Transcript for
*Rethinking School Discipline 101*

**Slide 1:**
*Rethinking School Discipline 101 – Why it matters*

[Logo of the U.S. Department of Education]

**Slide 2:**
*Know the Facts*

Fact 1: Suspension is widespread

**Slide 3:**
*Percent of All Students Who Have Received One or More Out-of-School Suspensions, By District (2011-2012)*

[Image of map of the U.S., color-coded at the district level to show the prevalence of students receiving one or more out-of-school suspensions.]

Note: For each school district, the percent of students receiving one or more out-of-school suspensions (OSS) is calculated by dividing the district’s cumulative number of students receiving one or more out-of-school suspensions for the entire 2011-2012 school year, by the district’s student enrollment based on a count of students taken on a single day between September 27 and December 31.

**Slide 4:**
*Know the Facts*

Fact 1: Suspension is widespread

Fact 2: Discipline disparities exist

**Slide 5:**
*Discipline disparities come in many forms.*

By Race: On average, 5% of white students are suspended, compared to 16% of black students.
By Gender: Boys receive more than two out of three suspensions.

By Disability: Students with disabilities are more than twice as likely to receive an out-of-school suspension (13%) than students without disabilities (6%).

More than one out of four boys of color with disabilities — and nearly one in five girls of color with disabilities — receives an out-of-school suspension.*

Civil Rights Data Collection, 2011-2012
*Students served under IDEA only. Does not include Latino or Asian students.

Slide 6:
Know the Facts
Fact 1: Suspension is widespread
Fact 2: Discipline disparities exist
Fact 3: Suspension has detrimental effects

Slide 7:
Findings from a 2011 landmark longitudinal study by the Council of State Governments' Justice Center of 1 million Texas students:

- Nearly 6 in 10 students were suspended at least once between 7th and 12th grade. 15% percent of students studied were disciplined 11 or more separate times.
- Only 5% of students with no disciplinary involvement were held back. 31% of students who were suspended or expelled repeated their grade at least once.
- A student who was suspended or expelled for a discretionary violation was nearly three times as likely to be in contact with the juvenile justice system the following year.
- About 10 percent of students suspended or expelled between 7th and 12th grade dropped out.

[Image of the cover of the Breaking Schools Rules Study]

Slide 8:
...and Fact 4
The vast majority of suspensions are NOT for violent behavior.
Know the research

Particularly for out-of-school suspension, the use of the procedure is not restricted to serious or dangerous behavior, but rather appears to be most commonly used for more interactive day-to-day disruptions, especially defiance and noncompliance. (Skiba, Chung, Trachok, Baker, Sheya, Hughes, 2014).

Only 3 percent of the disciplinary actions were for conduct for which state law mandates suspensions and expulsions; the remainder of disciplinary actions was made at the discretion of school officials. (Council of State Governments Justice Center, Breaking Schools Rules, 2011).

Now You Know

#RethinkDiscipline

www.ed.gov/rethinkdiscipline