

Executive Summary
 Districtwide Discipline Data
 October 2018

Question #1: What exclusionary disciplinary actions do students in the district receive?

Students with disciplinary action

Type of Disciplinary Action	Total enrolled students (12,133)	
	Number	Percent
Out-of-school suspension	78	.7%
One day	17	21.7%
More than one day	61	78%
Reboot (eligible students = 9185)	52	.5%
Repeat at Boost	1	1.9%
Administrative hearing	0	0

Key Takeaways:

- + Less than 1 percent of the student body has received an out-of-school suspension.
- Δ Less than 1 percent of eligible students have attended ReBoot and only one student repeated ReBoot in October.
- Δ When students receive an out-of-school suspension, they are more likely be suspended for more than one day.

Question #2: Does the district use exclusionary disciplinary actions more frequently for some subgroups of students than for others?

Out-of-School Suspension Data

Out-of-school suspensions by subgroup							
Category	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Students of Color Total
Total enrollment	12133	4986	4330	1712	172	933	7147
Number of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	78	5	63	5	2	3	73
Percent of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	.6%	.1%	1.4%	.3%	1.1%	.3%	1%
Risk index	.006	.001	.014	.002	.011	.003	.010
Risk ratio compared to white students	--	--	14	2	11	3	10

Out-of-school suspensions by special education status			
Category	Total	Student with disability	Student without disability
Total enrollment	12133	1536	10597
Number of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	78	30	48
Percent of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	.6%	1.9%	.4%

Risk index	.006	.019	.004
Risk ratio compared to students without a disability	--	4.75	--

Out-of-school suspensions by gender:			
Category	Total	Male	Female
Total number of students enrolled	12133	6151	5982
Number of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	78	52	26
Rate of out-of-school suspensions per 100 students	.642	.845	.434
Risk index	.006	.008	.004

Key Takeaways:

- + American Indian, and Asian or Pacific Islander students have lower rates of out-of-school suspension when compared to their white peers.
- Δ When students receive an out-of-school suspension, then they are more likely be suspended for more than one day.

ReBoot Data

ReBoot attendance by subgroup:							
Category	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Students of Color Total
Total 3-12 enrollment	9185	3729	3325	1295	132	704	5456
Number of students attending ReBoot at least once	52	3	42	3	4	0	49
Percent of students attending ReBoot at least once	.5%	.08%	1.2%	.2%	3%	0	.8%
Risk index	.005	.0008	.012	.002	.030	0	.008
Risk ratio compared to white students	--	--	15	2.5	37.5	0	10

ReBoot attendance by gender:			
Category	Total	Male	Female
Total 3-12 special education enrollment	9185	4661	4524
Number of students attending ReBoot at least once	52	42	10
Rate of ReBoot per 100 students	.566	.901	.221
Risk index	.005	.009	.002

Key Takeaways:

- + Male students are accessing ReBoot at a higher rate.
- Δ Less than 1 percent of eligible students have attended ReBoot.
- Δ African American students are 15 times more likely to attend ReBoot than their white peers.

Administrative Hearings Data

Administrative hearings by subgroup:							
Category	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Students of Color Total
Total enrollment	12133	4986	4330	1712	172	933	7147
Number of students receiving an administrative hearing at least once	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent of students receiving administrative hearing at least once	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk ratio compared to white students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Administrative hearings by special education status			
Category	Total	Student with disability	Student without disability
Total enrollment	12133	10597	1536
Number of students receiving administrative hearing at least once	0	0	0
Percent of students receiving an administrative hearing at least once	0	0	0
Risk index	0	0	0
Risk ratio compared to	0	0	0

students without a disability			
-------------------------------	--	--	--

Administrative hearings by gender:			
Category	Total	Male	Female
Percent of students enrolled	12133	6151	5982
Number of students receiving an administrative hearing at least once	0	0	0
Rate of administrative hearings per 100 students	0	0	0

Key Takeaways:

- + Both male and female students are receiving administrative hearings at similar rates.
- + Students with disabilities are at a higher risk of administrative hearing.
- Δ 100% of all students receiving an administrative hearing are African American. Particularly concerning is that African American students are 18 times more likely to receive an administrative hearing than white students.

Glossary of Key Terms

Petrosino, Fronius, Goold, Losen, and Turner (2017)

Discipline rate per 100 students. The number of disciplinary actions per 100 students. It is calculated by dividing the number of disciplinary actions a student subgroup receives by the total enrollment of the subgroup and multiplying by 100. For example, if 100 Black students are suspended and there are 200 Black students total, the discipline rate per 100 students is $(100/200) \times 100 = 50$ (McIntosh, Barnes, Eliason & Morris, 2014).

Relative risk ratio (also known as risk ratio). The ratio between the rate at which one student subgroup receives a disciplinary action to the rate at which another student subgroup does. A relative risk ratio is calculated by dividing the rate at which one student subgroup receives a disciplinary action by the rate at which another student subgroup does. For example, if the risk rate for Black students is 40 percent and the risk rate for White students is 20 percent for a specific disciplinary action, the risk ratio for this action for Black students to White students would be $40/20$ or 2:1 (The Equity Project, 2015).

Risk rate. The percentage of students who experience a certain event. A risk rate is calculated by dividing the number of students experiencing a certain event by the total number of students enrolled. For example, if 50 White students are suspended out of 100 total White students enrolled, the risk rate is $50/100 = 50$ percent (McIntosh et al., 2014).

Risk index. A risk index is a table made up of the risk rates for student subgroups (such as by disability status, race/ethnicity, gender, or other protected status). The risk index allows for comparison of the risk rate for each student subgroup in the analysis (Losen, 2014).