

Economic, Educational, and Justice System Effects of Exclusionary Discipline

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Two Studies from Texas

- “Exclusionary” school discipline (suspension & expulsion) has been linked to grade retention, dropout, and increased probability of juvenile justice contact. *Breaking Schools’ Rules*, The Council of State Governments Justice Center (2011).
- Exclusionary discipline is expensive; there are more cost-effective alternatives that better address student misbehavior and show positive outcomes for students. *Breaking Rules, Breaking Budgets*, Texas Appleseed (2012).

Student Outcomes Associated with Exclusionary Discipline

Breaking Schools' Rules, The Council of State Governments Justice Center

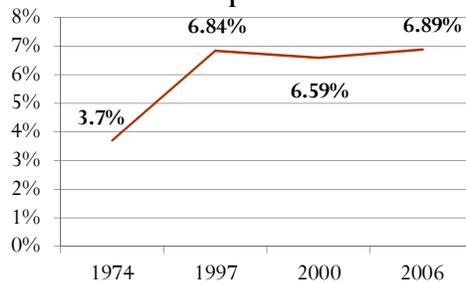
(Slides provided by The Council of State Governments)

Increasing Number of Suspensions & Expulsions an Issue Nationally

Percentage of K-12 students receiving out-of-school suspension or expulsion in 2010*:

- Texas = 5.7%
- California = 12.7%
- Florida = 8.7%
- New York = 5.2%

Percentage of K-12 students receiving out-of-school suspension**



*Percentages were obtained from the web sites of each state's education agency.

**The Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights collects data on suspensions as part of an annual survey. They make national projections based on samples from approximately one third of all public schools and school districts.

Why Texas?

Texas Is a Useful Laboratory for Studying School Discipline Issues

Exceptionally
large school
system

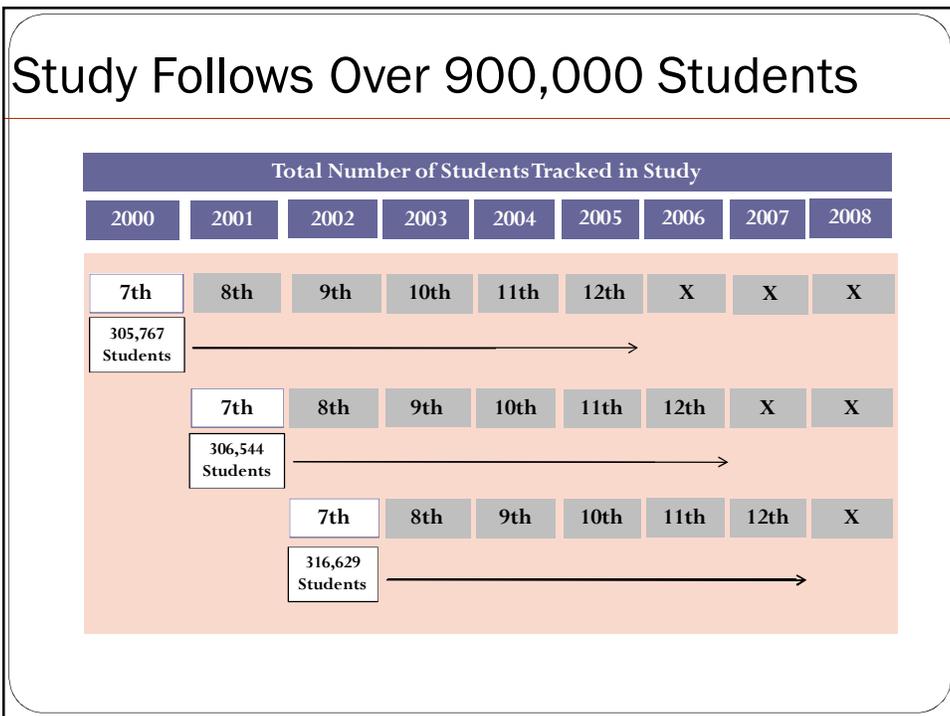
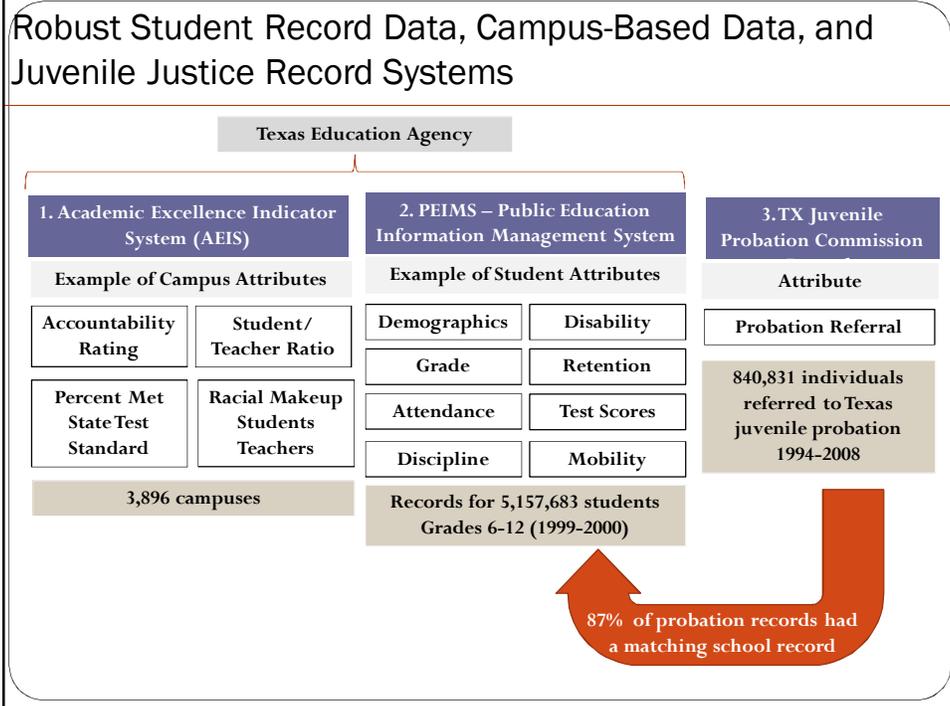
Approximately 5 million
students

1 in 10 public school students
in US

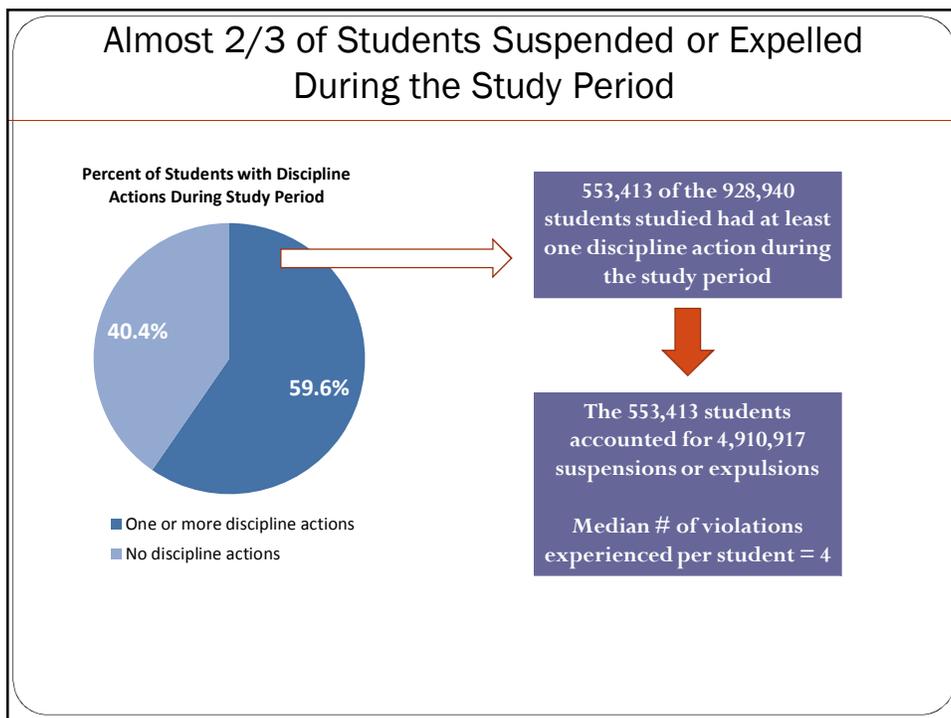
1,200 school districts

Diverse student
population

40% Hispanic,
43% White,
14% African-American



Key Findings



Key Findings

- African American students were *more likely* to be removed from the classroom for disciplinary reasons.
- Even when controlling for other factors like family income, special education status, school attendance, income and racial composition of the school, *African American students had a 31 percent higher likelihood of a school discretionary discipline action.*

Controlling for all Variables, AA Most Likely to be Removed for Discretionary Violation But Least Likely for Mandatory Violation

	DISCRETIONARY Action in 9 th	MANDATORY Action in 9 th
White	Comparison Group	Comparison Group
African-American	31% HIGHER Likelihood	23% LESS Likelihood
Hispanic	Equal Chance	16% HIGHER Likelihood

*Percentages rounded

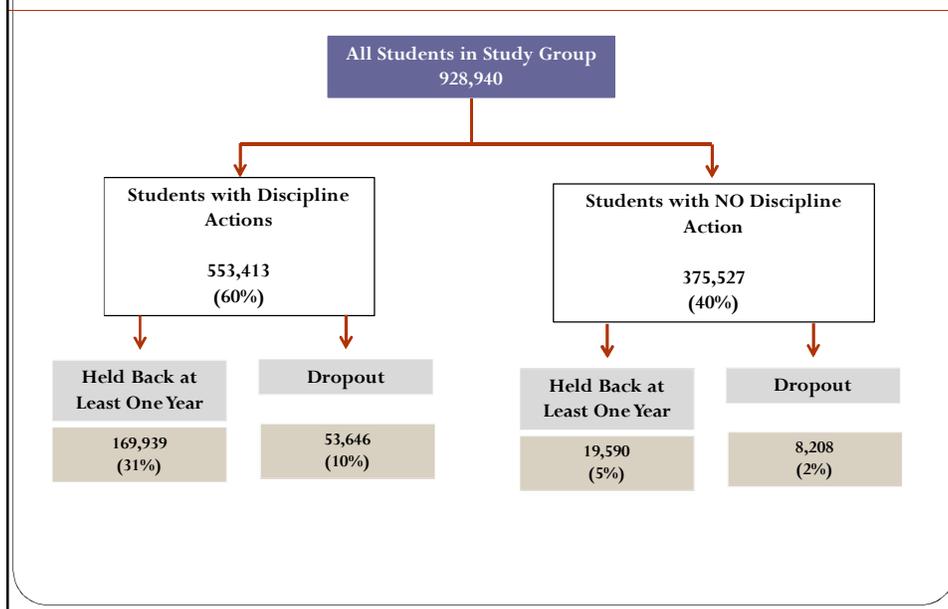
Key Findings

- **3 out of 4 students** who qualified for special education services had at least one expulsion or suspension during the study period.
- **Students classified as “emotionally disturbed”** were 24 percent more likely to be suspended or expelled.
- **One out of six students** who had been suspended and/or expelled more than 11 times had a learning disability.

Why does this matter?

Poor Student Outcomes

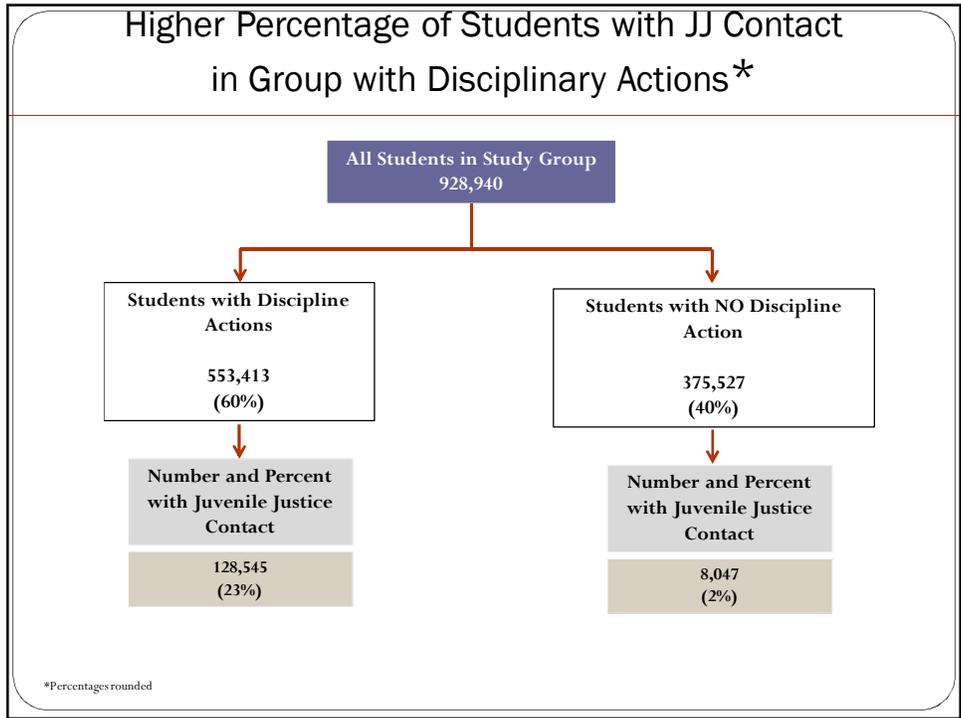
Discipline and Grade Retention and Dropout



More Discipline Actions, Higher Percentage of Failures

Percent of Students	Discipline Involvement				
	None	1 Violatio	2-5 Violatio	6-10 Violatio	11+ Violatio
Repeating Grade	5%	12%	22%	36%	56%
Dropout	2%	5%	8%	11%	15%
Did Not Graduate During Study	18%	24%	34%	46%	59%

A student that experiences a discretionary discipline action was more than twice as likely to repeat a grade than a student with the same characteristics, attending a similar school, but who was not suspended or expelled



More Discipline Actions, Higher Percentage of Juvenile Justice Contacts

	Discipline Involvement				
	None	1 Violatio	2-5 Violatio	6-10 Violatio	11+ Violatio
Percent of Students with Juvenile Justice Involvement	2%	7%	15%	27%	46%

A student who is suspended or expelled for a discretionary school violation is almost 3 times (2.85 times) more likely to have a juvenile justice contact in the next school year

Summary

- ✓ Majority of students are suspended or expelled between 7th and 12th grades
- ✓ Just three percent of suspensions/expulsions the result of misconduct for which state mandates removal of the student from the classroom
- ✓ African-American students and students with particular educational disabilities especially likely to experience discretionary violations
- ✓ Suspension/expulsion increases the likelihood of student repeating a grade, dropping out, or not graduating.
- ✓ Discipline actions increase the likelihood of juvenile justice involvement, particularly for those repeatedly disciplined
- ✓ Campus discipline rates varied considerably from their expected rates

Expense Associated with Exclusionary Discipline

Breaking Rules, Breaking Budgets, Texas Appleseed

Cost of Discipline

- Studied 11 districts which educate about 25 percent of Texas' public school children.
- Calculating the cost:
 - 1) The lost state funding reimbursement for average daily attendance as a result of out of school student suspensions;
 - 2) The cost to operate DAEP campuses;
 - 3) The cost to educate students expelled for discretionary reasons to a JJAEP;
 - 4) the expense of campus security and monitoring, including policing costs.

School Districts

School District	Enrollment	African American Students	Hispanic Students	White Students	Economically Disadvantaged
Bryan ISD	15,750	22%	50%	27%	72%
Conroe ISD	50,849	6%	32%	56%	37%
Cypress-Fairbanks ISD	105,860	16%	43%	31%	47%
Dallas ISD	156,784	25%	68%	5%	87%
Fort Bend ISD	68,710	29%	26%	20%	36%
Fort Worth ISD	81,511	23%	59%	14%	76%
Houston ISD	203,294	26%	62%	8%	81%
Humble ISD	35,678	18%	27%	49%	34%
Northside ISD	94,632	6%	69%	20%	53%
Plano ISD	55,294	11%	22%	44%	25%
San Antonio ISD	54,894	6%	91%	2%	93%
State	4,912,385	13%	50%	31%	59%

Appleseed's Findings

- Total Cost for 11 school districts: More than \$140 million spent on exclusionary discipline and school security during the 2010-2011 school year.
- Spending on school security and policing far outweighs what these 11 districts spent on social work services--a combined \$18.6 million in 2010-11.
- Evidence-based alternatives are less expensive than exclusionary discipline.
 - Plano ISD suspended fewer students than other similarly sized districts and spent \$4.4 million on discipline compared to other similarly sized districts that spent \$5.3 million and \$11.1 million.
 - Humble ISD which has implemented SW-PBIS had the lowest OSS rates and lost the least amount of money (~\$70,000) to OSS.

Cost for 11 School Districts

School District	Out-of-School Suspension Costs	DAEP Costs	JJAEP Costs	Security & Monitoring Costs	Total Cost
Bryan ISD	\$145,327	\$723,655	\$50,526	\$668,147	\$1.5 million
Conroe ISD	\$132,567	\$979,638	\$512,915	\$3.6 million	\$5.3 million
Cypress-Fairbanks ISD	\$1 million	\$2.8 million	\$41,580	\$4.4 million	\$8.4 million
Dallas ISD	\$1.5 million	\$9 million	\$709,194	\$19.9 million	\$31.3 million
Fort Bend ISD	\$561,966	\$3.4 million	\$217,486	\$5.1 million	\$9.2 million
Fort Worth ISD	\$845,318	\$6.1 million	\$192,250	\$10.3 million	\$17.4 million
Houston ISD	\$2 million	\$15.6 million	\$914,760	\$20.6 million	\$38.7 million
Humble ISD	\$70,130	\$1.3 million	\$86,950	\$2.2 million	\$3.7 million
Northside ISD	\$679,244	\$5.7 million	\$208,937	\$6.5 million	\$13.1 million
Plano ISD	\$103,137	\$1.9 million	\$102,947	\$2.2 million	\$4.4 million
San Antonio ISD	\$447,940	\$4.7 million	\$28,121	\$5.9 million	\$11.1 million

For more information...

- The Council of State Governments Justice Center - <http://www.justicecenter.csg.org>
- Texas Appleseed: www.texasappleseed.net
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