

# Who's getting PUSHED OUT?

**Students of color, students with disabilities, students in foster care and LGBTQ students are more likely to be suspended and expelled than their peers.**<sup>1-6</sup>

## Expulsions of youth of color.<sup>1,6</sup>

Black students are **3.5 times** more likely to be expelled than white students. Latino students are **2 times** and American Indian students **1.5 times** more likely to be expelled than white students.

## Suspension/expulsion of youth in foster care.<sup>3</sup>

Students in foster care are **3 times** more likely to be suspended or expelled than students in the care of a guardian.

## Suspension + expulsion of students with disabilities.<sup>5</sup>

Students with disabilities are **2 times** more likely to be suspended and expelled than general education students.

## Expulsion of LGBTQ youth.<sup>2</sup>

LGBTQ students are **1.4 times** more likely to be expelled than straight-identified youth.

Sources Used

- DeVoe, J. F., and Darling-Churchill, K. E. (2008). Status and Trends in the Education of American Indians and Alaska Natives. 2008. National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 54.
- Himmelstein, K. and Brückner, H. (2011). Criminal justice and school sanctions against non-heterosexual youth: a national longitudinal study. *Pediatrics*, 127(1), 53.
- Leone, P., and Weinberg, L. (2010). Addressing the unmet educational needs of children and youth in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, 12.
- Loewen, D. and Skiba, R. (2010). Suspended Education: Urban Middle Schools in Crisis. Southern Poverty Law Center, 3.
- Skiba, R., et al (2006). Are zero tolerance policies effective in the schools? American Psychological Association Task Force. 63.
- US Department of Education Office of Civil Rights (2008). 2006 Data Collection, retrieved from [ocrdata.ed.gov/ocr2006v30](http://ocrdata.ed.gov/ocr2006v30)