

## Research Regarding Pre-K to 12 School Exclusion

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### Expulsion and Suspension Correlations:

#### [Do Expulsion and Suspension Work in Public Schools?](#)

- Out-of-school suspensions have been tied to low completion rates, low academic performance and a higher incidence of juvenile justice involvement.
- These students are less likely to graduate from high school and more apt to get into trouble with the law.
- While some argue that suspension of students benefits the non-suspended students, **states that have the highest suspension rates also tend to have the lowest scores on aptitude tests in reading, math and writing.**

#### [Suspensions Are Not Support](#)

- Removing children from early learning environments also stigmatizes young individuals, **contributing to numerous adverse social and educational outcomes**
- Research shows that young children who are suspended or expelled are more likely to experience **academic failure** and hold **negative attitudes** toward school, which contributes to a **greater likelihood of dropping out of school and incarceration**

#### [US Department of Health and Human Services & US Dept of Education: Policy Statement on Expulsion and Suspension Policies in Early Childhood Settings](#)

- Young students who are expelled or suspended are as much as **10 times more likely to drop out of high school**, experience academic failure and grade retention, hold negative school attitudes, **and face incarceration** than those who are not.
- There is evidence that expulsion or suspension early in a child's education **is associated with expulsion or suspension in later school grades**

#### [Annual Review of Criminology: Schools and Crime](#)

- After suspension or expulsion, there may be an elevated risk of the student becoming a juvenile offender
- School exclusion may increase strain and precipitate parent-child conflicts and even family disruption
- Being suspended out-of-school on a school day is associated with a more than doubling the probability of offense
- Discretionary suspensions or expulsions nearly tripled the risk of juvenile justice involvement in the next academic year

### Preschool Expulsion

- The Department of Health and Human Services and Education released federal guidelines regarding early expulsions and noted that **young children** who are expelled

or suspended **are ten times more likely to both drop out of school and face incarceration than their peers.**

- Beyond the affected child, their family and guardians are likely to face unfavorable obstacles and outcomes, such as locating and **financing alternative care options** as well as blaming themselves as parents or even their child.
- Children in preschool are three more times likely to be expelled than kindergarten through twelfth grade students.
- Among expelled preschoolers, almost half are identified as African American boys, demonstrating a highly disproportionate rate.
- While there is no supporting evidence that the expulsion of preschoolers serves as a successful discipline strategy, there is evidence that early expulsion has a negative effect on a child's overall emotional and social development.
- Expulsion seldom solves behavioral conflicts, and instead often predicts the likelihood of recurring expulsion and suspension in later school grades.
- They also included that early childhood expulsion are stressful and negative experiences that can potentially influence adverse outcomes.

Sources as links.

[National Center on Early Childhood Health and Wellness  
Understanding and Eliminating Expulsion in Early Childhood Programs](#)

[Preschool Suspension and Expulsion: Defining the Issues](#)

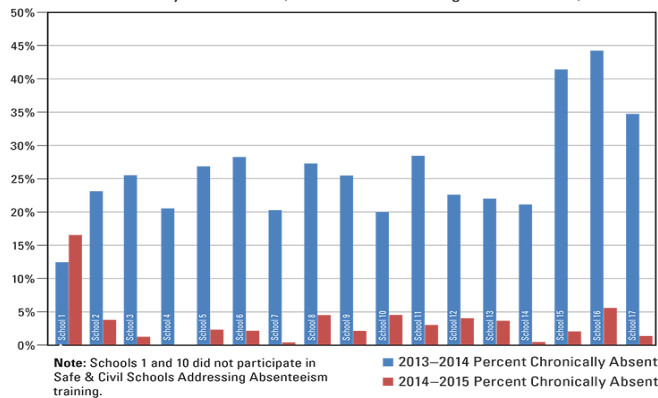
[PreSchool and Child Care Expulsion and Suspension: Rates and Predictors in One State](#)

- In MA, in 12 month period, 39% teachers reported expelling at least one child
- Preschool expelling rate was 27.42 per 1000 enrolled, more than 34 times MA K-12 rate, and 13x national K-12 rate

## Truancy

### Proven Results: Schools in Michigan

Percentage of Chronically Absent Students Before and After Absenteeism and Truancy Intervention (Start of School Through Winter Break)



- Truancy cases advancing to State's Attorneys an uneven experience by county in Vermont. Chittenden County had a work group to require the school to confirm proactive steps to support families in crisis, and this resulted in far fewer truancies advancing to a criminal proceeding.
- States like Michigan have created statewide absenteeism and truancy interventions, and have seen dramatic drops in chronic absences.

## Vermont Findings:

### [Unfair and Unequal Student Discipline in Vermont's Public Schools \(2011-2012\)](#)

- Despite Vermont's attempt in achieving a more equitable schooling experience, Vermont's school discipline data from 2011-2012 is comparable to most other states.
- 5-10% of Vermont's public school students were suspended, losing a total of 8,000 days of school in one academic year.
- "Vermont PBS found that achievement scores go up and office referrals go down when positive behavior interventions are implemented."
- Students with disabilities were nearly 3x as much more likely to be suspended
- Black /African-American and Native American Students were two to three times more likely than White students to be suspended.
- There is no correlation between these tactics (suspension and expulsion) and behavioral improvement for students or added school safety
- State loses economic input with each dropout.
- In Chittenden County, Black/African American students are overrepresented in In-School suspension and out-of-school suspension.
- In Franklin county, Native American Students are overrepresented in in-school and out-of-school suspension

### [School Discipline Disparities in Vermont \(2019\)](#)

- Students of color are 2-3x more likely than their peers to be the subject of exclusionary discipline
- Students with disabilities and on IEP account for 18 % of student body by 49% of exclusionary discipline cases
- In 2015-2016, **97% of suspensions did not involve weapons and 90% did not involve drugs.** 55% were for behavioral issues.
- Economic consequences: Exclusionary discipline increases the likelihood a student drops out, impacting the economy by making it less likely the former student will become a net taxpayer as an adult (losing \$120,000 per dropout)

**Table 11– Incident-level Data – Exclusionary Actions by Grade Level  
School Year 2016**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Number of Incidents</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Exclusions School Year 2016</b>	<b>Average Length of Exclusion (Days)</b>
K	177	2.4%	1.0
01	285	3.9%	1.0
02	262	3.6%	1.1
03	352	4.8%	1.3
04	333	4.6%	1.3
05	545	7.4%	1.3
06	506	6.9%	1.4
07	770	10.5%	1.6
08	952	13.0%	1.6
09	976	13.3%	2.2
10	963	13.2%	2.1
11	681	9.3%	2.3
12	523	7.1%	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.7</b>

110 incidents did not have a length associated with the incidents