

# Transcript for *Rethinking School Discipline 101*

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## 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 7<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> 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.

## Slide 9:

### 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*).

## Slide 10:

### Now You Know

#RethinkDiscipline

[www.ed.gov/rethinkdiscipline](http://www.ed.gov/rethinkdiscipline)