# Trinidad & Tobago Violence Prevention Academy

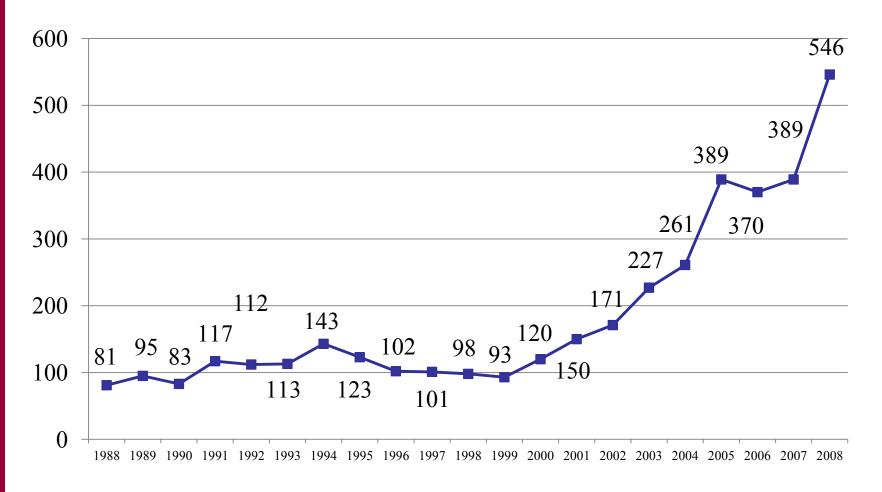


# Why Are We Here?





#### Homicides 1988-2008

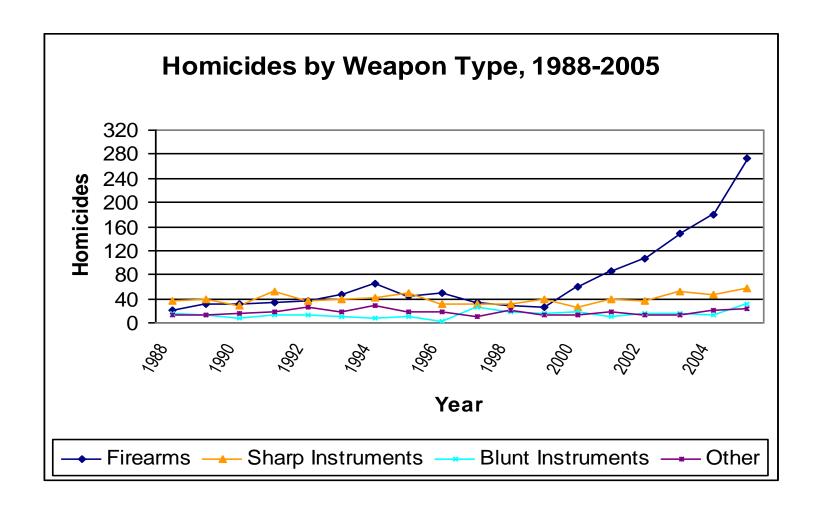




What is the conventional wisdom on what caused this epidemic increase in homicide?

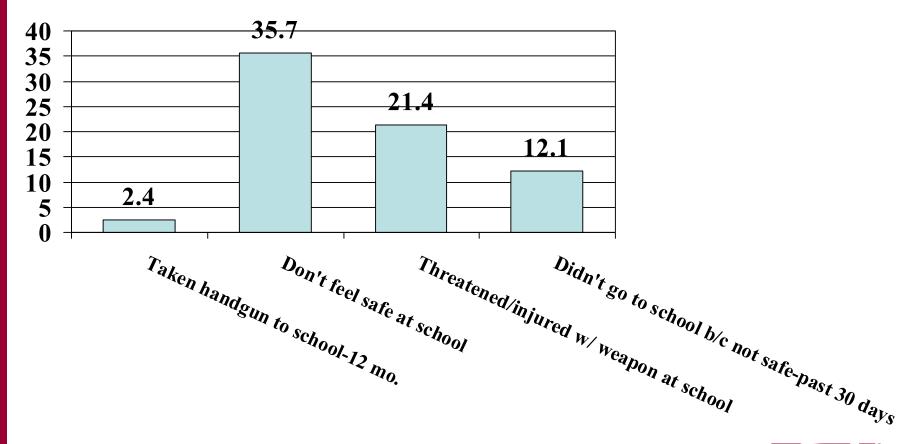
- Poverty/the economy
- Parenting/family values
- The educational system
- Guns
- Drugs
- Gangs
- Unemployment Relief Programme
- Official corruption
- Other problems in the criminal justice system







## TTYS: School safety (%)





# What Are We Doing About the Problem?



Characteristics of Traditional Responses to School Violence

- Schools are reactive to incidents
  - Driven by teacher referrals
  - Driven by public demands for change
- Limited information from community
- Limited partnerships with police
- Limited information from students



# Traditional Responses, Cont.

Leadership is focused on internal operations:

- Budget
- Staffing
- Parent complaints
- Politics
- Policies and procedures



# Traditions Responses: Cont.

- Staff follow orders have little encouragement to be innovative in solving school problems
- Evaluations based on "incidents":
  - Incidents
  - Detention
  - Suspensions



## Traditions Responses: Cont

- Schools largely operate in silos
- Schools have few external partnerships when it comes to violence
- Schools view themselves and are viewed as hierarchical



### Effectiveness of Traditional Responses

- More severe discipline-ineffective.
- More private security-ineffective.
- Police on campus-ineffective.
- Etcetera



# Rethinking Your Job

- Herman Goldstein a Problem Oriented Approach to Violence.
- Responding to an incident is only the 1st step in a strategy
- Find permanent solutions to problems that lead to incidents



## Goldstein Theorized:

- Underlying conditions create problems
- Problems in turn lead to incidents
- Many incidents are reported to administration
- Incidents appear to be isolated



# Trinidad & Tobago Violence Prevention Academy



## TT VPA Faculty

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### What is the TT VPA?

- Training program
- Develop school-based violence prevention plan
- Implement school-based violence prevention plan
- Evaluate school-based violence prevention plan



Implementation of the Academy: Session #1

- Five days in classroom
- 25 schools
- Teams of up to 4 persons
- By the end of this session participants develop focus on the steps to develop a school violence prevention plan



### Session #1, Cont.

- Participants are exposed to crime trends in TT
- The role of the police & schools in school related crime and violence
- School-based violence prevention partnerships
- Violence prevention planning and problem solving processes
- The concept of evidence based violence prevention strategies and practices
- Resources for identifying effective programs & practices



## Session #2

- Problem identification process in practice
- Analysis of student survey data
- Analysis of teacher survey data
- Analysis of official school data
- Problem diagnosis



## Session #2: Cont.

### Student develop a report that:

- States the specific problem
- Gives examples of the problem
- Provides quantitative findings on the frequency of the problem
- Sets tentative goals and objectives of their project



## Session #3

- Implantation planning and response development
- On site CEPTED field visits
- Report development
  - Describe response plan
  - Describe dosage of implementation
  - Document activities carried out as a consequence of the response



## Session #4

- Further work on implementation planning
- Class work on understanding assessment and evaluation
- Technical assistance



#### Sessions 5-8

- Session 5 (3 day visit):
  - Response in finalized and is implemented
  - Evaluation begins
- Session 6/7:
  - − 1-2 person, 2 day site visit
  - Provision of TA
  - Process & impact evaluation follow up
- Session 7/8: Final case study to be completed



### In Summary we are developing

A school-based routine method for:

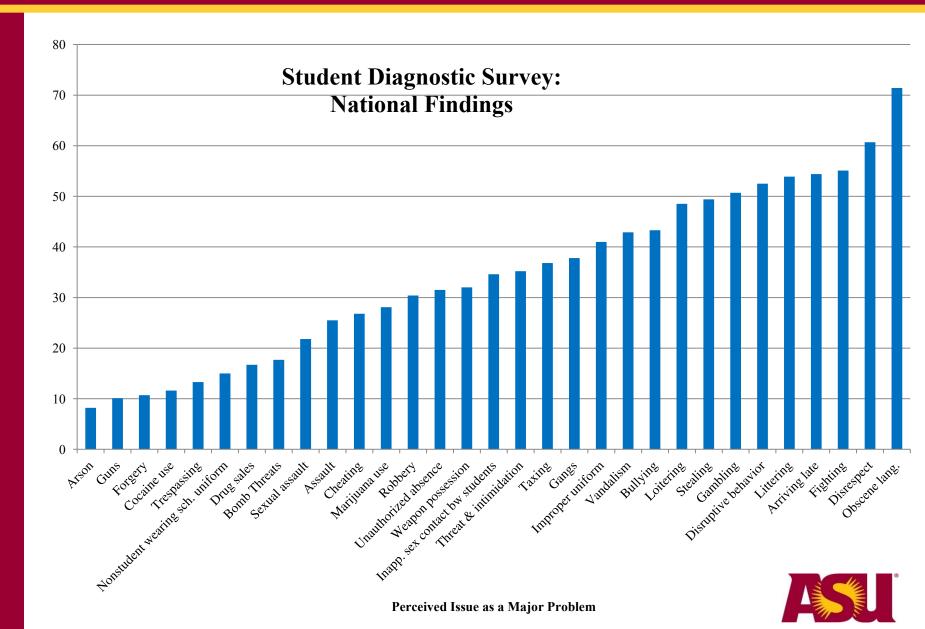
- Identification of problems
- Analysis of problems
- A response to problems
- An evaluation of effectiveness



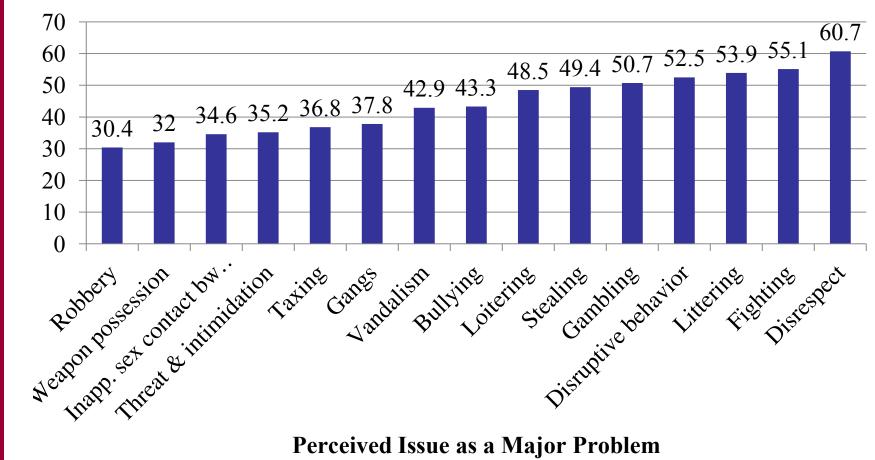
# Preliminary Course Work Examples

- Student Survey
- Teacher Survey
- Official School Data





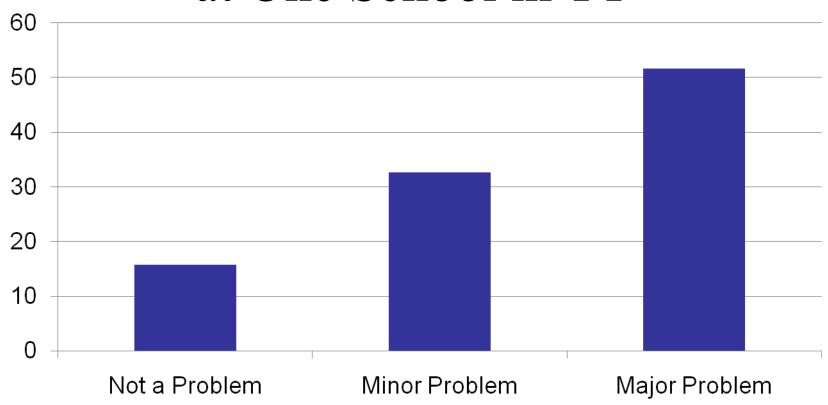
#### **Student Diagnostic Survey: Select National Findings**



Perceived Issue as a Major Problem

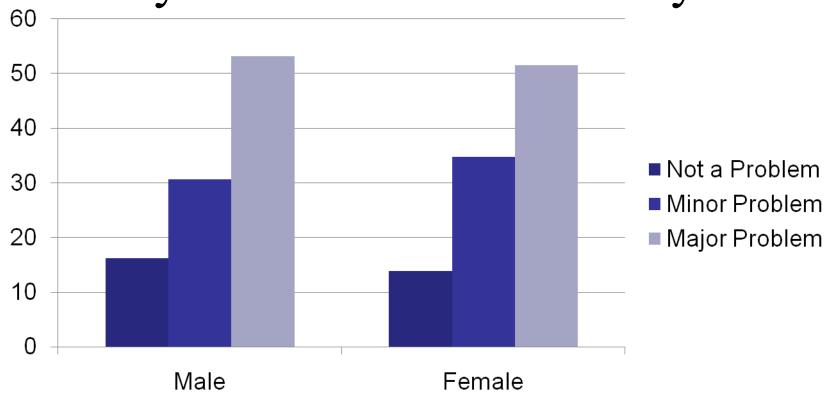


# Student Perception of Gang Problem at One School in TT



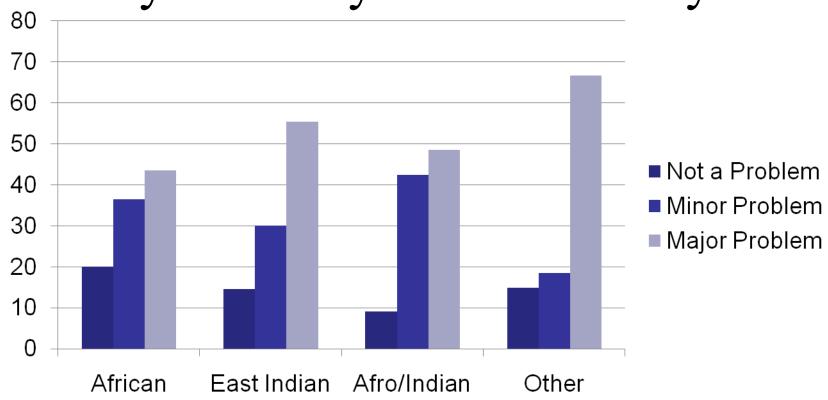


# Perception of Gang Problem by Gender: Student survey





Perception of Gang Problem by Ethnicity: student survey

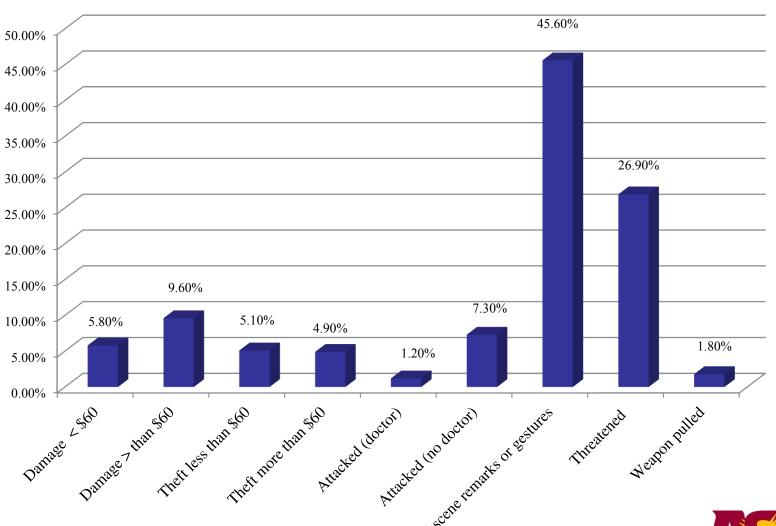




# Teacher Survey

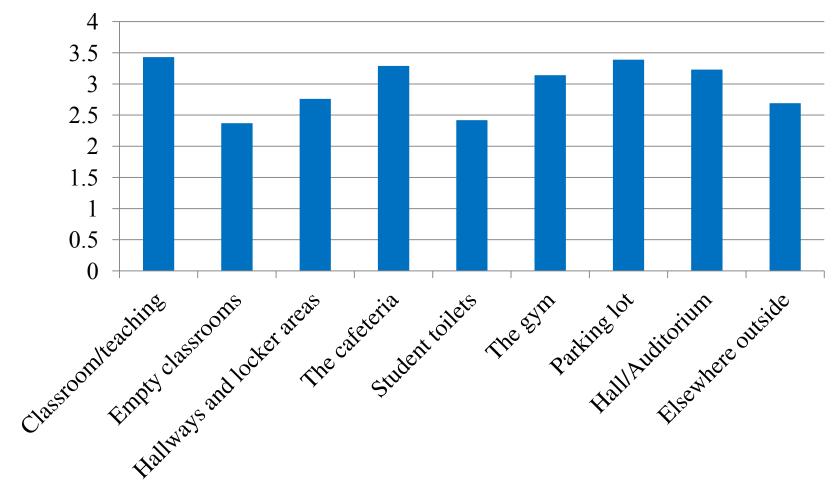


#### **Teacher Victimization (all schools)**











### **Discovering Temporal Patterns**

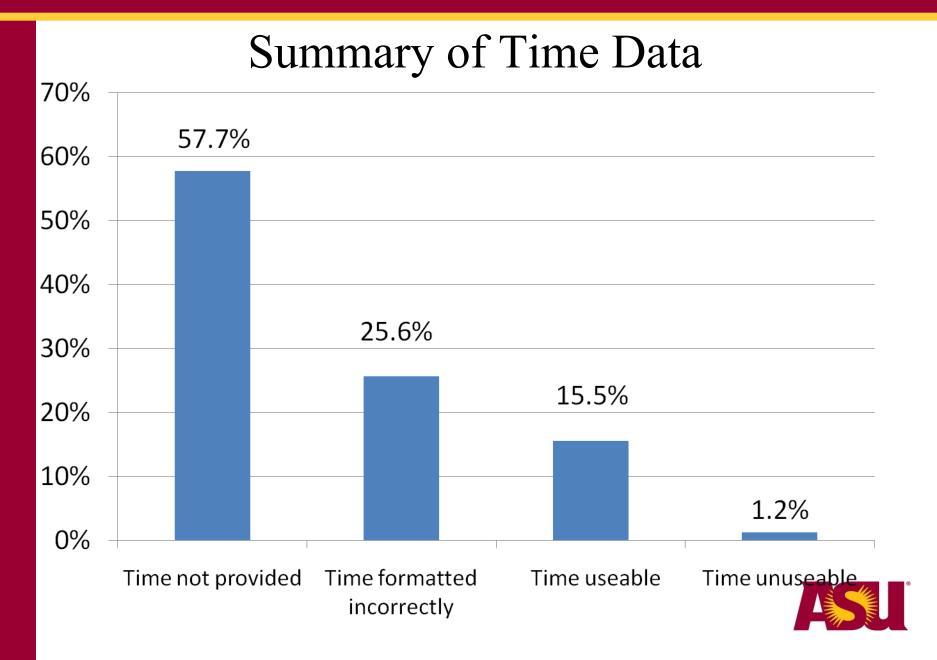
- At least some kind of data submitted for 3,945 incidents
- Time data submitted for 1,668 incidents (42.3% of incidents)
- No time data submitted for 2,277 incidents (57.7% of incidents)!
- Serious data issues present for incidents in which times were provided
- We found this to be the case with all data elements



### Time Data Issues

- 612 of the time entries were useable in their original format.
- 1,009 of the time entries needed to be reformatted before they could be analyzed.
- 47 of the time entries were unable to be processed because they did not represent valid times
- It took 105 lines of computer code to process the time data.

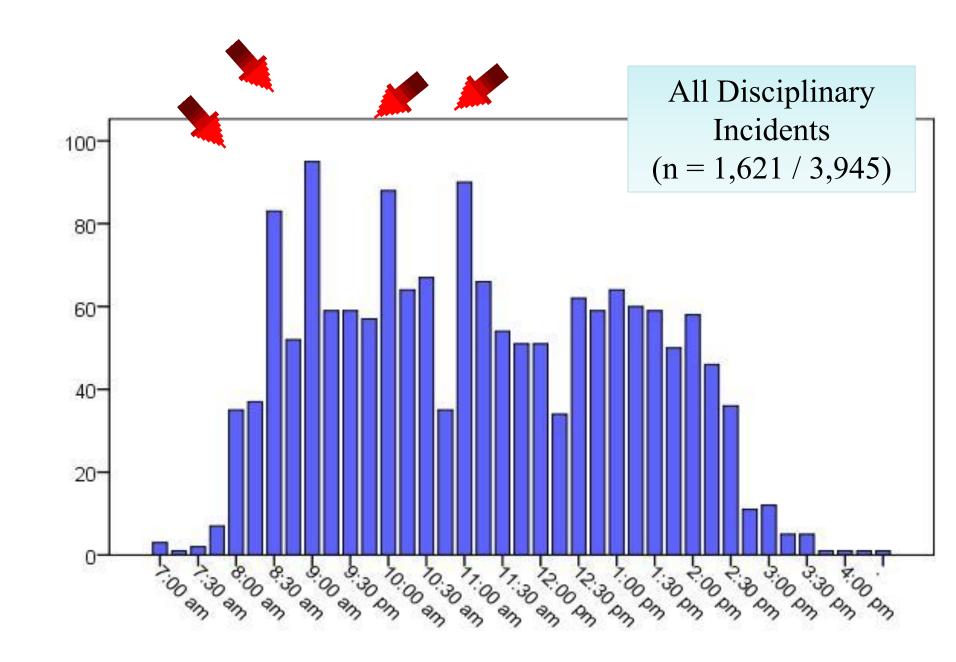


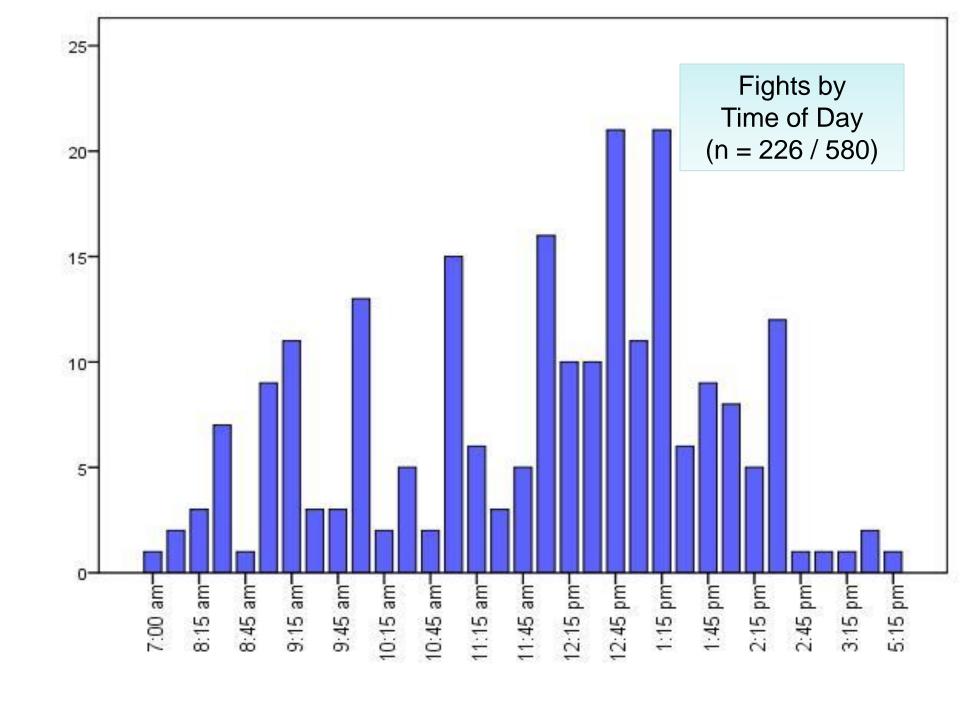


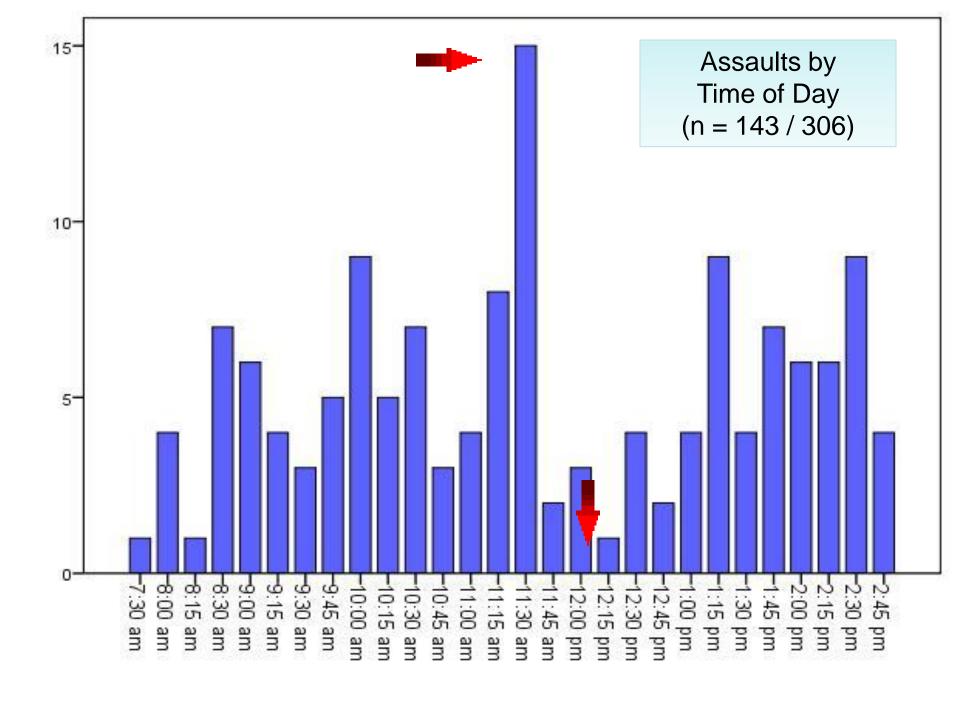
## Examples of Weak Time Entries

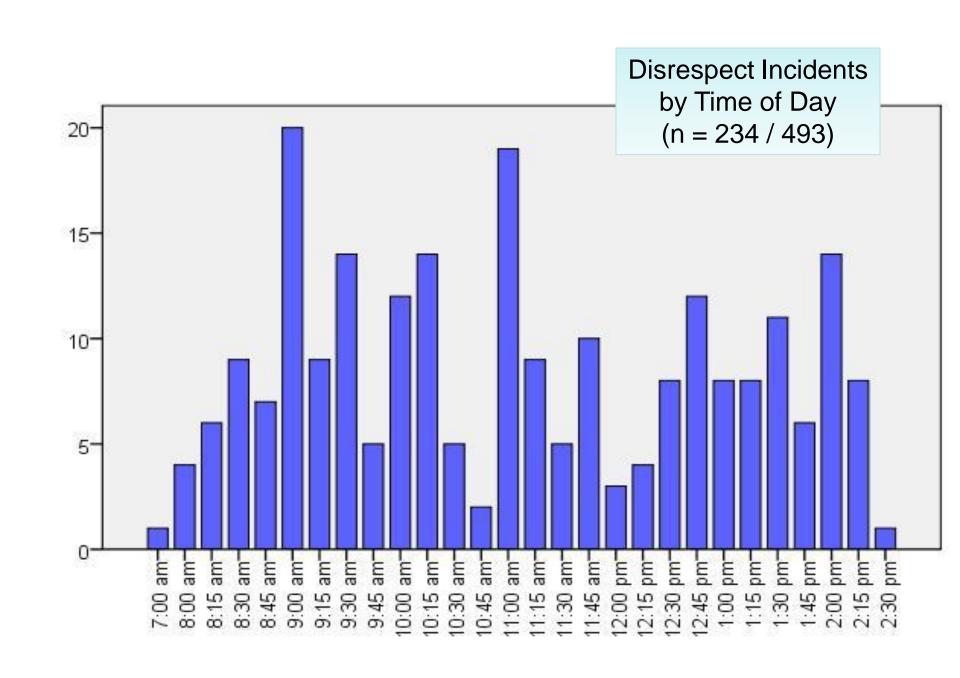
- "After school"
- "Period 3"
- "12 & 12:40 pm"
- "12 noon"
- "11:-24:-59 AM"
- "09;30am"
- "9am"
- "8.2"











# Repeat Offender Analysis: Example of TT School

- Total students 875
- 104 incidents

- 69 students written up
- 51 students written up once
- 12 students were written up two times
- 2 students written up three times
- 3 students written up four times
- 1 student written up five times



# Repeat Offender Analysis, Cont.

- 18 students responsible for 47 incidents
- or 18 students responsible for 45% of incidents in school
- or 2% of students responsible for 45% of school problems



## Profile of A.C.: 5 incidents

• A.C. is a form 3, African, 14 year old, male.

- Assault- threw object striking teacher-7 day suspension
- Gross disrespect-parents called
- Scratch bomb-firecracker, 7 day suspension
- Selling scratch bomb & provoking a teachertramatised teacher-2 day suspension
- Threat-stole something from a student and threw it out the window-2 day suspension

### Repeat Victimization-Example of TT school

- 91 (14%) (out of 650 students) were victimized last year
- 73 students were victimized 1 time
- 10 students were victimized 2 times
- 7 students were victimized 3 times
- 1 student was victimized 5 times
- So 18 (2.7%) students were responsible for 51% of victimizations



# Profile: Student K.P.

- K.P. a 13 year old male victimized 5 times
- Victimizations occurred out of school, in a hallway, and in a classroom
- Victimized by 5 different offenders ranging in age from 12 to 15 years
- Incidents include Physical threats-Verbal Threats; Robbery of cell phone; Fighting & Taxing & Robbery: Physical Assault Fighting
- One victimization resulted in an injury, no weapons involved

