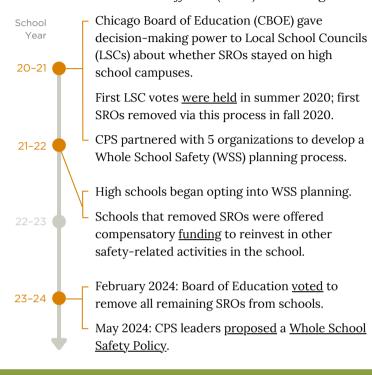
Removing Police Officers from Chicago Schools: Trends and Outcomes

Background

Recent policies and decisions about school-based police officers—school resource officers (SROs)—in Chicago:



Study details

A June 2024 UChicago Consortium study asked:

- What were the characteristics of **schools** that retained, partially removed, or fully removed SROs?
 - What were the characteristics of **students** in schools that made different decisions about SROs?
- When Chicago Public Schools high schools removed one or both SROs, how did **school climate** & **discipline outcomes** change?
 - School climate: Student and teacher perceptions of physical safety, student perceptions of relationships with teachers
 - Discipline outcomes: All behavioral infractions, high-level behavioral infractions, suspensions, & police notifications

Key findings*

- > Schools removed SROs without detrimental changes in student disciplinary outcomes or perceptions of school climate.
 - SRO removal was significantly related to having fewer high-level discipline infractions.
 - While high-level discipline infractions rose districtwide from 2018–19 through 2022–23, schools that had fully removed SROs did not have similar increases in high-level discipline infractions; their rates remained relatively flat.
 - SRO removal was not related to changes over time in:
 - Student 5Essentials Survey reports of perception of physical safety or student-teacher trust.
 - Teacher survey reports of perception of physical safety (supplemental items on 5Essentials Survey).
- > Where SROs were, and were not, removed differed by schools' student body composition.
 - Schools that retained both SROs in 2022-23 (vs. schools that removed both SROs) were more likely to:
 - Serve predominantly Black students.
 - Black students became more than twice as likely as other students to have an SRO in their school.
 - Be smaller and have higher suspension rates.
 - Although students in all groups were much less likely to have an SRO in their school in 2022–23 compared to 2018–19, students who were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, not English Learners, or in special education were more likely than their peers to be in schools that retained one or both SROs.

^{*}This analysis does not establish causation; these findings are likely due to the combination of removing SROs and implementing alternative student support and spending measures.



TABLE 1
Summary of high school outcome analyses

Outcome	After the removal of SROs, was there a change in	at the school-level?	at the student-level?
Discipline	Discipline infractions	Not significantly	Not significantly
	High-level discipline infractions	Yes, a reduction	Yes, a reduction
	Suspensions (in-school and out-of-school)	Not significantly	Not significantly
	Police notifications	A potentially meaningful reduction, but not statistically significant	Not significantly
School Climate	Student Physical Safety	Not significantly	Not significantly
	How safe do you feel? - In the hallways of the school In the bathrooms of the school Outside around the school Traveling between home and school In your classes.		
	Teacher Physical Safety	Not significantly	N/A
	To what extent is each of the following a problem at your school: - Physical conflicts among students - Robbery or theft - Gang activity - Disorder in classrooms - Disorder in hallways - Student disrespect of teachers - Threats of violence towards teachers		
	Student-Teacher Trust	Not significantly	Not significantly
	How much do you disagree or agree with the following statements? - I feel safe with my teachers at this school. - I feel comfortable with my teachers at this school. - My teachers always keep their promises. - My teachers always listen to students' ideas. - My teachers treat me with respect.		

Note: We flag results that were statistically significant at the alpha = 0.10 level.

Learn more

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Read the research behind this summary at: https://consortium.uchicago.edu/SROs2024



