

Executive Summary
 Districtwide Discipline Data
 September 2018

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

Students with disciplinary action

Type of Disciplinary Action	Total enrolled students (12,461)	
	Number	Percent
Out-of-school suspension	24	<1%
One day	9	<1%
More than one day	15	<1%
Reboot (eligible students = 9,438)	29	<1%
Repeat at Boost	3	10%
Administrative hearing	2	<1%

Key Takeaways:

- + Less than 1 percent of the student body has received an out-of-school suspension and less than 1 percent have received an administrative hearing.

- Δ Less than 1 percent of eligible students have attended ReBoot and 10% of students have repeated attendance at ReBoot.

- 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	12,461	5046	4522	1752	184	957	7415
Number of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	24	3	17	2	1	1	21
Percent of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	.1%	<.1%	.3%	.1%	.5%	.1%	.2%
Risk index	.001	.0005	.003	.001	.005	.001	.002
Risk ratio compared to white students	--	--	6	2	10	2	4

Out-of-school suspensions by special education status			
Category	Total	Student with disability	Student without disability
Total enrollment	12,641	1590	10,871
Number of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	24	11	13
Percent of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	.1%	.6%	.1%

Risk index	.001	.006	.001
Risk ratio compared to students without a disability	--	.16	--

Out-of-school suspensions by gender:			
Category	Total	Male	Female
Total number of students enrolled	12,461	6307	6154
Number of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	24	12	12
Rate of out-of-school suspensions per 100 students	.19	.19	.19
Risk index	.001	.001	.001

Key Takeaways:

- + Hispanic, 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	9238	3729	3374	1299	139	697	5509
Number of students attending ReBoot at least once	29	4	23	0	2	0	25
Percent of students attending ReBoot at least once	.3%	.1%	.6%	0	1.4%	0	.4%
Risk index	.003	.001	.006	0	.014	0	.004
Risk ratio compared to white students	--	--	6	0	14	0	4

ReBoot attendance by gender:			
Category	Total	Male	Female
Total 3-12 special education enrollment	9238	4667	4571
Number of students attending ReBoot at least once	29	17	12
Rate of ReBoot per 100 students	.31	.36	.26
Risk index	.003	.003	.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 6 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	12,461	5046	4522	1752	184	957	7415
Number of students receiving an administrative hearing at least once	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Percent of students receiving administrative hearing at least once	.01%	0	.04%	0	0	0	.02%
Risk index	.0001	0	.0004	0	0	0	.0002
Risk ratio compared to white students	--	--	0	0	0	0	0

Administrative hearings by special education status			
Category	Total	Student with disability	Student without disability
Total enrollment	12,461	1590	10,871
Number of students receiving administrative hearing at least once	2	2	0
Percent of students receiving an administrative hearing at least once	.01%	.1%	0
Risk index	.0001	.001	0
Risk ratio compared to	--	0	--

students without a disability			
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Administrative hearings by gender:			
Category	Total	Male	Female
Percent of students enrolled	12,461	6307	6154
Number of students receiving an administrative hearing at least once	2	1	1
Rate of administrative hearings per 100 students	.016	.015	.016

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).