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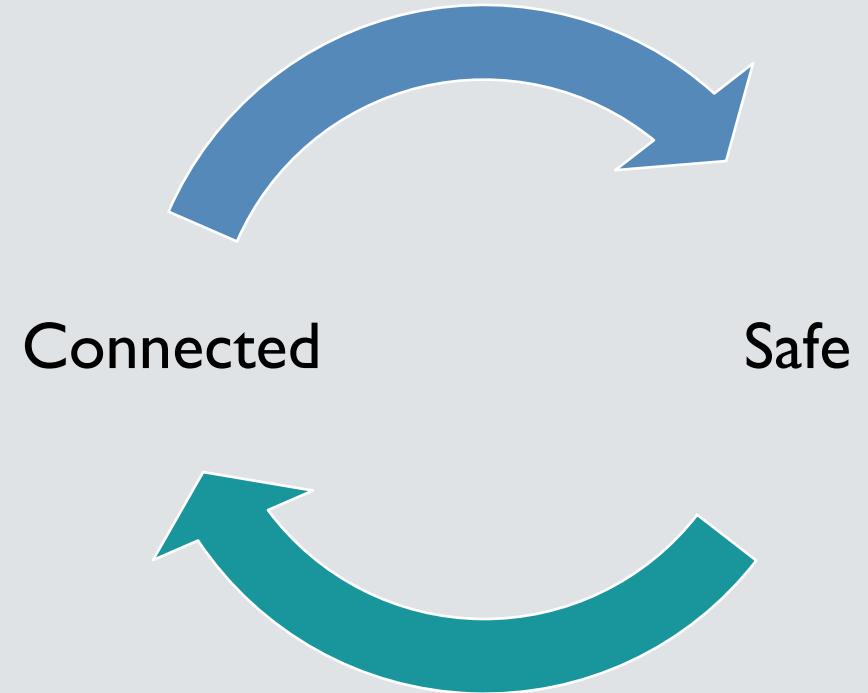
School Safety Spectrum

School Safety & Climate Initiative

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What Makes a School Safe?

- A school that is free from threatening, violent, and criminal behaviors.
- Allows staff, students, and the community to feel connected to the school and able to participate in its major functions – teaching and learning.



A Safe School is Free From...

- Violent behaviors that compromise the learning environment and put health and safety in jeopardy.
 - Bullying and harassment
 - Fights and assaults
 - Alcohol, drug use and sales
 - Theft, vandalism, and property damage
 - Situations of extreme violence, or bomb threats

Effective Interventions

To have effective interventions, each school needs an infrastructure including

- Teams
 - School safety team
 - Threat Assessment team
- Data for decision making
 - Internal and external
- Staff for professional development
 - Emergency response plan (ERP)
 - Bullying
 - Suicide
- Liaison
 - District
 - Community

School Safety Spectrum

- The school safety spectrum includes:

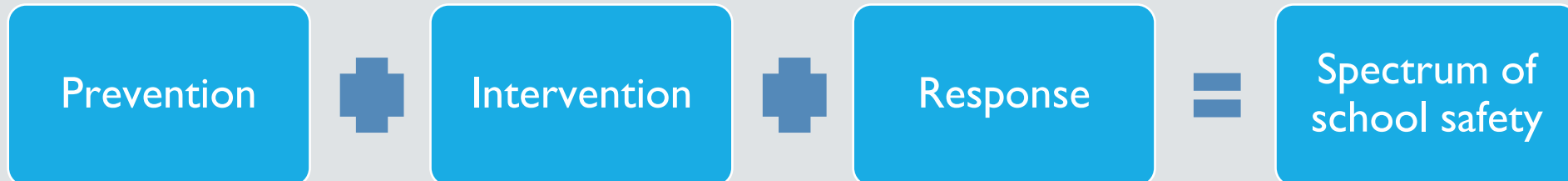
Prevention

Intervention

Response

School Safety Spectrum

- Because of the range and complexity of issues and responsibilities encompassed in school safety a spectrum of strategies must be considered to address school safety.
- This spectrum includes strategies for prevention, intervention and response strategies.



Prevention

- **Prevention:** includes schoolwide strategies that promote healthy behaviors and reduce the likelihood of adverse behaviors and incidents
 - For example, positive and supportive school climate
 - A positive and supportive school climate is foundational to a school safety plan.

What are Prevention Strategies?

- They are universally applied to the entire school community
- Examples include:
 - Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS)
 - Evidence-based social-emotional learning (SEL) programs
 - Violence and substance use prevention curricula
 - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
- Prevention strategies provide the greatest return on investment for a school community

Intervention

- **Intervention:** includes strategies that identify and support students with risk factors or signs of problematic behaviors
 - Threat assessments allow staff to intervene before the situation escalates to the response stage.

What are Intervention Strategies?

- Intervention strategies include intervening when students show signs of dangerous or threatening behavior. For example:
 - Threat Assessment
 - Both human and cyber threats
 - Student Assistance Programs (SAP)
 - Referral for services

Response

- **Response:** includes an effective response plan that can be implemented when an incident of violence or potential harm has occurred.
 - An emergency response plan allows for a uniform response in the wake of an emergency. Which decreases confusing in the school and with outside emergency services

What Are Response Strategies?

- Provide resources or options to mitigate dangerous or threatening situations to the school community. For example:
 - Emergency preparedness
 - Emergency response plan
 - Crisis response
 - Suicide, natural disaster
 - After care

In Summary

- The school safety spectrum includes prevention, intervention, and response strategies.
- Prevention and school climate interventions are crucial as they can help resolve issues before they reach the intervention and response stages.
 - Your plan must include actions for these areas.

What are the Next Steps?

- First step is to evaluate your schools infrastructure
- Examine what your school is doing now regarding the school safety spectrum now that the information from this presentation is fresh in your mind.

Thank You!

The School Safety & Climate Initiative is a proud partner with the University of Arizona and Arizona State University.

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