2018

Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy Columbus



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Introduction

This report presents the outcomes of the Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy which is a ten week program designed to reduce social distance between the police and teens. While locally funded through the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas Juvenile and Domestic Division and supported by the Columbus Department of Public Safety, the Columbus Division of Police, Columbus



City Schools, and Franklin University, the program pairs police mentors with teens in school settings. The mentoring pairs consist of one officer to five youth. Classes are convened once a week and cover topics ranging from gang violence and bullying to goal setting and drug prevention.



The TAPS Academy day is broken into three sections including 1) subject presentation, 2) small group sessions, and 3) reflection session. During the subject presentation, subject matter experts facilitate an interactive dialogue on the day's topic using group activities, videos, and discussions.

During the small group session, youth break into small groups to engage in a mentor/mentee dialogue about the day's topic with their officer mentors. During this time, rapport is established and communication is used to dismantle negative beliefs about the police and youth. During the reflection session, youth return from their breakout groups to present their findings and

conclusions to the larger group. At the conclusion of the program, youth participate in a graduation ceremony where they are provided with a medal and a certificate of completion for participating in the program.



(Wedgewood Middle School TAPS Academy Graduation)

Spring 2018

The Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy was held at Columbus Africentric Early College and Wedgewood Middle School from February 6, 2018 through April 19, 2018. Students were administered a 22 item survey that measured social distance on a four point Likert Scale ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 4 (Strongly Agree). Surveys were administered during week 1 (pretest) and week 10 (post-test) of the program. This report provides a summary of the pre-test and post-test survey results.

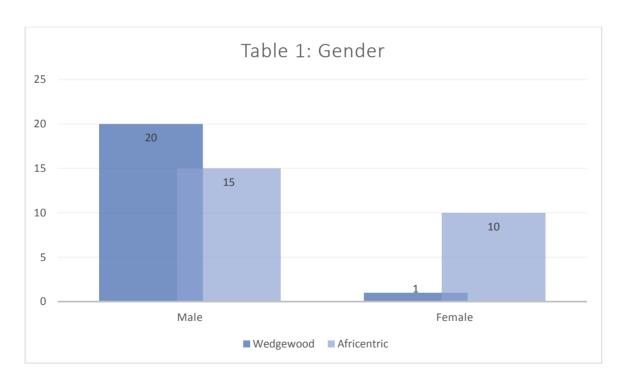
Results

While there were no statistically significant changes from pre-test to post-test, results from the survey indicate youth who participated in the TAPS program had slightly more positive perspectives of the police at the conclusion of the program than they did at the beginning of the program. Results indicate that the TAPS Academy is a promising program for reducing social distance between teens and the police.



(Director Robert Stewart Welcomes Students to TAPS)

Twenty-one youth completed pre-test and post-test surveys at Wedgewood Middle School. Twenty-five youth completed pre-test and post-test surveys at Columbus Africentric Early College. Majority of the student participants were male (n=77%) (see Table 1).



Additionally, the aggregate average age of students participating in the program was 12.81, with students at Wedgewood Middle School having an average age of 13.25 and students at Columbus Africentric Early College having an average age of 12.48 (See Table 2).

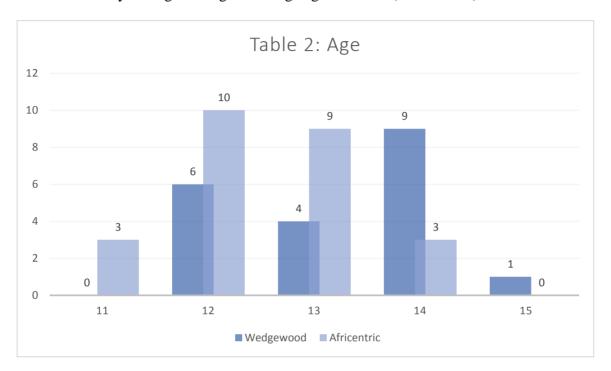
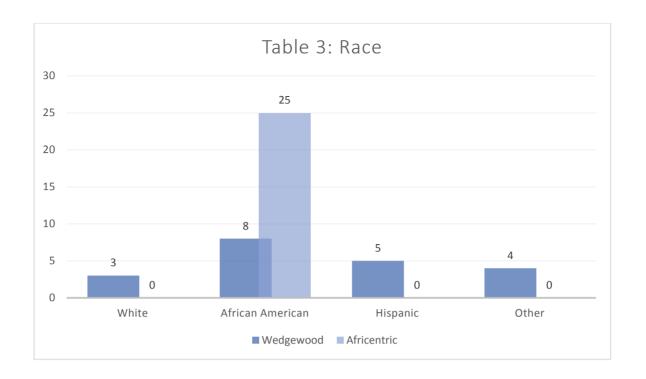


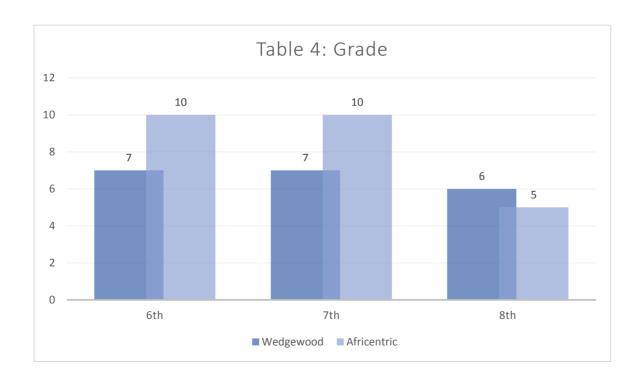


Table 3).

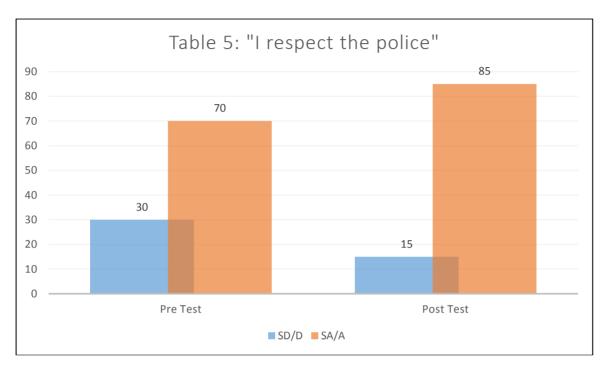
All of the students who participated in the TAPS Academy at Columbus Africentric Early College identified as African American. However, racial demographics of participants varied at Wedgewood Middle School to include White, African American, Hispanic/Latino, and other (See



Students participating in the TAPS Academy were in grades 6th through 8th (see Table 4).



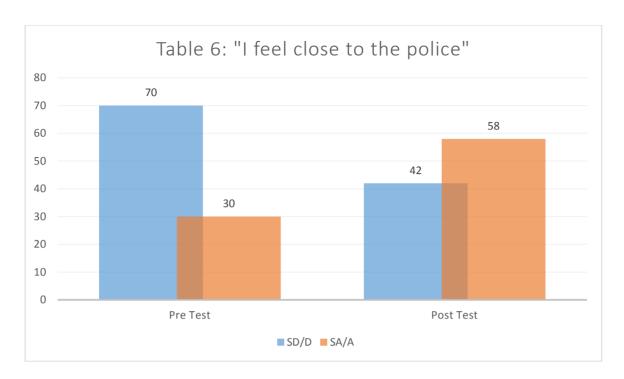
Students were administered a pre-test and a post-test to assess social distance. The results below detail their responses on the survey. Table 5 indicates there was a 15% increase of students reporting that they respect the police at the conclusion of the program.





"I am really going to miss this program..."

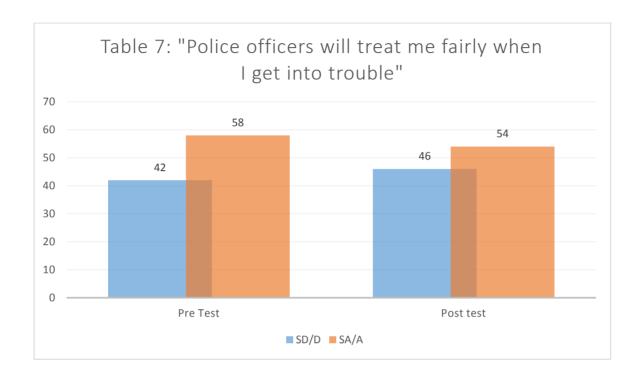
- C. Gibson, TAPS Spring 2018

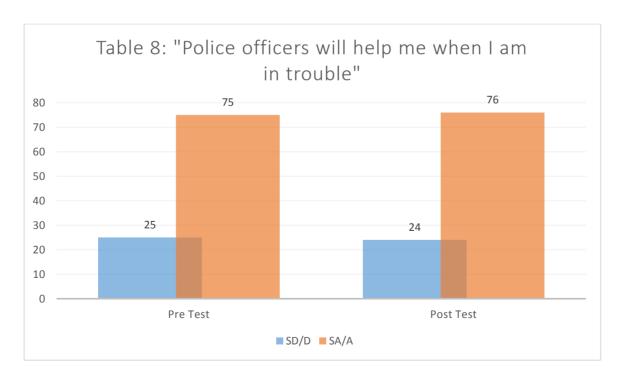


There was a 28% increase from pre-test to post-test of students who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "I feel close to the police" (See Table 6).



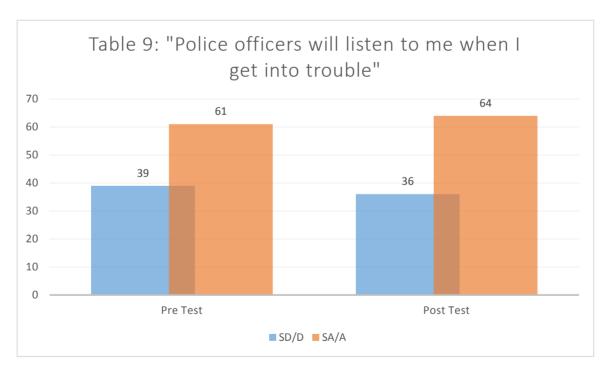
Table 7 and Table 8 indicate little to no improvement from pre-test to post-test on participant's belief that police officers will treat them fairly and/or help when they are in trouble. This is an area that future TAPS Academies can explore further.





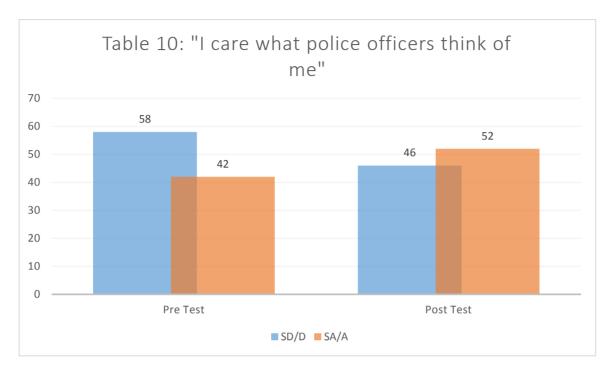


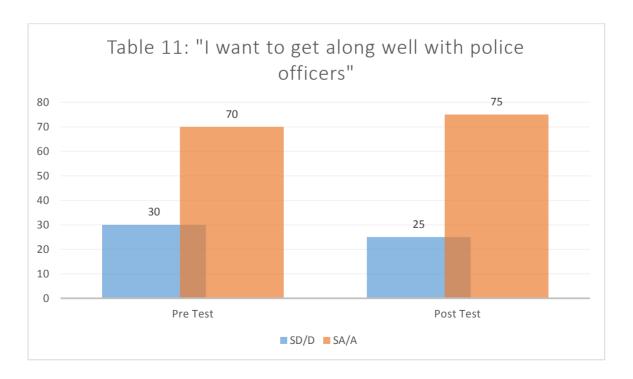
(Sgt. Cartwright from the K-9 unit presents to the students at Wedgewood Middle School)



There was a 4% increase from pre-test to post-test among students who believed police officers will listen to them when they get into trouble (See Table 9).

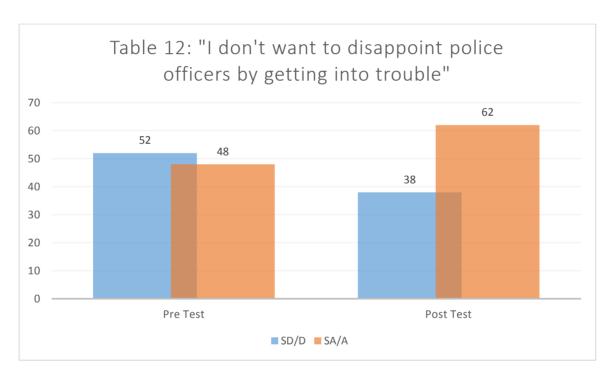
Table 10 indicates a 10% increase in youth who care what officers think of them and Table 11 indicates a 5% increase in youth who want to get along well with police officers (See Table 10 and Table 11).



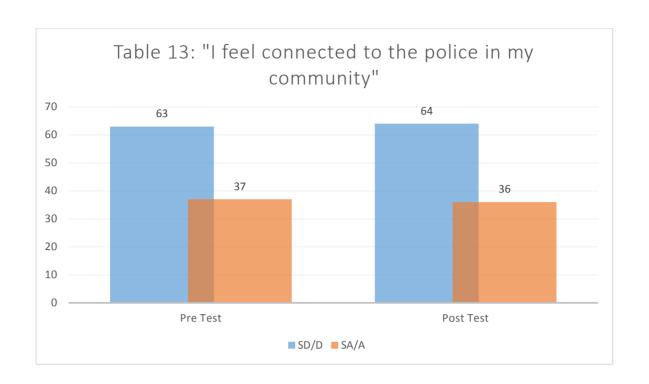


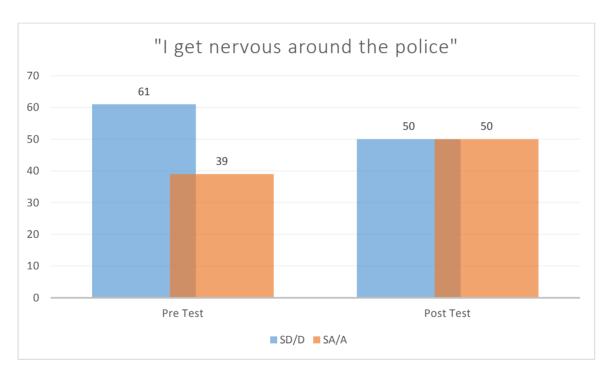


There was a 14% increase from pre-test to post-test among students who indicated they did not want to disappoint police officers by getting into trouble (See Table 12).



Although some students reported feeling connected to the police in their community, most reported that they did not feel connected to the police in their community (See Table 13). Results could be due (in part) to the fact that TAPS officer mentors do not live in the communities of their student mentees at Wedgewood Middle School and Columbus Africentric Early College.

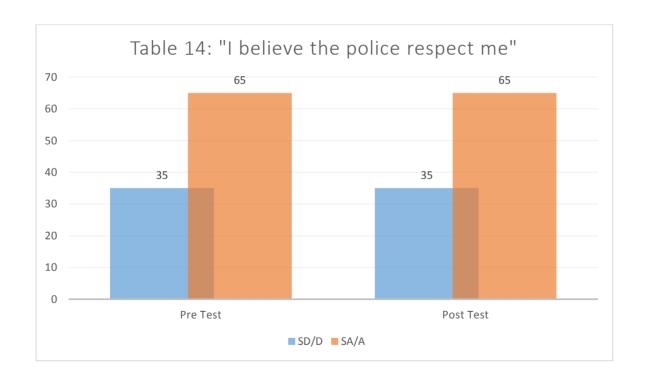




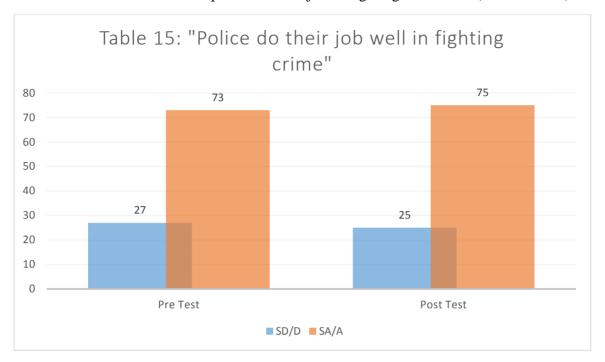


(Missing pieces exercise at Wedgewood Middle School)

Majority of students believe the police respect them (See Table 14).



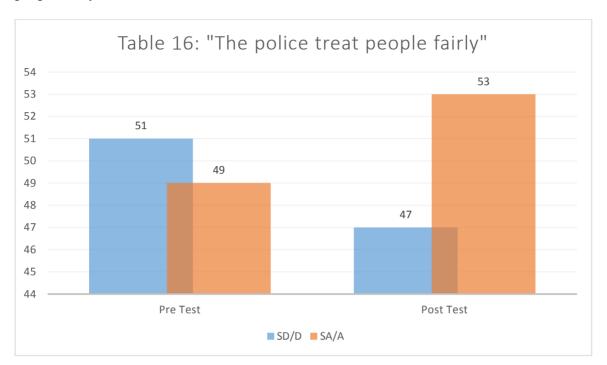
Most students also believe the police do their job of fighting crime well (See Table 15).

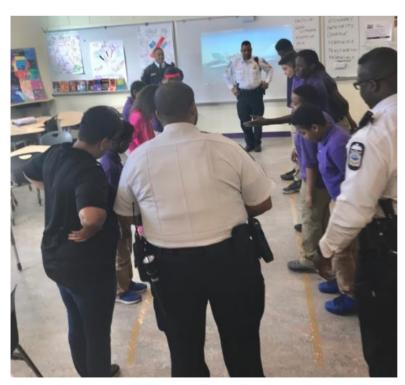




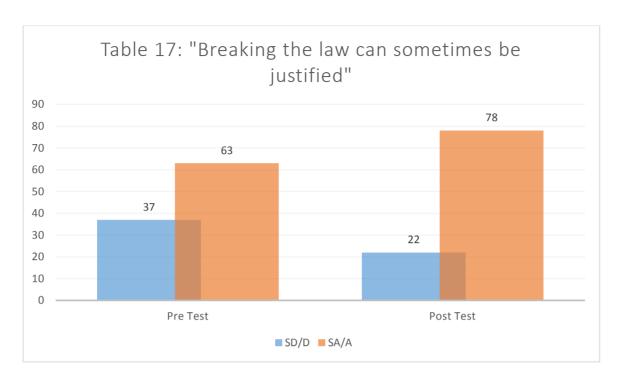
(Students at the Wedgewood TAPS Academy graduation)

There was a 4% increase from pre-test to post-test among students who believe the police treat people fairly (See Table 16).

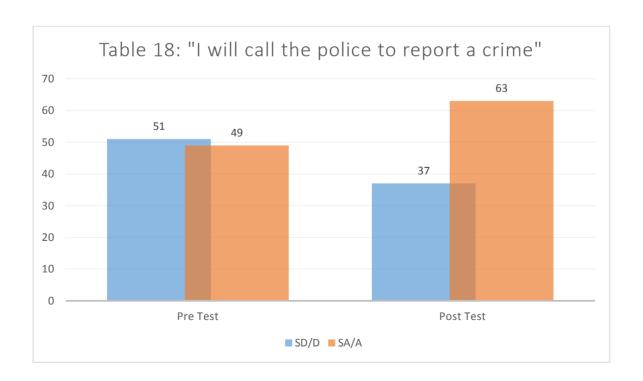




(Team building exercise at the Columbus Africentric Early College TAPS Academy)

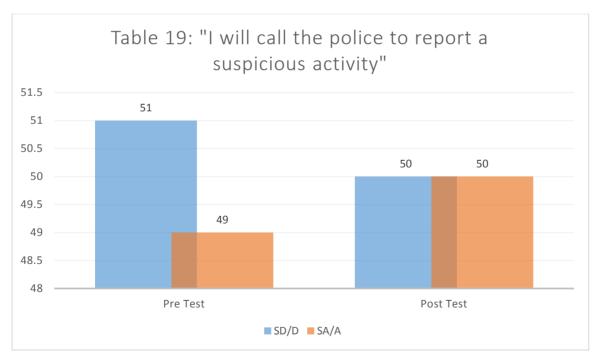


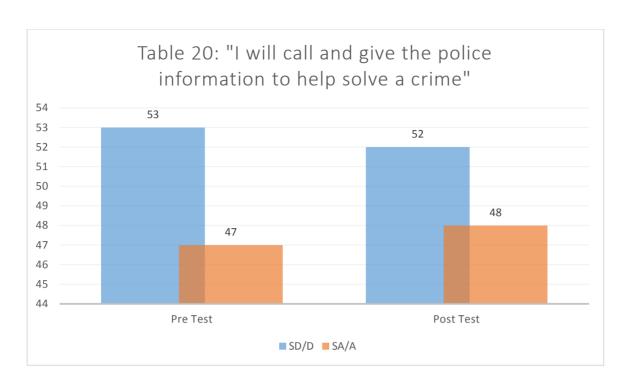
Although several students reported that breaking the law can sometimes be justified (See Table 17), there was a 14% increase in the number of youth who indicated they would call the police to report a crime (See Table 18).





There was also a slight increase in the number of youth who indicated they would call the police to report a suspicious activity (See Table 19) and who would call and give the police information to help solve a crime (See Table 20).







There was a 5% increase in the number of youth who would volunteer in police activities to prevent crime (see Table 21).

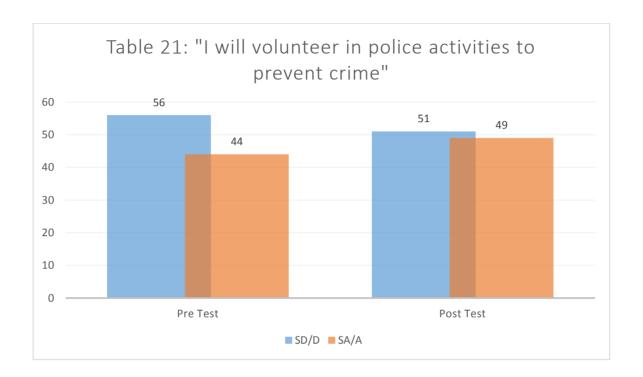
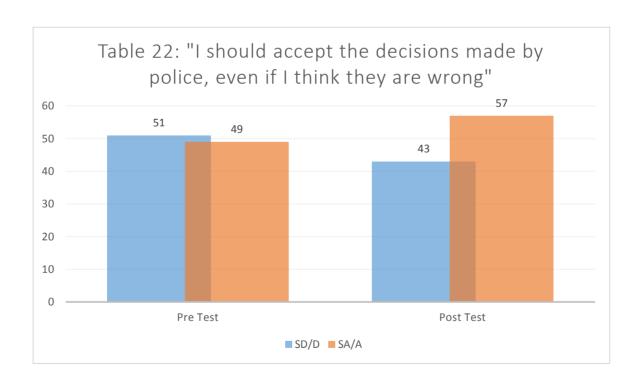


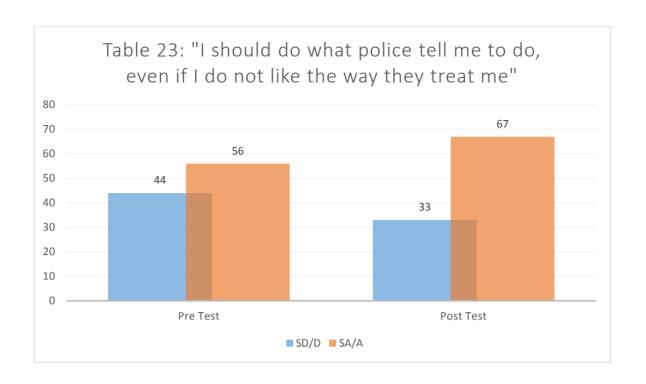


Table 22 and Table 23 reflect students' knowledge of compliance on the street. From pre-test to post-test, there was an 8% increase in the number of students who would accept the decision of police even if they think they are wrong, and an 11% increase in the number of students who would do what police tell them to do even if they do not like the way they are



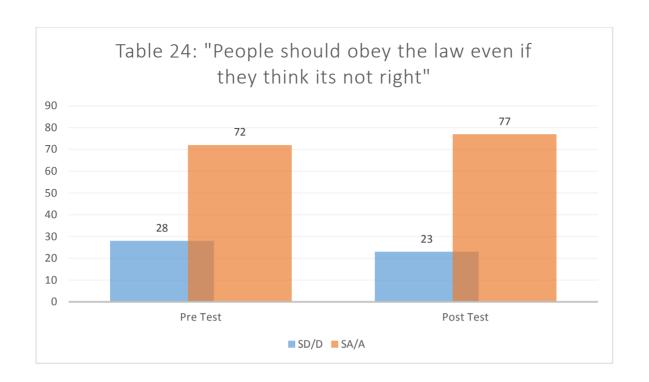
treated. Responses reflect the students' knowledge of their ability to report incidents to internal affairs, which many did not know prior to their involvement in the TAPS Academy.

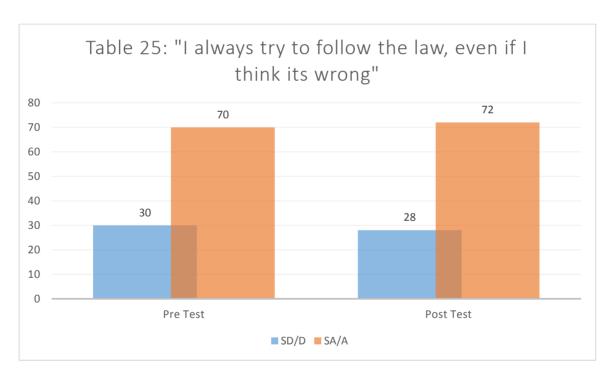






The last two survey questions focus on the importance of obeying and following the law. Students indicate a slight increase from pretest to post-test on their belief of obeying the law (+5%) and following the law (+2%) (See Table 24 and Table 25).







(Columbus Africentric Early College TAPS Academy graduation)

Disaggregated Results

In addition to the aggregate results presented above, survey results for each TAPS Academy (Wedgewood Middle School and Columbus Africentric Early College) are presented below. Like the aggregate results, there were no statistical differences in survey responses from pre-test to post-test but, there were percentage increases indicating the TAPS Academy is a promising program for reducing social distance between teens and the police (See Table 26 and Table 27).

Table 26: Wedgewood Middle School Pre Test/Post Test Comparisons

		Mea				% Change
		n	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
I respect the police	Pre	2.33	12	.778	.22	+10%
	Post	2.58	12	.99	.28	
I feel close to the police	Pre	2.00	12	.739	.21	+20.5%
	Post	2.41	12	.90	.25	
Police will treat me fairly	Pre	2.18	11	.751	.22	+4%
	Post	2.27	11	1.10	.33	
Police will help me	Pre	2.83	12	.718	.20	+2%
	Post	2.91	12	.79	.22	
Police will listen to me	Pre	2.75	12	.754	.21	+3%

	Post	2.83	12	.83	.24	
care what officers think of me	Pre	1.75	12	1.13	.32	+18%
	Post	2.08	12	1.37	.39	
want to get along well with officers	Pre	2.58	12	.90	.26	+3%
	Post	2.66	12	.98	.28	
I don't want to disappoint officers	Pre	1.91	11	.944	.28	+23%
	Post	2.36	11	.92	.27	
feel connected to the police	Pre	1.75	12	.96	.27	+9%
	Post	1.91	12	.90	.25	
get nervous around the police	Pre	2.17	12	1.33	.38	+11%
	Post	2.41	12	1.31	.37	
believe the police respect me	Pre	2.42	12	.99	.28	+9%
	Post	2.66	12	1.07	.30	
The police do their job well in fighting	Pre	2.42	12	.99	.28	+24%
rime	Post	3.00	12	.85	.24	
he police treat people fairly	Pre	2.17	12	.83	.24	+15%
	Post	2.50	12	.90	.26	
Breaking the law can sometimes be	Pre	2.50	12	.90	.26	+23%
ustified	Post	3.08	12	.51	.14	
will call the police to report a crime	Pre	2.17	12	1.03	.29	+15%
	Post	2.50	12	1.08	.31	
will call the police to report	Pre	2.00	12	.85	.24	0%
uspicious activity	Post	2.00	12	1.04	.30	
will call and give the police	Pre	1.83	12	1.03	.29	+18%
nformation to solve a crime	Post	2.16	12	1.11	.32	
will volunteer in police activities to	Pre	2.17	12	.93	.27	-4%
prevent crime	Post	2.08	12	.99	.28	
should accept the decision made by	Pre	2.33	12	.98	.28	+7%
oolice even if I think they are wrong	Post	2.50	12	1.00	.28	
should do what police tell me to do	Pre	2.08	12	.99	.28	+27%
even if I do not like the way they	Post	2.66	12	1.07	.30	
eat me						
People should obey the law even if it	Pre	2.42	12	.99	.28	+20%
oes against what they think is right	Post	2.91	12	.90	.25	
always try to follow the law even if I	Pre	2.50	12	1.08	.31	+13%
hink it's wrong	Post	2.83	12	1.11	.32	

Table 27: Africentric Pre Test/ Post Test Comparisons

	Moan	N	Std. Dovistion	Std Error Moon	% Change
_					
					+5%
Pre	2.43	21	.67	.14	+9%
Post	2.66	21	.73	.15	
Pre	2.86	22	.56	.11	-6%
Post	2.68	22	.77	.16	
Pre	3.14	21	.47	.10	+4%
Post	3.28	21	.56	.12	
Pre	2.86	21	.79	.17	+1%
Post	2.90	21	.76	.16	
Pre	2.73	22	.98	.21	-8%
Post	2.50	22	.91	.19	
Pre	3.14	22	.64	.13	+2%
Post	3.22	22	.52	.11	
		22			-3%
					0,0
					+3%
					+376
					400/
					+12%
Post				.22	
Pre	2.95	22	.78	.16	-4%
Post	2.81	22	.73	.15	
Pre	3.00	22	.75	.16	0%
Post	3.00	22	.81	.17	
Pre	2.64	22	.65	.14	0%
Post	2.64	22	.65	.14	
Pre	2.73	22	.70	.15	+%
Post	2.86	22	.88	.18	
Pre	3.00	21	.70	.15	-6%
Post	2.80	21	.92	.20	
		22			0%
Post	2 77	22	97	20	
Post	2.77	22	.70	.20	-3%
	Pre Post	Post 3.27 Pre 2.43 Post 2.66 Pre 2.86 Post 2.68 Pre 3.14 Post 3.28 Pre 2.86 Post 2.90 Pre 2.73 Post 2.50 Pre 3.14 Post 3.22 Pre 2.91 Post 2.81 Pre 2.48 Post 2.57 Pre 2.95 Post 2.45 Pre 3.00 Post 2.64 Pre 2.73 Post 2.86 Pre 3.00 Post 2.86 Pre 3.00 Post 2.86 Pre 3.00 Post 2.80	Pre 3.09 22 Post 3.27 22 Pre 2.43 21 Post 2.66 21 Pre 2.86 22 Post 2.68 22 Pre 3.14 21 Post 3.28 21 Pre 2.86 21 Post 2.90 21 Pre 2.73 22 Post 2.50 22 Pre 3.14 22 Post 3.22 22 Pre 2.91 22 Post 2.81 22 Pre 2.48 21 Post 2.57 21 Pre 2.18 22 Post 2.45 22 Pre 2.95 22 Post 2.81 22 Pre 3.00 22 Pre 2.64 22 Pre 2.64 2	Pre 3.09 22 .52 Post 3.27 22 .45 Pre 2.43 21 .67 Post 2.66 21 .73 Pre 2.86 22 .56 Post 2.68 22 .77 Pre 3.14 21 .47 Post 3.28 21 .56 Pre 2.86 21 .79 Post 2.90 21 .76 Pre 2.73 22 .98 Post 2.50 22 .91 Pre 3.14 22 .64 Post 3.22 22 .52 Pre 2.91 22 .81 Post 2.81 22 .79 Pre 2.48 21 .87 Post 2.57 21 .92 Pre 2.18 22 .75 Post 2.45 22	Pre 3.09 22 .52 .11 Post 3.27 22 .45 .09 Pre 2.43 21 .67 .14 Post 2.66 21 .73 .15 Pre 2.86 22 .56 .11 Post 2.68 22 .77 .16 Pre 3.14 21 .47 .10 Post 3.28 21 .56 .12 Pre 2.86 21 .79 .17 Post 2.90 21 .76 .16 Pre 2.73 22 .98 .21 Post 2.50 22 .91 .19 Pre 3.14 22 .64 .13 Post 3.22 22 .52 .11 Pre 2.91 22 .81 .17 Post 2.81 22 .79 .16 Pre 2.48

I will volunteer in police activities to	Pre	2.68	22	.78	.16	+1%
prevent crime	Post	2.73	22	.88	.18	
I should accept the decision made	Pre	2.73	22	.70	.15	-1%
by police even if I think they are	Post	2.68	22	.77	.16	
wrong						
I should do what police tell me to	Pre	2.91	22	.68	.14	0%
do even if I do not like the way they	Post	2.91	22	.92	.19	
treat me						
People should obey the law even if	Pre	3.14	22	.56	.11	-7%
it goes against what they think is	Post	2.91	22	.92	.19	
right						
I always try to follow the law even if	Pre	2.91	22	.61	.13	-3%
I think it's wrong	Post	2.81	22	.58	.12	



(Wedgewood Students hugging TAPS Coordinator Yvonne Jordan at graduation)

Qualitative Results

In addition to the quantitative results above, students were asked to describe the police on both the pre-test and post-test surveys. There responses are below in Table 28 and Table 29.

Table 28: Wedgewood Responses

Table 26. Wedge	ewood Responses
Pre-Test	Post-Test
1. They disrespect the law, they could be	They can sometimes be unfair to others
brutal at times, rude, and they arrest	
people	
2. Mean, rude, and bossy	They are cool
3. I don't really know, but they could be	They are some bullies and they are annoying
more reasonable	
4. Pigs	N/A
5. I don't like them and I describe them	N/A
as OK people	
6. Low-key mean	N/A
7. N/A	N/A
8. I describe the police by not doing their	I would describe the police as people that
job all of the time	have a gun and try to help people and solve
3	crimes
9. The other side/ the OPS	N/A
10. Mean, rude, and bossy	Mean, bums, bullies
11. They treat us bad	N/A
12. N/A	N/A
13. People who don't have feelings	Someone in a uniform that arrest bad people
	that cause problems and stuff but are mean
14. Police officer bully me in the	N/A
neighborhood, they take my lunch	
money	
15. Police officers bully on the streets	The police are nice
16. Mean, nice, and wrong	N/A
17. They treat us bad, and probably shoot	N/A
us	
18.	N/A
19. I don't like them, they are mean to	N/A
people, and they treat some people	
different	
20. Cool and respectable people	N/A
21. N/A	Good
22. N/A	They are good people that protect other
	people

23. Police officers bully me in the street	I respect them
sometimes. Some of them are nice.	
24. Y'all are some punk a** n*. I don't	N/A
f* with the police. Y'all some b*.	
25. N/A	N/A
26. N/A	They are cool, they are wonderful people
27. N/A	Not all police lie to us but some police will
	give you time to explain yourself

Table 29: Africentric Responses

	entric Responses			
Pre-Test	Post-Test			
1. Nice people but when you do	Nice people when you do good, but mean			
something, they can be very mean.	when you do bad but also can just be mean all			
They are nice people and they can	the time but only some police officers.			
help you with anything.				
2. The police are people who can help	The police are men and women that wear			
you. Most police are nice good	suits. They are regular people inside and			
people. If you break the law, they can	outside of their suits. Some police are ok and			
kind of be mean to you because you	others are not so good. Some are nice and			
broke the law.	some are bad.			
3. People that put bad people in jail	I think that the police are nice but some of			
	them are still the same.			
4. People, some good, some bad	Some good, some bad.			
5. White police (Don't treat people	Sometime nice and mean and sometimes			
right). Black police (Cool and nice).	unfair.			
6. I feel like the police are people who				
stop crimes and put people in prison.	The police are well and some people are good			
So they can try to make the world a	cops and good people			
better place.				
7. I would describe the police as scary	I feel like there are some good police and			
because where I live the police are out	there are the bad one's but you can't look at			
there all the time. So, I really don't	everyone the same. They aren't that bad but			
like the police, well some are nice and	where I live they don't like us out there			
some are mean.				
8. White coats, black tie, and bald or	Nice			
blonde mean and different				
9. I describe the police as people who	The police are people who protect people who			
help citizen with different problems	can't protect themselves. They also make sure			
and also to protect them	people follow the rules.			
10. I would describe the police as heroes	I would describe the police as good people			
at some point, but it's like they need to				
step their game up a little bit				
11. N/A	I believe that the police are ok until you do			
	something wrong or not obey there laws. the			
	police are human's just like us			

They are nice and loving people
People in an officer suit
Police are big and happy
They are good and nice to me
N/A
I would describe the police as nice individuals, especially Pierfler because he is cool.
N/A
N/A
They are nice and show respect at all times
Police are nice sometimes but really crazy and always mad
The police are good people
The cops sometimes arrest people for no reason. Some of them are heroes, some are just mean, but I like cops because they can be funny sometimes.
I don't know how I feel about police
Some police are nice. Others are disrespectful and rude, but most are nice.
The police are protective people
They don't care about black kids from the hood

Conclusion

While the results are promising that TAPS Academy is an effective program for reducing social distance between teens and the police, it is important to note a few distinct characteristics between Wedgewood Middle School and Columbus Africentric Early College. During the pretest, there was a significant difference in social distance between the two schools. Students at Wedgewood Middle School reported more negative feelings and perceptions of the police in comparison to students at Columbus Africentric Early College. However, during the post-test, the two schools revealed fairly similar responses that reflected more positive feelings toward police officers. Such findings indicate that Wedgewood showed greater improvement in reducing social distance from pre-test to post test in comparison to Columbus Africentric Early College. Additionally, there were racial differences between the students involved in the TAPS Academy at both schools. While students at Wedgewood were racially diverse, the students at Columbus Africentric Early College were primarily African American. Such racial differences could have confounded the results of the study. Lastly, the student populations shared different neighborhood backgrounds. While majority of the students attending Wedgewood Middle School were primarily from the west side of Columbus, students attending Columbus Africentric Early College reside in various neighborhood across the city of Columbus, and are typically bused to school from their neighborhoods. The neighborhood variations among the students participating in the TAPS Academy could account for some of the variations in the results of the study. Future studies should examine the impact of race and place on students' responses to social distance. Future studies should also include a control group to compare social distance among students involved in the TAPS Academy to students who did not participate in the program. However, despite the aforementioned areas of future study, the present study provides support that the TAPS Academy is a promising program for reducing social distance between teens and the police.