



Student Support System - Program and Intervention Design

The district provides a safe and secure environment for students through behavioral norms, policy, and programs that are grounded in equity and social responsibility.

PRACTICE 4

INDICATOR A: Physical Safety and Secure Environment

PREPARATION	<i>GETTING AWARE</i>	The district engages in a physical review of facilities and equipment based upon both workplace safety and security standards. The district engages parents and community members in a survey of safety and security concerns. The district seeks information regarding exemplary policies and practices regarding physical and online safety.
	<i>GETTING READY</i>	The district develops a safety and security committee to review policies, procedures, and facilities with respect to physical and perceived safety concerns. Depending on context, the district may also establish a separate group to address traffic flows and transportation-related safety concerns. The district engages public health officials in a review of facilities and policies regarding allergens, communicable infections, and related concerns.
PROGRESS INDICATORS	<i>GETTING STARTED</i>	The district is compliant with, or in process of, addressing OSHA and federal safety requirements in facilities and grounds. Internal and external traffic patterns are clearly communicated and reviewed. Buildings are secure and periodically checked for accessibility.
	<i>GETTING BETTER</i>	The district's facilities and grounds are regularly reviewed for access and potential physical safety issues; problems are dealt with once identified. Pedestrian and vehicle traffic flows are monitored and reviewed. The district follows research-based guidance for any safety issues that arise (ranging from food allergies to security lighting to pandemic preparedness). Students, parents, and staff have opportunities to provide recommendations for improvements.
	<i>KEEP IMPROVING</i>	The district's facilities and grounds are regularly reviewed by staff using safety protocols. Pedestrian and vehicle traffic flows are monitored, reviewed, and modified on a regular basis. The district includes student, parent, and staff involvement in reviewing data and providing recommendations for improvement. District uses research-based strategies for lighting, surveillance, security, and safety, and reviews perception and event/incident data in regular reviews.

INDICATOR B: District Policies for Behavioral Expectations

PREPARATION

GETTING AWARE

The district identifies all relevant policies and practices pertaining to student and staff safety, expectations for behavior, and safety and emergency procedures. The district consults with legal experts to ensure that policies meet compliance expectations with state and federal law. The district engages in an audit or data review of existing policies for issues of equity, including behavioral consequences and outcomes.

GETTING READY

The district reviews exemplars regarding policy and procedures for student and adult actions. The district collaborates with legal and policy experts to identify areas of need for updating or developing new policy and procedures. The district establishes an administrative committee charged with review of policy and procedures and communication of such policy to staff, students, parents, and community members. The district reviews guidance for supporting equity considerations in policy and behavioral norms.

PROGRESS INDICATORS

GETTING STARTED

The district has stated policies in student handbooks and/or website regarding safety rules, including policies regarding direct or online bullying. The district may have security or uniformed police officers available on grounds. The district has emergency procedures for safety crises, and performs regular drills. The district has policies and a protocol for anonymous reporting of safety concerns for individuals and buildings.

GETTING BETTER

The district has stated policies, and is also regularly communicating policies to students, families, and community. The district monitors policy implementation regularly, including reviews of classroom implementation. The district regularly reviews and drills around emergency procedures and communicates findings to students, staff and the community. The district regularly uses and improves upon reporting protocols for safety issues. The district compares adult actions around safety factors with outcome data for students to ensure that policies have desired impact.

KEEP IMPROVING

The district's policies are communicated periodically to staff, students, families, and the community, and are available as needed for immediate access. The district monitors policy implementation, and has a specific safety/security committee that includes staff, students and community participation. The district employs school resource officers for security and relationship building functions. The district incorporates measurable actions and safety outcomes for regular analysis and improvement, and publishes this information to the community.

RESEARCH REFERENCES FOR THIS PRACTICE:

- Annor, F. B., Clayton, H. B., Gilbert, L. K., Ivey-Stephenson, A. Z., Irving, S. M., David-Ferdon, C., & Kann, L. K. (2018). Sexual orientation discordance and nonfatal suicidal behaviors in US high school students. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 54(4), 530-538.
- Bernat DH, Oakes JM, Pettingell SL, Resnick M.(2012). Risk and protective factors for youth violence: results from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 43(2), S57-S66.
- Budge, K. M. & Parrett, W. H. (2017). *Disrupting poverty: Five powerful classroom practices*. ASCD.
- Copeland, W.E., Wolke, D., Angold, A., & Costello, E.J. (2013). Adult psychiatric outcomes of bullying and being bullied by peers in childhood and adolescence. *JAMA psychiatry*, 70(4), 419-426.
- Daily, C.E. (2007). *Understanding the brain: The birth of a learning science*. Centre for Educational Research and Innovation.
- Dane, A.V., Marini, Z.A., Volk, .AA., & Vaillancourt, T. (2017). Physical and relational bullying and victimization: Differential relations with adolescent dating and sexual behavior. *Aggressive Behavior*, 43(2),111-122.
- Decker, M.R., Benning, L., Weber, K.M., Sherman, S.G., Adedimeji, A., Wilson, T.E., ...& Golub, E.T. (2016). Physical and sexual violence predictors: 20 years of the women's interagency HIV study cohort. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 51(5), 731.742.
- Draucker, C.B., Mazurczyk, J. (2013). Relationships between childhood sexual abuse and substance use and sexual risk behaviors during adolescence: An integrative review. *Nursing Outlook*, 61(5), 291-310.
- Gini, G., & Pozzoli, T. (2013). Bullied children and psychosomatic problems: A meta-analysis. *Pediatrics*. 132(4), 720-729.
- Holt ,.M.K., Matjasko, J.L., Espelage, D., Reid, G., & Koenig, B. (2013). Sexual risk taking and bullying among adolescents. *Pediatrics*, e1481-e1487.
- Kann, L., McManus, T., Harris, W. A., Shanklin, S. L., Flint, K. H., Queen, B., ... & Ethier, K. A. (2018). Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2017. *MMWR Surveillance Summaries*, 67(8), 1.
- Kyle, A.D., Woodruff, T.J., & Axelrad, D.A. (2006). Integrated assessment of environment and health: America's children and the environment. *Environmental health perspectives*, 114(3), 447-452.
- Rostad, W.L., Basile, K.C., & Clayton, H.B. (2021). Association among television and computer/video fame use, victimization, and suicide risk among US high school students. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 36(5-6), 2282-2305.
- Schneider, T., Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, & United States of America. (2002). Ensuring quality school facilities and security technologies (Guide 4 of Safe and Secure: Guides to Creating Safer Schools). *Annotation*.
- Trivedi, P., & Hoffman, C. A (2021). *Policymaker's guide to school-age child care*.
- Zaza, S., Kann, L., & Barrios, L. C. (2016). Lesbian, gay, and bisexual adolescents: Population estimate and prevalence of health behaviors. *Jama*, 316(22),2355-2356.