



## 2017–18 School House Adjustment Program Enterprise (SHAPE) Brief

Prepared by the Department of Research & Performance Management

Angelica Thompson, Ph.D.

### Key Findings

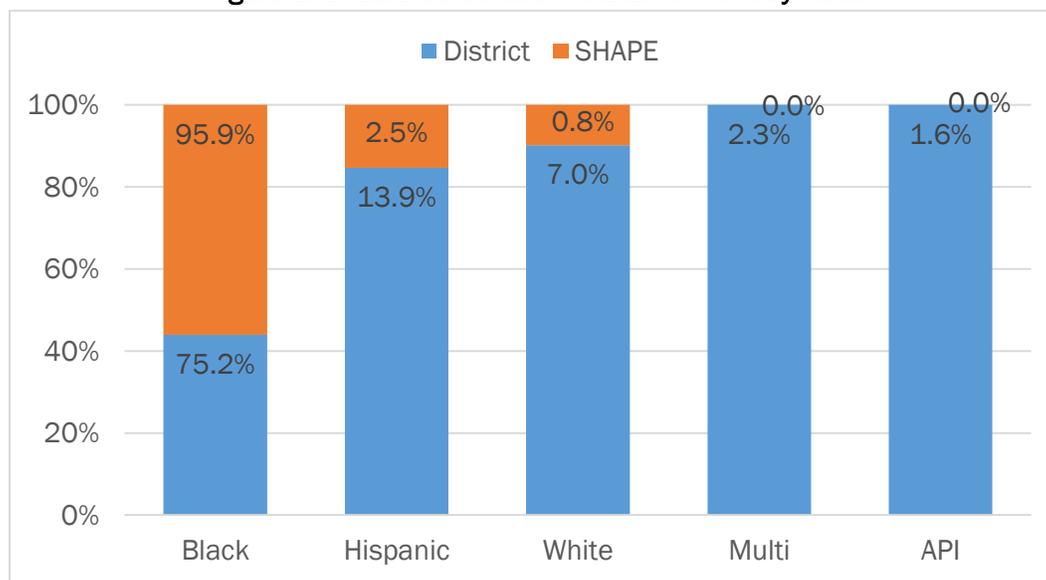
The School House Adjustment Program Enterprise (SHAPE) is a diversion program that works to reduce the number of minority youth who are transported and booked into juvenile detention for minor offenses. Below are the key findings from the program’s 2017–18 administration.

- 95.9% of the students enrolled in SHAPE were Black, compared to 75.2% enrolled in the district overall
- 62.0% of SHAPE students were male, compared to 50.7% in the district
- Referrals from middle schools have risen 229% between 2016–17 and 2017–18
- Oakhaven and Geeter middle schools made the most referrals to the program
- There has been a 22.5% increase in SHAPE referrals from the previous year
- 54.6% of students were referred to SHAPE for Disciplinary Referrals, and 33.2% were referred for Simple Assault.
- 7% of SHAPE students had contact with juvenile court after participating in SHAPE
- 73.1% of referred students successfully graduated from the program.
- There was a 37.2% decrease in Juvenile Court transports between 2016–17 and 2017–18, and 97.3% decrease since inception in 2007–08

### SHAPE Students Were Disproportionately African-American and Male

As shown in Figure 1, a disproportionate percentage of African-American students were enrolled in the SHAPE program than in the district as a whole (95.9% vs. 75.2%). Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander and White students were underrepresented in the program.

Figure 1: 1718 District vs. SHAPE Enrollment by Race





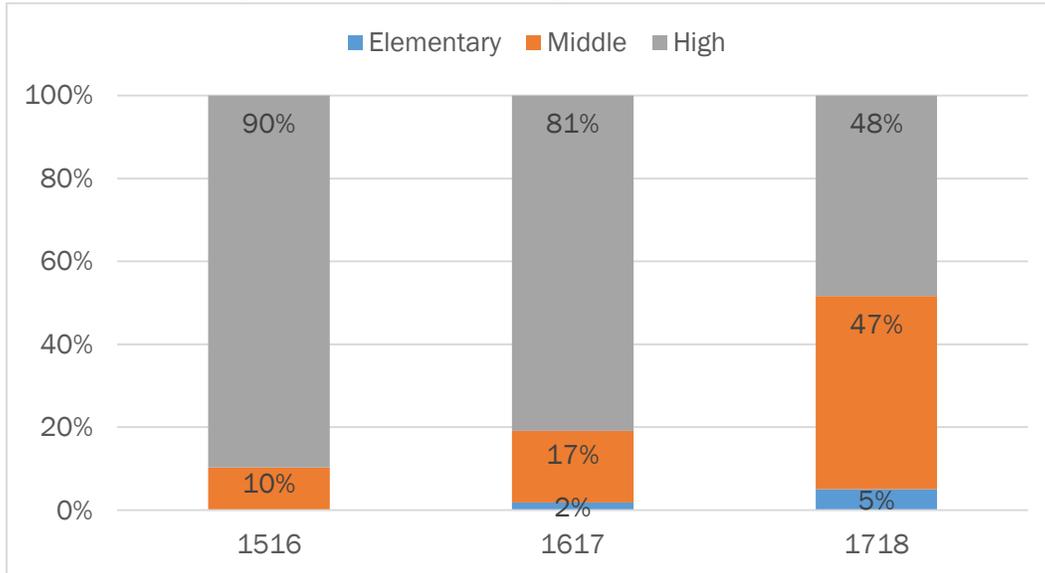
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A substantially higher percentage of males than females were referred to SHAPE (62.0% vs. 38.0%, respectively), which is disproportionate when compared to the percentage of males and females in the district (50.7% vs. 49.3%, respectively).

**Middle School Referrals are on the Rise**

In previous years, most SHAPE referrals came from high schools; however, as shown in Figure 2 below, referrals from middle schools have risen substantially.

**Figure 2: Grade Level Changes in Student Referrals**



Students attending Oakhaven and Geeter middle schools had the highest rate of SHAPE referrals this year (see Table 1 for schools with the highest percentage of referrals based on school enrollment).

**Table 1. 1718 Top 5 Referring Schools**

SHAPE SCHOOL	COUNT	PERCENT
OAKHAVEN MIDDLE	40	13.0
GEETER MIDDLE	14	4.9
CUMMINGS SCHOOL	22	4.3
WHITEHAVEN HIGH	15	4.3
GEORGIAN HILLS MIDDLE	11	4.1

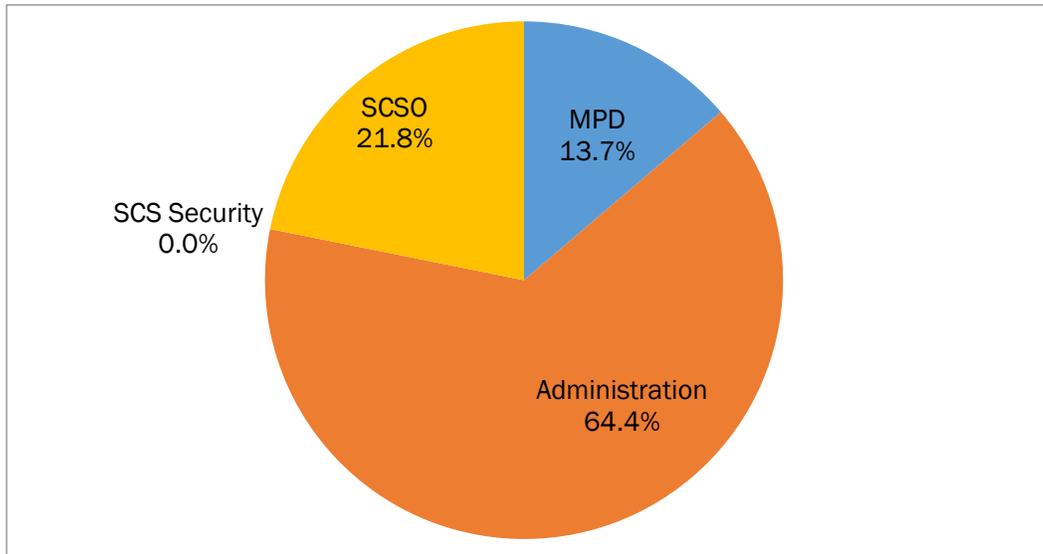
**Administrators Referred Most Students to SHAPE**

Figure 3 shows that of the known SHAPE referrals, 64.4% came from school administrators, 21.8% came from Shelby County Sheriff Officers, and 13.7% from Memphis Police Department officers.



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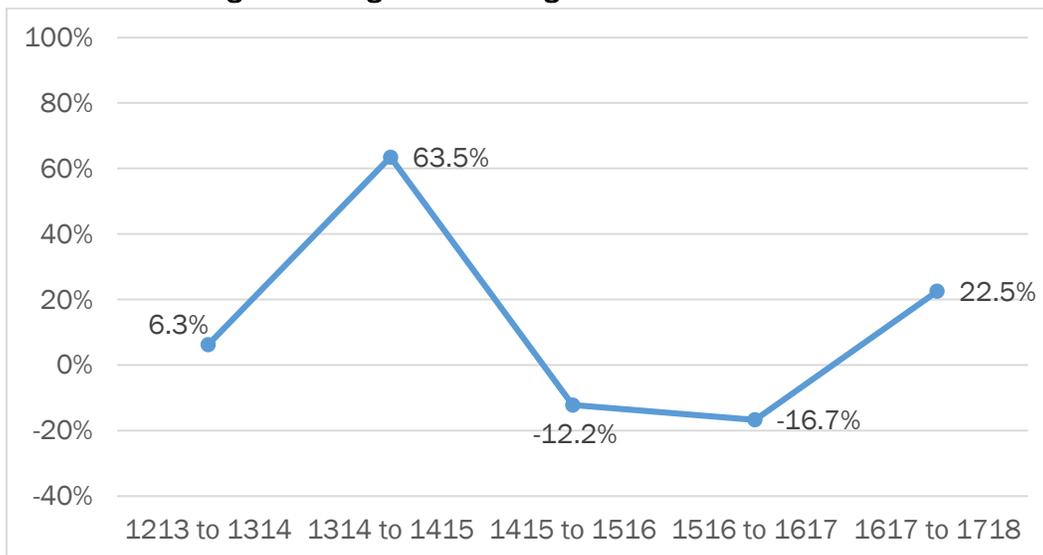
Figure 3: 1718 Referrals by Agency



### SHAPE Referrals Have Increased from the Previous Year

SHAPE has experienced a 22.5% increase in referrals between the 2016–17 and 2017–18 academic year. Figure 4 shows changes between 2012–13 and 2017–18.

Figure 4: Longitudinal Changes in Referrals to SHAPE



### Disciplinary Referrals and Simple Assault and Were the Most Common Offenses for Which Students Were Referred to SHAPE

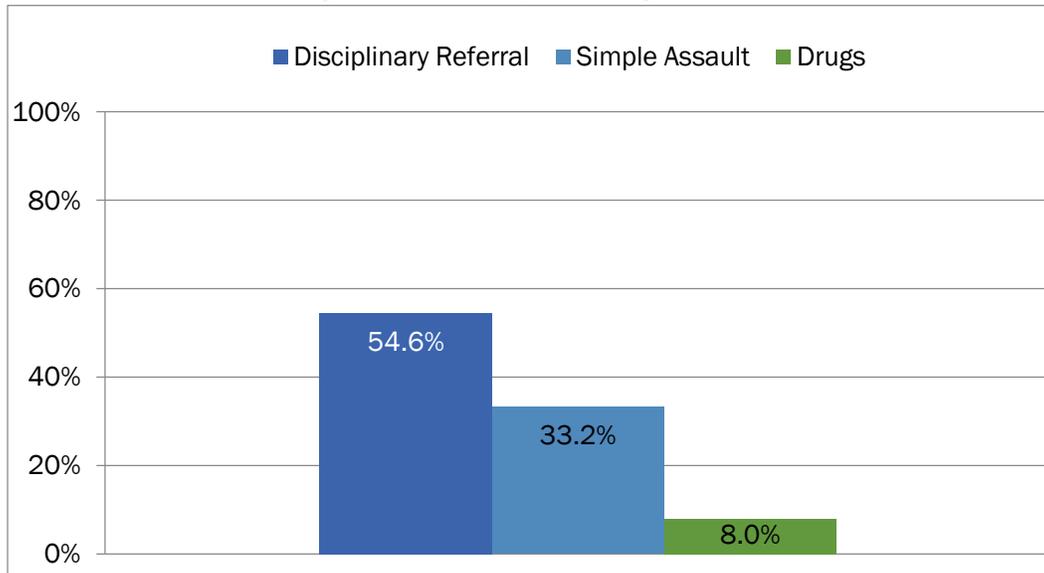
As shown in Figure 5, the most common offenses for which students were referred to SHAPE were school disciplinary referrals (54.6%), followed by Simple Assault with No Serious Injury (33.2%), and drug-related offenses (8.0%) (see Figure below for a graphic representation of the distribution of



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SHAPE referrals by offense).

Figure 5: 1718 Top Referring Offenses



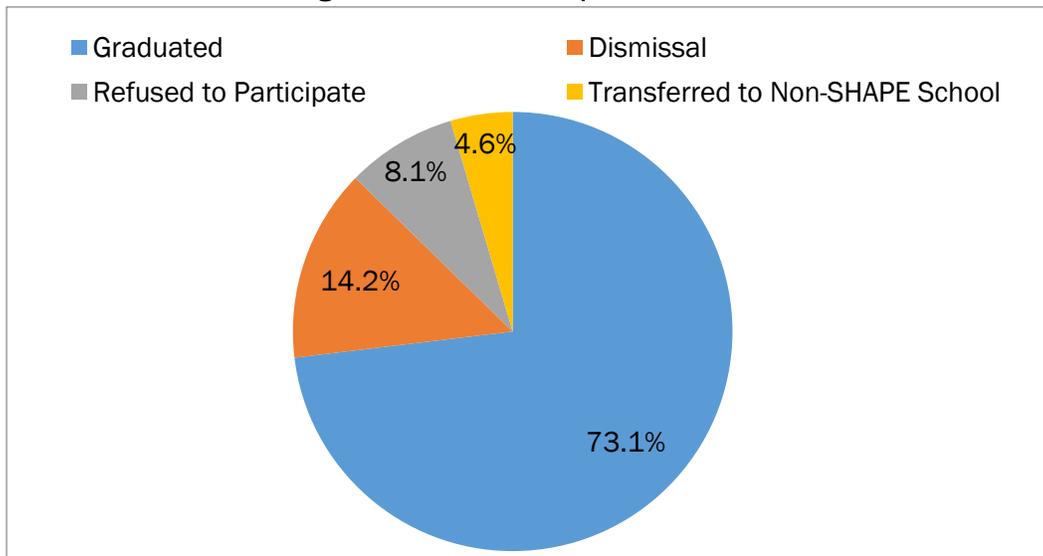
### Most SHAPE Students Graduated from the Program

A premise of SHAPE is that exposure to the intervention, especially the Mendez curriculum, will reduce future delinquency and criminal activity. Of the students referred to the program, 7% committed another offense that resulted in a referral to juvenile court. Approximately 73% of the students successfully graduated by completing at least twelve of the Mendez curriculum sessions and meeting all other requirements of the program. Approximately 14% of the referred students were discharged for non-compliance, and 8.1% refused to participate. These students were usually issued a juvenile summons to appear in Juvenile Court for those charges. Finally, 4.6% of students transferred to a non-SHAPE school. See the Figure 6 below for details.



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Figure 6: SHAPE Participant Outcomes



### Transports to Juvenile Court Increased in the 1617 Academic Year

Since its inception in 2007, the primary goal of SHAPE has been to reduce the number of minority youth that are transported from and detained for minor offenses at Juvenile Court. As shown in Figure 7 below, there has been a 37.2% decrease in transports from 2016-17 to 2017-18. Overall, SHAPE has been effective in decreasing transports by 97.3% since inception. These reductions are not solely the results of the SHAPE initiative. Gang reduction programs, truancy interventions, and other juvenile programming likely also contributed. Still, the overall reduction in bookings from SHAPE schools does isolate the effects of the program well and illustrates the significant impact SHAPE has had on the number of minority youth transported.

Figure 7: Longitudinal Juvenile Court Referrals

