



The Research on Lowering Violence in Schools and Communities (ReSOLV) study is a nine-year study of relationships between school safety and student outcomes with community and school-based factors in California.

ReSOLV's results demonstrate the need to involve all stakeholders in the school and community to create safe places to live, work, and learn.

## What You Can Do Health Sector

- Recognize that student success in school will result in lower victimization from community violence and that schools need the health sector's support to be successful and safe.
- Learn more about the school and community's safety and violence prevention planning process and where the health sector can contribute assets to implement effective solutions.
- Ensure that programs and policies meant to improve community health are connected to school-based health supports.
- Learn more about the school and community safety needs of patients when conducting routine exams or during urgent care visits and use that data to develop partnerships with schools and community organizations.
- Engage more directly with schools serving families living in the most vulnerable segments of the community to understand how best to support their needs with assets from the healthcare sector.

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**Principal Investigators: Patricia Campie, Ph.D., AIR & Anthony Peguero, Ph.D., ASU**

**Co-Investigators: Jonathan Scaccia, Ph.D., Dawn Chorus Group, Allyson Pakstis, Ph.D. & Roger Jarjoura Ph.D., AIR**

**Team: David Osher, Ph.D., Brittany Cook, Ph.D., Kenya Roy, Caleb Perlman, Shoshana Rabinovsky, Daniel Tei, Felice Trirogoff**

## STUDY GOALS

- To help schools understand how risk and need factors in the community influence student engagement and outcomes in school, while helping community leaders understand how violence prevention efforts in the community may benefit educational outcomes for youth, which in turn can prevent future violence.
- Provide insights on building the readiness for individuals, organizations, and the broader community to work together to address violence and safety issues using inclusive, equitable, and comprehensive strategies that are rooted in evidence of effectiveness.

## STUDY HYPOTHESIS

Schools operate within a broader ecological framework and risk factors in the community can negatively affect student and school outcomes if schools are not actively working to recognize and mitigate these influences.



## STUDY IMPLEMENTATION

- Study period: Jan. 1, 2014, to Dec. 31, 2022
- Study sites: Hanford, Mendota, and Los Angeles
- Study design: Three independent case studies
- Study methods: Mixed, quantitative (census, crime, geo-spatial, survey, achievement, discipline), and qualitative (documents, focus groups, interviews, observation, social media)

## STUDY RESULTS

- Crime and concentrated disadvantage had an influence on higher chronic absentee rates, lower graduation rates, higher suspension rates, and lower percentages of students scoring at or above the median on standardized test results for English Language Arts and Math.
- Community risk factors explained school and student outcomes much better than did measures of the internal school climate, including feelings of safety, relationships, engagement, and learning supports.
- School climate was universally worse in schools surrounded by the greatest amount of community risk and need.

## STUDY IMPLICATIONS

- It is not sufficient to simply “fix schools” in otherwise disadvantaged areas and expect to produce better safety and educational outcomes.
- To create safe and supportive learning environments within schools, equal attention must be paid to creating safe and supportive living environments using equitable strategies that engage a broader set of stakeholders.
- To this end, ReSOLV has developed an alternative response model for organizing school and community collective action. The model is forthcoming in the Journal of School Violence.

**Contacts: Patricia Campie [pcampie@air.org](mailto:pcampie@air.org) & Anthony Peguero [anthony.peguero@asu.edu](mailto:anthony.peguero@asu.edu)**  
**Disclaimer: ReSOLV is funded by the National Institute of Justice through award 2016-CK-BX-K001. Points of view in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of NIJ or the United States Government.**



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