

The 2nd Annual  
**COLORADO  
SCHOOL  
DISCIPLINE  
REPORT  
CARD**

THE STATE OF  
179 DISTRICTS

**Toward  
Ending the  
School-to-Prison  
Pipeline in Colorado**

**PADRES & JÓVENES UNIDOS**

MARCH 2015



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## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Rooted in the historic movement of Chicano peoples in the Southwest, Padres & Jóvenes Unidos began organizing over two decades ago to demand school reforms to end the drop-out/push-out crisis and racial inequities in student achievement in Denver’s public schools. The lead organizers in our Ending the School-to-Jail Track campaign in Colorado are Ricardo Martinez, Co-Executive Director, Daniel Kim, Director of Youth Organizing, and Kerianne Smith, Statewide Campaign Manager.

Through the growth of our statewide campaign and a network of chapters at local public schools, our organizers work with students, parents and school communities to identify problems, their impacts and root causes, and to resolve them

by conducting primary research, analyzing data and policies, and organizing grassroots campaigns that win concrete changes to institutional policies and practices. Winning the Smart School Discipline Law (2012) has continued to push the state to move in the right direction. But this work is continuous and we have more to do.

Racially discriminatory “zero tolerance” school discipline is still identified as one of the most important factors alienating and pushing out youth of color from school. Jóvenes Unidos, the youth initiative of Padres Unidos, has taken the lead in the organization’s local and statewide campaigns to end the school-to-prison pipeline by eliminating racial discrimination in school discipline and by limiting the role of police in schools.

### A founder and leader in the national movement to end the school-to-prison pipeline

2003 - 2005	2005	2006-2008	2010-2012	2011-2013
<p><b>EXPOSING THE SCHOOL-TO-PRISON PIPELINE IN DENVER.</b> With the Advancement Project, researched and released the report, Education on Lockdown: The Schoolhouse to Jailhouse Track (2005).</p>	<p><b>IMPLEMENTING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN DENVER SCHOOLS.</b> Worked with Denver Public Schools (DPS) to secure funding to pilot Restorative Justice programs at 6 schools. Since then, 17 DPS schools have implemented restorative justice programs.</p>	<p><b>REWRITING DENVER’S SCHOOL DISCIPLINE POLICY</b> into one of the most progressive in the country (Policy JK / JK-R).</p>	<p><b>PASSING THE COLORADO SMART SCHOOL DISCIPLINE LAW</b>, one of the first and most comprehensive state bills to reform school discipline.</p>	<p><b>FORGING A LAND-MARK POLICE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT (IGA)</b> between DPS and the Denver Police Department to restrict the role of police in school discipline and promote restorative justice.</p>



Our thanks and appreciation to the Advancement Project, our partner in this work from the beginning.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Research, writing, editing: Jim Freeman  
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## INTRODUCTION

Across Colorado and the country, there is more attention on school discipline issues and the "school-to-prison pipeline" than ever before. The overuse of out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, police tickets, and school-based arrests – particularly for Students of Color – has triggered alarm, and more importantly, shifts in policy and practice. There is widespread recognition that the educational, developmental, familial, and fiscal harms of harsh disciplinary practices outweigh their benefits in almost every instance. States, districts, and individual schools are adjusting their approaches accordingly. (See Appendix for more detail)

Thus an examination of a school's or district's disciplinary practices can be illustrative. It serves as a barometer for the overall health and quality of an institution. No longer can a school or a district claim ignorance about the harmful effects or the habitual misuse of "zero-tolerance" discipline. If these practices are used despite the mounting

evidence discouraging them, then that is a powerful indicator of misguided values and priorities within that school or district. Conversely, if a school or district has responded to the available research by providing alternatives to out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, police tickets, and arrests – such as restorative strategies – then that sends an equally strong message about their commitment to the students, families, and communities they serve.

Our *2nd Annual Colorado School Discipline Report Card* is intended to be used as barometer by youth, parents, educators, and other community members across the state. The data presented analyzes and compares the 2013-14 school discipline data for every district in the state – helps us uncover promising practices and examples of effective educational accountability while at the same time highlighting the numerous areas for improvement and the deeper systemic issues that still need to be addressed.

In this first section the most significant findings of the report are highlighted and Section Two provides a summary of state-level data. Section Three presents the district-level highlights, including districts making the biggest improvements and districts that continue to employ harsh disciplinary practices most frequently. Section Four presents the data of every district in the state so that they may be compared to each other on equal terms.

## SECTION ONE: KEY FINDINGS

**FINDING 1: Statewide, the use of out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to law enforcement is trending downward.**

In 2013-14, the statewide out-of-school suspension rate fell 7%, the expulsion rate fell 15%, and the referral to law enforcement rate also fell 15%. These are promising developments, particularly when viewed alongside the progress made in previous years. For example, since the

*Smart School Discipline Law* passed in 2012, the statewide out-of-school suspension rate has decreased by 17%, the expulsion rate has dropped 36%, and the referral to law enforcement rate has declined by 23%. Clearly the new state law has a significant positive effect.

Statewide Changes Since Passage of Smart School Discipline Law in 2012	
Out-of-School Suspension Rate	↓ Down 17%
Expulsion Rate	↓ Down 36%
Referral to Law Enforcement Rate	↓ Down 23%

**FINDING 2: There continues to be huge variability in the practices used statewide, with many districts continuing to have high, and even increasing, usage of harsh disciplinary practices.**

Obviously, given the overall state trends, many districts across the state improved their out-of-school suspension, expulsion, and referral to law enforcement rates, often substantially. However,

many other districts failed to improve and have even increased their use of out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to law enforcement. For example:

- » **61 districts had higher out-of-school suspension rates** in 2013-14 than they did the year before.
- » While 62 districts had lower expulsion rates than the year before, **48 had higher expulsion rates** than in 2012-13.
- » Similarly, while 60 districts had lower referral to law enforcement rates than in 2012-13, **47 had higher rates.**

Overall, disciplinary practices used across the state vary dramatically which leads to extreme

inconsistency in the treatment of students. For example, 95 districts reported zero referrals to law enforcement last year, while other districts reported hundreds of referrals, - even as many as 1,014! While many districts had more than 10, 15, or even 20 out-of-school suspensions per 100 students, 67 districts had fewer than two out-of-school suspensions for every 100 students.

Variability in Colorado School Discipline Practices				
School Discipline Practices	Keeping Students in School & Learning		Punish, Exclude & Push Out	
<b>Referrals to Law Enforcement</b>	# of Districts with <b>Zero</b> Referrals to Law Enforcement	<b>95</b>	# of Districts with <b>At Least 10</b> Referrals to Law Enforcement (ranging as high as 1,014)	<b>40</b>
<b>Expulsions</b>	# of Districts with <b>Zero</b> Expulsions	<b>93</b>	# of Districts with <b>At Least 5</b> Expulsions (ranging as high as 158)	<b>42</b>
<b>Out-of-School Suspensions</b>	# of Districts with <b>Fewer than 2</b> Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students	<b>67</b>	# of Districts with <b>More than 6</b> Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students (ranging as high as 20.5)	<b>49</b>
<b>Racial Disparities</b>	# of Districts in which Students of Color <b>Were Not Over-Represented</b> in the Use of Out-of-School Suspensions, Expulsions, and Referrals to Law Enforcement	<b>89</b>	# of Districts in which Students of Color Were <b>At Least 25% More Likely</b> to be Suspended Out-of-School, Expelled, or Referred to Law Enforcement	<b>77</b>

### FINDING 3: While Students of Color continue to benefit from the improvements statewide, there continue to be substantial racial inequities that demand heightened attention.


Like the student population overall, the out-of-school suspension, expulsion, and referral to law enforcement rates for Black and Latino students dropped in 2013-14. (Note, however, that the referral to law enforcement rate for Native American students increased, and the out-of-school suspension rate was unchanged.) While this is encouraging it is important to point out that in most cases the out-of-school suspension, ex-

pulsion, and referral to law enforcement rates of White students are decreasing faster than those of Black, Latino, and Native American students (see Section Three for more details). As a result, the racial disparities in Colorado school discipline are widening. For example,

- » Black students are now **4.1 times more likely** to be suspended out-of-school than a White student, **3.8 times more likely** to be expelled, and **3.4 times more likely** to be referred to law enforcement.
- » Native American students are now **2.5 times more likely** to be suspended out-of-school than a White student, **3.9 times more likely** to be expelled, and **3.2 times more likely** to be referred to law enforcement.
- » Latino students are **almost twice as likely** to be suspended out-of-school, expelled, and referred to law enforcement as White students.

#### BLACK STUDENTS are


4.1x  MORE LIKELY SUSPENDED OUT-OF-SCHOOL

3.8x  MORE LIKELY EXPELLED

3.4x  MORE LIKELY REFERRED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

#### NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS are

2.5x  MORE LIKELY SUSPENDED OUT-OF-SCHOOL

3.9x  MORE LIKELY EXPELLED

3.2x  MORE LIKELY REFERRED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

#### LATINO STUDENTS are

2x  MORE LIKELY SUSPENDED, EXPELLED, REFERRED to LAW ENFORCEMENT

#### than a WHITE STUDENT.

1x 

The elimination of these inequities requires greater attention to the intersection of race and discipline and a greater commitment to achieving educational equity, more than our state has ever mustered before. Fortunately, Colorado has shown leadership on these issues and nation-

ally there are a number of models from which to learn. For example, the *Discipline Disparities Research to Practice Collaborative* has produced several resources identifying strategies worthy of implementation at the state and local levels.<sup>1</sup> Another powerful example comes from Seattle, Washington's Race and Social Justice Initiative<sup>2</sup> and other jurisdictions – such as Portland, OR<sup>3</sup> and King County, WA<sup>4</sup> – that have prioritized racial and social justice in the administration of all aspects of local government. In Seattle, every budget, policy, and program decision made by every branch of city government must consider the impact on racial equity. As a result, the city achieves more equitable results for the communities it serves.<sup>5</sup>

The same sorts of intervention are needed within our schools. The Superintendent of Minneapolis Public Schools recently required that every suspension of a Student of Color must be reviewed by her leadership team.<sup>6</sup> Alongside implementing several other promising reforms,<sup>7</sup> this superintendent demonstrated the type of aggressive action needed to ensure fair and equitable treatment of our students.

There is much to celebrate in the data presented in this report. At the same time, we urge our state and local policymakers to devote renewed attention to the challenges that remain. Providing this information serves as a call-to-action for youth, parents and school communities to take a stand so all of Colorado's young people can receive the education they deserve and avoid the "school-to-prison pipeline."

1 See, e.g., Anne Gregory, James Bell, and Mica Pollock, *How Educators Can Eradicate Disparities in School Discipline: A Briefing Paper on School-Based Interventions* (March 2014), at [http://www.indiana.edu/~atlantic/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Disparity\\_Intervention\\_Full\\_121114.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~atlantic/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Disparity_Intervention_Full_121114.pdf); Daniel Losen, Damon Hewitt, and Ivory Toldson, *Eliminating Excessive and Unfair Exclusionary Discipline in Schools: Policy Recommendations for Reducing Disparities* (March 2014), at [http://www.indiana.edu/~atlantic/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Disparity\\_Policy\\_010915.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~atlantic/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Disparity_Policy_010915.pdf); Prudence Carter, Russell Skiba, Mariella Arredondo, and Mica Pollock, *You Can't Fix What You Don't Look At: Acknowledging Race in Addressing Racial Discipline Disparities* (Dec. 2014), at [http://www.indiana.edu/~atlantic/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Acknowledging-Race\\_121514.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~atlantic/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Acknowledging-Race_121514.pdf).

2 See <http://www.seattle.gov/rsji>.

3 See <http://www.portlandoregon.gov/oehr/62229>.

4 See <http://www.kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice.aspx>.

5 See <http://www.seattle.gov/rsji/ourwork/>.

6 Alejandra Matos, "Minneapolis Schools to Make Suspending Children of Color More Difficult" (Nov. 9, 2014) *Star-Tribune*, at <http://www.startribune.com/local/minneapolis/281999171.html>.

7 Id.



# JOIN #COES2J

## The Colorado End the School-to-Jail Track Network

Belong to a statewide network that will provide interactive and engaging resources to take action in your school district. We are working across the state to end racial discrimination and harsh school discipline in Colorado public schools.

Everyone has a role in ending the school-to-jail track and to succeed we need you to join us!



### OUR CAMPAIGN TO END THE SCHOOL-TO-JAIL TRACK IS IN DIRECT RESPONSE TO:

- » The overuse of harsh school discipline and zero-tolerance policies
- » The criminalization of youth behavior, and
- » The disproportionate impact these practices have on Students of Color

Every student in Colorado deserves a safe and supportive school environment that is built upon fair and equitable discipline.

### PADRES & JÓVENES UNIDOS

WWW.PADRESUNIDOS.ORG

These practices are causing severe harm to Colorado students, families, and communities!

### AS A NETWORK #COES2J SEEKS:

- » Full implementation of the Smart School Discipline Law (2012)
- » An end to zero-tolerance and racial discrimination in school discipline practices
- » A shift to discipline practices that build and foster healthy, transformative, community schools

## SECTION TWO: SUMMARY OF STATE DATA

### State School Discipline Performance: 2013-14

Source: Colorado Department of Education

	2013-14 School Year	1-Year Change	2-Year Change SINCE PASSAGE OF SMART SCHOOL DISCIPLINE LAW
<b>OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS PER 100 STUDENTS - ALL STUDENTS</b>	6.0	Down 7%	Down 17%
White Students	4.2	Down 7%	Down 16%
Black Students	16.8	Down 3%	Down 15%
Latino Students	7.8	Down 9%	Down 19%
Native American Students	10.4	Unchanged	Down 16%
Asian Students	1.8	Down 21%	Down 36%
<b>EXPULSIONS PER 100 STUDENTS - ALL STUDENTS</b>	0.16	Down 15%	Down 36%
White Students	0.11	Down 21%	Down 40%
Black Students	0.42	Down 13%	Down 26%
Latino Students	0.20	Down 10%	Down 36%
Native American Students	0.43	Down 8%	Down 28%
Asian Students	0.05	Down 18%	Down 49%
<b>REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT PER 100 STUDENTS - ALL STUDENTS</b>	0.7	Down 15%	Down 23%
White Students	0.5	Down 16%	Down 26%
Black Students	1.7	Down 22%	Down 17%
Latino Students	0.9	Down 14%	Down 23%
Native American Students	1.6	↑ UP 21%	↑ UP 24%
Asian Students	0.3	Down 16%	Down 41%
<b>RACIAL DISPARITIES</b>			
Black / White Disparity - Out-of-School Suspension Rates	4.1	↑ UP 5%	↑ UP 1%
Black / White Disparity - Expulsion Rates	3.8	↑ UP 9%	↑ UP 24%
Black / White Disparity - Referral to Law Enforcement Rates	3.4	Down 7%	↑ UP 13%
Latino / White Disparity - Out-of-School Suspension Rates	1.9	Down 1%	Down 4%
Latino / White Disparity - Expulsion Rates	1.8	↑ UP 14%	↑ UP 7%
Latino / White Disparity - Referral to Law Enforcement Rates	1.7	↑ UP 3%	↑ UP 4%
Native American / White Disparity - Out-of-School Suspension Rates	2.5	↑ UP 7%	Down 1%
Native American / White Disparity - Expulsion Rates	3.9	↑ UP 16%	↑ UP 21%
Native American / White Disparity - Referral to Law Enforcement Rates	3.2	↑ UP 44%	↑ UP 69%

# SECTION THREE: SUMMARY OF DISTRICT-LEVEL DATA

## Out-of-School Suspensions

### 25 Highest Out-of-School Suspension Rates in the State – 2013-14

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS PER 100 STUDENTS
DE BEQUE 49JT	20.5
TRINIDAD 1	15.3
HARRISON 2	15.3
SHERIDAN 2	15.0
WESTMINSTER 50	13.5
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	13.0
GREELEY 6	12.9
WEST END RE-2	12.4
PRIMERO REORGANIZED 2	12.2
HOEHNE REORGANIZED 3	12.0
MONTEZUMA-CORTEZ RE-1	11.7
MOUNTAIN VALLEY RE 1	10.4
AGUILAR REORGANIZED 6	10.3
LA VETA RE-2	9.9
PLAINVIEW RE-2	9.7
VILAS RE-5	9.4
CENTENNIAL R-1	9.1
MANITOU SPRINGS 14	9.1
CUSTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT C-1	9.0
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	8.7
LAKE COUNTY R-1	8.6
PUEBLO COUNTY 70	8.6
MAPLETON 1	8.5
DEER TRAIL 26J	8.5
BRUSH RE-2(J)	8.4

### 10 Largest Reductions in Out-of-School Suspensions – 2009-10 to 2013-14

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	2009-10 OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS	2013-14 OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS	CHANGE
DENVER COUNTY 1	9,567	6,328	<b>-3,239</b>
CHERRY CREEK 5	5,607	3,704	<b>-1,903</b>
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	6,583	5,411	<b>-1,172</b>
ADAMS COUNTY 14	1,753	640	<b>-1,113</b>
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	4,229	3,695	<b>-534</b>
BRIGHTON 27J	1,582	1,084	<b>-498</b>
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	1,581	1,102	<b>-479</b>
PUEBLO CITY 60	1,639	1,161	<b>-478</b>
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	5,698	5,298	<b>-400</b>
MAPLETON 1	981	717	<b>-264</b>

### 10 Largest Increases in Out-of-School Suspensions – 2009-10 to 2013-14

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	2009-10 OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS	2013-14 OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS	CHANGE
GREELEY 6	1,695	2,632	<b>+937</b>
PUEBLO COUNTY 70	324	795	<b>+471</b>
FALCON 49	778	1,055	<b>+277</b>
FOUNTAIN 8	334	549	<b>+215</b>
ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J	1,110	1,224	<b>+114</b>
LAMAR RE-2	37	130	<b>+93</b>
BRUSH RE-2(J)	55	132	<b>+77</b>
VALLEY RE-1	16	69	<b>+53</b>
HOEHNE REORGANIZED 3	8	43	<b>+35</b>
RANGELY RE-4	10	44	<b>+34</b>

## Expulsions

### 25 Highest Expulsion Rates in the State – 2013-14

(EXCLUDING DISTRICTS WITH 5 OR FEWER EXPULSIONS)

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	EXPULSIONS PER 100 STUDENTS
ROCKY FORD R-2	1.86
TRINIDAD 1	1.08
WOODLAND PARK RE-2	0.89
WELD COUNTY RE-1	0.62
ENGLEWOOD 1	0.60
MONTEZUMA-CORTEZ RE-1	0.60
COLORADO SPRINGS 11	0.56
PUEBLO COUNTY 70	0.41
HARRISON 2	0.37
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	0.36
CANON CITY RE-1	0.36
MANITOU SPRINGS 14	0.34
GARFIELD RE-2	0.33
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	0.31
ALAMOSA RE-11J	0.29
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	0.26
DELTA COUNTY 50(J)	0.24
ELIZABETH C-1	0.23
KEENESBURG RE-3(J)	0.22
WESTMINSTER 50	0.21
LITTLETON 6	0.20
WINDSOR RE-4	0.17
BRIGHTON 27J	0.16
DURANGO 9-R	0.15
CHERRY CREEK 5	0.14

### 10 Largest Reductions in Expulsions – 2009-10 to 2013-14

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	2009-10 EXPULSIONS	2012-13 EXPULSIONS	CHANGE
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	248	81	<b>-167</b>
DENVER COUNTY 1	185	67	<b>-118</b>
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	242	128	<b>-114</b>
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	172	109	<b>-63</b>
WESTMINSTER 50	60	21	<b>-39</b>
ROARING FORK RE-1	35	0	<b>-35</b>
PUEBLO COUNTY 70	73	38	<b>-35</b>
HARRISON 2	75	41	<b>-34</b>
CHERRY CREEK 5	110	77	<b>-33</b>
DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1	87	57	<b>-30</b>

#### NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

Because many districts began implementing reforms prior to the passage of the state law in 2012, throughout Sections Three and Four their 2013-14 data is compared to their 2009-10 data, which is the year the statewide advocacy resulting in passage of the *Smart School Discipline Law* began.

## Referrals to Law Enforcement

### 25 Highest Rates of Referrals to Law Enforcement – 2013-14

(EXCLUDING DISTRICTS WITH 5 OR FEWER REFERRALS)

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT PER 100 STUDENTS
WEST GRAND 1-JT.	4.32
MONTEZUMA-CORTEZ RE-1	3.56
TRINIDAD 1	3.34
CRIPPLE CREEK-VICTOR RE-1	3.17
HUERFANO RE-1	2.74
LAMAR RE-2	2.70
BRIGHTON 27J	2.11
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	2.09
ALAMOSA RE-11J	1.71
BUFFALO RE-4J	1.57
LAKE COUNTY R-1	1.53
CHERRY CREEK 5	1.43
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	1.41
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	1.27
MOFFAT COUNTY RE:NO 1	1.25
SHERIDAN 2	1.20
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	1.18
AULT-HIGHLAND RE-9	1.18
ADAMS COUNTY 14	1.11
EAST GRAND 2	1.03
WESTMINSTER 50	0.94
ESTES PARK R-3	0.91
LITTLETON 6	0.90
PLATTE CANYON 1	0.78
ELIZABETH C-1	0.69

### 10 Largest Reductions in Referrals to Law Enforcement – 2009-10 to 2013-14

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	2009-10 REFER-RALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	2013-14 REFER-RALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	CHANGE
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	2,254	1,014	<b>-1,240</b>
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	1,001	575	<b>-426</b>
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	1,126	883	<b>-243</b>
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	520	279	<b>-241</b>
LITTLETON 6	300	143	<b>-157</b>
DENVER COUNTY 1	603	480	<b>-123</b>
CHERRY CREEK 5	891	773	<b>-118</b>
ENGLEWOOD 1	104	9	<b>-95</b>
POUDRE R-1	188	107	<b>-81</b>
SUMMIT RE-1	94	15	<b>-79</b>

### 10 Largest Increases in Referrals to Law Enforcement – 2009-10 to 2013-14

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	2009-10 REFER-RALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	2013-14 REFER-RALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	CHANGE
BRIGHTON 27J	235	352	<b>+117</b>
ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J	133	204	<b>+71</b>
WESTMINSTER 50	28	95	<b>+67</b>
LAMAR RE-2	-	45	<b>+45</b>
ALAMOSA RE-11J	9	35	<b>+26</b>
MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J	2	24	<b>+22</b>
SHERIDAN 2	1	19	<b>+18</b>
WEST GRAND 1-JT.	2	19	<b>+17</b>
CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE	13	30	<b>+17</b>
ELIZABETH C-1	2	18	<b>+16</b>

## Racial Disparities

### 25 Highest Racial Disparities – 2013-14

(EXCLUDING DISTRICTS WITH FEWER THAN 100 WHITE STUDENTS OR STUDENTS OF COLOR)

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
ASPEN 1	387%
BAYFIELD 10 JT-R	259%
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS RE-2	236%
DENVER COUNTY 1	219%
LAS ANIMAS RE-1	212%
SALIDA R-32	198%
PARK COUNTY RE-2	158%
EAGLE COUNTY RE 50	151%
ALAMOSA RE-11J	148%
TELLURIDE R-1	141%
BURLINGTON RE-6J	141%
AULT-HIGHLAND RE-9	137%
ESTES PARK R-3	130%
POUDRE R-1	128%
IGNACIO 11 JT	120%
PLATTE VALLEY RE-7	119%
MONTEZUMA-CORTEZ RE-1	114%
CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE	104%
CHERRY CREEK 5	99%
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	97%
JOHNSTOWN-MILLIKEN RE-5J	90%
PUEBLO CITY 60	86%
LITTLETON 6	81%
EATON RE-2	75%
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	74%

### NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

We calculated an “Inequitable Discipline Risk Indicator” for every district in the state, which identifies whether Students of Color were more likely to receive an out-of-school suspension, expulsion, or referral to law enforcement, compared to their White peers. A figure of 10% would indicate that Students of Color were 10% more likely to receive these disciplinary sanctions; 100% would indicate that Students of Color were 100% more likely (or twice as likely) to receive these sanctions, and so on.

### 10 Largest Reductions in Out-of-School Suspension Rates for Students of Color – 2009-10 to 2013-14 (minimum 1,000 Students of Color)

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	2009-10 OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSION RATE, STUDENTS OF COLOR	2013-14 OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSION RATE, STUDENTS OF COLOR	CHANGE
ADAMS COUNTY 14	24.17	8.35	<b>-65.5%</b>
ROARING FORK RE-1	4.18	1.64	<b>-60.7%</b>
DURANGO 9-R	13.00	5.35	<b>-58.9%</b>
DELTA COUNTY 50(J)	8.29	3.84	<b>-53.6%</b>
MAPLETON 1	17.20	9.42	<b>-45.2%</b>
THOMPSON R2-J	10.42	5.89	<b>-43.5%</b>
CHERRY CREEK 5	15.90	9.39	<b>-40.9%</b>
DENVER COUNTY 1	14.43	8.62	<b>-40.3%</b>
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	9.17	5.49	<b>-40.2%</b>
WELD COUNTY RE-1	6.87	4.11	<b>-40.2%</b>

### 10 Largest Reductions in Expulsion Rates for Students of Color – 2009-10 to 2013-14 (minimum 1,000 Students of Color)

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	2009-10 EXPULSION RATE, STUDENTS OF COLOR	2013-14 EXPULSION RATE, STUDENTS OF COLOR	CHANGE
ROARING FORK RE-1	0.90	0.00	<b>-100.0%</b>
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN 12	0.50	0.00	<b>-100.0%</b>
ADAMS COUNTY 14	0.35	0.02	<b>-95.6%</b>
SHERIDAN 2	0.58	0.07	<b>-87.2%</b>
SUMMIT RE-1	0.55	0.08	<b>-85.3%</b>
FORT MORGAN RE-3	0.27	0.05	<b>-83.0%</b>
WELD COUNTY S/D RE-8	0.62	0.11	<b>-81.8%</b>
MAPLETON 1	0.69	0.16	<b>-77.3%</b>
WESTMINSTER 50	0.65	0.19	<b>-70.3%</b>
DENVER COUNTY 1	0.29	0.09	<b>-68.7%</b>

### 10 Largest Reductions in Referral to Law Enforcement Rates for Students of Color – 2009-10 to 2013-14 (minimum 1,000 Students of Color and rate of 0.5)

Source: Colorado Department of Education

DISTRICT	2009-10 REFERRAL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT RATE, STUDENTS OF COLOR	2013-14 REFERRAL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT RATE, STUDENTS OF COLOR	CHANGE
GARFIELD RE-2	1.29	0.00	<b>-100.0%</b>
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN 12	0.90	0.00	<b>-100.0%</b>
ENGLEWOOD 1	3.38	0.30	<b>-91.2%</b>
EAGLE COUNTY RE 50	0.71	0.09	<b>-88.0%</b>
SUMMIT RE-1	4.10	0.57	<b>-86.1%</b>
DURANGO 9-R	1.58	0.24	<b>-85.1%</b>
PUEBLO COUNTY 70	1.49	0.28	<b>-81.1%</b>
WIDEFIELD 3	0.80	0.18	<b>-77.5%</b>
THOMPSON R2-J	0.67	0.17	<b>-74.0%</b>
MAPLETON 1	2.21	0.62	<b>-71.8%</b>

## SECTION FOUR: SCHOOL DISTRICT REPORT CARD

### Methodology

- » **SUSPENSION, EXPULSION, LAW ENFORCEMENT REFERRAL RATES.** The report card includes the out-of-school suspension rate, expulsion rate, referral to law enforcement rate, and Inequitable Discipline Risk Indicator for each of the 179 districts. If a school district is represented on one or more of the “highest” lists on pages 10-13 then the district will have a **25** symbol next to the name. (Note that when identifying the districts with the highest rates, districts with fewer than five expulsions or fewer than five referrals to law enforcement were excluded in those categories and districts with fewer than 100 Students of Color or 100 white students were excluded under Inequitable Discipline Risk Indicator.)
- » **PERCENTAGE CHANGE.** The Report Card also includes the percentage change between the 2009-10 and 2013-14 school years in the out-of-school suspension rate, expulsion rate, and referral to law enforcement rate. Any school districts with increases in either the one year or four year assessment is **highlighted in yellow**.
- » **INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR.** “Racial Inequality Index” refers to the percentage by which Students of Color were more likely to receive an out-of-school suspension, expulsion, or referral to law enforcement, compared to their White peers. A figure of 10% would indicate that Students of Color were 10% more likely to receive these disciplinary sanctions; 100% would indicate that Students of Color were 100% more likely (or twice as likely) to receive these sanctions, and so on. “**N/A**” indicates that there were too few students to make a legitimate comparison or that there was no evidence of a disparity. “**INF**” indicates that the only reported out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, or referrals to law enforcement were of Students of Color.

**LEGEND:** **25** = One of 25 Highest Rates in CO **Increasing Rate** \* = Calculation not possible



# COLORADO 2013-14 SCHOOL DISCIPLINE REPORT CARD

Source: Colorado Department of Education

**LEGEND:** 25 = One of 25 Highest Rates in CO      Increasing Rate      \* = Calculation not possible

## METRO REGION

METRO REGION				OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS			EXPULSIONS			REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT			INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR	2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE	2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE	2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE	2013-14
ADAMS	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	42,230	46%	8.75 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-9.0%	-13.2%	0.26 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-1.2%	-37.0%	2.09 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-22.8%	-22.1%	74% <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>
ADAMS	ADAMS COUNTY 14	7,598	87%	8.42	-59.0%	-64.3%	0.01	-90.1%	-96.4%	1.11 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-38.6%	-48.7%	n/a
ARAPAHOE	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	40,877	82%	12.96 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-1.5%	-15.9%	0.31 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-21.5%	-52.2%	1.41 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-12.2%	-48.1%	71%
BOULDER	BOULDER VALLEY RE 2	30,546	30%	2.85	-5.2%	-25.8%	0.00	*	-100.0%	0.37	7.9%	-14.1%	58%
ADAMS	BRIGHTON 27J	16,698	52%	6.49	-21.6%	-40.6%	0.16 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-58.7%	-54.0%	2.11 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	139.9%	29.8%	45%
ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK 5	54,226	45%	6.83	-6.7%	-37.0%	0.14 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-8.7%	-33.3%	1.43 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-9.6%	-17.3%	99% <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>
CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK RE-1	930	13%	3.98	-26.6%	-25.5%	0.00	-100.0%	*	0.43	-65.6%	-16.2%	n/a
DENVER	DENVER COUNTY 1	86,043	79%	7.35	-1.9%	-40.6%	0.08	-16.8%	-67.5%	0.56	-33.1%	-28.5%	219% <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1	66,230	24%	2.39	-4.9%	-19.5%	0.09	-29.6%	-40.7%	0.26	16.6%	-32.9%	73%
ELBERT	ELIZABETH C-1	2,621	14%	2.94	-7.7%	3.1%	0.23 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	106.3%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	0.69 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	518.8%	839.8%	22%
ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD 1	2,835	48%	8.11	-38.5%	-20.0%	0.60 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-77.9%	-1.4%	0.32	-90.2%	-90.5%	56%
GILPIN	GILPIN COUNTY RE-1	421	23%	0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	0.95	Was 0.00 in 12-13	243.0%	0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	916%
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	85,983	33%	6.29	-6.0%	-17.5%	0.09	0.7%	-67.2%	1.18 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-27.5%	-54.9%	97% <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>
ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON 6	15,830	25%	4.19	-8.9%	-23.7%	0.20 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	27.4%	-27.6%	0.90 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-36.2%	-52.6%	81% <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>
ADAMS	MAPLETON 1	8,408	69%	8.53 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-0.2%	-49.8%	0.13	31.7%	-79.0%	0.54	-27.0%	-74.9%	46%
PARK	PLATTE CANYON 1	1,031	16%	4.85	5.6%	-19.3%	0.39	111.3%	21.0%	0.78 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	745.0%	61.4%	9%
ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN 2	1,583	84%	14.97 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-8.1%	-23.5%	0.06	-75.0%	-89.9%	1.20 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-17.3%	1814.4%	n/a
ADAMS	WESTMINSTER 50	10,101	82%	13.46 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	9.0%	-7.1%	0.21 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	-65.8%	0.94 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	2267.5%	231.3%	n/a

## PIKES PEAK REGION

EL PASO	ACADEMY 20	24,481	26%	3.86	-17.6%	-21.6%	0.14	-7.5%	-45.8%	0.02	-80.4%	-34.0%	44%
ELBERT	BIG SANDY 100J	318	14%	0.31	-52.8%	-92.3%	0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	n/a
EL PASO	CALHAN RJ-1	472	12%	2.33	494.3%	-42.7%	0.00	*	*	0.00	*	*	n/a
FREMONT	CANON CITY RE-1	3,650	17%	1.73	38.9%	20.5%	0.36 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	43.3%	229.4%	0.03	-89.0%	-83.1%	n/a
EL PASO	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN 12	5,127	26%	4.31	23.0%	-9.9%	0.08	Was 0.00 in 12-13	-60.3%	0.02	-89.9%	-95.7%	58%
EL PASO	COLORADO SPRINGS 11	28,404	47%	3.19	-11.4%	-11.7%	0.56 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-11.4%	40.9%	0.007	104.1%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	34%
FREMONT	COTOPAXI RE-3	211	12%	1.90	-62.1%	-87.5%	0.00	*	-100.0%	0.00	*	*	2132%
TELLER	CRIPPLE CREEK-VICTOR RE-1	379	18%	5.28	-17.1%	-60.7%	1.06	297.9%	147.5%	3.17 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	70.5%	-32.5%	31%
CUSTER	CUSTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT C-1	411	9%	9.00 <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">25</span>	-13.3%	131.7%	0.00	-100.0%	*	0.00	*	-100.0%	151%
EL PASO	EDISON 54 JT	191	14%	0.00	*	-100.0%	0.00	*	*	0.00	*	-100.0%	n/a
ELBERT	ELBERT 200	198	9%	2.53	31.9%	-13.8%	0.00	*	*	0.51	Was 0.00 in 12-13	-59.8%	113%

25 = One of 25 Highest Rates in CO    **Increasing Rate**    \* = Calculation not possible

**PIKES PEAK REGION, cont.**

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR
EL PASO	ELLCOTT 22	955	36%
EL PASO	FALCON 49	18,880	39%
EL PASO	FOUNTAIN 8	8,089	50%
FREMONT	FREMONT RE-2	1,450	21%
EL PASO	HANOVER 28	251	34%
EL PASO	HARRISON 2	11,179	71%
ELBERT	KIOWA C-2	344	15%
EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER 38	6,275	19%
EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS 14	1,480	15%
EL PASO	MIAMI/YODER 60 JT	307	22%
EL PASO	PEYTON 23 JT	606	16%
PUEBLO	PUEBLO CITY 60	17,990	74%
PUEBLO	PUEBLO COUNTY 70	9,257	38%
EL PASO	WIDEFIELD 3	9,364	48%
TELLER	WOODLAND PARK RE-2	2,586	14%

OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
5.24	-25.3%	-0.2%
5.59	-12.1%	3.4%
6.79	-24.0%	49.7%
6.07	-27.2%	15.9%
1.99	-24.6%	-55.8%
15.25 25	47.9%	-6.0%
2.62	-52.3%	0.2%
2.26	-25.5%	-14.2%
9.12 25	50.4%	-19.4%
1.30	-12.7%	-52.4%
1.82	32.3%	151.9%
6.45	-38.6%	-27.9%
8.59 25	30.4%	136.7%
7.16	1.1%	-12.0%
1.97	-21.8%	-22.3%

EXPULSIONS		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
0.21	-46.2%	-37.5%
0.02	-72.7%	-54.2%
0.12	61.5%	-49.4%
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.37 25	31.7%	-44.7%
0.29	-44.3%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.11	-14.2%	121.2%
0.34 25	-43.7%	-20.9%
0.65	74.6%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	*	*
0.10	-6.8%	-8.4%
0.41 25	-44.2%	-49.8%
0.06	-50.4%	-43.3%
0.89 25	29.3%	18.5%

REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
0.31	-83.0%	-78.3%
0.20	-30.8%	3.5%
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	-100.0%
0.00	*	-100.0%
0.15	63.9%	-68.7%
0.29	11.3%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.02	-51.0%	-92.7%
0.27	-66.2%	-84.8%
0.33	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.17	-63.9%	14.5%
0.03	47.5%	-12.8%
0.22	-83.3%	-80.3%
0.26	-4.7%	-67.6%
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%

INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
2013-14
n/a
n/a
34%
n/a
30%
44%
n/a
70%
35%
369%
77%
86% 25
13%
3%
n/a

**NORTH CENTRAL REGION**

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR
WELD	AULT-HIGHLAND RE-9	765	40%
WELD	BRIGGS DALE RE-10	162	12%
MORGAN	BRUSH RE-2(J)	1,564	53%
WELD	EATON RE-2	1,837	25%
LARIMER	ESTES PARK R-3	1,096	27%
MORGAN	FORT MORGAN RE-3	3,205	68%
WELD	GREELEY 6	20,450	64%
WELD	JOHNSTOWN-MILLIKEN RE-5J	3,548	33%
WELD	KEENESBURG RE-3(J)	2,306	40%
WELD	PAWNEE RE-12	88	9%
WELD	PLATTE VALLEY RE-7	1,094	33%
LARIMER	POUDRE R-1	28,439	26%
WELD	PRAIRIE RE-11	196	11%
BOULDER	ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J	30,195	35%
LARIMER	THOMPSON R2-J	16,210	25%
WELD	WELD COUNTY RE-1	1,922	57%
WELD	WELD COUNTY S/D RE-8	2,415	73%
MORGAN	WELDON VALLEY RE-20(J)	221	16%

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
1.83	-41.3%	-72.8%
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
8.44 25	29.3%	128.0%
1.69	-19.9%	-36.1%
2.55	-47.1%	-46.7%
1.47	32.1%	-12.2%
12.87 25	17.3%	45.2%
2.28	39.6%	-11.6%
6.55	-38.7%	-20.5%
0.00	-100.0%	*
2.29	-66.8%	-70.9%
4.75	-5.9%	-13.2%
0.51	Was 0.00 in 12-13	-78.7%
4.05	-6.1%	-2.4%
4.86	13.9%	-23.2%
5.20	34.1%	-31.2%
1.61	-13.5%	18.6%
0.00	*	-100.0%

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.26	31.9%	90.0%
0.05	-50.9%	-69.1%
0.09	3.9%	-90.0%
0.06	-1.6%	-66.4%
0.03	93.8%	-56.9%
0.14	373.9%	341.9%
0.22 25	-54.4%	-6.8%
0.00	*	*
0.18	Was 0.00 in 12-13	105.1%
0.11	9.0%	-28.3%
0.00	*	*
0.10	-14.1%	-31.9%
0.07	-46.0%	-56.7%
0.62 25	50.9%	271.3%
0.08	-71.5%	-84.6%
0.00	*	*

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
1.18 25	-17.6%	92.0%
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.33	-54.7%	-44.3%
0.91 25	73.2%	-38.7%
0.28	77.1%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.01	-82.4%	-6.5%
0.00	*	-100.0%
0.09	0.3%	-53.4%
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.38	16.7%	-46.9%
0.00	*	*
0.68	53.9%	35.8%
0.09	246.4%	-79.5%
0.05	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*

INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
2013-14
137% 25
n/a
n/a
75% 25
130% 25
n/a
65%
90% 25
n/a
n/a
119% 25
128% 25
n/a
69%
34%
n/a
n/a
n/a



**25** = One of 25 Highest Rates in CO **Increasing Rate** \* = Calculation not possible

**NORTHEAST REGION, cont.**

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR
YUMA	YUMA 1	813	54%

OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>3.94</b>	-63.5%	-55.6%

EXPULSIONS		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	Was 0.00 in 09-10

REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%

INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
2013-14
<b>n/a</b>

**NORTHWEST REGION**

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR
PITKIN	ASPEN 1	1,728	14%
CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA R-31	968	16%
EAGLE	EAGLE COUNTY RE 50	6,520	54%
GRAND	EAST GRAND 2	1,264	15%
GARFIELD	GARFIELD 16	1,050	40%
GARFIELD	GARFIELD RE-2	4,818	45%
ROUTT	HAYDEN RE-1	415	11%
LAKE	LAKE COUNTY R-1	1,110	72%
RIO BLANCO	MEEKER RE1	710	17%
MOFFAT	MOFFAT COUNTY RE:NO 1	2,241	26%
JACKSON	NORTH PARK R-1	213	23%
PARK	PARK COUNTY RE-2	590	18%
RIO BLANCO	RANGELY RE-4	555	12%
GARFIELD	ROARING FORK RE-1	5,628	55%
CHAFFEE	SALIDA R-32	1,176	18%
ROUTT	SOUTH ROUTT RE 3	407	12%
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS RE-2	2,401	15%
SUMMIT	SUMMIT RE-1	3,287	37%
GRAND	WEST GRAND 1-JT.	440	27%

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>0.69</b>	-24.8%	-68.1%
<b>1.65</b>	-39.1%	-55.5%
<b>4.94</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	-4.5%
<b>2.06</b>	<b>156.1%</b>	-13.0%
<b>4.76</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	-25.9%
<b>3.63</b>	-35.7%	-37.5%
<b>1.20</b>	-55.5%	-41.4%
<b>8.65</b> <b>25</b>	-53.7%	-23.7%
<b>1.13</b>	-76.8%	-83.1%
<b>1.83</b>	-7.3%	-44.8%
<b>0.94</b>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	-76.0%
<b>3.05</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>
<b>7.93</b>	<b>304.3%</b>	<b>300.4%</b>
<b>1.33</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	-61.3%
<b>2.72</b>	-33.1%	<b>18.1%</b>
<b>1.23</b>	-42.8%	-75.7%
<b>2.00</b>	-26.4%	<b>115.1%</b>
<b>3.95</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	-20.7%
<b>5.23</b>	<b>89.1%</b>	<b>114.3%</b>

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.11</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
<b>0.08</b>	-1.5%	-62.1%
<b>0.29</b>	<b>221.7%</b>	Was 0.00 in 09-10
<b>0.33</b> <b>25</b>	-25.2%	-28.7%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.47</b>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	<b>8.0%</b>
<b>0.68</b>	<b>293.9%</b>	Was 0.00 in 09-10
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.26</b>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	<b>38.4%</b>
<b>0.25</b>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
<b>0.04</b>	-67.8%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
<b>0.06</b>	-68.0%	-85.5%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>0.23</b>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.08</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	-87.7%
<b>1.03</b> <b>25</b>	<b>113.4%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%
<b>0.02</b>	-80.4%	-97.9%
<b>0.72</b>	-2.2%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
<b>1.53</b> <b>25</b>	-50.4%	<b>85.0%</b>
<b>0.14</b>	-92.4%	-83.4%
<b>1.25</b> <b>25</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	-4.0%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.74</b>	-55.9%	-67.9%
<b>0.58</b>	-20.4%	<b>318.3%</b>
<b>0.46</b>	-28.0%	-85.0%
<b>4.32</b> <b>25</b>	<b>524.7%</b>	<b>873.8%</b>

INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
<b>387%</b> <b>25</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>151%</b> <b>25</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>43%</b>
<b>167%</b>
<b>22%</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>INF</b>
<b>158%</b> <b>25</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>73%</b>
<b>198%</b> <b>25</b>
<b>114%</b>
<b>236%</b> <b>25</b>
<b>48%</b>
<b>n/a</b>

**SOUTHEAST REGION**

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR
LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR REORGANIZED 6	107	56%
LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON REORGANIZED 82	480	42%
BACA	CAMPO RE-6	44	9%
OTERO	CHERAW 31	231	27%
CROWLEY	CROWLEY COUNTY RE-1-J	448	44%
KIOWA	EADS RE-1	181	3%
OTERO	EAST OTERO R-1	1,309	67%
OTERO	FOWLER R-4J	409	24%
PROWERS	GRANADA RE-1	202	71%
LAS ANIMAS	HOEHNE REORGANIZED 3	359	50%
PROWERS	HOLLY RE-3	299	53%

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>10.28</b> <b>25</b>	<b>897.2%</b>	-19.6%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>2.68</b>	-20.4%	-26.3%
<b>2.21</b>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	<b>317.7%</b>
<b>5.73</b>	-51.1%	-27.4%
<b>1.47</b>	-57.1%	-67.2%
<b>2.97</b>	-28.1%	-51.9%
<b>11.98</b> <b>25</b>	<b>142.7%</b>	<b>392.6%</b>
<b>0.67</b>	-75.6%	-75.7%

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.24</b>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	*
<b>0.28</b>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%

INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>2817%</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>135%</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>

25 = One of 25 Highest Rates in CO **Increasing Rate** \* = Calculation not possible

**SOUTHEAST REGION, cont.**

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR
HUERFANO	HUERFANO RE-1	511	71%
LAS ANIMAS	KIM REORGANIZED 88	46	0%
HUERFANO	LA VETA RE-2	191	32%
PROWERS	LAMAR RE-2	1,664	59%
BENT	LAS ANIMAS RE-1	492	48%
OTERO	MANZANOLA 3J	137	66%
BENT	MC CLAVE RE-2	266	2%
KIOWA	PLAINVIEW RE-2	72	7%
LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO REORGANIZED 2	196	3%
BACA	PRITCHETT RE-3	53	26%
OTERO	ROCKY FORD R-2	805	77%
BACA	SPRINGFIELD RE-4	299	18%
OTERO	SWINK 33	336	26%
LAS ANIMAS	TRINIDAD 1	1,019	79%
BACA	VILAS RE-5	127	22%
BACA	WALSH RE-1	156	22%
PROWERS	WILEY RE-13 JT	226	29%

OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
7.24	-5.9%	18.1%
0.00	*	*
9.95 <sup>25</sup>	104.4%	80.5%
7.81	67.5%	262.8%
6.30	-23.4%	6.6%
3.65	-52.2%	-53.9%
1.88	-57.4%	-18.9%
9.72 <sup>25</sup>	94.4%	169.0%
12.24 <sup>25</sup>	102.0%	-35.7%
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
6.71	-49.7%	-69.2%
1.00	-71.5%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.30	-89.7%	-77.5%
15.31 <sup>25</sup>	-26.0%	-2.1%
9.45 <sup>25</sup>	191.6%	1860.6%
0.64	1.3%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.88	-46.5%	Was 0.00 in 09-10

EXPULSIONS		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.18	-24.6%	-38.1%
0.00	*	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
1.39	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	*	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
1.86 <sup>25</sup>	18.3%	2.3%
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
1.08 <sup>25</sup>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	16.3%
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.44	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10

REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
2.74 <sup>25</sup>	256.2%	142.7%
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
2.70 <sup>25</sup>	126.1%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	*	-100.0%
0.00	-100.0%	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	Was 0.00 in 12-13	17.9%
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	-100.0%	*
0.00	*	*
3.34 <sup>25</sup>	207.5%	112.5%
0.79	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	*

INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
2013-14
n/a
n/a
21%
48%
212% <sup>25</sup>
n/a
n/a
n/a
2447%
n/a
2%
n/a
n/a
n/a
n/a
n/a
n/a
21%

**SOUTHWEST REGION**

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR
ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA RE-11J	2,046	69%
ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA COUNTY 50 JT	1,323	36%
LA PLATA	BAYFIELD 10 JT-R	1,340	22%
COSTILLA	CENTENNIAL R-1	208	90%
SAGUACHE	CENTER 26 JT	657	93%
MINERAL	CREEDE SCHOOL DISTRICT	80	18%
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE C-7	443	57%
DOLORES	DOLORES COUNTY RE NO.2	293	4%
MONTEZUMA	DOLORES RE-4A	775	18%
LA PLATA	DURANGO 9-R	4,659	27%
LA PLATA	IGNACIO 11 JT	763	65%
MONTEZUMA	MANCOS RE-6	416	25%
SAGUACHE	MOFFAT 2	189	20%
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA C-8	1,128	75%
MONTEZUMA	MONTEZUMA-CORTEZ RE-1	2,837	50%
SAGUACHE	MOUNTAIN VALLEY RE 1	135	33%

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
4.74	-20.1%	32.9%
7.03	-32.6%	38.5%
0.90	-33.9%	-53.4%
9.13 <sup>25</sup>	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
6.32	-41.1%	-27.4%
2.73	57.3%	-66.9%
6.06	-6.8%	16.4%
4.81	-1.8%	-38.1%
5.37	-32.3%	-30.9%
6.25	-29.3%	-24.8%
1.59	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
1.95	-26.0%	-64.0%
11.70 <sup>25</sup>	41.9%	-10.2%
10.37 <sup>25</sup>	314.8%	165.5%

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
0.29 <sup>25</sup>	-39.2%	50.0%
0.30	-30.9%	129.3%
0.15	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.96	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.61	279.3%	-47.4%
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.39	51.7%	-31.3%
0.15 <sup>25</sup>	-23.6%	-58.5%
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.24	-52.4%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.60 <sup>25</sup>	135.7%	-15.9%
0.00	*	*

2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
1.71 <sup>25</sup>	-9.1%	288.9%
0.23	-37.8%	244.0%
0.15	Was 0.00 in 12-13	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.13	-79.8%	-86.9%
0.21	-57.3%	-65.2%
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	*
0.00	*	*
3.56 <sup>25</sup>	250.0%	-16.1%
0.00	*	*

INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
2013-14
148% <sup>25</sup>
49%
259% <sup>25</sup>
113%
n/a
n/a
35%
208%
n/a
18%
120% <sup>25</sup>
74%
722%
50%
114% <sup>25</sup>
n/a

25 = One of 25 Highest Rates in CO    **Increasing Rate**    \* = Calculation not possible

**SOUTHWEST REGION, cont.**

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR
CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS RE-1J	1,005	61%
CONEJOS	SANFORD 6J	395	33%
ALAMOSA	SANGRE DE CRISTO RE-22J	324	38%
RIO GRANDE	SARGENT RE-33J	447	27%
COSTILLA	SIERRA GRANDE R-30	256	82%
SAN JUAN	SILVERTON 1	64	27%
CONEJOS	SOUTH CONEJOS RE-10	215	90%

OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>7.76</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>3.29</b>	-37.6%	-20.1%
<b>3.09</b>	<b>387.7%</b>	-0.3%
<b>3.36</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>103.0%</b>
<b>7.81</b>	-32.0%	<b>79.0%</b>
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>1.40</b>	-84.7%	-93.8%

EXPULSIONS		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%

REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT		
2013-14 RATE PER 100 STUDENTS	1-YEAR CHANGE	4-YEAR CHANGE
<b>0.20</b>	-31.5%	<b>109.2%</b>
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.39</b>	<b>Was 0.00 in 12-13</b>	-75.4%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*

INEQUITABLE DISCIPLINE RISK INDICATOR
2013-14
<b>58%</b>
<b>26%</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>INF</b>

**WEST CENTRAL REGION**

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION	% STUDENTS OF COLOR
MESA	DE BEQUE 49JT	146	15%
DELTA	DELTA COUNTY 50(J)	5,062	26%
GUNNISON	GUNNISON WATERSHED RE1J	1,934	20%
HINSDALE	HINSDALE COUNTY RE 1	80	9%
MESA	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	21,894	28%
MONTROSE	MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J	6,200	42%
SAN MIGUEL	NORWOOD R-2J	272	12%
OURAY	OURAY R-1	197	12%
MESA	PLATEAU VALLEY 50	450	21%
OURAY	RIDGWAY R-2	343	16%
SAN MIGUEL	TELLURIDE R-1	842	22%
MONTROSE	WEST END RE-2	258	10%

<b>20.55</b> <sup>25</sup>	<b>246.7%</b>	<b>56.6%</b>
<b>5.75</b>	-17.9%	-22.3%
<b>3.31</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	-7.4%
<b>1.25</b>	-49.4%	-76.8%
<b>5.03</b>	-19.7%	-29.9%
<b>1.32</b>	-1.5%	<b>28.7%</b>
<b>2.57</b>	-64.6%	<b>252.6%</b>
<b>2.54</b>	-41.6%	-55.1%
<b>1.33</b>	-47.9%	-34.8%
<b>0.29</b>	-67.3%	-88.9%
<b>4.99</b>	<b>235.0%</b>	<b>93.7%</b>
<b>12.40</b> <sup>25</sup>	<b>58.0%</b>	<b>65.1%</b>

<b>1.37</b>	<b>Was 0.00 in 12-13</b>	<b>Was 0.00 in 09-10</b>
<b>0.24</b> <sup>25</sup>	-9.3%	-36.7%
<b>0.05</b>	-4.6%	-84.3%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.36</b> <sup>25</sup>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
<b>0.10</b>	<b>199.2%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%
<b>0.39</b>	-43.2%	<b>Was 0.00 in 09-10</b>

<b>2.05</b>	<b>Was 0.00 in 12-13</b>	<b>228.8%</b>
<b>0.32</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	-41.8%
<b>0.36</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	-49.4%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>1.27</b> <sup>25</sup>	-23.3%	-46.0%
<b>0.39</b>	<b>165.9%</b>	<b>1162.1%</b>
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>1.02</b>	<b>86.8%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>
<b>0.00</b>	-100.0%	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	*
<b>0.00</b>	*	-100.0%
<b>0.00</b>	*	*

<b>67%</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>13%</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>20%</b>
<b>57%</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>20%</b>
<b>92%</b>
<b>n/a</b>
<b>141%</b> <sup>25</sup>
<b>n/a</b>

**OTHER**

NONE	CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE	10,475	53%
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<b>4.17</b>	-6.0%	-32.2%
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<b>0.07</b>	-58.7%	-56.0%
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<b>0.29</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>45.0%</b>
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<b>104%</b> <sup>25</sup>
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# ENDING THE SCHOOL-TO-JAIL TRACK

Many schools continue to overuse out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, police tickets, and school-based arrests. These extreme disciplinary practices have not made schools safer or improved educational quality, but they have been deeply harmful to students, families, schools, and entire communities.

- » A study of more than one million students found that students who were suspended or expelled were six times more likely to repeat a grade, five times more likely to drop out, and nearly three times more likely to be in contact with the juvenile justice system the next year.
- » A recent study found that being arrested in school doubles the chances of dropping out, and a first-time court appearance quadruples the chances of dropping out.
- » There is no evidence that these practices improve student behavior. Instead, they often create worse behavior, and fail to help students learn the skills and strategies they need to improve and avoid future problems.
- » They erode the trust between students and school staff, undermining efforts to create the positive school climates needed to engage students.
- » These practices are connected with lower overall school performance.
- » Research has shown that Students of Color are disciplined far more harshly than their peers, even for the same behaviors. In fact, nationally, Black students are nearly four times as likely to be suspended out-of-school as White students. Native American students are three-and-a-half times as likely to be suspended as their White peers, and Latino students are nearly twice as likely.
- » Students with disabilities, students in foster

care, and LGBTQ students are also more likely to be affected by these practices.

- » The impact of these practices can follow students for the rest of their lives, and create major obstacles during immigration-related processes and when applying for college, financial aid, the military, and certain jobs.
- » By making students less likely to succeed academically and more likely to become incarcerated, these practices carry steep economic costs for all taxpayers.

Smart discipline helps students to learn how to correct their behavior and creates safer classrooms that are better for learning.

- » Schools and school districts around the country have improved school safety, boosted school attendance, improved school climate, and raised academic achievement through disciplinary alternatives that reduce the use of harsh disciplinary practices.
- » These results are achieved by making disciplinary policies more developmentally appropriate and equitable, using culturally responsive strategies, and implementing alternatives to zero-tolerance such as restorative practices, Schoolwide Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports, and Social Emotional Learning.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

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SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Advancement Project, Dignity in Schools Campaign, and Council of State Governments Justice Center.



## **PADRES & JÓVENES UNIDOS**

### ***Parents and Youth United***

With roots in the struggle for educational justice, Padres & Jóvenes Unidos has evolved into a multi-issue intergenerational organization led by people of color who work for educational excellence, racial justice for youth, immigrant rights and quality healthcare for all. Jóvenes Unidos, the youth initiative of Padres Unidos, emerged as young people became active in reforming their schools, ending the school to jail track and organizing for immigrant student rights. Both Padres and Jóvenes Unidos build power to challenge the root cause of discrimination, racism and inequity by exposing the economic, social and institutional basis for injustice as well as developing effective strategies to realize meaningful change.

**PADRES & JÓVENES UNIDOS**

[WWW.PADRESUNIDOS.ORG](http://WWW.PADRESUNIDOS.ORG)

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