17
Traffic	1	0	0	0	1
Warrant arrest	84	9	3	1	97
Total	4739	1438	217	39	6433

JUVENILE SCHOOL-BASED ARRESTS (AGES 20 AND UNDER)

The following table is adapted from CPD's report of its total number of juvenile²⁰ school-based offenses in 2010. The table categorizes the top five school-based offenses by gender. Male youth under 21 years old are most often arrested on CPS property for simple battery followed by drug abuse violations and disorderly conduct. Females under 21 are most often arrested for simple battery, disorderly conduct and miscellaneous non-index offenses. Nearly a third (27%) of school-based arrest offenses on CPS property is simple battery. This suggests that a significant number of CPS students are being arrested for fighting. Youth 16 and under accounted for 70% of total school-based offenses and young people ages 17 to 20 for 26% of these offenses. This means that 96% of total school-based offenses are committed by youth under 21 years old.

Top five reported offenses for juvenile arrests on CPS Property by Gender

2010 Rank	Offense Type (Male)	Number (%)	Offense Type (Female)	Number (%)
1	Simple Battery	1039 (17%)	Simple Battery	618 (10%)
2	Drug Abuse Violations	724 (12%)	Disorderly Conduct	403 (6.5%)
3	Disorderly Conduct	724 (12%)	Misc. Non-Index Offenses	134 (2%)
4	Misc. Non-Index Offenses	466 (7.5%)	Aggravated Battery	108 (1.7%)
5	Aggravated Assault	296 (4.7%)	Drug Abuse Violations	98 (1.6%)

Source: CLEAR (queried 9/6/11) – Obtained through FDLA FOIA request

²⁰ In this section, we consider youth ages 20 and under because of the way that CPD presented the data in its report to us.

SECTION THREE: WHERE ARE SCHOOL-BASED ARRESTS HAPPENING?

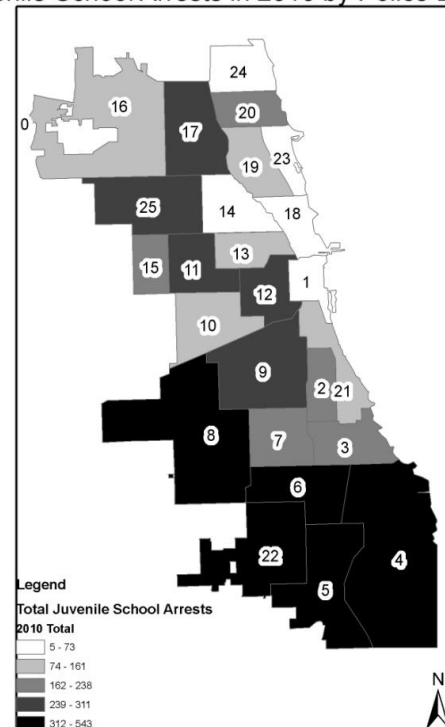
The highest aggregate numbers of juvenile school-based arrests are in the 4th, 6th, 8th, 22nd, and 5th police districts.²¹ Together these five districts account for 39% of total juvenile school-based arrests on CPS properties.

2010 Rank	Police District	Juvenile School Arrests
1	04 – South Chicago	543
2	08 – Chicago Lawn	532
3	06 – Gresham	379
4	22 – Morgan Park	370
5	05 – Pullman	345

You might wonder how these school-based arrest numbers dovetail with the overall numbers of juvenile arrests in the city. The chart below compares the top five districts in terms of their overall juvenile arrest numbers and their school-based arrest numbers. With the exception of the 22nd district, all of the others rank in the top 10 for both the numbers of total juvenile arrests and for juvenile school-based arrests. The 22nd district ranks 12th in the number of total juvenile arrests in Chicago and 4th in juvenile school-based arrests. Interestingly although the 11th and 15th districts rank near the top of total juvenile arrests in Chicago (2nd and 3rd respectively), they rank 10th and 14th in terms of the number of school-based juvenile arrests. It is hard to know what to make of this. Both of these districts rank highly in terms of the aggregate number of school-aged youth in their communities.

Rank	Total Juvenile Arrests	School Based Juvenile Arrests
1	08 – Chicago Lawn (2,247)	04 – South Chicago (543)
2	11 – Harrison (2,141)	08 – Chicago Lawn (532)
3	15 – Austin (1,975)	06 – Gresham (379)
4	04 – South Chicago (1,914)	22 – Morgan Park (370)
5	06 – Gresham (1,660)	05 – Pullman (345)

Juvenile School Arrests in 2010 by Police District



²¹ Unfortunately, we do not have access to information about the number of school-aged children and youth in each police district. If we did, we could present information about the rates of juvenile school-based arrests per district rather than simply the aggregate numbers. This would make comparisons between districts more valid.

SECTION FOUR: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report highlights several key issues:

1. Seven years after the “*Education on Lockdown*” report, too many young people are still being arrested on CPS properties. Over 5,500 arrests of young people under 18 years old took place on CPS properties in 2010. If we include those between 18 and 20 years old, the number increases to over 6,100 arrests.
2. Black youth are disproportionately targeted by these arrests. While they represent 45% of CPS students, black youth account for 74% percent of juvenile school-based arrests. This mirrors the general trend of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile legal system. For example, while they comprise only 34% of youth ages 5 to 17 in the city of Chicago, African American youth accounted for 76% of citywide juvenile arrests (youth 17 and under) in 2010.
3. Young men are much more likely to be arrested on CPS properties than are their female counterparts [73% vs. 27%].
4. Male youth under 21 years old are most often arrested on CPS property for simple battery followed by drug abuse violations and disorderly conduct. Females under 21 are most often arrested for simple battery, disorderly conduct and miscellaneous non-index offenses. Nearly a third (27%) of school-based arrest offenses on CPS property is simple battery. This suggests that a significant number of CPS students are probably being arrested for fighting.
5. Certain police districts are more likely to arrest youth in schools than others. In particular, the highest aggregate²² numbers of juvenile school-based arrests are in the 4th, 6th, 8th, 22nd, and 5th police districts. Together these five districts account for 39% of total juvenile school-based arrests on CPS property.

In light of the issues raised in this report, we recommend a few solutions intended to help reduce the reliance on law enforcement in our schools.

1. CPS needs to move beyond the rhetoric of restorative justice and fully fund credible restorative programs in the schools.
2. We need timely and reliable data tracking the numbers of school-based arrests in CPS. Based on the advocacy of students and organizers, the New York City Council passed the “Student Safety Act” in early 2011. According to the New York Civil Liberties Union, “the Student Safety Act creates **accountability** and **transparency** over police behavior in our schools. Specifically, the Student Safety Act:
 - Requires the Department of Education to report to the City Council on the numbers of suspensions, expulsions, arrests and student-police altercations in schools. The City Council can then track and monitor whether discipline is being enforced equally for all students.
 - Provides lawmakers and the public vital access to raw data on school disciplinary actions.
 - Increases transparency at the NYPD School Safety Division and the Department of Education.”**Chicago needs its own “Student Safety Act.”**
3. We call on CPS to re-direct resources away from policing to enrichment programs that will support the healthy development of students.
4. Finally, we call on policymakers, law enforcement, and school administrators to ensure the privacy of student records. We strongly oppose the efforts to violate student privacy by increasing “information-sharing” between law enforcement and educational institutions.

²² We wish that we could compare arrest rates per district but we cannot access total numbers of youth in each district in order to do those calculations. Arrest rates would tell us more about whether certain districts are disproportionately targeting youth for school-based arrests.

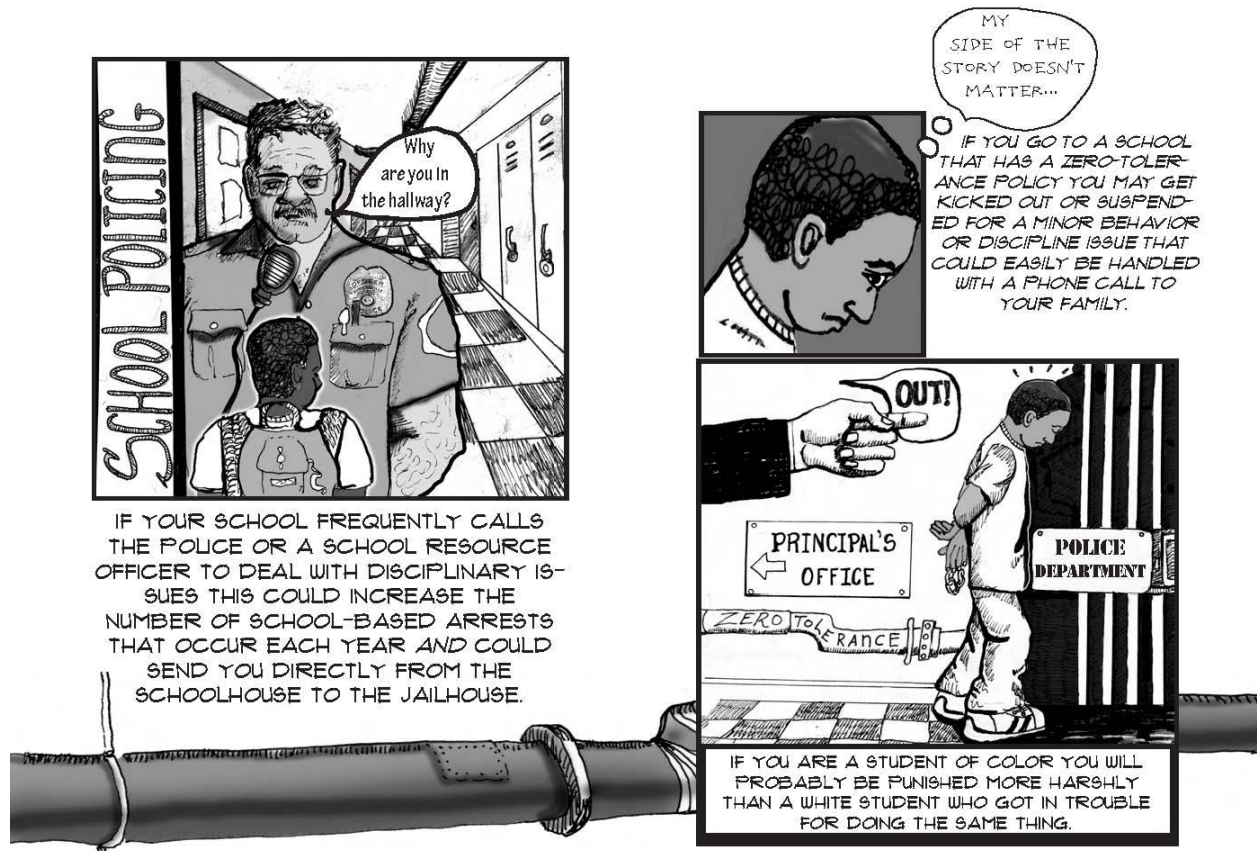


Image from the *School-to-Prison Pipeline Zine* by Rachel Marie Carson-Williams, Part of the Cradle-to-Prison Pipeline Comic Project - <http://juvenileinjustice.wordpress.com/>

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT POLICING IN SCHOOLS & RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

- Arresting Justice: A Report on Juvenile Arrests in Chicago 2009 & 2010 by Caitlin Patterson and Mariame Kaba (2011). <http://arrestjustice.wordpress.com/>
- Criminalizing the Classroom: The Over-Policing of New York City Schools by the New York Civil Liberties Union (2007). http://www.nyclu.org/pdfs/criminalizing_the_classroom_report.pdf
- Education on Lockdown: The Schoolhouse to Jailhouse Track by the Advancement Project (2005) -- <http://www.advancementproject.org/digital-library/publications/education-on-lockdown-the-schoolhouse-to-jailhouse-track>
- Education Under Arrest: The Case Against Police in Schools by Amanda Petteruti. Justice Policy Institute (2011) -- <http://www.justicepolicy.org/research/3177>
- Parent-to-Parent Guide: Restorative Justice in Chicago Public Schools by POWER-PAC (2010) -- http://www.cofionline.org/power_pac.php?id=47

APPENDIX – FULL DATA

Total Arrests²³ by Gender (Chicago Public School Properties, City of Chicago, 2010)

DISTRICT	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
01	9	17	26
02	47	150	197
03	76	202	278
04	176	442	618
05	117	267	384
06	123	300	423
07	78	183	261
08	154	433	587
09	72	222	294
10	33	122	155
11	87	193	280
12	77	275	352
13	37	126	163
14	25	71	96
15	86	155	241
16	43	140	183
17	74	258	332
18	14	72	86
19	24	65	89
20	56	227	283
21	37	152	189
22	137	304	441
23	8	23	31
24	14	70	84
25	99	258	357
TOTAL	1,703	4,727	6,430

Source: CLEAR (12/20/2011) – obtained through NIA FOIA request

²³ Includes all ages (including adults). Youth under 21 years old account for 96% of this total number (or 6176)

Total Arrests²⁴ by Race (Chicago Public School Properties, City of Chicago, 2010)

DISTRICT	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER	BLACK	BLACK HISPANIC	WHITE HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
01	0	0	21	1	1	3	0	26
02	0	0	194	0	3	0	0	197
03	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	278
04	0	2	540	3	72	1	0	618
05	0	0	381	1	1	1	0	384
06	0	1	421	0	1	0	0	423
07	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	261
08	0	3	349	2	196	37	0	587
09	0	1	109	1	174	9	0	294
10	0	0	94	0	58	3	0	155
11	0	0	270	1	8	1	0	280
12	0	1	223	2	115	11	0	352
13	0	0	110	6	43	4	0	163
14	0	2	37	6	49	2	0	96
15	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	241
16	0	4	55	2	79	42	1	183
17	2	7	70	4	216	33	0	332
18	0	1	74	0	5	6	0	86
19	0	3	39	0	32	15	0	89
20	0	6	141	1	106	29	0	283
21	0	0	188	0	0	1	0	189
22	0	0	433	1	4	3	0	441
23	2	1	22	0	5	1	0	31
24	0	0	69	0	13	2	0	84
25	0	1	117	8	218	12	1	357
TOTAL	4	33	4,737	39	1,399	216	2	6,430
Source: CLEAR (12/20/11) – obtained through NIA FOIA request								

²⁴ Includes all ages (including adults). Youth under 21 years old account for 96% of this total number (or 6176).

Total Arrests²⁵ by Offense Type (Public School Locations, City of Chicago, 2010)

DISTRICT	INDEX OFFENSES	MUNICIPAL CODE VIOLATIONS	NON-INDEX OFFENSES	TRAFFIC OFFENSES	WARRANT ARRESTS	TOTAL
01	3	0	23	0	0	26
02	42	0	142	0	13	197
03	59	0	214	0	5	278
04	133	0	473	0	12	618
05	100	0	274	0	10	384
06	108	1	310	0	4	423
07	84	5	168	0	4	261
08	120	1	460	0	6	587
09	43	0	247	0	4	294
10	46	0	107	0	2	155
11	64	1	213	0	2	280
12	59	0	290	0	3	352
13	30	0	131	0	2	163
14	20	0	74	0	2	96
15	47	5	186	0	3	241
16	23	0	160	0	0	183
17	40	2	289	0	1	332
18	20	1	63	0	2	86
19	22	0	66	0	1	89
20	47	0	235	0	2	284
21	42	0	146	1	1	190
22	63	0	371	0	8	442
23	3	0	26	0	2	31
24	16	0	67	0	1	84
25	58	1	291	0	7	357
TOTAL	1,292	17	5,026	1	97	6,433
Source: CLEAR (September 6, 2011) – obtained through First Defense Legal Aid FOIA request						

²⁵ Includes all ages.

Arrests by Offense by Age and Gender (Public School Location, City of Chicago, 2010)

Offense	Gender	16 and Under	17 - 20	TOTAL
HOMICIDE – 1st or 2nd Degree (01A)	F	0	0	0
	M	2	1	3
CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT (02)	F	0	0	0
	M	7	4	11
ROBBERY (03)	F	5	2	7
	M	129	26	155
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (04A)	F	48	15	63
	M	228	68	296
AGGRAVATED BATTERY (04B)	F	105	3	108
	M	261	8	269
BURGLARY (05)	F	3	1	4
	M	68	10	78
LARCENY – THEFT (06)	F	26	9	35
	M	162	49	211
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (07)	F	1	0	1
	M	10	1	11
SIMPLE ASSAULT (08A)	F	35	20	55
	M	106	30	136
SIMPLE BATTERY (08B)	F	4600	158	618
	M	755	284	1039
ARSON (09)	F	0	0	0
	M	3	0	3
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING (10)	F	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0
FRAUD (11)	F	0	0	0
	M	3	0	3
VANDALISM (14)	F	15	3	18
	M	134	23	157
WEAPONS (15)	F	48	21	69
	M	102	22	124
PROSTITUTION (16)	F	0	0	0
	M	0	1	1
SEX OFFENSE – CRIMINAL SEXUAL ABUSE (17)	F	0	1	1
	M	11	2	13
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS (18)	F	68	30	98
	M	492	232	724
GAMBLING (19)	F	0	0	0
	M	8	11	19
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN (20)	F	0	1	1
	M	0	0	0
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (21)	F	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAWS (22)	F	2	1	3
	M	7	10	17
DISORDERLY CONDUCT (24)	F	276	127	403
	M	491	233	724
MISCELLANEOUS NON-INDEX OFFENSES (26)	F	96	38	134
	M	255	211	466
MISCELLANEOUS MUNICIPAL CODE VIOL	F	0	0	0
	M	8	4	12
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	F	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0
WARRANT ARRESTS	F	9	5	14
	M	48	24	72
TOTAL		4,487	1,689	6,176 (96%)

Source: CLEAR (September 6, 2011) – obtained through First Defense Legal Aid FOIA request

Arrests at Public School Locations by District (City of Chicago, 2009 & 2010) – Juveniles 17 and Under

DISTRICT	2009	2010	TOTAL
01	7	5	12
02	155	178	333
03	227	238	465
04	530	543	1,073
05	352	345	697
06	375	379	754
07	244	225	469
08	482	532	1,014
09	213	267	480
10	100	133	233
11	320	255	575
12	369	308	677
13	141	120	261
14	55	73	128
15	182	215	397
16	254	160	414
17	275	287	562
18	71	71	142
19	95	80	175
20	233	236	469
21	114	161	275
22	447	370	817
23	28	11	39
24	93	71	164
25	289	311	600
TOTAL	5,651	5,574	11,225
Source: CLEAR DW queried 3/8/11 – Obtained through FDLA FOIA request			

****Includes location codes that reflect public schools buildings and public school grounds**

Total Juvenile Arrests (17 & Under) by Race (Chicago Public School Properties, City of Chicago, 2010)

DISTRICT	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER	BLACK	BLACK HISPANIC	WHITE HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
01	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
02	0	0	175	0	3	0	0	178
03	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	238
04	0	2	470	1	68	1	0	542
05	0	0	343	1	1	0	0	345
06	0	1	376	0	1	0	0	378
07	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	225
08	0	3	314	2	184	29	0	532
09	0	1	96	1	159	9	0	266
10	0	0	84	0	47	2	0	133
11	0	0	247	1	7	0	0	255
12	0	1	193	2	104	8	0	308
13	0	0	89	5	23	3	0	120
14	0	2	32	3	35	1	0	73
15	0	0	215	0	0	0	0	215
16	0	4	49	2	69	35	1	160
17	2	5	61	4	193	22	0	287
18	0	1	62	0	3	5	0	71
19	0	1	35	0	31	13	0	80
20	0	5	116	1	90	23	0	235
21	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	159
22	0	0	362	1	3	2	0	368
23	0	1	6	0	3	1	0	11
24	0	0	58	0	13	0	0	71
25	0	1	104	8	186	11	1	311
TOTAL	2	28	4,113	32	1,224	165	2	5,566
Source: CLEAR (1/3/12) – obtained through NIA FOIA request								

Arrests at Public School Locations by Gender & District (City of Chicago, 2009 & 2010) – Juveniles 17 and Under

DISTRICT	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
01	1	4	5
02	41	137	178
03	62	176	238
04	164	378	542
05	103	242	345
06	103	275	378
07	67	158	225
08	135	397	532
09	63	203	266
10	29	104	133
11	79	176	255
12	64	244	308
13	27	93	120
14	21	52	73
15	81	134	215
16	37	123	160
17	69	218	287
18	13	58	71
19	21	59	80
20	49	186	235
21	33	126	159
22	122	246	368
23	4	7	11
24	13	58	71
25	85	226	311
TOTAL	1,486	4,080	5,566
Source: CLEAR DW queried 1/3/12 – Obtained through NIA FOIA request			

****Includes location codes that reflect public schools buildings and public school grounds**

Arrests at Public School Locations by District & Rank (City of Chicago, 2010) – Juveniles 17 and Under

DISTRICT	2010	Percent of Total Juvenile School-Based Arrests (17 and under)	RANK
01	5	0.09	25 th
02	178	3.19	15 th
03	238	4.27	11 th
04	543	9.74	1 st
05	345	6.19	5 th
06	379	6.8	3 rd
07	225	4.04	13 th
08	532	9.54	2 nd
09	267	4.79	9 th
10	133	2.39	18 th
11	255	4.57	10 th
12	308	5.53	7 th
13	120	2.15	19 th
14	73	1.31	23 rd
15	215	3.86	14 th
16	160	2.87	17 th
17	287	5.15	8 th
18	71	1.27	21 st
19	80	1.44	20 th
20	236	4.23	12 th
21	161	2.89	16 th
22	370	6.64	4 th
23	11	0.2	24 th
24	71	1.27	21 st
25	311	5.58	6 th
TOTAL	5,574	100%	

A. Total school-based arrests²⁶ (includes all ages)

According to the Chicago Police Department (CPD), there were **6,430 total arrests** on Chicago Public School properties in 2010. Men accounted for 73.5 percent (or 4,727) of these total school-based arrests.

ALL DISTRICTS	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
	1,703	4,727	6,430

Source: CLEAR (queried on 12/20/11) – obtained through NIA FOIA request

****Includes location codes that reflect public schools buildings and public school grounds**

²⁶ Includes all ages (including adults). Youth under 21 years old account for 96% of this total number (or 6176)

In 2010, Blacks represented 74 percent of total school based arrests (of people of all ages) and Latinos accounted for 22 percent.

ALL DISTRICTS	AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	BLACK	BLACK HISPANIC	WHITE HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN
	4	33	4,737	39	1,399	216	2

Source: CLEAR (queried on 12/20/11) – obtained through NIA FOIA request

****Includes location codes that reflect public schools buildings and public school grounds**

a. Juvenile school-based arrests (ages 17 and under)

According to data from the Chicago Police Department, in 2010, there were 27,563 total *juvenile* arrests in the City of Chicago. **5,574 of these were juvenile school-based arrests.** This is down from 5,651 in 2009, representing a decrease of about 1.4 percent. Based on CPD data, 20% of Chicago juvenile arrests take place at public school locations.

Arrests at Public School Locations (City of Chicago, 2009 & 2010) ** - Juveniles 17 and Under

2009	2010	% Change
5,651	5,574	-1.4%

Source: CLEAR (queried 3/8/11) – Obtained through FDLA FOIA request

****Includes location codes that reflect public schools buildings and public school grounds**

Black youth accounted for 74 percent of school-based juvenile arrests in 2010; while Latino youth represented 22.5 percent of arrests of young people. 45 percent of CPS students are African American while 41 percent are Latino (CPS, 2009). **The numbers illustrate that black youth are disproportionately targeted for arrest in CPS.** This mirrors the general trend of disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile legal system. For example, while they comprise only 34% of youth ages 5 to 17 in the city of Chicago, African American youth accounted for 76% of citywide juvenile arrests (youth 17 and under) in 2010.

Arrests at Public School Locations by Race (City of Chicago, 2010) – Juveniles 17 and Under

ALL DISTRICTS	AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	BLACK	BLACK HISPANIC	WHITE HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN
	2	28	4,113	32	1,224	165	2

Source: CLEAR (queried on 1/03/12) – obtained through NIA FOIA request

****Includes location codes that reflect public schools buildings and public school grounds**

Young men (73%) are much more likely to be arrested at school than their female peers (27%).

FEMALE	%	MALE	%	TOTAL	%
1,486	27	4,080	73	5,566	100

Source: CLEAR (queried on 1/03/12) – obtained through NIA FOIA request