

Performance Impact Analysis Relocation of DAEP Classrooms

I. Proposed Action.

The District must move one of the two DAEP classrooms at the Southwest Educational Center¹ to a different location, pursuant to an order of the District Court dated March 24, 2022. The District proposes to move the high school classroom from the Southwest Educational Center to the former Menlo Park school,² much closer to the principal referring high schools on in the west and central regions of the District (Cholla, Pueblo, and Tucson High). The high school classroom at Southwest Education Center has operated substantially under capacity since at least SY2018.

The District also proposes to move the DAEP high school classroom at Project MORE to available space at Palo Verde High School, further east, and much closer to referring high schools on the south and east side of the District.³ The high school classroom at Project MORE has at times been at or above the 1:10 teacher to student ratios prescribed by the Court for this program, and the move, in combination with the move of the other DAEP high school classroom to the Menlo School, is anticipated to (a) improve access to high school DAEP programs across the District, and (b) better balance demand between the two high school DAEP classrooms as a result of improved location.

Finally, the District proposes to relocate the two middle school classrooms at Magee and Doolen to available space at Catalina High School, to improve access, facilities and flexibility. The Magee classroom had relatively high enrollment, and the Doolen classroom has consistently operated under capacity. At least two classrooms are available to DAEP at Catalina, and the District will initially operate one classroom, and open a second as DAEP enrollment reaches its peak each year in the spring.

¹ The Southwest Education Center is a former District elementary school, now closed, located at 6855 S. Mark Road in Tucson. A number of other District programs currently operate from this District property.

² The Menlo Park school is a former District elementary school, now closed, located at 1100 W. Fresno.

³ Palo Verde High School is located at 1302 S Avenida Vega.

In each instance, the DAEP classrooms will be located in large school buildings, in schools which either have been closed or have significant available space due to decreased enrollment over the last several years.

II. Anticipated Issues.

Because these changes in DAEP classroom locations do not alter DAEP's referral systems, teaching model, program availability, or the resources available to any DAEP classroom, the District does not anticipate significant issues as a result of the change.

III. Objectives.

The District's objectives for this change are (a) to improve access to DAEP by moving DAEP classroom locations closer to the principal referring schools, (b) to balance demand across classroom locations, and (c) to improve flexibility in available space for classrooms so that DAEP classrooms can be dynamically adjusted to meet changing enrollment conditions.

The rationale for each proposed move is as follows:

A. Moving the High School Classroom at Southwest Education Center to Menlo Park School.

As noted above, the Court ordered the District to move one of the two classrooms at the Southwest Educational Center. The District tracks the home schools of each student in each DAEP classroom. The Southwest Educational Center is far south and west of any of the District high schools, including the principal referring high schools (Cholla, Pueblo and Tucson High); by contrast, the SWEC is much closer to the primary referring middle schools (Valencia, Pistor, Lawrence). Finally, the high school classroom had somewhat smaller enrollment than the middle school classroom. Accordingly, the decision was made to move the high school classroom rather than the middle school classroom.

The best available location for the new high school classroom is at the Menlo Park School, which is much closer to Cholla, Pueblo and Tucson High. The Menlo Park school is a closed former elementary school which housed other District programs. There is

classroom space available, and room to expand if needed. The location was much closer to the principal referring high schools. Given the available space, no existing program would be displaced or affected by the move.

B. Moving the High School Classroom at Project MORE to Palo Verde High School.

The high school DAEP classroom at Project MORE has had enrollment closer to, and sometimes slightly above, the 1:10 ratio. This was largely a result of its location in south central Tucson – though it is far away from the high schools on the east side, it is much closer to all high schools than the only other alternative, the high school DAEP classroom at the Southwest Education Center. Given the move of one high school classroom to the Menlo Park school, there is a strong need to move the other high school DAEP classroom further east, to balance enrollment and improve access.

Palo Verde fits the bill. The campus at Palo Verde is substantially larger than Project MORE. Enrollment at Palo Verde has dropped from over 1200 in SY16-17 to under 700 in SY21-22, so it has plenty of available classroom space. Other programs also operate at Palo Verde, taking advantage of the available space, but there is enough space that the DAEP classroom will not reduce or impact the space available to other programs (specifically, it will not reduce or impact space available to the FRC). The location on the east side balances the Menlo Park school on the west side, providing substantially better access to a DAEP high school classroom across the District.

C. Moving the middle school classrooms at Magee and Doolen to Catalina.

For many months during SY18-19, the combined enrollment in the two middle school DAEP classrooms at Magee and Doolen was less than 10. Indeed, the DAEP classroom at Doolen did not operate at all in SY19-20 and SY20-21. Further, Magee is on the far east side of the District, and the only other middle school DAEP classroom is in the far southwest of the District at Southwest Education Center. This made access difficult for students at many schools in the denser central part of the District.

The District proposes to move these middle school DAEP classrooms to the campus at Catalina High School. The location is more centralized, and will be significantly more accessible to students as many middle schools that either Magee or Southwest. As at Palo Verde, there are plenty of classrooms available at Catalina (enrollment has also dropped at Catalina over the last five years). Other programs also operate at Catalina, taking advantage of the available space, but there is enough space that the DAEP classrooms will not reduce or impact the space available to other programs. DAEP staff intends to operate one middle school DAEP classroom at Catalina at the start of the school year, and has already identified the expansion classroom, which will operate whenever needed to keep enrollment at the 1:10 target student-teacher ratio.

IV. USP Program Background.

The District Alternative Education Program, which has become known by its acronym DAEP, was established in SY2015-16, as part of a multi-faceted, comprehensive effort under the USP to reduce the number of days a student is removed from classroom instruction through disciplinary suspension. The overall effort included strategies (a) to reduce the number of long-term suspensions, through more inclusive school environments, positive behavioral interventions and supports (PBIS), restorative practices, in-school interventions, professional learning, and data monitoring and analysis, and (b) to provide fewer days away from classroom instruction once infractions occurred, through revisions to the Code of Conduct, DAEP and abeyance contracts.

DAEP offers an option for students to continue instruction after committing a violation of the Code of Conduct that requires a long-term suspension away from school as a consequence. The program is voluntary: the student and family make the election to enter DAEP as an alternative consequence to a traditional long-term suspension. Hearing officers are trained to offer the DAEP option to every eligible student. The program is designed to continue the curriculum offered in the student's home classroom, with as little instructional interruption as practicable in the circumstances, until the student is permitted to return to the home classroom under the terms of the disciplinary consequence.

The proposed move of classroom locations does not change the instructional model, which remains as it was originally designed. DAEP students work individually on lessons provided by the home school teacher, and the DAEP teacher supervises, supports and facilitates when there are questions from a student. Specifically, the student's work is designed, assigned, and graded by his or her home teacher. DAEP teachers assist through a guided-practice teaching model, where teachers circulate the classroom and support students as they complete assigned work. DAEP is limited to core subjects, as it has been from the start. The DAEP classroom affords a supervised setting to continue lessons from the home teacher, with Wi-Fi, technology and other equipment needed for DAEP's small group guided practice model. Students receive individual or small-group support as they work on their assignments.

The target classroom enrollment will not change, operating on a 1:10 teacher to student ratio.

Students are provided breakfast and lunch every day. DAEP periods run from 9:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. (with the exception of Wednesday, where DAEP students are released at 2:00 p.m. to allow for teacher collaboration), actually a small increase in daily program length over past years. The District continues to provide transportation for all students in DAEP.

Students also receive social emotional learning ("SEL") lessons and a behavioral support component in a group setting for at least forty-five minutes per day, to teach DAEP students appropriate behaviors to assist as they re-acclimate into their home school. One exceptional education teacher is assigned exclusively to serve DAEP students.

In SY2018-19, the District operated five DAEP classrooms:⁴

⁴ The District is using SY18-19 as the baseline year for comparison, as this was the last full in-person school year before the pandemic.

(a) a high school classroom at Project MORE,⁵ which served an average of 8 students at any given time during that school year, with a low of 2 students, and a high of 14 students (on 3 days of the school year);

(b) a high school classroom at the Southwest Education Center, which served an average of 3 students at any given time during that school year, with a low of zero students, and a high of 8 students;

(c) a middle school classroom at Southwest Education Center, which served an average of 4 students at any given time during that school year, with a low of 1 student, and a high of 9 students;

(d) a middle school classroom at Magee Middle School,⁶ which served an average of 6 students at any given time during that school year, with a low of 1 student, and a high of 14 students (on 2 days of the school year); and

(e) a middle school classroom at Doolen Middle School,⁷ which served an average of 4 students at any given time during that school year, with a low of zero students, and a high of 12 students (on 3 days of the school year).

In SY2019-20, the District did not operate the middle school classroom at Doolen.

Enrollment in DAEP over the course of the school year varies widely, from very low in the early fall, rising as the fall progresses, dropping again in winter, and rising to its annual peak in March or April each year. SY2018-19 was typical of this pattern: enrollment at the beginning of September was less than 10 students across all five classrooms; by the beginning of March, program enrollment was around 35, and then dropped by the end of the school year in May. The District saw the same general pattern and numbers this past year, SY2021-22.

⁵ Project MORE is a comprehensive alternative high school for students who face outside challenges in getting a diploma at a traditional high school. Teachers work with students at an accelerated pace to help them fill in learning gaps, complete their high school education and prepare them for college and careers. Project MORE is located at 440 S. Park Avenue in Tucson.

⁶ Magee Middle School is located at 2400 N Country Club Road.

⁷ Doolen Middle School is located at 8300 E Speedway Blvd.

V. Impact Analysis: Impact on Protected Classes (AA, LatinX, including EL students).

A. Impact on Effectiveness of Program.

The 2018-19 school year was the last full year of in-person instruction prior to the pandemic.⁸ After the close of the 2018-19 school year, the District conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the efficacy of DAEP, reported in the District Annual Report for that year as Appendix VI-17, appearing in the record as ECF 2305-2, pp. 52-95. A copy of that report is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference.

Pursuant to the Court's recent order, the District has returned to its pre-COVID operational model. Accordingly, the District evaluates impact of any proposed change from operations for that baseline year.

The proposed change in locations does not involve any change to the DAEP teaching model, curriculum or staffing from the 2018-19 baseline year. All of the new classrooms are fully equipped, with capacity for students significantly in excess of the program's target 1:10 teacher-student ratio.

The DAEP classroom at Catalina is located in a building immediately west of the main high school building on the Catalina campus. Other district programs also operate in that building, just as was the case at Magee, Doolen, Project More and the Southwest Educational Center. The Catalina building also contains restrooms available for use by DAEP students and staff.

The DAEP classroom at Catalina is an appropriate size to meet DAEP's needs. As shown in the photographs in Exhibit B, the Catalina DAEP classroom site contains four large tables. The tables are taped to allow no more than three students at each large table, to assist with social distancing and maintenance of each student's own

⁸ District instruction in the final quarter of the 2019-20 school year was fully remote on-line instruction. The District continued with fully remote instruction throughout the first three quarters of the 2020-21 school year. In the final quarter of the 2020-21 school year, the District offered both in-person and remote instruction. In the 2021-22 school year, the instruction was primarily in person, with on-line instruction offered through various District programs, including Project MORE, Catalina Online Learning Experience (COLE), and the Tucson Unified Virtual Academy (TUVA).

personal space. This is consistent with the DAEP teaching model, in which each student works individually on lessons that are very likely to be different from the lessons for other students in the classroom, and there is little large group full-classroom instruction.⁹ The pictures in Exhibit B show that each DAEP student has ample space to perform his or her assigned lessons. The Catalina DAEP classroom also includes a large white board, bulletin board, white board projector, printer, bookshelves, as well as ample classroom supplies.

All DAEP sites receive supplies and equipment from one common supply room, as shown in the photographs in Exhibit B. Equipment such as paper, printer cartridges, pens, pencils, pencil sharpeners, and other classroom supplies are supplied to all DAEP sites, including Catalina, from this common supply source. The District has used this exact supply procedure in past years, and the same two District staff members continue to manage this equipment. There are copiers in adjacent offices.

The Catalina DAEP classroom contains a document projector attached to the whiteboard. Also, because DAEP employs a guided-practice teaching model and does not utilize large-group instruction for core instruction, there is limited need for large-group presentation technology.

The Palo Verde DAEP classroom provides an effective, ample space for DAEP students to perform their assigned work. The classroom is located in the main high school building at Palo Verde, in which there are other classrooms, multi-purpose rooms, offices, and restrooms available to DAEP students and staff. As shown in the photographs of the Palo Verde DAEP site, Palo Verde's DAEP classroom contains eight regular desks, approximately fifteen workstations with desktop computers, an additional

⁹ Students are from different grades, different schools, and different home school teachers, so lessons from home school teachers are very unlikely to be the same.

large working table, and two white boards.¹⁰ The Palo Verde DAEP site is also equipped with a large white board, bulletin board, projector and bookshelves, as well as ample classroom supplies. This classroom is more than adequate to serve students assigned to the DAEP classroom at Palo Verde.

Similarly, the DAEP classroom at Menlo Park is large enough to accommodate more than ten students, and is fully equipped for the DAEP teaching model.

Accordingly, the District does not anticipate any impact to the effectiveness of DAEP attributable to the change in locations.

B. Analysis of Impact on District Obligations under the USP

1. Compliance

The internal compliance monitoring system regarding USP requirements and Court orders within the District will not be altered. There is no impact on the Compliance requirements under the USP.

2. Student Assignment

The proposed change in DAEP classroom locations will not impact attendance boundaries, magnet school programs, mandated integrations plans, or academic achievement plans for magnet or non-magnet schools. Students remain formally enrolled at their home school, and return to the home school after completing their assignment to DAEP. Accordingly, there is no anticipated effect on the Student Assignment requirements under the USP.

3. Transportation

The District will continue to provide transportation for students to each of the proposed DAEP classroom locations, as it did in SY2018–19. The average number of students needing transportation to DAEP classrooms will likely remain the same, and in

¹⁰ This is not, as some have asserted, the computer lab used primarily by another district program. The DAEP classroom is used full time during DAEP program hours for DAEP classroom instruction. It is not part of any other program's assigned space during those hours. However, like most classrooms across the District, when school is not in session (i.e., evenings), classrooms may be used by other groups and programs.

any event is so tiny in comparison to the District's overall transportation effort as to render even a significant increase in DAEP transportation needs absorbable into the system without measurable impact. The change in locations does not conflict with any requirement under the District's Transportation Plan (last revised in March 2021). [ECF 2517-6].

4. Admin/Certified Staff

The proposed change in DAEP classroom locations will not remove, eliminate, or otherwise impact obligations relating to administrators and certificated staff under the USP. DAEP is not a school, but rather a program, and thus does not have separate school-based requirements under the USP, but, in any event, the change in locations proposed in this PIA does not affect staffing for the program, only the location of the classrooms. The District will continue to comply with all USP requirements for recruiting, hiring, and retention for program staff. Accordingly, there is no anticipated effect on Admin/Certified Staff programs or obligations under the USP.

5. Quality of Education

The District does not anticipate that the change in DAEP classroom locations will impact any of its programs or obligations under Section V of the USP. The change in locations will not require additional funding that might impact other programs under Section V.

6. Discipline

As set forth above, DAEP remains a part of the District's multi-pronged effort to reduce the impact of exclusionary discipline on target subgroups. Every student facing a long-term suspension will be offered the opportunity to attend DAEP; hearing officers will continue to be trained accordingly. Additionally, as set forth above, the instructional model within DAEP will also not be altered by changing the DAEP classroom locations.

7. Family and Community Engagement

The change in DAEP locations will also not alter or affect the District's compliance with the Family and Community Engagement requirements under the USP. The DAEP

classrooms have co-existed peacefully together with the FACE Family Resource Center at the Southwest Educational Center for years, with no adverse effects. Although Family Resource Centers (“FRCs”) are also located on the campus at Palo Verde, Catalina, and Menlo Park schools, there is adequate space for both (and also for other programs that are located on these campuses too). The DAEP classrooms will not share equipment or supplies with the FRCs. The DAEP classrooms will not share or reduce the space available to the FRCs. These FRCs operate completely independently of the DAEP classrooms, and will continue to provide the same outreach and engagement services to District families, including the provisions of necessary supplies such as backpacks, school supplies, and food boxes. And the expansion of DAEP will not affect FRC staff from communicating regularly with families, staff, and the community, and partnering with community stakeholders to provide services to families within the District, including classes and workshops. Accordingly, all community outreach efforts will remain unchanged; the change in DAEP locations does not alter the District’s compliance with Family and Community Engagement requirements under the USP.

8. Extracurricular Activities

The change in DAEP locations will have no impact on the Extracurricular Activities requirements under the USP.

9. Facilities and Technology

The change in DAEP locations will not affect the District’s programs and commitments in the area of facilities or technology. There will be no impact on the DAEP students regarding the quality of facilities or technology. These locations all have classroom settings, with Wi-Fi, computers, projectors, technology and equipment that is equivalent to prior locations. The DAEP classrooms are an appropriate size to meet the needs of the program, with ample desks, large tables, white boards, bookshelves, and ample classroom supplies. As with SY2018–19, all DAEP sites receive supplies and equipment from one common supply room, which includes (but is not limited to) paper, printer cartridges, pens, pencils, pencil sharpener, and other classroom supplies.

10. Accountability and Transparency

The change in DAEP locations will have no impact on the Accountability and Transparency reporting requirements under the USP.

C. Data Sources

The District tracks attendance at each DAEP classroom, including the name of the student, the dates of attendance at DAEP and the home school of the student. This was the primary data used to assess class size, number of students attending each class on any given day, the need for the proposed change in locations, and referral patterns in each classroom. In addition, the District assessed the locations and distances of schools and DAEP classrooms using Google maps.

In addition, the District has reported data on long-term suspensions and DAEP enrollment in its annual report each year, from which the following data is taken:¹¹

School Year	16–17	17–18	18–19	19–20
Total Long Term Suspensions ¹²	415	387	286	226
DAEP Enrollment	266 (64%)	233 (60%)	177 (62%)	138 (61%)
Traditional Suspensions	41	81	84	18
Abeyance Contracts	108	73	25	70

As shown above, students who have received a long-term suspension continue to enroll in the program in approximately the same frequency as in prior years (between 50–60%). And the District has not observed “performance factors” suggesting that students who are subject to classroom suspension for level 4 and 5 violations and return to the regular classrooms without receiving supports offered through DAEP, exhibit poorer classroom performance. The District likewise has not observed any safety risks and risk of academic disruption for other students and faculty, if students who are subject to an out-of-school suspension are returned to their regular classrooms. It is important to emphasize that the

¹¹ DAEP has always only been offered as an alternative to a long-term suspension; it has never been offered as an alternative for a short-term suspension.

¹² This number includes all students who received a long-term suspension, including those who elected to enter DAEP and those who entered into abeyance contracts.

change in locations of DAEP classrooms does not limit DAEP's availability or increase the number of students serving an out-of-school suspensions.

D. Assumptions

The foregoing analysis assumes that District enrollment in DAEP will continue to operate at or around the same frequency as prior, pre-pandemic years. If DAEP enrollment increases, the District will expand DAEP to cover additional classrooms at the four proposed DAEP Classroom locations or open additional DAEP classroom locations at other school sites in the District. Additionally, the foregoing analysis assumes that DAEP referral trends will continue to support these four District locations. For example, as explained above, the current DAEP referrals for high school students on the west side of the District arise largely from Pueblo, Cholla and Tucson High Schools, which are near Menlo Park Elementary (which serves as the high school DAEP location). In the event that other schools within the District begin to produce disproportionately more referrals, the District will be re-evaluate these proposed DAEP classroom locations. The District has not identified any other impacts that require mitigation.

E. Research Based Sources

No research based sources were used or needed in this analysis of changes to DAEP classroom locations.

VI. Conclusion.

Based on the foregoing, the District concludes that the proposed change in DAEP classroom locations will not negatively impact the performance of DAEP or its role and efficacy in the District's overall effort to reduce the impact of exclusionary discipline on target student subgroups.

Date: _____

Prepare By: _____

Review and Approved: _____

EXHIBIT A

An Evaluation of the District Alternative Education Program or DAEP over Four Years, 2015-16 to 2018-19

Overview

In 2013, as part of the Unitary Status Plan (USP), Tucson Unified School District agreed to monitor disciplinary data to ensure that school sites were not imposing discipline in a racially or ethnically disproportionate manner or otherwise contrary to District policy. The District also agreed to revise its Guidelines for Student Rights and Responsibilities handbook and to strengthen its implementation of Restorative Practices and the Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS) system. Restorative Practices and PBIS are strategies designed to reduce conflict and create supportive school environments. Along with these initiatives, two new programs were introduced in 2015-16, the Disciplinary Alternative Education Program or DAEP and the In School Intervention Program or ISI program.

As evidenced by these initiatives, the District is committed to reduce disparities wherever they exist in our schools. Achieving equity in student discipline is a cornerstone of the USP and a top TUSD priority. Students cannot learn well if they do not feel safe, if they do not feel they belong, and if they do not attend school. TUSD's goal is to provide to all students fair, equitable, and successful educational experiences.

This evaluation will review the impact of DAEP during its first four years of implementation by examining the following variables of the TUSD students who attended the program:

- A. Student groups served, including overrepresentation of students from economically disadvantaged families, with ethnic and racial representations, and with a disability who receive special education and limited English proficiency services, grade level
- B. Number of DAEP assignments
- C. Recidivism rates in discipline
- D. Reasons for DAEP assignments
- E. Attendance rates
- F. Pre- and Post-Tests in ELA and Math
- G. Higher Ground's Grit Survey
- H. DAEP Exit Student Survey

Program Design

DAEP provides students in grades 6-12 who have committed a level 4 or level 5 violation with an alternative to suspension so that they can continue their education. A level 4 or 5 violation occurs when a student commits an action that puts other students or staff in potential harm or worse. Some examples of a level 4 violation are:

- Assault: causing any physical injury to another person or the apprehension of imminent physical injury
- Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug violations – possession or use
- Arson of a structure or property
- Fire alarm misuse
- Sexual offenses including harassment with contact, indecency
- Theft such as burglary, robbery, or extortion
- Weapons possession such as billy club, brass knuckles, knives, etc.

Some examples of a level 5 violation are:

- Aggravated assault to cause serious physical injury to another
- Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug violations – sale or share
- Arson of an occupied structure
- School threat (bomb, chemical, etc.)
- Theft such as armed robbery, burglary with weapon
- Firearms such as handgun, pistol, revolver, rifle, etc.

With the introduction of DAEP, a student who commits a level 4 or 5 violation, becomes suspended, and subsequently goes through the long-term hearing process will be given the conventional consequence of long-term suspension at home or the alternative, to attend DAEP. To be eligible for DAEP, the long-term suspension must be 20 days or longer but no more than 45 days. Beginning January 2018, any days suspended per incident were counted in calculating the DAEP placement. When a student enrolls in DAEP, the suspension status will be reassigned from long-term and the student's time in DAEP will be recorded as a "DAEP" disposition in TUSD's student information system. If a student refuses to enroll in DAEP, s/he is recorded as a long-term suspension. The student may return to their school after the allotted suspension period.

If a student chooses to attend DAEP, s/he will continue core courses in small structured environments with certified teachers to stay on track academically and be current with assignments, etc. when s/he returns to his/her home school. Please see Appendix 1 for the program criteria and Appendix 2 for the program mission and vision. A primary function of DAEP teachers is the academic articulation with the home school teachers to facilitate a smooth transition from the suspending school, to DAEP, and back to the home school after the suspension period. Additionally, a support team is provided to ensure that

each student feels valued, underscore that their success matters, and address the constraints inhibiting their school success.

Students who enroll in DAEP receive additional benefits that are denied to students who declined enrollment such as:

- Continuation of services: Students with an IEP, 504 plan, or English Language Learner (ELL) status will continue to receive services during DAEP.
- No need to serve time in a detention center: About half of the enrolled students each year were arrested because they committed Level 4 and 5 offenses and were placed on probation. Without DAEP, these students would be considered in violation of their probation and would need to serve time in a detention facility.
- AzMERIT: DAEP follows the State Assessment calendar and assures that students complete the State Standardized AzMERIT or other mandated testing while enrolled in DAEP.

Staffing and Location of the Programs

Arizona has been struggling with a significant teacher shortage over the last six years or more and TUSD is no exception. Teacher vacancies have remained unfilled across the District, especially in core subjects such as science and math. This lack of certified teachers has also affected DAEP. Over the last four years, DAEP had several teacher and staff vacancies that went unfilled for the entire year including several high school positions. To compensate for the lack of certified teachers, support staff who normally offered wrap-around services, served as substitute teachers in these positions. The lack of certified teachers not only affected the ability to provide academically rigorous and aligned material to students, but may have also had the unintended effect of consigning the wrap-around support services to a lesser function.

Another staffing challenge over the last four years was to the ability to retain the Behavior Intervention Monitors (BIM) once they became trained through DAEP. Other opportunities in the District have attracted BIMs away from DAEP because of higher salaries or other personal reasons.

DAEP sites are located throughout the district, with one on the east side, one central, and one on the west side. Some changes were made to the program staffing in 2018-19 and are noted below. The locations of the DAEP sites with the full time staffing allocations are:

Programs:

A. Middle School Programs

- Southwest Ed. Center - *was fully staffed with 1 teacher and 1 BIM all year. From January to April 2019, the BIM split her time between the middle and high schools. This BIM remained at the high school and a new BIM was hired for the middle school in April.*
- Magee, MS Portable 24 - *1 Teacher and 1 BIM – fully staffed all year*
- Doolen, MS One Classroom – *1 Teacher and 1 BIM – fully staffed all year*

B. High School Program, DAEP

- Southwest Ed. Center, DAEP – *2 teachers, 1 BIM – fully staffed. From January to April 2019, the BIM split her time between the middle and high schools. This BIM remained at the high school and a new BIM was hired for the middle school in April.*
- Project MORE, DAEP - *3 teachers, 1 BIM – fully staffed until January 2019 when 1 teacher left and was replaced by a long term substitute.*

Results

Multiple variables were examined to assess the impact of DAEP on students who completed the program. This section is divided into demographics, attendance, academics, and discipline.

A. Student groups served – Counts include total participation

- **2015-16:** A total of 250 students were referred to DAEP from grades 6 - 12. Of those students, 157 enrolled into the program and 93 declined their enrollment. Middle School shows a slightly greater number of students who declined (N=52) when compared to high school (N=41).
- **2016-17:** A total of 365 students were referred to DAEP from grades 6 - 12, a 46% increase in referrals from the last year. Of those students, 266 enrolled into the program and 99 declined their enrollment. Not only did referrals increase in 2016-17, enrollment into DAEP showed with an increase of 69%. Middle School shows a slightly greater number of students who declined (N=52) when compared to high school (N=47).
- **2017-18:** A total of 397 students were referred to DAEP from grades 6 - 12, a 59% increase in referrals since 2015-16. Of those students, 286 enrolled into the program and 111 declined their enrollment. Not only did referrals increase in 2017-18, enrollment into DAEP showed with an

increase of 8% from last year and 82% overall since 2015-16. Middle School shows a slightly lower number of students who declined (N=51) when compared to high school (N=60).

- 2018-19:** A total of 303 students were referred to DAEP from grades 6 - 12, a 21% increase in referrals since 2015-16. Of those students, 203 enrolled into the program and 100 declined their enrollment. Both referrals and enrollment decreased this year, in large part due to the modifications of the Code of Conduct beginning SY2018-19 for level 4 fighting and Possession or use of drugs/alcohol. Please refer to Char 1 below. Middle School and K-8 (grades 6-8) shows a slightly higher number of students who declined (N=59) when compared to high school (N=41).

Chart 1. Changes to the TUSD Code of Conduct in SY 2018-19 for Levels 4 and 5.

Level 4	<p>Any Action from the prior level(s) may also be imposed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restorative Conference and/or Restorative Circle (upon re-entry to school) (see page 2). • Out-of-School Suspension and/or Abeyance – Long-term (11-30 Days) (except for violations listed below) <p>Fighting <i>First offense</i>—Three day suspension with two days waived if student participates in mediation. <i>Second offense</i>—Eleven day suspension with eight days held in abeyance if student participates in mediation.</p> <p>Possession or Use of Drugs or Alcohol <i>First offense</i>—Three day suspension with two days waived if student agrees to attend substance abuse workshop and, upon return to school, an intake interview and to be searched for drugs or alcohol. <i>Second offense</i>—Eleven day suspension with eight days held in abeyance if student agrees to attend drug or alcohol use workshop and, upon return to school, an intake interview, and to be searched for drugs or alcohol.</p>
Level 5	<p>Any Action from the prior level(s) may also be imposed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-School Suspension and/or Abeyance – Long-term (11-180 Days) • Restorative Conference and/or Restorative Circle (upon re-entry to school) (see page 2). • Expulsion

Over the last four years, African American students were more likely to decline DAEP enrollment proportionately when compared to the other ethnicities across the District. Please refer to Table 1 for the breakdown by ethnicity of students who declined enrollment into DAEP.

Table 1. USP Ethnic Breakdown of Students who Declined Enrollment into DAEP compared to the USP District Ethnicity Enrollment Average.								
<i>A student is counted each time s/he is referred</i>								
USP Ethnicity	2015-16 (N=93)		2016-17 (N=99)		2017-18 (N=111)		2018-19 (N=100)	
	Percent who declined	District Average (40 th Day)	Percent who declined	District Average (40 th Day)	Percent who declined	District Average (40 th Day)	Percent who declined	District Average (40 th Day)
White	19%	21%	13%	20%	21%	20%	22%	20%
African Am	14%	9%	22%	9%	22%	9%	20%	9%
Hispanic	60%	61%	46%	62%	44%	62%	44%	61%
Native Am	2%	4%	9%	4%	4%	4%	7%	4%
Asian-PI	2%	2%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%
Multi-Racial	2%	3%	7%	3%	8%	3%	4%	4%
Unknown	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Students in grades 6 – 8 who chose to enroll in DAEP received services at Magee Middle School, Southwest Education Center, and Doolen Middle School. Additionally, Project MORE Alternative High School provided services to high school students. When compared to 2017-18, enrollment decreased at all sites except Southwest Alternative Middle School. Table 2 shows the distribution of students who enrolled in DAEP by site.

Table 2. Number and Percent of Students Enrolled in DAEP in TUSD								
<i>A student is counted each time s/he participates</i>								
DAEP Site	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	N Size	Percent	N Size	Percent	N Size	Percent	N Size	Percent
Doolen	28	18%	13	5%	51	18%	38	19%
Magee	35	22%	68	26%	74	26%	53	26%
SW Alt MS	35	22%	44	16%	27	9%	31	15%
SW Alt HS					44	15%	25	12%
Project MORE	59	38%	141	53%	90	32%	56	28%
Total	157	100%	266	100%	286	100%	203	100%

The ethnic breakdown of students enrolled in DAEP reveal that over the past four years, African American students are somewhat over-represented when compared to the District's overall ethnic distribution. Additionally, students enrolled in DAEP revealed a similar profile as the students who did not enroll in DAEP in terms of ethnic affiliation. In other words, the decision to participate or not in DAEP did not appear to be dependent upon ethnic or racial identification. Also, African American student referrals increased somewhat over the last 4 years, resulting in a higher disproportionality in both the declines to enroll as well as actual enrollment. Conversely, Hispanic student referrals decreased somewhat over the last 4 years, resulting in a lower proportionality in both the declines to enroll as well as actual enrollment.

Table 3. Number of Students Enrolled in DAEP by USP Ethnicity												
<i>A student who participates more than once is counted each time s/he participates</i>												
USP Ethnicity	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	N Size	% (Missing not included)	% District (40 th Day)	N Size	% (Missing not included)	% District (40 th Day)	N Size	% (Missing not included)	% District (40 th Day)	N Size	% (Missing not included)	% District (40 th Day)
White	24	15%	21%	44	17%	20%	55	19%	20%	31	15%	20%
African American	21	14%	9%	44	17%	9%	53	19%	9%	32	16%	9%
Hispanic	92	59%	61%	147	55%	62%	147	52%	62%	115	57%	61%
Native American	10	7%	4%	17	6%	4%	13	5%	4%	13	6%	4%
Asian-PI	1	0%	2%	1	0%	2%	2	0%	2%	3	2%	2%
Multi-Racial	7	5%	3%	12	5%	3%	13	5%	3%	9	4%	4%
Total	156	100%	100%	265	100%	100%	283	100%	100%	203	100%	100%
Missing	1			1			3			0		

Students in Exceptional Education and with 504 plans were also over-represented in program participation. Across the District, ExEd students make up almost 17% of the District's total population.

- **2015-16:** Students in DAEP requiring specialized services such as the ExEd/504 students made up 36% of the total DAEP enrollment and ELL students added another 3%. Of these students, Hispanic and African American students made up the majority at 80% in 2015-16.
- **2016-17:** Students in DAEP requiring specialized services such as the ExEd/504 decreased to 21% and ELL students added another 2%. Students in ExEd or having a 504 were also more distributed

across ethnicities than the year prior because Native American students, and to a lesser degree Multi-Racial students, showed a higher representation.

- 2017-18:** Students in DAEP requiring specialized services such as the ExEd/504 increased slightly from last year to 23% and ELL students added another 2%. Students in ExEd or having a 504 were distributed across all the ethnicities, although Hispanic students did reveal a decline over the last three years. Conversely, Native American ExEd/504 students showed an increase over three years. African American ExEd/504 students were relatively stable enrollment over the last years. Both Native American and African American students were overrepresented in comparison to the district ethnic breakdowns. Finally White and Multi-Racial ExEd/504 students showed a gradual increase over the last three years.
- 2018-19:** Students in DAEP requiring specialized services such as the ExEd/504 increased slightly from last year to 30% and ELL students added another 1%. Students in ExEd or having a 504 were distributed across all the ethnicities, although White and Hispanic students did reveal a decline over the last four years. Conversely, Native American ExEd/504 students showed an increase over four years. African American and Multi-Racial ExEd/504 students were relatively stable in their enrollment over the last four years. Both Native American and African American students were overrepresented in comparison to the district ethnic breakdowns. .

Please refer to Table 4 to see the number and percent of students requiring specialized services by ethnicity. In terms of program participation over the last four years, the ethnic distribution of the students who receive specialized services is representative of the overall student DAEP enrollment with the exception of Native American students who were over-represented over the last four years.

Table 4. Number and Percent of DAEP Enrolled Exceptional Education Students, 504 Plan Students, and English Language Learner Students by USP Ethnicity												
<i>A student who participates more than once is counted each time s/he participates</i>												
USP Ethnicity	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	N Size	ExEd and 504	ELL	N Size	ExEd and 504 Plans	ELL	N Size	ExEd and 504 Plans	ELL	N Size	ExEd and 504 Plans	ELL
White	9	15%		8	13%		16	19%	3%	7	12%	
African American	10	16%		7	10%	1%	11	15%		10	17%	
Hispanic	39	57%	7%	34	51%	5%	30	36%	6%	32	53%	1%
Native American	2	3%		8	13%		8	11%		7	11%	
Asian-Pacific Islander	0	0		0	0		1	1%		3	5%	
Multi-Racial	1	2%		4	7%		5	7%		1	1%	
Total	61			61			72			60		

When examining the home school from which the referrals originated, the five top referring schools in rank order were:

- **2015-16:** Utterback, Palo Verde, Valencia, Doolen, and Vail. Grades 6 – 8 from the middle schools and K-8 schools made up 60% of participants while 40% of participants came from the high schools.
- **2016-17:** THMS, Pueblo, Palo Verde, Doolen and (tie) Secrist/Utterback. Grades 6 – 8 from the middle schools and K-8 schools made up 47% of participants while 53% of participants came from high schools.
- **2017-18:** Secrist, Doolen, Pueblo, Sahuaro and (tie) Santa Rita/THMS. Grades 6 – 8 from the middle schools and K-8 schools made up 53% of participants while 47% of participants came from the high schools.
- **2018-19:** Pueblo, Gridley, Doolen, and (tie) Secrists and Tucson High. Grades 6 – 8 from the middle schools and K-8 schools made up 61% of participants while 39% of participants came from the high schools.

This data indicates that the DAEP program established itself as a viable resource for suspended students across middle and high school by 2016-17 and has continued to be an important district service into 2018-19. All school levels (K-8, Middle, and High Schools) have taken advantage of the program from 2015-16 to 2017-18 with an increase in referrals. Changes to the Code of Conduct implemented in SY 2018-19 channeled Level 4 students into mediation for fighting violations and substance abuse workshops for drugs and alcohol violations rather than into DAEP, effectively reducing the number of referrals into the program. Please see Table 5 for a breakdown of participation by school over four years.

Table 5. Number of Students Enrolled to DAEP by Home School									
<i>(ISI) = In School Intervention Program Original Schools. Available now in all Middle and High Schools and large K-8's</i>									
<i>A student who participates more than once is counted each time s/he participates</i>									
Type	Referring School	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Students		Students		Students		Students	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Middle School	Dodge					2	1%	2	1%
	Doolen (ISI)	13	8%	21	8%	30	10%	18	9%
	Gridley (ISI)	1	1%	9	4%	14	5%	19	9%
2015-16 (N=83)	Magee (ISI)	5	3%	7	3%	10	3%	11	5%
2016-17 (N=103)	Mansfeld (ISI)	3	2%	5	2%	1	0%	1	0%
	Pistor (ISI)	7	4%	8	3%	10	3%	8	4%
2017-18 (N=123)	Secrist (ISI)	4	3%	15	6%	30	10%	12	6%
	Utterback (ISI)	29	18%	15	6%	3	1%	6	3%
2018-19 (N=92)	Vail (ISI)	11	7%	9	3%	11	4%	9	5%

	Valencia (ISI)	13	8%	14	5%	12	4%	6	3%
K-8 School 2015-16 (N=10) 2016-17 (N=22) 2017-18 (N=29) 2018-19 (N=31)	C.E. Rose							3	2%
	Dietz (ISI)	4	3%			2	1%		
	Fickett (ISI)	2	1%	8	3%	12	4%	9	5%
	Hollinger (ISI)	1	1%	1	0%			2	1%
	Lawrence							4	2%
	M. Maxwell	1	1%						
	McCorkle					2	1%	1	0%
	Pueblo Gardens							1	0%
	Robert-Naylor (ISI)			1	0%	7	2%	3	2%
	Roskruge							1	0%
	Safford (ISI)	3	2%	12	4%	6	2%	7	4%
	High School 2015-16 (N=54) 2016-17 (N=141) 2017-18 (N=134) 2018-19 (N=80)	Catalina (ISI)	9	6%	12	4%	5	2%	4
Cholla (ISI)		8	5%	13	5%	14	5%	4	2%
Palo Verde (ISI)		15	10%	22	8%	8	3%	7	4%
Project MORE				1	0%	2	1%	1	0%
Pueblo (ISI)		8	5%	28	11%	27	9%	20	10%
Rincon (ISI)		5	3%	12	4%	6	2%	10	5%
Sabino		6	4%	4	2%	11	4%	10	5%
Sahuaro (ISI)		4	3%	10	4%	19	7%	11	5%
Santa Rita (ISI)				7	3%	18	6%		
THMS (ISI)		3	2%	31	12%	18	6%	12	6%
University		0	0%	1	0%	5	2%	1	0%
	<i>Missing (UK)</i>	2	1%			1	1%		

Table 5 shows the distribution of referring schools and Tables 6a, 6b, and 6c show the same information by school and ethnicity. These tables also indicate the original ISI schools, formalized in 2015-16. The program has expanded over the last four years so that currently it is housed in all middle and high schools and also in the larger K-8 schools. This information reveals that individual schools generally referred a low but consistent number of students from each ethnicity into DAEP with some exceptions:

- **2015-16:** Utterback, Valencia, and Pistor referred the largest group of Hispanic students and Palo Verde that referred the largest group of White students.
- **2016-17:** THMS, Pueblo, Palo Verde, and Utterback referred the largest group of Hispanic students. Doolen referred the largest group of African American students, and Secrist referred the largest group of White students.
- **2017-18:** Pueblo referred the largest group of Hispanic students. Secrist and Doolen referred the largest group of African American students, and Santa Rita and Sabino referred the largest group of White students.

- **2018-19:** Pueblo referred the largest group of Hispanic students. Doolen referred the largest group of African American students, and Gridley referred the largest group of White students.

In summary, over the last four years of the DAEP program, the referrals to DAEP by school by ethnicity tended to be dispersed across the 29 schools in relatively low numbers (generally less than 6 or 7 by ethnicity). Over the last three years, pockets of schools referred higher numbers of Hispanics which may be a reflection of proportionally of their school representation, followed by one or two schools that referred higher numbers of African American and White students.

Table 6a. Number of students enrolled to DAEP by USP ethnicity and home school 2015-16							
<i>A student who participates more than once is counted each time s/he participates</i>							
Referring School	2015-16 USP Ethnicity						Total
	White	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian P/I	Multi-Racial	
Catalina (ISI)	0	4	5	0	0	0	9
Cholla (ISI)	1	1	4	1	0	0	7
Dietz	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Doolen (ISI)	3	3	4	1	1	0	12
Fickett (ISI)	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gridley (ISI)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hollinger	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Magee (ISI)	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
Mansfeld (ISI)	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Maxwell	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Palo Verde (ISI)	6	3	5	1	0	0	15
Pistor (ISI)	1	0	6	0	0	0	7
Pueblo (ISI)	0	2	4	1	0	0	7
Rincon (ISI)	1	0	3	0	0	1	5
Sabino	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
Safford (ISI)	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Sahuaro (ISI)	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Secrist (ISI)	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
THMS (ISI)	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Utterback (ISI)	1	1	22	4	0	1	29
Vail (ISI)	2	1	5	0	0	2	10
Valencia (ISI)	2	0	11	0	0	0	13
All Schools	23	20	87	10	1	5	147
<i>Missing Data N=10</i>							

Table 6b. Number of students enrolled to DAEP by USP ethnicity and home school 2016-17							
<i>A student who participates more than once is counted each time s/he participates</i>							
Referring School	2016-17 USP Ethnicity						Total
	White	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian P/I	Multi-Racial	
Catalina (ISI)	3	1	4	0	1	3	12
Cholla (ISI)	3	1	8	1	0	0	13
Doolen (ISI)	2	7	9	1	0	2	21
Fickett (ISI)	0	4	4	0	0	0	8
Gridley (ISI)	4	4	1	0	0	0	9
Hollinger (ISI)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Magee (ISI)	1	4	2	0	0	0	7
Mansfeld (ISI)	2	0	0	3	0	0	5
Naylor (ISI)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Palo Verde (ISI)	3	3	14	0	0	2	22
Pistor (ISI)	0	0	5	1	0	1	7
PMORE	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pueblo (ISI)	1	1	22	4	0	0	28
Rincon (ISI)	1	5	6	0	0	0	12
Sabino	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Safford (ISI)	0	0	9	3	0	0	12
Sahuaro (ISI)	4	1	5	0	0	0	10
Santa Rita (ISI)	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
Secrist (ISI)	6	2	5	0	0	2	15
THMS (ISI)	2	4	23	0	0	2	31
University	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Utterback (ISI)	0	0	14	1	0	0	15
Vail (ISI)	1	4	4	0	0	0	9
Valencia (ISI)	2	0	9	3	0	0	14
All Schools	44	44	147	17	1	12	265
<i>Missing Data N=1</i>							

Table 6c. Number of students enrolled to DAEP by USP ethnicity and home school 2017-18							
<i>A student who participates more than once is counted each time s/he participates</i>							
Referring School	2017-18 USP Ethnicity						Total
	White	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian P/I	Multi-Racial	
Catalina (ISI)	1	2	2	0	0	0	5
Cholla (ISI)	2	2	9	1	0	0	14
Dietz (ISI)	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dodge	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Doolen (ISI)	5	8	12	3	0	2	30
Fickett (ISI)	2	3	6	0	0	1	12
Gridley (ISI)	4	3	7	0	0	0	14
Magee (ISI)	3	1	6	0	0	0	10
Mansfeld (ISI)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
McCorkle	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Naylor (ISI)	1	1	4	0	0	1	7
Palo Verde (ISI)	2	4	2	0	0	0	8
Pistor (ISI)	0	0	9	1	0	0	10
PMORE	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Pueblo (ISI)	0	4	21	0	0	2	27
Rincon (ISI)	1	2	3	0	0	0	6
Sabino	7	2	2	0	0	0	11
Safford (ISI)	0	1	4	1	0	0	6
Sahuaro (ISI)	6	4	8	0	1	0	19
Santa Rita (ISI)	8	0	6	1	0	0	15
Secrist (ISI)	6	9	12	0	0	3	30
TAP	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
THMS (ISI)	0	2	12	1	0	2	17
University	1	1	2	0	0	1	5
Utterback (ISI)	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Vail (ISI)	4	1	5	0	1	0	11
Valencia (ISI)	0	1	6	4	0	0	11
All Schools	55	53	147	13	2	13	283
<i>Missing Data N=3</i>							

Table 6d. Number of students enrolled to DAEP by USP ethnicity and home school 2018-19							
<i>A student who participates more than once is counted each time s/he participates</i>							
Referring School	2018-19 USP Ethnicity						Total
	White	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian P/I	Multi-Racial	
Catalina (ISI)	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Cholla (ISI)	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Dietz (ISI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dodge	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Doolen (ISI)	2	7	9	0	0	0	18
Fickett (ISI)	2	2	4	0	0	1	9
Gridley (ISI)	6	4	6	0	0	3	19
Magee (ISI)	0	3	5	2	0	1	11
Mansfeld (ISI)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
McCorkle	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Naylor (ISI)	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Palo Verde (ISI)	2	1	3	0	1	0	7
Pistor (ISI)	2	1	5	0	0	0	8
PMORE	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pueblo (ISI)	0	0	14	5	1	0	20
Rincon (ISI)	1	4	4	0	0	1	10
Sabino	3	2	4	1	0	0	10
Safford (ISI)	0	0	4	3	0	0	7
Sahuaro (ISI)	4	3	4	0	0	0	11
Santa Rita (ISI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secrist (ISI)	3	1	8	0	0	0	12
TAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THMS (ISI)	2	0	9	0	0	1	12
University	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Utterback (ISI)	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Vail (ISI)	2	1	6	0	0	0	9
Valencia (ISI)	0	0	5	0	1	0	6
All Schools	31	32	115	13	3	9	203
<i>Missing Data N=0</i>							

B. Number of assignments

- 2015-16:** Of the 157 students who were assigned to DAEP, 89% successfully completed DAEP and 10% did not. Two students (or 1%) will continue their DAEP enrollment into the 2016-17 school year before returning to their home school. Additionally, 13 students or 8% were enrolled more than once to the program in 2015-16. Only 1 student from the 13 who were enrolled twice did not complete the program.

- **2016-17:** Of the 266 students who were assigned to DAEP, 87% successfully completed DAEP and 13% did not. One student continued their DAEP enrollment into the 2017-18 school year before returning to their home school. Additionally, 23 students or 9% were enrolled more than once to the program in 2016-17. Of those students, 9 did not complete the program largely because they broke the behavior contract that marshaled the program, or to a lesser degree did not show up to participate, withdrew, or became incarcerated.
- **2017-18:** Of the 286 students who were assigned to DAEP, 89% successfully completed DAEP and 10% did not. Two students (or 1%) will continue their DAEP enrollment into the 2018-19 school year before returning to their home school. Additionally, 31 students or 11% were enrolled more than once to the program in 2017-18. Of those students, 5 did not complete the program largely because they broke the behavior contract that marshaled the program, or to a lesser degree did not show up to participate, withdrew, or became incarcerated.
- **2018-19:** Of the 203 students who were assigned to DAEP, 91% successfully completed DAEP and 9% did not. Five students will continue their DAEP enrollment into the 2019-20 school year before returning to their home school and 24 students will start their fall semester in 2019 at DAEP because of incidents that occurred at the end of the 2018-19 school year. Additionally, 6 students or 3% were enrolled more than once in 2018-19 and completed the program both times.

Reasons for not completing the program were varied and complex. For example, some reasons included: student breaking the behavior contract, parent withdrawing student from program early, transportation issues, instability of housing (run away, group home, kicked out of parental home), drug use/rehab etc. Even with the added individualized support from DAEP, some students must contend with significant challenges both inside and outside of school. Because of these challenges, the students were not able to complete the program.

C. Recidivism rates in discipline

Students enrolled in DAEP had repeated discipline incidences throughout the school year which included both in-school consequences and out-of-school suspensions. This data reveals that:

- **2015-16:** Almost half (46%) of students got in trouble just once or twice at their home school, attended DAEP and completed the year without any further discipline incidents. About 29% of students continued to get into trouble 3 or 4 times during the year at their home school resulting in both in school and out of school suspensions. Finally, about a quarter of students repeatedly got into trouble 5 or more times and attended DAEP one or two times.
- **2016-17:** More than half (58%) of students got in trouble just once or twice at their home school, attended DAEP and completed the year without any further discipline incidents. About 26% of students continued to get into trouble 3 or 4 times during the year at their home school resulting

in both in school and out of school suspensions. Finally, about 15% of students repeatedly got into trouble 5 or more times and attended DAEP one or two times.

- **2017-18:** More than half (54%) of students got in trouble just once or twice at their home school, attended DAEP and completed the year without any further discipline incidents. About 37% of students continued to get into trouble 3 or 4 times during the year at their home school resulting in both in school and out of school suspensions. Finally, about 9% of students repeatedly got into trouble 5 or more times and attended DAEP one or two times.
- **2018-19:** More than half (63%) of students got in trouble just once or twice at their home school, attended DAEP and completed the year without any further discipline incidents. About 29% of students continued to get into trouble 3 or 4 times during the year at their home school resulting in both in school and out of school suspensions. Finally, about 8% of students repeatedly got into trouble 5 or more times and attended DAEP one or two times.

This data suggests that students who completed DAEP in 2018-19 were less likely to be involved in 4 or more incidents when compared to the three prior years. Table 7a shows the distribution of the total discipline (in school and out of school) of individual students enrolled in DAEP:

Table 7a. Percent of students who had one or more discipline incident (both in-school consequences and out-of-school suspensions)				
Number of Incidents by Student	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1 Incident	27%	35%	27%	38%
2 Incidents	19%	23%	27%	25%
3 Incidents	12%	16%	26%	20%
4 Incidents	17%	10%	11%	9%
5 or more Incidents	25%	16%	9%	8%

This data suggests that more than half of students who attended DAEP were infrequent offenders who got in trouble once or twice during the school year and went on to attend DAEP at least one time. The other half of students had a longer discipline incident history which included both in-school and out-of-school consequences including DAEP. Additionally, incident and suspension data of the most frequent offending DAEP students with 4 or more incidents and/or suspensions decreased from 42% in 2015-16 to 26% in 2016-17, 20% in 2017-18 to 17% in 2018-19. This data suggests that involvement in DAEP may help to reduce the number of discipline incidents of repeated offenders.

D. Reasons for DAEP assignment

To be invited to participate in DAEP, a student needed to have committed an offense that resulted in a long-term suspension of 20 days or more. Most frequently, these offenses are considered a level 4 or 5 violation according to the Guidelines for Student Rights and Responsibilities (GSRR). Please refer this link to view the entire revised handbook: <http://www.tusd1.org/Information/Resources/Student-Guidelines>.

- **2015-16:** 6% of enrolled students had level 3 violations (disorderly conduct), 67% had level 4 violations, and 27% had level 5 violations.
- **2016-17:** 9% of enrolled students had level 3 violations (disorderly conduct), 62% had level 4 violations, and 29% had level 5 violations.
- **2017-18:** <1% of enrolled students had level 3 violations (vandalism), 62% had level 4 violations, and 37% had level 5 violations.
- **2018-19:** 2% of enrolled students had level 3 violations (e.g. broken abeyance contract), 51% had level 4 violations, and 36% had level 5 violations and 1% was unknown.

Table 8 shows the type and distribution of infractions that students were involved in. The data indicates that over the last four years, aggression was the most common violation followed by marijuana use and to a lesser degree, other drug use.

Table 8. Number of students by infraction <i>*Infractions listed are not exhaustive but are the most common ones</i>								
Infraction*	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Aggression	59	38%	92	35%	126	44%	179	44%
Drugs	11	7%	59	22%	20	7%	33	8%
Marijuana	43	27%	67	25%	77	27%	76	19%
Sexual Misconduct	5	3%	10	4%	14	5%	19	5%
Arson	5	3%	6	2%	3	1%	4	1%
Theft	1	1%	6	2%	3	1%	6	2%
Weapons	5	3%	6	2%	11	4%	17	4%
Fire Alarm	2	1%	4	2%				
<i>Other or Missing</i>	26	17%	16	6%	32	11%	71	17%

2015-16: When the infractions were broken down by site, some patterns were revealed and were consistent from year to year. For example in 2015-16, Utterback had the greatest problem with aggression, followed by Valencia and Vail. This data suggests that middle schools need additional PBIS and other positive discipline policies to mediate aggression. This finding aligns to the findings from the *2015-16 Learning supports Coordinator (LSC) Annual Report* where only a quarter of middle schools

teachers felt that positive discipline strategies were effective in reducing conflict at their schools. These results suggest that middle schools may need additional training in restoratives and a wider set of complementary strategies to encourage positive student behavior. On the other hand, drugs and marijuana appear to be more evident at the high school level in 2015-16 such as Palo Verde, Cholla, and Pueblo suggesting that student engagement in high interest in-school and after-school activities are needed to provide alternatives to using drugs. Please see Table 9a for a breakdown of the number of students in 2015-16 by infraction and school.

Table 9a. 2015-16 Number of Individual Students by Infraction and Home School									
<i>ISI original schools in Bold and Italicized</i>									
<i>*Infractions listed are not exhaustive but are the most common ones</i>									
Referring School	2015-16 Infraction*								
	Agression	Drugs	Marijuana	Sexual	Arson	Theft	Weapons	Alarm/Sch Threat	Totals
<i>Catalina</i>	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	8
<i>Cholla</i>	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
<i>Dietz</i>	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Doolen</i>	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8
<i>Fickett</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Gridley</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Hollinger</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Magee</i>	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
<i>Mansfeld</i>	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Maxwell	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Palo Verde</i>	3	0	9	0	1	1	1	0	15
<i>Pistor</i>	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<i>Pueblo</i>	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
<i>Rincon</i>	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Sabino	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
<i>Safford</i>	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Sahuaro</i>	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
<i>Secrist</i>	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
<i>THMS</i>	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
<i>Utterback</i>	16	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	23
<i>Vail</i>	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
<i>Valencia</i>	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	12
All Schls	59	11	43	5	5	1	5	2	131

In 2016-17, Doolen had the greatest problem with assaults, followed by Vail. Similar to last year, this data suggests that middle schools need additional PBIS and other positive discipline policies to mediate

aggression. Again, similar to last year, drugs and marijuana appear to be more evident at the high school level such as Pueblo and Tucson High. Drugs showed an increase from 2015-16 at 7% to 22% in 2016-17.

Table 9b. 2016-17 Number of Individual Students by Infraction and Home School										
<i>ISI original schools in Bold and Italicized</i>										
<i>*Infractions listed are not exhaustive but are the most common ones</i>										
Referring School	2016-17 Infraction*									
	Aggression	Drugs	Marijuana	Sexual	Arson	Theft	Weapons	Alarm/Sch Threat	Other	Totals
<i>Catalina</i>	6	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
<i>Cholla</i>	3	3	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	13
<i>Doolen</i>	11	1	4	0	3	0	1	0	1	21
<i>Fickett</i>	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
<i>Gridley</i>	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	9
<i>Hollinger</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Magee</i>	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
<i>Mansfeld</i>	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Naylor</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Palo Verde</i>	6	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
<i>Pistor</i>	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
PMORE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pueblo</i>	2	10	11	1	0	1	0	0	3	28
<i>Rincon</i>	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	12
Sabino	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
<i>Safford</i>	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	12
<i>Sahuaro</i>	2	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	10
<i>Santa Rita</i>	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
<i>Secrist</i>	6	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	15
<i>THMS</i>	4	7	16	1	1	2	0	0	0	31
University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Utterback</i>	3	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
<i>Vail</i>	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
<i>Valencia</i>	6	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
All Schools	92	59	67	10	6	6	6	4	16	266

In 2017-18, Doolen continued to have the greatest problem with assaults, followed by Secrist. Similar to the data for all three years, this data suggests that middle schools need additional PBIS and other positive discipline policies to mediate aggression. Again, similar to the last three years, drugs and marijuana appear to be more evident at the high school level such as Pueblo and Tucson High. This data suggests that student engagement in high interest in-school and after-school supports and intervention are needed to provide alternatives to using drugs. Additionally, students with behavioral or emotional issues may need access to outside services as an additional support to what is provided in school. Please see Table 9c for a breakdown of the number of students in 2017-18 by infraction and school.

Table 9c. 2017-18 Number of Individual Students by Infraction and Home School
ISI original schools in Bold and Italicized
**Infractions listed are not exhaustive but are the most common ones*

Referring School	2017-18 Infraction*									
	Aggression	Drugs	Marijuana	Sexual	Arson	Theft	Weapons	Alarm/Sch Threat	Other	Totals
Catalina	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Cholla	6	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	12
Dietz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dodge	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Doolen	14	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
Fickett	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	9
Gridley	8	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
McCorkle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Magee	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	10
Mansfeld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Naylor	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	7
Palo Verde	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Pistor	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
PMORE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pueblo	0	4	13	1	0	1	2	0	3	24
Rincon	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Sabino	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Safford	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Sahuaro	3	2	6	0	0	0	4	1	1	17
Santa Rita	6	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Secrist	12	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	24
TAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
THMS	3	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	2	15
University	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Utterback	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vail	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	9
Valencia	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
All Schools	80	20	82	14	2	1	11	6	25	241

In **2018-19**, Gridley showed a jump in Assaults this year. Meanwhile, Doolen has continued to show elevated assaults when compared to the other schools. Similar to the trend for all four years, this data suggests that middle schools need additional PBIS and other positive discipline policies to mediate aggression. Again, similar to the last four years, drugs and marijuana appear to be more evident at the high school level such as Pueblo and Tucson High. This data suggests that student engagement in high interest in-school and after-school supports and intervention are needed to provide alternatives to using drugs. Additionally, students with behavioral or emotional issues may need access to outside services as

an additional support to what is provided in school. Please see Table 9c for a breakdown of the number of students in 2018-19 by infraction and school.

Table 9d. 2018-19 Number of Individual Students by Infraction and Home School										
<i>ISI original schools in Bold and Italicized</i>										
<i>*Infractions listed are not exhaustive but are the most common ones</i>										
Referring School	2018-19 Infraction*									
	Aggression	Drugs	Marijuana	Sexual	Arson	Theft	Weapons	Alarm/Sch Threat	Other	Totals
<i>Catalina</i>	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
<i>Cholla</i>	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Dietz</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dodge	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
<i>Doolen</i>	23	2	5	4	2	0	1	0	7	44
<i>Fickett</i>	10	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	12	28
<i>Gridley</i>	33	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	40
Hollinger	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Lawrence	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<i>Magee</i>	13	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	12	32
<i>Mansfeld</i>	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
McCorkle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Naylor</i>	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
<i>Palo Verde</i>	6	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	13
<i>Pistor</i>	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
PMORE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>Pueblo</i>	6	9	13	0	0	1	0	1	0	30
Pueblo Gardens	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Rincon</i>	4	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	14
Rose	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Roskruge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sabino	7	2	3	1	0	0	2	2	1	18
<i>Safford</i>	10	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	19
<i>Sahuaro</i>	8	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
<i>Santa Rita</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Secrist</i>	9	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	8	25
TAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>THMS</i>	4	4	14	1	0	0	3	0	1	27
University	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Utterback</i>	4	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	3	13
<i>Vail</i>	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	14
<i>Valencia</i>	7	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	17
All Schools	179	33	76	19	4	6	17	7	64	405

When the infractions were broken out by ethnicity, all subgroups were represented in aggression and marijuana categories with the exception of Asian-Pacific Islander students across the last four years. This data shows that students across ethnicities were committing similar level 4 and level 5 violation infractions. Please see Table 10a (2015-16), Table 10b (2016-17), Table 10c (2017-18), and Table 10d (2018-19) for a view of the number of student by infraction and ethnicity.

Table 10a. 2015-16 Number of Individual Students by Infraction and USP Ethnicity									
<i>*Infractions listed are not exhaustive</i>									
USP Ethnicity	2015-16 Infraction*								
	Agression	Drugs	Marijuana	Sexual	Arson	Theft	Weapons	Alarm/Sch Threat	Totals
White	7	1	10	1	0	0	2	0	21
	34%	5%	48%	5%	0%	0%	10%	0%	
Afr. Am	9	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	17
	53%	12%	18%	6%	6%	6%	0%	0%	
Hispanic	34	8	24	3	2	0	3	2	76
	45%	11%	32%	4%	3%	0%	4%	3%	
Nat. Am.	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Asian-PI	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
MultiR	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
	67%	0%	17%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	
All	59	11	43	5	5	1	5	2	131

Table 10b. 2016-17 Number of Individual Students by Infraction and USP Ethnicity										
<i>*Infractions listed are not exhaustive</i>										
USP Ethnicity	2016-17 Infraction*									
	Aggression	Drugs	Marijuana	Sexual	Arson	Theft	Weapons	Alarm/Sch Threat	Other	Totals
White	16	6	12	2	0	0	1	2	5	44
	36%	14%	27%	5%	0%	0%	2%	5%	11%	
Afr. Am	21	9	2	2	0	4	3	1	2	44
	48%	20%	5%	5%	0%	9%	7%	2%	5%	

Hispanic	43	39	44	6	4	2	2	1	3	147
	29%	27%	30%	4%	3%	1%	0%	1%	4%	
Nat. Am.	4	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	3	17
	24%	24%	29%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	18%	
Asian-PI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
MultiR	7	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
	58%	8%	25%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
All	92	59	66	10	6	6	6	4	16	265

Table 10c. 2017-18 Number of Individual Students by Infraction and USP Ethnicity										
<i>*Infractions listed are not exhaustive</i>										
USP Ethnicity	2017-18 Infraction*									
	Aggression	Drugs	Marijuana	Sexual	Arson	Theft	Weapons	Alarm/Sch Threat	Other	Totals
White	12	7	17	1	1	0	2	1	5	46
	26%	15%	37%	2%	2%	0%	4%	2%	11%	
Afr. Am	17	1	12	5	0	0	2	0	5	42
	40%	2%	29%	12%	0%	0%	5%	0%	12%	
Hispanic	41	8	47	6	1	1	7	5	13	129
	32%	6%	36%	5%	1%	1%	5%	4%	10%	
Nat. Am.	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	50%	17%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Asian-PI	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
MultiR	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	10
	30%	20%	20%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	
All	80	20	82	14	2	1	11	6	25	241

Table 10d. 2018-19 Number of Individual Students by Infraction and USP Ethnicity										
<i>*Infractions listed are not exhaustive</i>										
USP Ethnicity	2018-19 Infraction*									
	Aggression	Drugs	Marijuana	Sexual	Arson	Theft	Weapons	Alarm/Sch Threat	Other	Totals
White	11	2	4	1	0	2	1	2	4	25
	44%	8%	16%	4%	0%	8%	4%	8%	16%	
Afr. Am	18	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	27
	67%	8%	11%	0%	7%	0%	7%	0%	0%	
Hispanic	51	10	26	7	0	0	3	2	5	104
	49%	9%	25%	7%	0%	0%	3%	2%	5%	
Nat. Am.	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Asian-PI	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
	0%	0%	34%	0%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%	
MultiR	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
	75%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	
All	94	14	39	8	2	3	6	5	10	179

E. Attendance rates

Table 11 shows that the attendance rate across the different DAEP campuses.

- 2015-16:** Attendance rates were consistent with all sites showing an average of 78.5% except for SW Alternative Middle School with was slightly lower at 76.91%. Regardless if the student attended middle school or high school, the average attendance overall was low. Although DAEP already required both students and parents to sign a contract agreeing to report absences and not to be tardy, students tended to accumulate consecutive absences more frequently at the end of their allotted time, according to DAEP personnel. Please refer to Appendix 4 to review a copy of the Middle School Contract.
- 2016-17:** Attendance rates showed more variability ranging from 79.67% (Magee) to 84.09% (Project MORE). Nonetheless, attendance improved this year with about a 5% increase. A possible reason for the increase in attendance might be the introduction of a new program called Higher Ground, a program that provided skills to students through engaging social-emotional learning activities.

- **2017-18:** Attendance rates have steadily improved each year. This year showed variability ranging from 78.85% (Southwest Alternative High School) to 89.19% (Southwest Alternative Middle School). Nonetheless, attendance improved this year with almost a 2% increase from the year prior and 6% increase over the last three years. Higher Ground, a program that provides skills to students through engaging social-emotional learning activities was offered again in 2017-18 and it continued to be a desired activity for many DAEP students.
- **2018-19:** Attendance rates showed some variability ranging from 79.77% (Project More) to 86.15% (Magee). Also, attendance showed a small decrease from 2017-18 which was due, in large part, to the attendance at Project More. Overall, attendance has remained relatively stable since 2016-17, ranging from 82.42% to 84.22%.

DAEP Site	2015-16 Attendance		2016-17 Attendance		2017-18 Attendance		2018-19 Attendance	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	78.79%	28	80.31%	13	84.43%	51	83.24%	37
Magee	78.52%	31	79.67%	64	86.79%	71	86.15%	53
Project MORE	78.40%	53	84.09%	138	82.84%	82	79.77%	53
SW Alt MS	76.91%	34	81.86%	44	89.19%	27	81.46%	28
SW Alt HS					78.85%	40	85.57%	23
All Sites	78.15%	146	82.43%	259	84.22%	271	83.11%	194

F. Pre- and post-assessment results

Students enrolled in DAEP were graded in four core areas: Math, English Language Arts, Social Studies, Science. In addition, a 5th class elective was scheduled. DAEP reported student attendance and grades to their home school. Credit was issued only by the home school utilizing grades sent by DAEP teachers. At the high school level, credit recovery was also offered. Upon enrolling into DAEP, students were given a grade level pre-test in English Language Arts (ELA) and Math. The same assessment was given as a posttest when they completed their time. These pre-post tests were intended to measure academic growth of students while enrolled in DAEP. Because of the number of students who did not attend regularly during their final week of DAEP enrollment, the matched results represented a little more than half of participants each year:

- **2015-16:** 62% of students in ELA and 57% of students in math had pre-post results
- **2016-17:** 49% of students in ELA and 49% of students in math had pre-post results
- **2017-18:** 41% of students in ELA and 40% of students in math had pre-post results
- **2018-19:** 71% of students in ELA and 70% of students in math had pre-post results

In the fall 2015, the math pre-post test for grades 6 – 9 was made up of a TUSD math inventory assessment that covered grade level standards. For grades 10-12, DAEP teachers developed an in-house assessment that covered high school grade level math standards. The ELA pre-post for grades 6-8 was a combination of the McDougal-Little grade level placement test and a reading fluency passage that tracked words read and errors made. The ELA pre-post test for grades 9 – 12 was a placement test from Touchstone Applied Science Associates. To streamline these different assessments, all the DAEP sites transitioned to the District’s 4th quarter year-end on-line assessment in ELA and math as the pre-post assessment for all grades in the spring 2016 and into 2016-17. The results were:

- **2015-16:** Matched results from the various ELA assessments showed that students did not demonstrate change greater than 1 point more or less than their pre-test scores at Magee, Project MORE, Southwest Alternative Middle School. However, at the Doolen site, students exhibited a significant gain with an average increase of 6 questions from pre to post test. Please see Table 12a for the mean pre and post test score for ELA by DAEP site.

Table 12a. 2015-16 DAEP Pretest – Posttest results by site for ELA (matched students)						
DAEP Site	ELA Pre-test		ELA Post-test		ELA Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	54.24	21	60.48	21	6.238	21
Magee	73.16	19	74.00	19	.842	19
Project MORE	67.80	30	66.90	30	-.900	30
SW Alt MS	75.86	28	76.07	28	.214	28
All Sites	68.23	98	69.52	98	1.286	98

- **2016-17:** Matched results from DAEP’s end of quarter on-line assessment in ELA assessments showed that DAEP students did demonstrate measurable change in their pre-post test scores at Magee, Project MORE, and Southwest Alternative Middle School. Also at the Magee site, students exhibited a significant gain with an average increase of 19 questions from pre to post test. Please see Table 12b for the mean pre and post test score for ELA by DAEP site.

Table 12b. 2016-17 DAEP Pretest – Posttest results by site for ELA (matched students)						
DAEP Site	ELA Pre test		ELA Post test		ELA Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	15.60	1		0		0
Magee	30.43	46	50.78	41	19.38	41
Project MORE	34.84	112	40.97	73	5.63	72
SW Alt MS	23.49	28	30.81	18	6.27	18
All Sites	31.95	187	42.63	132	10.02	131

- 2017-18:** Matched results from the DAEP's end of quarter assessment in ELA assessments showed that DAEP students did demonstrate measurable change in their pre-post test scores at Doolen, Magee, Project MORE, and Southwest Alternative Middle School. The only school that did not show an increase was Southwest Alternative High School. Also at the Magee site, students exhibited a significant gain with an average increase of 23 questions from pre to post test. Please see Table 12c for the mean pre and post test score for ELA by DAEP site.

DAEP Site	ELA Pre test		ELA Post test		ELA Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	30.33%	15	36.33%	15	6.00%	15
Magee	30.58%	32	51.82%	32	22.53%	32
Project MORE	41.07%	42	51.67%	42	10.60%	42
SW Alt MS	25.00%	6	29.17%	6	5.00%	6
SW Alt HS	37.43%	21	35.14%	21	-2.29%	21
All Sites	35.00%	116	45.62%	116	10.67%	116

- 2018-19:** Matched results from the DAEP's end of quarter assessment in ELA assessments showed that DAEP students did demonstrate measurable change in their pre-post test scores at all of the schools. Students across schools exhibited a significant gain with an average increase of 16 questions from pre to post test. Please see Table 12d for the mean pre and post test score for ELA by DAEP site.

DAEP Site	ELA Pre test		ELA Post test		ELA Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	28.7%	31	46.8%	30	18.7%	30
Magee	33.8%	43	52.4%	40	18.0%	40
Project MORE	36.7%	44	48.9%	34	11.1%	34
SW Alt MS	33.8%	28	52.6%	23	20.3%	23
SW Alt HS	33.8%	18	46.2%	18	12.4%	18
All Sites	33.6%	164	49.7%	145	16.2%	145

- 2015-16:** In math, the matched gains were more substantial than in ELA. All sites except Southwest Alternative Middle School showed significant gains from pre to post test. At Magee, the students gained, on average about 7 points, at Doolen, the gain was, on average, about 6 points, and at Project MORE, the gain was impressive with about a 9 point increase.

Table 13a. 2015-16 DAEP Pretest – Posttest results by site for Math (matched students)						
DAEP Site	Math Pre-test		Math Post-test		Math Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	35.64	22	41.77	22	6.136	22
Magee	35.91	11	43.45	11	7.545	11
Project MORE	44.09	32	52.88	32	8.781	32
SW Alt MS	36.56	25	36.12	25	-.440	25
All Sites	38.93	90	44.36	90	5.422	90

2016-17: In math, the matched gains were equivalent to ELA. At Southwest Alternative Middle School students gained about 7 points, at Project MORE students showed about a 3 point increase, and at Magee, an impressive gain of about 22 points was achieved.

Table 13b. 2016-17 DAEP Pretest – Posttest results by site for Math (matched students)						
DAEP Site	Math Pre test		Math Post test		Math Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	21.90	1		0		0
Magee	26.78	46	48.56	40	21.87	40
Project MORE	22.07	106	25.77	72	2.95	68
SW Alt MS	23.66	31	30.12	22	6.52	22
All Sites	23.51	184	33.28	134	9.38	130

2017-18: In math, the matched gains were equivalent to ELA. At Southwest Alternative Middle School students gained about 17 points, at Project MORE students showed about a 6 point increase, and at Magee, similar to last year, an impressive gain of about 25 points was achieved.

Table 13c. 2017-18 DAEP Pretest – Posttest results by site for Math (matched students)						
DAEP Site	Math Pre test		Math Post test		Math Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	24.00%	13	23.08%	13	-0.38%	13
Magee	29.97%	32	53.79%	32	24.88%	32
Project MORE	28.05%	41	33.69%	41	5.73%	41
SW Alt MS	27.22%	8	42.50%	8	16.88%	8
SW Alt HS	25.25%	20	25.48%	20	0.50	20
All Sites	27.51%	114	37.31%	114	10.27%	114

2018-19: In math, the matched gains were almost equivalent to ELA with an average gain across schools of 14%.

DAEP Site	Math Pre test		Math Post test		Math Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	26.7%	31	44.4%	30	17.6%	30
Magee	27.5%	42	50.9%	39	22.9%	39
Project MORE	29.9%	43	33.7%	35	2.9%	34
SW Alt MS	26.9%	28	44.2%	22	17.3%	22
SW Alt HS	21.1%	17	27.1%	17	5.9%	17
All Sites	27.2%	161	41.4%	143	14.1%	142

This academic pre-post data is evidence that students who completed DAEP demonstrated tangible gains in math and ELA, especially after the data collection was streamlined through the use of quarterly benchmarks. Benchmark gains were higher in general throughout the program in 2018-19 than the prior years. The incremental improvement each year indicates that the DAEP program has refined its processes and protocols in targeted academic support to students. The model of small structured academic environments appears to have had a beneficial academic impact on DAEP students.

G. Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)

Social and emotional learning (SEL) is the process through which children and adults acquire and apply the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals, feel and show empathy for others, establish and maintain positive relationships, and make responsible decisions.

The SEL curriculum at DAEP provided a dedicated time during the school day when the SEL skills were taught. At the Middle School sites, the lessons were taught a minimum of 2 days per week; at the High School level they were taught daily. DAEP leadership selected a 40-item Locus of Control (N-SLOC) assessment for adults and youth. (Nowicki, S. & Strickland, B. (1973) "A locus of control scale for children", *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychological* 40(1), 148-154). Please refer to Appendix 5 to review the survey questions. Those students with a high internal locus of control exhibit better control of their behavior than those with a high external locus of control. Because of the scoring methodology, a gain in internal locus of control requires a reduction in the mean value from pre to posttest.

- **2015-16:** The results from this assessment were slight and showed only a gain or loss of about a point at all sites except for Magee that showed a reduced perception of control. Project MORE and Doolen were the only two program sites that displayed a small increase in an internal locus of control. Please see Table 14a for a summary by DAEP site of the pre-post test results.

Table 14a. 2015-16 DAEP Pretest – Posttest results by site for SEL (matched students)						
DAEP Site	SEL Pre-test		SEL Post-test		SEL Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Magee	59.78	18	63.50	18	3.722	18
Project MORE	69.37	40	69.23	40	-.150	40
SW Alt MS	64.54	26	65.62	26	1.077	26
Doolen	62.27	22	62.09	22	-.182	22
All Sites	65.08	106	65.89	106	.802	106

- 2016-17:** The results from this assessment were slight and showed only a gain or loss of about a point at all sites except for Magee that showed a reduced perception of control. These results are similar to 2015-16. Southwest Alternative Middle School was the only program site that displayed an increase in an internal locus of control in the last two years. Please see Table 14b for a summary by DAEP site of the pre-post test results.

Table 14b. 2016-17 DAEP Pretest – Posttest results by site for SEL (matched students)						
DAEP Site	SEL Pre test		SEL Post test		SEL Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Magee	61.27	48	64.38	44	4.30	44
Project MORE	66.55	119	69.37	79	1.09	78
SW Alt MS	45.83	9	39.58	6	-5.00	6
Doolen	59.81	13	65.50	5	-.50	5
All Sites	63.76	189	66.25	134	1.82	133

- 2017-18:** The results from this assessment were negative and showed only a loss of about 4 points at all sites. Magee showed strong feelings of reduced perception of control with a loss of almost 7 points. Please see Table 14c for a summary by DAEP site of the pre-post test results.

Table 14c. 2017-18 DAEP Pretest – Posttest results by site for SEL (matched students)						
DAEP Site	SEL Pre test		SEL Post test		SEL Gain	
	Means	N	Means	N	Means	N
Doolen	40.60	15	35.33	15	-0.69	15
Magee	36.22	37	28.46	37	-6.58	37
Project MORE	34.00	42	31.93	42	-0.29	42
SW Alt MS	30.44	9	28.56	9	-2.83	9
SW Alt HS	33.10	21	23.24	21	-7.84	21
All Sites	35.05	125	29.59	125	-3.74	125

One reason that this data has consistently shown inconclusive or negative results may be that DAEP enrollment is not long enough in duration to alter a student's state of mind. Other reasons may be that students actually do not have much control over their lives at this juncture. New since 2017-18, the days that students spend waiting for a hearing are now counted as part of the overall suspension time. This change to the program structure effectively reduces the number of days that many students participate in DAEP. The Locus of Control N-SLOC survey may no longer be relevant to the shortened services provided by DAEP. The Grit Survey administered by Higher Ground has replaced the N-SLOC survey in 2018-19.

This year, students in DAEP were given several pre and post assessments to ensure that the goals are being met and that SEL classes effectively influence youth. Grit Surveys are comprised of a pre and post assessment that Higher Ground utilized. They include:

- High School: Social Competence for Teenagers survey, and Self-Control and Self Efficacy and Decision Making Skills for High School survey.
- Middle School: Social Competence Scale for Teenagers survey, and Questionnaire on Self Regulation and Misconduct Scale.

The goal is to help students cope with interpersonal conflicts, develop self-control and contribute to a positive classroom atmosphere. However, we continued to administer the survey along with Higher Ground's assessments to gather multiple data points.

H. Higher Ground's Grit Survey and Behavioral Self-Assessment Survey

Higher Ground administered two pre-post surveys each semester, a Grit Survey and a behavioral self-assessment survey. The Grit survey is based on research by Dr. Angela Lee Duckworth and measures perceptions of success. The behavioral self-assessment survey (source: Goldstein et al, 1980. Skill Streaming the Adolescent) assesses interpersonal conflict and self-control.

2017-18: Higher Ground provided 32 sessions at Magee and Southwest, 15 sessions at Doolen and 29 sessions at Project More during the fall semester. Of the 81 students who participated in DAEP with an exit date of 12/19/17 or before, 45 students participated. Students did not participate because they either left the program or were not enrolled long enough to complete the program (N=36). Results from the survey revealed that:

- 53% improved grit score
- 60% improved their behavioral self-assessment scores
- 98% attended a minimum of 4 sessions

Higher Ground provided 35 sessions at Magee and Southwest, 32 sessions at Doolen and Project More during the spring semester. Of the 177 students who participated in DAEP with an exit date of 5/18/18 or before, 99 students participated. Students did not participate because they either left the program or were not enrolled long enough to complete the program (N=78). Results from the survey revealed that:

- 51% improved grit score
- 58% improved their behavioral self-assessment scores
- 100% attended a minimum of 4 sessions

2018-19: Higher Ground provided 35 sessions at Magee and Southwest, 33 sessions at Doolen and Project More during the fall semester. Of the 116 students who participated in DAEP during the second semester, 100 students participated and completed the pre-post assessment. Students did not participate because they either left the program or were not enrolled long enough to complete the program (N=16). Results from the survey revealed that:

- 55% improved grit score
- 40% improved on social competence
- 38% improved on ability to regulate emotions
- 42% improved on stronger decision making
- 100% attended a minimum of 4 sessions

Higher Ground supported students to reflect and to write about their own behaviors and decision-making. For example, Higher Ground modeled how behaviors can be replaced by thinking about actions before acting. Students reported that strategies such as walking away, talking to a trusted adult or finding an outlet like art and sports (Judo/basketball) are positive alternatives. As one student stated after being involved in the program, 'I have [become] more of a critical thinker and I have been thinking more rationally, but it's hard'.

I. DAEP Student Exit Survey Results

When students completed DAEP, they were asked to fill out a survey about their experiences. A Total of 62 students filled out the survey in 2015-16, 110 students in 2016-17, 110 in 2017-18 and 73 in 2018-19. The results from this survey overall revealed that the best place for these students is enrolled in a school with a structured and supportive environment.

The survey revealed consistent results over the last four years. When students were asked, if they did not have the option to enroll in DAEP, what would they do; the majority stated that they would just hang out at home or with friends (2015-16 = 82%, 2016-17 = 84%, 2017-18 = 80%, 2018-19 = 78%). The remaining students would leave the district altogether either to a charter school (2015-16 = 16%, 2016-17 = 15%, 2017-18 = 16%, 2018-19 = 7%) or simply drop out of school (2015-16 = 2%, 2016-17 = 1%, 2017-18 = 4%,

2018-19 = 3%). Students felt that they benefitted from the DAEP experience and that the life skills that they were exposed to would help them to avoid future suspensions. Additionally, 84% in 2015-16, 70% in 2016-17, 71% in 2017-18, and 90% in 2018-19 of students agreed that they found their experience in DAEP to be either satisfying or outstanding. The remaining 16%, 30%, 29%, and 10% respectively were more ambivalent about their experiences, with their responses ranging from somewhat satisfied to unsatisfied.

When asked about the program, students appreciated most the respect from the staff (2015-16 = 84%, 2016-17 = 72%, 2017-18 = 61%, 2018-19 = 88%), the small class sizes (2015-16 = 83%, 2016-17 = 83%, 2017-18 = 73%, 2018-19 = 85%), and the information about college and career options/guest speakers (2015-16 = 80%, 2016-17 = 45%, 2017-18 = 57%, and 2018-19 = 63%). For some of these students, it may have been the first time in a while that an adult spent time with them to discuss their future in a positive framework. Additionally, because these students may have a reputation at their home school for being troublesome, the opportunity to develop a respectful relationship with an adult and feel a sense of belongingness was a powerful outcome of the program, and one that is challenging to measure with conventional evaluation tools.

Student responses were mixed about enrolling in a transition program before returning their home school. About half of students in 2015-16 (54%) and more than two-thirds in 2016-17 (67%), 2017-18 (73%), and 2018-19 (62%) felt ready to go back to their home school and their old routines. The remaining students (2015-16 = 46%, 2016-17 = 33%, 2017-18 = 27%, 2018-19 = 38%) were open to the idea because they felt successful in DAEP with the smaller class sizes and responsive teachers. Finally, the majority of students (2015-16 = 86%, 2016-17 = 66%, 2017-18 = 85%, 2018-19 = 90%) felt that their experiences in DAEP would help them avoid further suspensions.

Discussion

Students are re-assigned to DAEP for 20, 30, or 45 days. About half of the enrolled students (N=77 in 2015-16, N=121 in 2016-17, N=160 in 2017-18, and N=74 in 2018-19) were most likely arrested because they committed Level 4 and 5 offenses including drug use, sexual offenses, aggravated assault, etc. and were subsequently placed on probation. Without DAEP, these students would be in violation of their probation and would need to serve time in a detention facility. DAEP, therefore, served as a safe haven for troubled students who otherwise would spend the time at home, in a detention facility, or out on the streets.

The results of data from the DAEP evaluation over the last four years has been very consistent even though program referrals showed a 59% increase between the SY 2015-16 and 2017-18. Additionally, in 2016-17 and 2017-18, the higher number of referrals may have been influenced by a district wide effort from to address the frequency of fighting. In 2018-19, the lower number of referrals may have been influence by the new policies to channel students into mediation or substance abuse workshops in the Student Code

of Conduct, especially with Level 4 violations involving fighting and possession of use of drugs or alcohol. It states:

- Fighting - *first offence*: three day suspension with two days waived if students participates in mediation
- Possession or use of drugs or alcohol - *first offense*: three day suspension with two days waived if student agrees to attend substance abuse workshop, and , upon return to school, an intake interview and to be searched for drugs or alcohol

That DAEP maintained the moderately high level of student attendance and completion rates in 2018-19. The results of data have demonstrated that the profile of students who attended DAEP, the services they received, and the benefits of participation were very similar from 2015-16 to 2018-19. The student profile at DAEP revealed a population in need of full academic support and wrap-around behavioral services. Student needs were both varied and complex: some were deep-rooted from exposure to trauma or instability, some contended with mental or behavior health issues that have been neglected or underserved, some suffered from chemical dependency, some had language and/or cultural barriers, and some did not fit comfortably into the structure of mainstream schooling. Because of these issues, most DAEP students had substantial academic learning gaps.

Despite these challenges, the majority of students complete their DAEP assignment.

- 2015-16: Of the 157 students who enrolled in DAEP in 2015-16, 89% successfully completed the program and the rest either terminated early (10%) or became continuing students (1%) into the 2016-17 school year.
- 2016-17: DAEP expanded its program to 266 participants. Of those students, 87% successfully completed DAEP and 13% did not. One student continued their DAEP enrollment into the 2017-18 school year before returning to their home school.
- 2017-18: DAEP expanded its program again to 286 participants. Of those students, 89% successfully completed DAEP and 10% did not. Two students (or 1%) will continue their DAEP enrollment into the 2018-19 school year. Additionally, 31 students or 11% were enrolled more than once to the program in 2017-18. Of those students, 5 did not complete the program largely because they broke the behavior contract that marshaled the program, or to a lesser degree did not show up to participate, withdrew, or became incarcerated.
- 2018-19: DAEP's enrolled decreased from the year prior to 203. Of those students, 91% successfully completed DAEP and 9% did not. Five students (or 1%) will continue their DAEP enrollment and an additional 24 students will start their school year at DAEP into the SY 2019-20. Additionally, 6 students or 3% were enrolled more than once to the program in 2018-19.

This data underscores that students were invested in completing the program to be able to return to their home school as smoothly as possible. Student demographics from DAEP included:

- **Ethnicity:** The USP ethnic breakdown of students enrolled in DAEP revealed that African American students were consistently over-represented and increasing each year (14% in 2015-16, 17% in 2016-17, 19% in 2017-18, and 16% in 2018-19) when compared to the District's overall ethnic distribution (9%). Conversely, Hispanic students were under-represented and decreasing each year (59% in 2015-16, 55% in 2016-17, 52% in 2017-18, and 57% in 2018-19) when compared to the District's overall ethnic distribution (62%). The other ethnic groups were representational of the larger District average.
- **Attendance:** The average attendance rate in the program was about 78.15% in 2015-16, 82.43% in 2016-17, 84.22% in 2017-18, and 83.11% in 2018-19 from program attendance ranging between 16 to 35 days. The program exposure was therefore relatively limited which challenged the program to be able to show sustained change in student behavior. For example, the Social and Emotional Learning Scale (SEL) provided largely inconclusive results from pre to post-test each year from 2015-16 to 2017-18. Altering student's perception of how much control they felt could be exerted over their environment may require more time and services than what DAEP is currently able to offer.
- **Grade Levels:**
 - Middle School: Aggression (assault, disorderly conduct) was the most common violation over the last four years. This data suggests that middle schools may need additional training in restoratives and a wider set of complementary strategies to encourage positive student behavior to mediate aggression.
 - High Schools: Drugs and marijuana were the most common violation over the last four years suggesting that student engagement in high interest in-school and after-school activities are needed to provide alternatives to using drugs. Additionally, increased collaboration with outside behavioral service agencies and TUSD high schools may be desirable to provide strategies to students at-risk to decrease drug dependency.
- **Students with Specialized Needs:** More than a third of students (39%) were classified as ExEd, had a 504 plan, or were English Language Learners in 2015-16. During 2016-17 to 2018-19, students who were classified as ExEd, had a 504 plan, or were English Language Learners decreased to about a quarter (23%, 25% and 30%, respectively) of the participants although a 5% increase was evident in 2018-19. Without enrollment into DAEP, these students would not have received the school-based services that they and their families rely upon.
- **ELA and Math Pre-Post Assessment Results:** Assessment protocol was formalized in 2016-17 by using grade level comprehensive year-end on-line district benchmark assessment as a pre-post-test. In 2017-18, these assessments were further refined to reflect quarterly academic priorities.

Results indicated that students showed measurable growth in both ELA and math. This growth serves as evidence that students were supported academically in ELA and math during their time at DAEP, especially at the middle school level. Thus, the model of small structured academic environments has had a beneficial academic impact on DAEP students, especially in the last two years.

Students enrolled in DAEP fell into 3 broad categories in terms of their discipline history across the last three years: (1) about half of students got in trouble just once or twice at their home school, attended DAEP and completed the year without any further discipline incidents; (2) about a quarter of students had a longer history of trouble, amounting to 3 or 4 incidents during the year at their home school which resulted in both in-school and out-of-school suspensions and possibility being referred to DAEP more than once; and (3) the remaining students repeatedly got into trouble 5 or more times and attended DAEP one or two times. Additionally, when the four years are compared, incident and suspension data of DAEP students in 2018-19 showed about a 22% overall reduction among students with 4 or more incidents and/or suspensions.

In summary, despite the challenges of unfilled certified teacher vacancies and the turnover of the Behavior Intervention Monitors each year, DAEP provided essential services to high-risk students who otherwise would languish at home or might even drop out of school altogether. Students were largely satisfied with their experience and felt that they received needed support in a respectful environment. Most students (2015-16 = 86%, 2016-17 = 66%, 2017-18 = 85%, 2018-19 = 90%) concurred that their experience in DAEP will also help them avoid further suspensions. Academically, the students who completed the program showed growth, especially in middle school (Magee and SW Alt MS). The smaller learning environments with more individualized attention appear to have improved their learning capabilities. Over the last four years, about a third of students (2015-16 = 46%, 2016-17 = 33%, 2017-18 = 27%, 2018-19 = 38%) requested an extension to DAEP ostensibly because they felt successful in the smaller environment. The results of this evaluation revealed that DAEP was successful in supporting long-term suspended students both academically and behaviorally until they were able to return to their home school.

Recommendations

These recommendations were initially provided in the 2015-16 report and are still relevant to the 2018-19 report. Small inroads have been made in areas such as synchronizing data and alignment to TUSD's infrastructure, but are not complete enough to be removed from this list. The remaining recommendations call for increased resources, planning, training for DAEP and a more structured system of support for DAEP students.

Staffing: Certified Teachers and BIMs: Similar to other high profile programs in TUSD such as magnet programs or other 'hard to fill' positions in TUSD's at-risk schools, DAEP should receive hiring priorities and/or hiring incentives to recruit and retain teachers.

Alignment to TUSD's infrastructure: In the past four years, most infrastructure issues have been resolved. Addressing academic articulation and grading will continue to be a focus during the 2018-19 school year.

Professional Development: PD for all staff in DAEP should reflect the specific needs of the student population with an emphasis on SEL strategies. Funded differentiated professional development is recommended during the summer months to prepare DAEP staff for the upcoming school year.

DAEP data in Synergy: Create a flag system within Synergy to facility district departments' abilities to analyze short term and longitudinal trends regarding DAEP students.

Measurable outcomes of DAEP: All stakeholders should agree on what specific criteria will be used to measure the impact of DEAP. The average attendance rate in the program was about 78.15% in 2015-16, 82.43% in 2016-17, 84.22% in 2017-18 and 83.11% in 2018-19 which is translated into program attendance ranging between 16 to 35 days. Using longer term measures such as increased attendance rates, increased performance on the standardized test, increased graduation rates, or decreased drop-out rates may not be appropriate to assess DAEP's impact.

Follow up support for students who complete DAEP: Communication between DAEP and the home school should be institutionalized and documented. For example, in preparation for a returning student who has completed DAEP, middle and high schools need a plan in place with recommendations from the DAEP staff. This plan would help to reintegrate the student and provide continued academic and behavioral support. Schools should be highly encouraged to assist Higher Ground with follow up and check-in processes for students who have transitioned from DAEP back to their respective school. Returning students should be included in their schools MTSS processes. Finally, PBIS and Restorative Justice practices should be available at all TUSD schools. These practices would provide both a common experience and language for students who leave DAEP to return to their home schools.

Training of DAEP services to TUSD personnel: Training school personnel regarding DAEP services at the beginning of each school year needs to be prioritized and provided on a continual bases. Training will impact the speed at which referrals and parent orientations are processed. Training and collaboration with MTSS (Multi-Tier System of Supports) Facilitators at the schools need to be emphasized to align academic articulation efforts of DAEP students.

Appendix 1

Program criteria are:

- A student is eligible for DAEP if they commit a level 4 or level 5 offense and found to be in violation.
 - The long-term hearing officer would assign the student into DAEP for a total of 20, 30 or 45 days depending on the severity of the offense.
 - A student who chooses to participate in DAEP would be required to attend an orientation with their parents, and sign a contract agreeing to the rules, adhere to a dress code and the attendance requirements of the program.
 - A total of 75 seats for grades 9-12 students in Project MORE DAEP
- A. A student who violates their contract by committing GSR infractions while enrolled at DAEP will be held accountable.
- If the violation is deemed minor, level one, two or three, there may be an extension of their assignment at DAEP. If there are repeated violations of level one, two or three, the principal at DAEP may petition to raise the violation to a level 4.
 - If the violation is a level 4 violation, a long term hearing may be held which may disqualify the student from DAEP and they would then serve the concurrent suspensions at home.
 - A student may only be assigned to DAEP no more than twice per school year.
- B. Students in DAEP for a level 4 violation who adhere to the rules, thrive, and demonstrate model student behaviors will be rewarded as follows:
- A student who exceeds behavioral and curriculum expectations may have their suspension reduced and returned to their home school. This determination would be made by DAEP principal and staff recommendation.
 - A model student shall have their Mojave record reflect they were excellent students.
- C. Students assigned to DAEP will have an opportunity to participate in a counseling program. Each student, with the aid of the counselor, will develop:
- A responsible behavior plan to facilitate success at school.
 - Decision-making, goal setting, behavioral skills, anger management, peer interaction compliance, authority figure coping
 - May provide some drug and alcohol education. The counselor, in conjunction with staff and parents, may help determine the need for any additional referrals.

Services Available are:

- A. Juvenile Court:
 - DAEP representative meets with Education Consultant Coordinator (court representative).
 - When appropriate Education Consultant Coordinator will schedule a meeting with judge.
- B. Support for child/teen trauma, homeless support, drug/ substance abuse or Medicaid:
 - DAEP Social Worker or counselor in collaboration with TUSD Student Services will make contact/recommend appropriate social service agency.
- C. Identify Mentor Networks:
 - DAEP Social Worker or Counselor works with Drop Out Prevention staff to identify and assign mentors.
- D. Transportation:
 - Bus passes will be available for students who qualify.
 - Ex Ed services will be provided as they would normally.

Appendix 2

Our mission is to provide a Fair, Equitable, and Successful Educational Experience to long-term suspended middle and high school students throughout the district.

DAEP Vision

Every student matters in TUSD. We have an obligation to reduce disparities wherever they exist in our District. Achieving equity in matters of student discipline is our District's moral calling. TUSD's culture and climate must be rooted in effective and positive relationships with each student. Students cannot learn if they are not in school. Providing students a continuing education is in line with our vision and values. We can and must work with every student to ensure a fair, equitable and successful educational experience.

DAEP Values/Collective Commitments:

Because we, educators and support staff, VALUE equitable access to education for all students, we make a COLLECTIVE COMMITMENT to:

1. Ensure that each student and parent/guardian feels valued in TUSD.
2. Encourage each student to recognize and achieve his/her potential.
3. Address the constraints to each student's home school success.
4. Uphold professional standards.
5. Be loyal to our purpose.
6. Provide consistent supervision of our students to ensure appropriate behavior in and out of the classroom.
7. Deliver a rigorous curriculum, build relationships with students, and give emotional and academic support.
8. Keep open lines of communication between student, parent, home school, and outside agencies.
9. Implement the Wrap Around Concept with follow-up on our part.
10. Apply PBIS and Restorative Practices toward redirection of student behavior and choices.

DAEP Goals

Our goals are below for each student who attends the DAEP Program. Because the students attending the Program are on an individual timeline, the steps toward each goal will be implemented throughout the course of each student's timeline.

- ❖ We ensure that each student and parent/guardian feels valued in TUSD.
 1. Daily implementation of Point Sheets as a communication tool, with a 100% return rate.
 2. Weekly parent/guardian contact regarding student success/concerns.
- ❖ We support each student in recognizing and achieving his/her potential.
 1. Administration of pre- and post-tests to help guide instruction.
 2. Communication with the home school to coordinate educational standards/materials.
 3. Daily tailored instruction with adherence to IEP's and support for diverse learners in the classroom.
 4. Twice per week SEL focused curriculum provided by Higher Ground. As needed, providing access to support programs, such as counseling.
- ❖ We strive to address the constraints to each student's home school success.
 1. Emailed "heads-up" to home school teachers, MTSS Facilitator, Counselor, etc. 3 days prior to student's return.
 2. Completion/email of Academic and Behavioral MTSS plans to LSC within 1 day of student's return to home school.
 3. Emailed exit reports to home school teachers within 1 day of student's return to home school.
 4. Re-entry meeting at home school prior to student's return.
 5. Transition day in home school ISI program
 6. Follow-up with home school and student within 2 weeks of student's return.

Appendix 3

Addressing the Social Emotional Learning Needs of DAEP Students

Social and emotional learning (SEL) is the process through which children and adults acquire and effectively apply the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals, feel and show empathy for others, establish and maintain positive relationships, and make responsible decisions. The SEL curriculum at the District Alternative Education Program (DAEP) sites is provided by Higher Ground who visit each site twice per week to deliver their curriculum and emphasize their key concepts of Honor and Respect. These concepts incorporate the CASEL competencies of Self-Awareness and Self-Management. The focus on these two competencies is to develop young people's abilities to be self-aware, to handle both positive and challenging emotions, and to develop the capacity to take action, sustain motivation, and persevere through challenges and work toward an identified goal.

Appendix 4



District Alternative Education Program (MS)

Welcome to the District Alternative Education Program! This program will provide you with an opportunity to continue your education and reflect on the behaviors and circumstances that brought you here. We will assist you in learning appropriate behaviors, and making better choices so that when you return to your home school you can be a successful student.

Our teachers have chosen to work with students who have had difficulty in traditional school programs and are excited to be helping improve student's academic and social success.

Students are graded in five core areas: Math, English Language Arts, Social Studies, Science, and Reading. In addition, we offer a grade in Health. We do not offer elective credits. DAEP will report each student's attendance and grades to their home school. Final grades will be issued only by the home school utilizing grades sent by DAEP teachers. At the high school level, credit recovery may be offered.

Some of our science and social studies classes may take place in the community, as this allows the students to experience real-life applications to the study of these subjects. An example of this is the study of Orienteering, Riparian habitats, and Ecosystems at Agua Caliente Park. Additionally, we may invite guest speakers to address students about a particular skill or hobby they possess, but also to speak about real experiences they have had with violence, crime, drugs, or difficulty in school.

Please be aware of the TUSD retention policy. According to Board Policy IKE-R1: your child must receive a final passing grade in LA, Math, either Science OR Social Studies, AND receive final passing grades in at least four subjects.

We ask that you:

- Come to school with a positive attitude.
- Be here every day, and on time.
- Complete all assigned work without argument.
- Wear appropriate clothing: no hats, gang or drug related apparel, sunglasses, etc.
- Be respectful at all times to, the teachers, guests and other students.
- Behave appropriately when out in the community with the class.
- Respect and be responsible for our electronic equipment.
- Refrain from using profanity or any type of disrespectful behavior.
- Follow TUSD and site rules and policies.

We will provide you with:

- An opportunity to continue your education in a positive environment.
- Curriculum that may be adapted to meet your particular educational needs.
- School Counseling services with an emphasis on goal setting, problem solving, anger management, and life skills.
- An awareness and appreciation of other cultures.
- Open and ongoing communication with your parents/guardians, PO's when applicable via daily behavior point sheets and weekly telephone calls. Parents/guardians may contact the teacher with any concerns they may have.
- Food services will provide breakfast (where scheduling allows) and lunch on a daily basis. Free and reduced lunch status will be honored. No outside food or drink is allowed. Arrangements may be made for students who bring sack lunches.

Teacher's name(s) and School Phone Number: _____

The best time to call: _____

School Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: _____ Wednesday: _____



District Alternative Education Program

Student Name _____ Date of
Registration _____ Grade: _____

Address: _____ Date of Birth:
_____ Home School _____

Home Phone: _____ Special Education? _____

Parent Permission

My son/daughter, _____, has my permission to participate in the following school activities and/or services:

- School sponsored trips to include TUSD vehicle and/or staff vehicles
- Talk with school counselor, Transition Specialist, and other support staff
- Attend scheduled academic classes and activities in the community
- Guest speaker events that may be of a mildly graphic nature (i.e. straight talk about drugs and violence)
- I hereby give permission for DAEP staff to contact my student's Probation Officer: _____ (parent initials)

Parent Signature

Date

Student Contract

Student Contract For: _____

1. I agree that I must attend school daily and on time. My school hours are: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from _____ to _____, and Wednesday from _____ to _____. I understand that there is a tardy policy in place, which may require me to stay after school to make-up time/work missed. Parents will be notified by student or staff.
2. If for any reason, I will be absent or tardy, my parent or legal guardian will call the teacher by ____ a.m.
3. I understand that the DAEP follows all **TUSD's policies** in regard to appropriate behavior, language, attire, and destruction of school property. Violation of these policies may result in **removal from the program**.
4. The DAEP program does not allow **backpacks**. If a student brings a backpack to school, it will be confiscated, searched and returned at the end of the day. Repeat occurrences will result in discipline consequences.
5. **We strongly discourage students bringing any electronic devices** to school. We will **not be responsible for loss or theft** of these items, even if staff confiscates them or stores them. Girls are only allowed to bring a small, wallet-sized purse and it will be checked daily.
6. I will come to school with a positive attitude and make every effort to complete all assignments in a timely manner to the best of my ability.
7. I recognize that my parent/guardian and/or **probation officer** will be notified immediately if I fail to make progress; am excessively tardy and/or absent. They will also be notified when I am making good progress and following all the rules. Excessive tardiness may lead to removal from the program.
8. **Search Policy**. As per TUSD Policy, searches occur only if there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the student is under the influence of an unknown substance or that he/she may have something they should not have. Searches by the program Director or designee. _____ Parent Initials

Student Signature _____ Date _____

Parent/Guardian Signature _____ Date _____

EXHIBIT B









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"I HAVE A DREAM"













