Understanding Discipline Data

Discipline Handbook Committee 9/24/18

Using Multiple Metrics to Understand Data

	# of Enrolled Students	# of Students with OSS	% of Students Within Ethnicity With OSS	Risk Index (Used for Calculating Relative Risk Ratio)	Relative Risk Ratio Compared to White Students
White	255	165	64.71%	0.65	--
Asian	21	10	47.52%	0.48	0.74
Black	123	101	82.11%	0.82	1.26
Latino	70	42	60.00%	0.6	0.92
American Indian	5	2	40.00%	0.4	0.62

Note: Data is Fictionalized

Individual Focus. Infinite Potential.

Using Multiple Metrics

2018-2019: Data will be interpreted using multiple metrics

Individual Focus. Infinite Potential.

Turn & Talk: I predict when I see our district level data that...

Out-of-school suspensions by subgroup							
Category	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Students of Color Total
Total enrollment	12,615	5325	4361	1766	190	972	7290
Number of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	724	109	546	33	23	13	615
Percent of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	5.7%	2%	12.5%	1.8%	12.1%	1.3%	8.4%
Risk index	.057	.02	.125	.018	.121	.013	.084
Risk ratio compared to white students	--	--	6.25	0.9	6.05	0.65	4.2

Out-of-school suspensions by gender:			
Category	Total	Male	Female
Total number of students enrolled	12,615	6485	6130
Number of students receiving out-of-school suspension at least once	724	514	210
Rate of out-of-school suspensions per 100 students	6	8	3
Risk index	.057	.079	.034
Risk ratio compared to female students	--	2.32	--

Administrative hearings by subgroup:							
Category	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Students of Color Total
Total enrollment	12,615	5325	4361	1766	190	972	7290
Number of students receiving an administrative hearing at least once	87	6	79	1	0	0	80
Percent of students receiving administrative hearing at least once	.69%	.11%	1.8%	.06%	0	0	1.1%
Risk index	.007	.001	.018	.001	--	--	.011
Risk ratio compared to white students	--	--	18	1	0	0	11

Risk ratio compared to white students for out-of-school suspension					
	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Students of Color Total
Forest	2.9	0.5	7.2	0	2.1
Lakeview	4	0.8	16*	2.7	3.9
Meadow Lake	0.8	0	0	0	0.5
Neill	7.8	0	0*	3.8	6.2
Noble	4.7	1.3	0	0	3.3
Northport	1.8	0	1.9	0	1
Sonnesyn	0	0	0	0	0
Zachary Lane	4.4	7.4	0*	0	3.4
RSI	10	2	0*	0	5
SEA	3.7	0	0*	0	2.3
Fair Pilgrim Lane	3.8	2.1	0*	0*	3.3
Fair Crystal	2.2	0.4	3.1	0.8	2.1
Plymouth MS	12.2	2	0	1.8	8.1
Robbinsdale MS	2	0.5	3.4	0.3	1.5
Sandburg MS	5.9	1.6	0*	1.6	4.5
Armstrong	11.7	1.2	13	0	7.5
Cooper	6.5	1.4	4.2	0.3	4.5

Turn & Talk: Some patterns/trends that I noticed…

MDE Metrics for 18-19

- Students with up to 10 days of in-school suspensions;

- Students with more than 10 days of in-school suspensions;

- Students with up to 10 days of out-of-school suspensions;

- Students with more than 10 days of out-of-school suspensions; and

- Total Disciplinary removals

Key Terms

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) x 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).

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