# THE COLORADO SCHOOL DISCIPLINE REPORT CARD THE STATE OF 179 DISTRICTS

Toward Ending the School-to-Prison Pipeline in Colorado

by Padres & Jóvenes Unidos March 2014

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Padres & Jóvenes Unidos Parents & Youth United

### **About the authors**

Rooted in the historic movement of Chicano and organizing grassroots campaigns that win peoples in the Southwest, Padres Unidos began concrete changes to institutional policies and organizing over two decades ago to demand school practices. It is very important that we won this law reforms to end the drop-out/push-out crisis and as it has really pushed the state to move in the racial inequities in student achievement in Denver's right direction. But this work is just beginning. public schools. The lead organizers in our Ending Having identified racially discriminatory "zero the School to Jail Track campaign in Colorado are Ricardo Martinez, Co-Executive Director tolerance" school discipline as one of the most and Daniel Kim, Director of Youth Organizing. important factors alienating and pushing out

Through a network of chapters at local public schools, our organizers work with students and parents to identify problems, their impacts and root causes, and to resolve them by conducting primary research, analyzing data and policies,

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

2003-2005	<b>Exposing the school-to-prison</b> and released the report, Educatio
2005	Implementing restorative justi Schools (DPS) to secure funding to then, 17 DPS schools have implem
2006-2008	<b>Rewriting Denver's school disc</b> most progressive in the country (F
2010-2012	Passing the Colorado Smart Sc and most comprehensive state bil
2011-2013	Forging a landmark police Inte Police Department to restrict the

#### Acknowledgements

Research, writing, editing: Jim Freeman Graphic design: Burt Vera Cruz



youth of color from school, Jóvenes Unidos, the youth initiative of Padres Unidos, has taken the lead in the organization's signature campaign to end the school-to-prison pipeline by eliminating racial discrimination in school discipline and by limiting the role of police in schools.

pipeline in Denver. With the Advancement Project, researched on on Lockdown: The Schoolhouse to Jailhouse Track (2005).

tice in Denver schools. Worked with Denver Public to pilot Restorative Justice programs at 6 schools. Since mented restorative justice programs.

cipline policy into one of the (Policy JK / JK-R).

chool Discipline Law, one of the first vills to reform school discipline.

ergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between DPS and the Denver e role of police in school discipline and promote restorative justice.

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



## Introduction

#### Ending the school-to-prison pipeline in Colorado

For many years, the overuse of harsh school disciplinary measures such as out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, police tickets, and school-based arrests has caused severe harm to Colorado's students, families, schools, and communities. Tens of thousands of mostly Black, Latino, and Native American students have been needlessly pushed out of school and/or sent into the juvenile justice system by these misguided and ineffective practices.

In addition, this "zero-tolerance" approach has caused particular harm to students with disabilities, undocumented students, and LGBTQ youth. At the same time, it has undermined school success, failed to promote school safety, and been enormously costly to taxpayers across the state.

In response, Padres & Jóvenes Unidos and its allies launched a campaign in 2010 to address the use of harsh and discriminatory school discipline and move toward ending the school-to-prison pipeline in Colorado. It culminated with the 2012 passage of the Smart School Discipline Law (SSDL), which was passed by the state legislature with broad bipartisan support and is arguably the preeminent example of comprehensive school discipline legislation in the country.

#### Key elements of the Smart School Discipline Law (2012)

1. The SSDL recognizes that "the use of inflexible 'zero tolerance' policies as a means of addressing disciplinary policies in schools has resulted in unnecessary expulsions, outof-school suspensions, and referrals to law

enforcement agencies," and declared that the "involvement of students in the criminal or juvenile justice systems should be avoided when addressing minor misbehavior that is typical for a student based on his or her developmental stage."

- 2. The SSDL required every school district in Colorado to implement "proportionate" discipline that reduces the number of out-ofschool suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to law enforcement.
- 3. Districts were also required to implement prevention strategies, restorative justice, peer mediation, counseling, and other approaches designed to minimize student exposure to the juvenile and criminal justice system.
- 4. The SSDL substantially improved the collection of data around school-based arrests, tickets, and court referrals.
- 5. It enhanced and prioritized the training of school-based police officers on appropriate approaches to discipline with students of color, LGBTQ students and students with disabilities.

#### Undeniable progress but the job is not done

The passage of the Smart School Discipline Law was a critical step in addressing Colorado's "school-to-prison pipeline." Indeed, our analysis of school discipline data for 2012-13, the first full vear of the law's implementation, indicates a number of promising developments. In particular, many districts are issuing far fewer out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to law enforcement, leading to reductions statewide, and in some cases, significant reductions. Importantly, these improvements are, in most cases, benefitting all racial subgroups. This is undeniably encouraging progress for which the law's supporters should be proud.

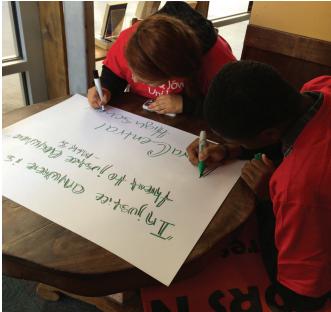
Nevertheless, our analysis has also uncovered some significant areas of concern in how the law is being implemented. In particular, the data indicates that meaningful reform still has not reached many districts, schools, and students within the state. For example, many districts have continued to refer students to law enforcement at high rates; in fact, Black and Native American students were referred more frequently statewide than they were before the passage of the Smart School Discipline Law.

Additionally, while some racial inequities in the application of school discipline were reduced, others were widened. And there continues to be huge variability in the practices used statewide, such that some districts mete out hundreds of expulsions and referrals to law enforcement every year, while many others never employ such tactics. Thus, unfortunately, Colorado students' educational opportunities continue to hinge in significant part on where they live, and far too many students are still suffering the consequences of extreme disciplinary practices.

#### A first-of-its-kind tool for Coloradans to see how their own school district stacks up

Below we highlight both the positive developments during the 2012-13 school year and the areas that will require significant additional improvement, both for the state as a whole and for individual districts. Additionally, we have analyzed and compared the school district data for all 179 districts and created a first-of-its-kind School Discipline Report Card (attached as an Appendix). This tool will finally allow all Coloradans to determine how their district stacks up relative to the rest of the state. We hope that these resources will help illuminate the wealth of effective and promising practices statewide, while also clarifying the continuing need for reform in school districts across the state.







### **Summary of State Data**

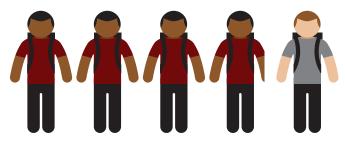
#### How much progress did Colorado make in 2012-2013?

Across Colorado in 2012-2013		
Expulsion rates	DOWN 25%	
Suspensions rates	DOWN 10%	
Law enforcement referrals	DOWN 9%	
<b>Racial disparities</b> (in many categories)	DOWN 3-7%	

And yet law enforcement referrals for Black and Native American actually increased.

Law enforcement referrals in 2012-2013	
African American students	UP 8%
Native American students	UP 3%

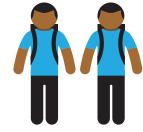
# When it comes to racial discrimination in school discipline, we still have a lot of work to do...



Black students are almost 4 times more likely to be suspended, expelled or referred to law enforcement than white students.



Native American students are more than twice as likely to be suspended, expelled or referred to law enforcement as white students.





Latino students are almost twice as likely to be suspended, expelled or referred to law enforcement as white students.

### State School Discipline Performance: 2011-12 to 2012-13

Source: Colorado Department of Education

	2011-12 School Year	2012-13 School Year	Difference from 11-12 to 12-13
Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Students – All Students	7.2	6.5	Down 10%
White Students	4.9	4.5	Down 9%
Black Students	19.8	17.3	<b>Down 13%</b>
Latino Students	9.7	8.6	Down 12%
Native American Students	12.3	10.4	<b>Down 16%</b>
Asian Students	2.8	2.3	Down 19%
Expulsions per 100 Students - All Students	0.24	0.18	Down 25%
White Students	0.18	0.14	Down 24%
Black Students	0.57	0.49	Down 14%
Latino Students	0.31	0.22	Down 29%
Native American Students	0.59	0.46	Down 21%
Asian Students	0.09	0.06	Down 38%
Referrals to Law Enforcement per 100 Students – All Students	0.9	0.8	Down 9%
White Students	0.7	0.6	Down 12%
Black Students	2.1	2.2	Up 8%
Latino Students	1.1	1.0	Down 11%
Native American Students	1.3	1.3	Up 3%
Asian Students	0.5	0.3	Down 30%
Racial Disparities			
Black/White Disparity – Out-of-School Suspension Rates	4.0	3.9	Down 4%
Black/White Disparity – Expulsion Rates	3.1	3.5	Up 13%
Black/White Disparity – Referral to Law Enforcement Rates	3.0	3.7	Up 22%
Latino/White Disparity – Out-of-School Suspension Rates	2.0	1.9	Down 3%
Latino/White Disparity – Expulsion Rates	1.7	1.6	Down 6%
Latino/White Disparity – Referral to Law Enforcement Rates	1.7	1.7	Up 1%
Native American/White Disparity – Out-of-School Suspension Rates	2.5	2.3	Down 7%
Native American/White Disparity – Expulsion Rates	3.2	3.3	Up 4%
Native American/White Disparity – Referral to Law Enforcement Rates	1.9	2.2	Up 17%

At the state level, there have been both promising signs of progress and areas of continuing - and even increasing - concern.

#### Signs of progress

- ► Out-of-school suspension, expulsion, and referral to law enforcement rates all decreased, with the expulsion rate experiencing the biggest drop of 25%.
- ► There was a decrease in the out-of-school suspension, expulsion, and referral to law enforcement rates of most racial subgroups.
- ► There were some modest improvements in racial disparities, particularly for out-of-school suspension rates.

#### Areas of concern, racial disparities persist

In spite of this noteworthy progress, there were other developments that either fell short of expectations or indicated regression. For example:

- ► The referral of Black and Native American students to law enforcement actually increased.
- Far more progress is needed with regard to harsh discipline of students of color for Colorado to have a truly equitable discipline system. Indeed, in some cases, disparities widened in 2012-13.
  - ▷ Some of these dynamics have been worsening across the state for years. For example, the Black/White disparity for referrals to law enforcement is now 45% worse than it was five years ago, and the Native American/White disparity for referrals to law enforcement is 27% worse.
  - ▶ Black students are now 3.7 times more likely to be referred to law enforcement than White students and 3.5 times more likely to be expelled. Native American students are 2.2 times more likely than White students to be referred to law enforcement and 3.3 times more likely to be expelled. And even despite some improvement over the last

year, Latino students are still almost twice as likely to be suspended out-of-school, expelled, and referred to law enforcement as their White peers.

▶ The 9% drop in referrals to law enforcement and the 10% drop in out-of-school suspensions fell well short of what is necessary to ensure these harsh consequences are being used appropriately statewide.

Overall, at the state level, Coloradans should be encouraged that the Smart School Discipline Law has helped to create progress that is benefitting students, families, and communities across the state. And, given that 2012-13 represented only the first full school year following the passage of the law, the available data inspires hope that additional improvements will be evident in future years.

Nevertheless, it is unacceptable that, in some cases, the gains being made are not benefitting students of color who have been most affected by harsh and inequitable disciplinary measures in the past. Going forward, there is an urgent need to place particular emphasis on improvements with regard to students of color, particularly with regard to the most severe disciplinary consequences, such as referrals to law enforcement.

## **Summary of District-Level Data**

### **179 school districts** How did they stack up in 2012-2013?

	Keeping students in school & learning	<b>√</b>	Punish, exclude and push out	
Referrals to law enforcement	# of districts with zero law enforcement referrals	88	# of districts with at least 10 referrals to law enforcement, ranging as high as 1,390	40
Expulsions	# of districts with zero expulsions	88	# of districts with at least 10 expulsions, ranging as high as 182	28
Out of school suspensions	# of districts that issued fewer than 2 suspensions for every 100 students	55	# of districts that issued more than 6 suspensions for every 100 students	52
<b>Racial disparities</b>	# of districts in which students of color were not over-represented in suspensions, expulsions or law enforcement referrals	70	# of districts in which students of color were at least 25% more likely to be suspended, expelled, or referred to law enforcement	89

#### Key District-Level Findings

In examining the school discipline data for each of the 179 districts within the state,<sup>1</sup> the most significant overarching findings are the following:

- ▶ There has been improvement in many districts around the state, and in some cases strong improvement.
- ▶ Many other districts have failed to improve and have even increased their use of out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to law enforcement.
- ▶ There is huge variability across districts in their use of out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to law enforcement.
- ▶ While many districts have significant racial disparities within their use of these disciplinary measures, a large number of other districts have been able to implement them more equitably.

What follows is more detailed information about out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, referrals to law enforcement, and racial disparities within these measures.

#### Out-of-School Suspensions

Across the state, there were 55 school districts that had out-of-school suspension rates of less than 2.0 in 2012-13, meaning that there were fewer than two suspensions per 100 students. Nevertheless, as shown in the chart to the right, a number of districts continued to struggle with high out-ofschool suspension rates, with many issuing 10 or even 20 suspensions for every 100 students.

#### 25 Highest Out-of-School Suspension Rates in the State - 2012-13

**Source: Colorado Department of Education** 

District	Out-of-School Suspensions Per 100 Students
TRINIDAD 1	20.7
ADAMS COUNTY 14	20.6
LAKE COUNTY R-1	18.7
SHERIDAN 2	16.3
BURLINGTON RE-6J	14.9
ROCKY FORD R-2	13.3
ENGLEWOOD 1	13.2
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	13.2
WESTMINSTER 50	12.4
EAST OTERO R-1	11.7
SIERRA GRANDE R-30	11.5
GREELEY 6	11.0
YUMA 1	10.8
DEL NORTE C-7	10.7
KEENESBURG RE-3(J)	10.7
PUEBLO CITY 60	10.5
ARCHULETA COUNTY 50 JT	10.4
CUSTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT C-1	10.4
HARRISON 2	10.3
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	9.6
SOUTH CONEJOS RE-10	9.1
FOUNTAIN 8	8.9
MANCOS RE-6	8.8
MAPLETON 1	8.5
STRASBURG 31J	8.5

To better appreciate how district-level disciplinary practices have changed, we compared the 2012-13 data to data from 2009-10, which marked the beginning of the effort to revise the state's school discipline policy. A number of districts have made considerable improvements over that three-year period, sharply reducing their use of outof-school suspensions.<sup>2</sup> For example, Denver Public Schools (Denver County 1) issued over 3,000 fewer suspensions than they had three years earlier, a reduction of 35%.

However, many other districts have trended in the other direction. substantially increasing their use of suspensions. For example, Fountain-Fort Carson 8 more than doubled its number of suspensions, and Pueblo County 70 increased its number of suspensions by 85%.

#### 10 Largest Reductions in Out-of-School Suspensions - 2009-10 to 2012-13 Source: Colorado Department of Education

District	2009-10 Out- of-School Suspensions	2012-13 Out- of-School Suspensions	Reduction
DENVER COUNTY 1	9,567	6,252	3,315
CHERRY CREEK 5	5,607	3,907	1,700
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	6,583	5,722	861
HARRISON 2	1,835	1,111	724
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	5,698	5,244	454
MAPLETON 1	981	688	293
THOMPSON R2-J	963	684	279
BRIGHTON 27J	1,582	1,339	243
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	1,581	1,362	219
ADAMS COUNTY 14	1,753	1,542	211
BOULDER VALLEY RE 2	1,115	904	211

District	2009-10 Out- of-School Suspensions	2012-13 Out- of-School Suspensions	Increase
GREELEY 6	1,695	2,174	479
FOUNTAIN 8	334	700	366
PUEBLO COUNTY 70	324	600	276
PUEBLO CITY 60	1,639	1,859	220
FALCON 49	778	984	206
ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J	1,110	1,269	159
CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE	405	522	117
BURLINGTON RE-6J	28	121	93
LAKE COUNTY R-1	137	218	81
ENGLEWOOD 1	317	393	76

2 Because of the many small school districts in Colorado and the difficulty in comparing relative progress over time with much larger school districts, the tables showing the most dramatic changes have been calculated using raw numbers instead of rates.

1 We have excluded the four Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) units for the purposes of this analysis.

#### 10 Largest Increases in Out-of-School Suspensions – 2009-10 to 2012-13

#### **Source: Colorado Department of Education**

#### Expulsions

Nearly half of the districts in Colorado – 88 out of 179 – reported zero expulsions in 2012-13. Nevertheless, many districts continued to expel large numbers of students. For example, Colorado Springs 11 had 182 expulsions last school year, and Aurora Public Schools (Adams-Arapahoe 28J) had 159.

#### 25 Highest Expulsion Rates in the State – 2012-13

(excluding districts with 5 or fewer expulsions)

**Source: Colorado Department of Education** 

District	Expulsions Per 100 Students	District	Expulsions Per 100 Students
ENGLEWOOD 1	2.72	BRIGHTON 27J	0.38
ROCKY FORD R-2	1.58	WELD COUNTY S/D RE-8	0.29
NORTH CONEJOS RE-1J	1.06	MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	0.29
PUEBLO COUNTY 70	0.74	HARRISON 2	0.28
WOODLAND PARK RE-2	0.69	DELTA COUNTY 50(J)	0.26
COLORADO SPRINGS 11	0.63	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	0.26
MANITOU SPRINGS 14	0.60	MONTEZUMA-CORTEZ RE-1	0.25
ALAMOSA RE-11J	0.48	CANON CITY RE-1	0.25
KEENESBURG RE-3(J)	0.48	DURANGO 9-R	0.20
GARFIELD RE-2	0.44	SUMMIT RE-1	0.19
ARCHULETA COUNTY 50 JT	0.44	CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE	0.16
WELD COUNTY RE-1	0.41	LITTLETON 6	0.16
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	0.40		

Over that three-year period, a number of districts made significant reductions in their use of expulsions. For example, Jefferson County Schools cut its number of expulsions by 68%, and Roaring Fork Schools went from 35 expulsions in 2009-10 to only 2 expulsions in 2012-13.

#### 10 Largest Reductions in Expulsions – 2009-10 to 2012-13

Source: Colorado Department of Education

District	2009-10 Expulsions	2012-13 Expulsions	Reduction
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	248	80	168
DENVER COUNTY 1	185	78	107
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	242	159	83
WESTMINSTER 50	60	0	60
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	172	113	59
HARRISON 2	75	30	45
ROARING FORK RE-1	35	2	33
MAPLETON 1	36	8	28
CHERRY CREEK 5	110	83	27
ACADEMY 20	58	36	22

While there were a number of districts that increased their use of expulsions, only a few did so by a substantial margin. For example, Englewood Schools went from issuing 19 expulsions in 2009-10 to issuing 81 expulsions in 2012-13. Also, Colorado Springs 11 issued 65 more expulsions in 2012-13, an increase of 56%.

#### Referrals to Law Enforcement

Just as with expulsions, 88 of the 179 districts in the state issued zero referrals to law enforcement last year. On the other hand, many other districts issued hundreds, topped by Jefferson County with 1,390 and Adams 12 Five Star with 1,172. Indeed, the use of law enforcement varies dramatically across the state. While Colorado Springs 11 had only one referral for its nearly 29,000 students, Manzanola 3J had one referral for every 16 of its students.

### 25 Highest Rates of Referrals to Law Enforcement - 2012-13

(excluding districts with 5 or fewer referrals) Source: Colorado Department of Education

District	Referrals to Law Enforcement Per 100 Students	District	Referrals to Law Enforcement Per 100 Students
MANZANOLA 3J	6.1	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	1.6
ENGLEWOOD 1	3.3	CHERRY CREEK 5	1.6
LAKE COUNTY R-1	3.1	SHERIDAN 2	1.5
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	2.7	AULT-HIGHLAND RE-9	1.4
ALAMOSA RE-11J	1.9	LITTLETON 6	1.4
GILPIN COUNTY RE-1	1.9	PUEBLO COUNTY 70	1.3
MEEKER RE1	1.9	CLEAR CREEK RE-1	1.3
CRIPPLE CREEK-VICTOR RE-1	1.9	LAMAR RE-2	1.2
ELLICOTT 22	1.9	TRINIDAD 1	1.1
ADAMS COUNTY 14	1.8	PARK COUNTY RE-2	1.0
SOUTH ROUTT RE 3	1.7	MONTEZUMA-CORTEZ RE-1	1.0
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	1.7	ROCKY FORD R-2	1.0
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	1.6		

Once again, a number of districts have demonstrated significant improvements. For example, despite having the most referrals to law enforcement in the state, Jefferson County has reduced its use of such referrals by 38% in the last three years. Districts such as Poudre R-1 (52%) and Montezuma-Cortez RE-1 (78%) have made even greater reductions.

On the other hand, 44 districts referred more students to law enforcement in 2012-13 than they did three years earlier.

# 10 Largest Reductions in Referrals to Law Enforcement – 2009-10 to 2012-13

#### Source: Colorado Department of Education

District	Referrals of 2009-10	Referrals of 2012-13	Reduction
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	2,254	1,390	864
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	1,001	638	363
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	520	361	159
POUDRE R-1	188	90	98
MONTEZUMA-CORTEZ RE-1	125	28	97
BRIGHTON 27J	235	142	93
DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1	232	144	88
LITTLETON 6	300	223	77
SUMMIT RE-1	94	20	74
MAPLETON 1	123	59	64

#### **Racial Disparities**

We calculated the "Racial Inequality Index" for every district in the state, which identifies the relative likelihood that students of color will receive an out-of-school suspension, expulsion, or referral to law enforcement, compared to their white peers. A rate of 1.0 indicates that students of color and white students are equally likely to be suspended, expelled or referred to law enforcement. Greater than 1.0 would indicate that students of color are more likely to receive these disciplinary sanctions; 1.5 would indicate that students of color are 50% more likely to receive such a sanction, and so on.

What we found is striking. Even though there are significant racial disparities evident at the state level, and racial inequality is widespread at the local level, there are a considerable number of districts around the state that employ out-ofschool suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to law enforcement at roughly the same rate for students of color as they do for White students.

In fact, during the 2012-2013 school year, there were 70 districts in which students of color were not over-represented in suspensions, expulsions, and law enforcement referrals. However, there were also 89 districts in which students of color were at least 25% more likely than White students to receive these harsh punishments. Indeed, in many districts, students of color were 3, 4, or even 6 times more likely than their White peers to be suspended, expelled, or referred to law enforcement.

#### 25 Highest Racial Disparities – 2012-13

(excluding districts with fewer than 50 White students or students of color)

Source: Colorado Department of Education

	<b>Racial Inequality</b>
	Index
District	(indicating how many times more likely students of color are to be suspended, expelled or referred to law enforcement, compared to white students)
MC CLAVE RE-2	6.6
TELLURIDE R-1	5.4
HOLYOKE RE-1J	5.0
BIG SANDY 100J	4.8
SARGENT RE-33J	4.3
CROWLEY COUNTY RE-1-J	3.6
HAYDEN RE-1	3.5
SPRINGFIELD RE-4	3.4
HOLLY RE-3	3.0
DENVER COUNTY 1	2.9
MIAMI/YODER 60 JT	2.8
SALIDA R-32	2.7
WILEY RE-13 JT	2.7
BURLINGTON RE-6J	2.6
EAGLE COUNTY RE 50	2.6
CLEAR CREEK RE-1	2.4
ROARING FORK RE-1	2.3
CRIPPLE CREEK-VICTOR RE-1	2.3
ROCKY FORD R-2	2.2
ENGLEWOOD 1	2.1
POUDRE R-1	2.1
HOEHNE REORGANIZED 3	2.1
SUMMIT RE-1	2.0
CHERRY CREEK 5	2.0
BOULDER VALLEY RE 2	2.0

Unfortunately, there are 65 districts in Colorado that have a worse Racial Inequality Index than they did three years ago. Nevertheless, there are districts that have demonstrated improvement. For example, Durango 9-R and Littleton Public Schools both reduced their Racial Inequality Index by substantial amounts in the last three years, indicating that harsh school disciplinary measures are being used more equitably.

### Conclusion: Charting the next step forward

The recent release of school discipline guidance by the U.S. Departments of Justice and Education clearly highlighted the importance of this issue and the urgency needed in ensuring highquality disciplinary practices in every school.<sup>3</sup> Fortunately, the data presented above indicates that many districts around the state either make minimal use of out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to law enforcement or are making improvement in their use of these sanctions. Nevertheless, there continue to be a large number of districts that appear to abuse the most severe disciplinary consequences, particularly with regard to students of color.

It is incumbent upon all of our education policymakers throughout the state to ensure that the intent of the Smart School Discipline Law is realized. Thus, collectively they should be mining the states' success stories for lessons learned and exportable models while taking the additional actions at the local and state levels to fully implement the law. As a state, we have already taken a critical step forward in helping more Colorado students avoid the "school-toprison pipeline." But our work is not complete until all youth have an equal opportunity to stay in school and receive the high-quality education they deserve, rather than be alienated and pushed out of school toward prison by punitive, exclusionary and criminalizing discipline.

<sup>3</sup> See http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/school-discipline/index.html for more information.



# Join us in building a statewide network

If you are a student, parent/guardian, community member, teacher, school staff member, school administrator or district official who wants to end zero tolerance and racial discrimination in school discipline, and keep students in school and learning, **please contact us**. We are building a statewide network to ensure that the Smart School Disclipline Law is fully implemented and to end the school-toprison pipeline in Colorado. Together we can ensure that <u>all</u> Colorado youth have the same right to stay in school and get the high-quality education they deserve.



Padres & Jóvenes Unidos www.padresunidos.org (303) 458-6545

### **Appendix: Colorado School Discipline Report Card**

#### Methodology

The 179 school districts are listed in descending order by student population from largest to smallest.

Suspension, Expulsion, Law Enforcement Referral Rates. The report card includes the out-ofschool suspension rate, expulsion rate, referral to law enforcement rate, and Racial Inequality Index for each of the 179 districts. The 25 highest rates in each category are highlighted in red. (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 50 students of color or 50 white students were excluded in the Racial Inequality Index category.)

**Percentage change.** The Report Card also includes the percentage change between the 2009-10 and 2012-13 school years in the out-of-school suspension rate, expulsion rate, and referral to law enforcement rate, for all students and for students of color. Any increases in those rates over that three-year period are highlighted in orange.

Racial Inequality Index. "Racial Inequality Index" refers to the ratio of out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to law enforcement for students of color compared to white students. A rate of 1.0 would indicate perfect equality; greater than 1.0 would indicate that students of color are more likely to receive these disciplinary sanctions; 1.5 would indicate that students of color are 50% more likely to receive such a sanction, and so on.

Asterisks. For the data indicating the change between 2009-10 and 2012-13, an asterisk indicates that the rates in both years were zero. For the Racial Inequality Index category, an asterisk indicates either that the rates were zero for both White students and students of color or that the rate was zero for White students, not zero for students of color, but there were too few White students to make a legitimate comparison.

**Comparison of Metro Denver Area Districts.** Please see page 30 for a comparison of only Metro area school districts.

# **Colorado 2012-13 School Discipline Report Card** Source Data: Colorado Department of Education

	Districts	ч.	
District	County	Total Student Population	% Students of Color
JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	JEFFERSON	85,508	32%
DENVER COUNTY 1	DENVER	83,377	79%
DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1	DOUGLAS	64,657	24%
CHERRY CREEK 5	ARAPAHOE	53,368	44%
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS	ADAMS	43,268	43%
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	ARAPAHOE	39,835	81%
BOULDER VALLEY RE 2	BOULDER	30,041	30%
ST VRAIN VALLEY RE 1J	BOULDER	29,382	35%
COLORADO SPRINGS 11	EL PASO	28,993	47%
POUDRE R-1	LARIMER	27,909	26%
ACADEMY 20	EL PASO	23,973	25%
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51	MESA	21,730	28%
GREELEY 6	WELD	19,821	64%
PUEBLO CITY 60	PUEBLO	17,692	73%
BRIGHTON 27J	ADAMS	16,163	52%
THOMPSON R2-J	LARIMER	16,042	24%
LITTLETON 6	ARAPAHOE	15,754	26%
FALCON 49	EL PASO	15,478	35%
CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE	NONE	11,756	54%
HARRISON 2	EL PASO	10,775	66%
WESTMINSTER 50	ADAMS	10,069	82%
WIDEFIELD 3	EL PASO	9,297	48%
PUEBLO COUNTY 70	PUEBLO	9,107	37%
MAPLETON 1	ADAMS	8,051	71%
FOUNTAIN 8	EL PASO	7,840	47%
ADAMS COUNTY 14	ADAMS	7,500	87%
EAGLE COUNTY RE 50	EAGLE	6,408	53%
MONTROSE COUNTY RE-1J	MONTROSE	6,183	42%
LEWIS-PALMER 38	EL PASO	6,153	18%

OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS			
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - All Students	Change from 2009- 10 to 2012-13 - Students of Color	
6.69	-12.3%	-14.8%	
7.50	-39.4%	-39.8%	
2.52	-15.3%	-26.6%	
7.32	-32.5%	-36.0%	
9.61	-4.7%	-6.4%	
13.16	-14.6%	-16.6%	
3.01	-21.7%	-24.1%	
4.32	4.0%	-1.4%	
3.60	-0.3%	-11.7%	
5.04	-7.7%	-9.7%	
4.68	-4.9%	-14.0%	
6.27	-12.7%	-23.0%	
10.97	23.7%	20.7%	
10.51	17.3%	13.8%	
8.28	-24.2%	-17.3%	
4.26	-32.6%	-44.1%	
4.60	-16.3%	-39.6%	
6.36	17.7%	26.0%	
4.44	-27.8%	-31.9%	
10.31	-36.5%	-29.4%	
12.35	-14.8%	-19.1%	
7.08	-13.0%	-23.3%	
6.59	81.6%	66.6%	
8.55	-49.7%	-47.8%	
8.93	96.9%	119.0%	
20.56	-13.0%	-17.1%	
4.57	-11.6%	-12.1%	
1.34	30.7%	302.7%	
3.04	15.2%	22.6%	

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**Red box** 

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	EXPULSIONS			
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color	R	012- ate j tude
0.09	-67.5%	-60.7%		1
0.09	-60.9%	-62.7%		0
0.12	-15.8%	-34.9%		0
0.16	-26.9%	-34.9%		1
0.26	-36.3%	-29.9%		2
0.40	-39.0%	-38.3%		1
0.00	-100.0%	*		0
0.12	-20.7%	-34.7%		0
0.63	<b>59.0</b> %	45.3%		0.
0.10	-34.2%	-48.7%		0
0.15	-41.4%	-72.5%		0
0.29	-10.2%	-34.4%		1
0.02	-77.7%	-63.5%		0
0.11	-1.7%	-1.1%		0
0.38	11.4%	16.3%		0
0.14	-19.7%	-38.1%		0
0.16	-43.2%	-84.0%		1
0.06	67.4%	92.3%		0
0.16	6.4%	<b>68.4</b> %		0
0.28	-58.0%	-55.7%		0
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%		0
0.13	14.2%	227.1%		0
0.74	-10.0%	-9.2%		1
0.10	-84.1%	-82.1%		0
0.08	-68.7%	-56.0%		0
0.13	-63.3%	-64.9%		1
0.09	-2.6%	-1.2%		0
0.03	-64.8%	-12.9%		0
0.13	157.9%	Was 0.00 in 09-10		0

=calculation not possible (see methodology)

#### **REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT**

)12-13 ate per 100 tudents	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color
1.63	-37.8%	-36.6%
0.83	6.8%	5.5%
0.22	-42.5%	-54.2%
1.58	-8.4%	-13.2%
2.71	0.9%	-0.2%
1.60	-40.9%	-41.3%
0.34	-20.4%	-28.2%
0.44	-11.8%	11.0%
0.003	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.32	-54.5%	-48.9%
0.10	237.0%	152.5%
1.66	-29.6%	-38.3%
0.06	430.5%	665.7%
0.02	-40.9%	-69.1%
0.88	-45.9%	-33.5%
0.02	-94.1%	-96.1%
1.42	-25.7%	-44.1%
0.29	49.5%	147.3%
0.28	42.1%	-3.8%
0.09	-80.9%	-79.1%
0.04	-86.0%	-86.6%
0.27	-66.0%	-66.2%
1.30	18.1%	-15.5%
0.73	-65.6%	-70.6%
0.00	*	*
1.80	-16.5%	-13.8%
0.05	-92.5%	-87.6%
0.15	374.6%	422.4%
0.03	-85.1%	*

RACIAL INEQUALITY INDEX
2012 - 2013
1.96
2.89
1.69
1.99
1.88
1.58
1.96
1.95
1.49
2.11
1.46
1.22
1.82
1.57
1.49
1.55
1.18
1.66
1.48
1.83
0.70
1.08
1.08
1.15
1.29
0.83
2.57
1.21
1.51

District	County	Total Student Population	% Students of Color
ROARING FORK RE-1	GARFIELD	5,436	55%
DELTA COUNTY 50(J)	DELTA	5,355	27%
WINDSOR RE-4	WELD	4,739	19%
GARFIELD RE-2	GARFIELD	4,730	46%
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN 12	EL PASO	4,651	24%
DURANGO 9-R	LA PLATA	4,575	27%
CANON CITY RE-1	FREMONT	3,622	17%
JOHNSTOWN-MILLIKEN RE-5J	WELD	3,363	33%
SUMMIT RE-1	SUMMIT	3,156	36%
FORT MORGAN RE-3	MORGAN	3,153	66%
ENGLEWOOD 1	ARAPAHOE	2,981	41%
MONTEZUMA-CORTEZ RE-1	MONTEZUMA	2,753	49%
ELIZABETH C-1	ELBERT	2,703	14%
WOODLAND PARK RE-2	TELLER	2,617	13%
WELD COUNTY S/D RE-8	WELD	2,411	74%
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS RE-2	ROUTT	2,320	14%
VALLEY RE-1	LOGAN	2,315	29%
KEENESBURG RE-3(J)	WELD	2,313	39%
MOFFAT COUNTY RE:NO 1	MOFFAT	2,280	25%
ALAMOSA RE-11J	ALAMOSA	2,072	68%
WELD COUNTY RE-1	WELD	1,933	57%
GUNNISON WATERSHED RE1J	GUNNISON	1,846	19%
EATON RE-2	WELD	1,804	24%
ASPEN 1	PITKIN	1,732	14%
LAMAR RE-2	PROWERS	1,672	58%
SHERIDAN 2	ARAPAHOE	1,584	84%
BRUSH RE-2(J)	MORGAN	1,547	52%
FREMONT RE-2	FREMONT	1,536	20%
MANITOU SPRINGS 14	EL PASO	1,500	15%
BAYFIELD 10 JT-R	LA PLATA	1,402	20%
ARCHULETA COUNTY 50 JT	ARCHULETA	1,371	34%

OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS			
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - All Students	Change from 2009- 10 to 2012-13 - Students of Color	
1.16	-66.3%	-63.3%	
7.00	-5.4%	-35.7%	
3.02	-6.0%	70.9%	
5.64	-2.9%	-16.2%	
3.50	-26.7%	-28.6%	
4.90	-37.0%	-52.1%	
1.24	-13.3%	68.4%	
1.64	-36.7%	-51.0%	
3.23	-35.2%	-41.5%	
1.11	-33.6%	-31.8%	
13.18	29.9%	<b>59.0</b> %	
8.25	-36.7%	-42.3%	
3.18	11.6%	-29.2%	
2.52	-0.6%	-42.9%	
1.87	37.0%	46.9%	
2.72	192.2%	835.8%	
2.85	345.8%	446.4%	
10.68	29.7%	11.0%	
1.97	-40.4%	-72.3%	
5.94	66.4%	66.0%	
3.88	-48.7%	-42.8%	
2.38	-33.3%	-50.2%	
2.11	-20.2%	-44.9%	
0.92	-57.6%	-100.0%	
4.67	116.6%	108.6%	
16.29	-16.7%	-27.9%	
6.53	76.4%	136.8%	
8.33	59.1%	62.2%	
6.07	-46.4%	-56.0%	
1.36	-29.4%	12.9%	
10.43	105.5%	51.0%	

	EXPULSIONS	
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color
0.04	-94.4%	-92.6%
0.26	-30.2%	-22.2%
0.15	20.6%	46.5%
0.44	-4.7%	2.5%
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.20	-45.6%	-87.4%
0.25	129.8%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.03	-6.7%	-9.1%
0.19	-54.8%	-37.1%
0.06	-65.8%	-82.3%
2.72	346.8%	636.9%
0.25	-64.3%	-79.0%
0.11	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.69	-8.4%	-8.7%
0.29	-45.9%	-45.6%
0.13	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.09	116.2%	*
0.48	104.4%	409.1%
0.09	11.2%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.48	146.9%	172.7%
0.41	146.1%	67.5%
0.05	-83.6%	-100.0%
0.11	-37.0%	-69.9%
0.12	96.1%	-100.0%
0.24	-17.8%	-51.7%
0.25	-59.7%	-74.2%
0.19	44.1%	73.6%
0.13	-78.9%	*
0.60	40.5%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	*	*
0.44	231.9%	Was 0.00 in 09-10

REFER	RALS TO LAW ENFO	RCEMENT
12-13 te per 100 udents	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color
0.09	-45.4%	23.2%
0.28	-48.4%	-51.3%
0.30	-64.5%	-63.4%
0.11	-89.1%	-96.4%
0.19	-57.8%	-90.2%
0.50	-18.6%	-89.6%
0.25	53.2%	-22.3%
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.63	-79.2%	-78.7%
0.16	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10
3.25	-2.3%	25.4%
1.02	-76.0%	-70.2%
0.11	51.9%	*
0.50	-0.8%	-100.0%
0.12	-69.9%	-69.8%
0.73	425.6%	56.0%
0.04	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
0.09	-53.5%	-15.1%
0.83	-36.0%	-79.8%
1.88	327.9%	604.4%
0.00	*	*
0.22	-69.7%	-100.0%
0.72	22.9%	-59.9%
0.00	*	*
1.20	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10
1.45	2216.0%	1708.2%
0.19	188.2%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	-100.0%	*
0.80	-55.0%	-90.4%
0.00	*	*
0.36	<b>453.2</b> %	Was 0.00 in 09-10

RACIAL INEQUALITY INDEX
2012 - 2013
2.35
0.72
1.80
1.05
1.35
1.23
1.64
1.29
2.05
0.62
2.12
1.51
0.67
0.61
1.15
1.39
1.00
0.86
0.53
1.69
1.00
1.70
1.35
0.00
1.47
0.52
1.35
0.70
1.13
1.89
0.98

District	County	Total Student Population	% Students of Color
EAST OTERO R-1	OTERO	1,307	68%
EAST GRAND 2	GRAND	1,245	14%
TRINIDAD 1	LAS ANIMAS	1,198	71%
LAKE COUNTY R-1	LAKE	1,167	71%
SALIDA R-32	CHAFFEE	1,156	19%
JULESBURG RE-1	SEDGWICK	1,154	29%
MONTE VISTA C-8	RIO GRANDE	1,139	75%
ESTES PARK R-3	LARIMER	1,139	27%
GARFIELD 16	GARFIELD	1,126	39%
PLATTE CANYON 1	PARK	1,089	15%
PLATTE VALLEY RE-7	WELD	1,047	31%
BENNETT 29J	ADAMS	1,044	24%
NORTH CONEJOS RE-1J	CONEJOS	1,033	63%
ELLICOTT 22	EL PASO	1,027	33%
STRASBURG 31J	ADAMS	1,001	15%
BUENA VISTA R-31	CHAFFEE	994	15%
CLEAR CREEK RE-1	CLEAR CREEK	959	13%
ROCKY FORD R-2	OTERO	825	74%
YUMA 1	YUMA	816	53%
BURLINGTON RE-6J	KIT CARSON	814	43%
TELLURIDE R-1	SAN MIGUEL	806	20%
DOLORES RE-4A	MONTEZUMA	784	16%
AULT-HIGHLAND RE-9	WELD	770	37%
WRAY RD-2	YUMA	741	28%
IGNACIO 11 JT	LA PLATA	718	66%
MEEKER RE1	RIO BLANCO	699	18%
PEYTON 23 JT	EL PASO	656	17%
HOLYOKE RE-1J	PHILLIPS	630	44%
CENTER 26 JT	SAGUACHE	623	95%
PARK COUNTY RE-2	PARK	581	16%
BYERS 32J	ARAPAHOE	563	17%

ou	OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS			
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - All Students	Change from 2009- 10 to 2012-13 - Students of Color		
11.71	48.4%	26.3%		
0.80	-66.0%	10.3%		
20.70	32.4%	19.2%		
18.68	64.7%	91.7%		
4.07	76.5%	195.6%		
0.95	<b>489.6</b> %	-48.0%		
2.63	-51.4%	-55.8%		
4.83	0.7%	-24.0%		
3.55	-44.7%	-72.8%		
4.59	-23.6%	-73.9%		
6.88	-12.3%	20.9%		
8.43	-18.1%	-49.1%		
4.65	-38.2%	-56.9%		
7.01	33.7%	68.1%		
8.49	105.6%	59.1%		
2.72	-26.9%	-60.6%		
5.42	1.6%	10.8%		
13.33	-38.7%	-31.0%		
10.78	21.6%	-10.0%		
14.86	334.8%	499.8%		
1.49	-42.2%	-4.1%		
6.51	24.8%	65.2%		
3.12	-53.8%	-32.6%		
2.29	-32.9%	-52.5%		
7.94	2.1%	-32.9%		
4.86	-26.8%	-46.4%		
1.37	<b>90.4</b> %	-26.6%		
1.59	25.2%	72.1%		
2.73	-79.1%	-81.3%		
1.55	-37.5%	82.6%		
1.42	-47.5%	-89.9%		

EXPULSIONS				
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color		
0.38	404.2%	Was 0.00 in 09-10		
0.08	-61.5%	*		
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%		
0.17	-81.2%	-75.1%		
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%		
0.00	-100.0%	*		
0.18	-65.4%	-84.4%		
0.09	-90.3%	-100.0%		
0.09	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*		
0.18	-42.7%	*		
0.00	-100.0%	*		
0.10	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*		
1.06	1019.2%	177.5%		
0.39	16.3%	Was 0.00 in 09-10		
0.00	*	*		
0.10	-2.5%	*		
0.42	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10		
1.58	-13.5%	-57.4%		
0.12	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10		
0.25	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10		
0.00	-100.0%	*		
0.26	-54.7%	Was 0.00 in 09-10		
0.13	-64.7%	-100.0%		
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%		
0.42	11.0%	5.1%		
0.00	-100.0%	*		
0.00	*	*		
0.00	*	*		
0.16	-86.1%	-86.6%		
0.17	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*		
0.00	*	*		

#### **REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT**

2012-13 Change from Change from 2009-10 to 2012-2009-10 to 2012-Rate per 100 Students 13 - Students of 13 Color -100.0% -100.0% 0.00 -50.5% -100.0% 0.48 -30.9% -47.2% 1.09 3.08 272.6% 365.5% 0.61 557.0% 178.2% \* \* 0.00 Was 0.00 in 09-10 Was 0.00 in 09-10 0.09 -76.5% -64.6% 0.53 -100.0% -100.0% 0.00 \* -80.9% 0.09 \* \* 0.00 -100.0% -100.0% 0.00 85.0% 0.29 205.2% -27.3% 1.85 27.5% \* \* 0.00 \* \* 0.00 35.4% 1.25 143.8% -17.1% 0.97 21.6% -100.0% -100.0% 0.00 0.6% Was 0.00 in 09-10 0.25 -100.0% -100.0% 0.00 -35.3% Was 0.00 in 09-10 0.64 1.43 133.1% 629.5% \* -100.0% 0.00 \* \* 0.00 1.86 119.1% 7.1% -100.0% 217.4% 0.46 \* \* 0.00 -100.0% -100.0% 0.00 -100.0% 1.03 212.4%

-100.0%

0.00

-100.0%

RACIAL INEQUALITY INDEX 2012 - 2013 0.66 0.82 0.85 1.48 2.71 0.25 1.52 1.19 0.32 0.45 1.71 0.63 0.62 1.21 0.49 0.42 2.38 2.16 1.08 2.63 5.44 1.80 1.70 1.41 0.59 0.93 1.00 5.00 0.43 1.23 0.69

District	County	Total Student Population	% Students of Color
RANGELY RE-4	RIO BLANCO	561	14%
WIGGINS RE-50(J)	MORGAN	550	31%
LAS ANIMAS RE-1	BENT	523	46%
HUERFANO RE-1	HUERFANO	520	71%
CALHAN RJ-1	EL PASO	510	15%
PLATEAU VALLEY 50	MESA	508	25%
DEL NORTE C-7	RIO GRANDE	475	58%
BRANSON REORGANIZED 82	LAS ANIMAS	452	40%
SARGENT RE-33J	RIO GRANDE	449	30%
LIMON RE-4J	LINCOLN	447	18%
CROWLEY COUNTY RE-1-J	CROWLEY	446	36%
WEST GRAND 1-JT.	GRAND	434	26%
SOUTH ROUTT RE 3	ROUTT	419	11%
CUSTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT C-1	CUSTER	414	8%
FOWLER R-4J	OTERO	409	22%
HAYDEN RE-1	ROUTT	406	14%
MANCOS RE-6	MONTEZUMA	396	21%
HOEHNE REORGANIZED 3	LAS ANIMAS	385	51%
KIOWA C-2	ELBERT	383	16%
CRIPPLE CREEK-VICTOR RE-1	TELLER	377	16%
GILPIN COUNTY RE-1	GILPIN	373	20%
SANFORD 6J	CONEJOS	360	33%
AKRON R-1	WASHINGTON	354	19%
SWINK 33	OTERO	346	35%
RIDGWAY R-2	OURAY	336	16%
HAXTUN RE-2J	PHILLIPS	331	10%
BUFFALO RE-4J	LOGAN	319	15%
SANGRE DE CRISTO RE-22J	ALAMOSA	316	38%
SPRINGFIELD RE-4	BACA	312	20%
BIG SANDY 100J	ELBERT	300	17%

OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS			
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - All Students	Change from 2009- 10 to 2012-13 - Students of Color	
1.96	-1.0%	*	
1.27	-55.0%	-100.0%	
8.22	39.1%	30.9%	
7.69	25.5%	-13.5%	
0.39	-90.4%	-100.0%	
2.56	25.1%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
10.74	23.3%	13.9%	
0.22	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*	
3.12	88.6%	739.1%	
0.89	-85.2%	-82.5%	
3.36	-7.5%	87.5%	
2.76	13.4%	-65.9%	
2.15	-57.5%	-100.0%	
10.39	167.3%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
3.42	-23.6%	154.3%	
2.71	31.9%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
8.84	6.3%	10.6%	
4.94	103.0%	67.6%	
5.48	110.0%	<b>101.6</b> %	
6.37	-52.6%	-44.0%	
3.22	-27.4%	-74.3%	
5.28	28.2%	-37.7%	
2.54	-59.3%	-57.4%	
2.89	118.5%	-1.7%	
0.89	-66.1%	-100.0%	
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	
6.27	113.2%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
0.63	-79.6%	-100.0%	
3.53	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
0.67	-83.6%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	

	EXPULSIONS		
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color	
0.00	-100.0%	*	
0.00	-100.0%	*	
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	
0.19	-70.2%	-60.2%	
0.00	*	*	
0.39	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*	
0.00	-100.0%	*	
0.00	*	*	ĺ
0.00	-100.0%	*	ĺ
0.00	*	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.48	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
0.00	*	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.51	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.52	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*	ĺ
0.27	-37.8%	*	
0.00	-100.0%	*	
0.28	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.00	*	*	
0.32	-3.8%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
0.67	112.7%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	

REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT					
REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT		 DDALC	τοιλν	DCEME	MT.
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012-13 Change from Change from Rate per 100 2009-10 to 2012-2009-10 to 2012students 13 13 - Students of Color \* \* 0.00 \* \* 0.00 -100.0% -100.0% 0.00 -31.9% -76.1% 0.77 \* \* 0.00 \* 0.20 Was 0.00 in 09-10 -100.0% -37.2% 0.63 \* \* 0.00 \* \* 0.00 \* -100.0% 0.00 \* \* 0.00 \* 0.69 55.9% \* -27.3% 1.67 \* -100.0% 0.00 \* \* 0.00 \* 0.74 Was 0.00 in 09-10 \* \* 0.00 \* 0.00 -100.0% \* Was 0.00 in 09-10 0.26 -60.4% -78.2% 1.86 1.88 238.7% Was 0.00 in 09-10 \* \* 0.00 \* Was 0.00 in 09-10 0.56 \* \* 0.00 \* \* 0.00 \* \* 0.00 \* \* 0.00 \* \* 0.00 Was 0.00 in 09-10 Was 0.00 in 09-10 0.32 Was 0.00 in 09-10 -67.3% 1.33

RACIAL INEQUALITY INDEX
2012 - 2013
0.00
0.00
1.10
0.43
0.00
0.71
0.92
0.00
4.28
1.55
3.58
0.20
0.00
1.40
0.94
3.55
1.01
2.07
0.75
2.31
0.73
0.69
0.42
0.47
0.00
*
0.30
0.00
3.39
4.77

District	County	Total Student Population	% Students of Color
WEST END RE-2	MONTROSE	293	12%
HOLLY RE-3	PROWERS	292	50%
DOLORES COUNTY RE NO.2	DOLORES	288	5%
NORWOOD R-2J	SAN MIGUEL	275	12%
MC CLAVE RE-2	BENT	272	31%
SIERRA GRANDE R-30	COSTILLA	270	83%
MIAMI/YODER 60 JT	EL PASO	268	19%
WILEY RE-13 JT	PROWERS	242	27%
HANOVER 28	EL PASO	227	41%
LA VETA RE-2	HUERFANO	226	30%
CHERAW 31	OTERO	222	23%
COTOPAXI RE-3	FREMONT	220	10%
GRANADA RE-1	PROWERS	218	71%
VILAS RE-5	BACA	216	28%
MOFFAT 2	SAGUACHE	210	18%
WELDON VALLEY RE-20(J)	MORGAN	210	12%
ELBERT 200	ELBERT	209	11%
SOUTH CONEJOS RE-10	CONEJOS	208	92%
NORTH PARK R-1	JACKSON	206	26%
CHEYENNE COUNTY RE-5	CHEYENNE	203	22%
FRENCHMAN RE-3	LOGAN	202	12%
OTIS R-3	WASHINGTON	200	10%
PRIMERO REORGANIZED 2	LAS ANIMAS	198	48%
PLATEAU RE-5	LOGAN	197	5%
CENTENNIAL R-1	COSTILLA	190	95%
IDALIA RJ-3	YUMA	186	26%
STRATTON R-4	KIT CARSON	186	20%
EDISON 54 JT	EL PASO	185	7%
DEER TRAIL 26J	ARAPAHOE	185	17%
OURAY R-1	OURAY	184	12%
PRAIRIE RE-11	WELD	181	14%

OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS			
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - All Students	Change from 2009- 10 to 2012-13 - Students of Color	
7.85	4.5%	-100.0%	
2.74	-0.3%	18.4%	
1.74	-78.9%	-100.0%	
7.27	896.4%	641.2%	
4.41	90.4%	122.4%	
11.48	163.0%	<b>139.1%</b>	
1.49	-45.4%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
1.65	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
2.64	-41.4%	-82.4%	
4.87	-11.7%	-16.4%	
3.15	-26.4%	-100.0%	
5.00	-67.1%	9.1%	
4.13	-33.1%	-29.5%	
3.24	572.5%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
0.00	*	*	
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	
1.91	-34.7%	*	
9.13	-59.4%	-58.9%	
0.00	-100.0%	*	
2.46	55.2%	54.5%	
0.50	-53.5%	*	
4.50	-39.7%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	
4.50 6.06	-39.7% -68.2%	<b>Was 0.00 in 09-10</b> -81.8%	
		-81.8%	
6.06	-68.2%	-81.8%	
6.06 4.06	-68.2%	-81.8%	
6.06 4.06 0.00	-68.2%	-81.8% Was 0.00 in 09-10 *	
6.06 4.06 0.00 0.00	-68.2% 120.6% * *	-81.8% Was 0.00 in 09-10 *	
6.06 4.06 0.00 0.00 2.15	-68.2% <b>120.6%</b> * * -35.8%	-81.8% Was 0.00 in 09-10 * * -66.7%	
6.06 4.06 0.00 0.00 2.15 0.00	-68.2% <b>120.6%</b> * * -35.8% -100.0%	Was 0.00 in 09-10 * -66.7% *	

	EXPULSIONS		
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color	2012-1 Rate p Studer
0.68	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*	0.
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	-100.0%	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.37	-53.3%	-100.0%	0.
0.37	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.4
0.00	-100.0%	*	0.
0.46	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	0.
0.00	-100.0%	*	0.4
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.50	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10	0.
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.

REFER	RALS TO LAW ENFO	RCEMENT
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.83	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.45	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	*
0.00	*	*
0.49	-62.8%	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%
0.51	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	*
0.00	*	*
0.54	-37.5%	*
0.00	*	*

RACIAL INEQUALITY INDEX
2012 - 2013
0.00
3.00
0.00
5.80
6.60
0.39
2.77
2.67
0.28
0.89
0.00
2.00
0.95
0.43
*
*
0.00
*
0.00
2.41
0.00
13.50
0.53
2.34
*
*
1.34
*
*
0.00
*

District	County	Total Student Population	% Students of Color
EADS RE-1	KIOWA	180	15%
GENOA-HUGO C113	LINCOLN	176	5%
ARRIBA-FLAGLER C-20	KIT CARSON	176	11%
BRIGGSDALE RE-10	WELD	162	10%
WALSH RE-1	BACA	158	22%
DE BEQUE 49JT	MESA	135	16%
BETHUNE R-5	KIT CARSON	133	39%
HI-PLAINS R-23	KIT CARSON	131	24%
MANZANOLA 3J	OTERO	131	69%
KARVAL RE-23	LINCOLN	122	9%
MOUNTAIN VALLEY RE 1	SAGUACHE	120	32%
LONE STAR 101	WASHINGTON	116	9%
PLATTE VALLEY RE-3	SEDGWICK	114	20%
KIT CARSON R-1	CHEYENNE	110	15%
ARICKAREE R-2	WASHINGTON	108	22%
AGUILAR REORGANIZED 6	LAS ANIMAS	97	51%
WOODLIN R-104	WASHINGTON	93	15%
PAWNEE RE-12	WELD	88	5%
HINSDALE COUNTY RE 1	HINSDALE	81	5%
LIBERTY J-4	YUMA	80	15%
PLAINVIEW RE-2	KIOWA	80	8%
CREEDE SCHOOL DISTRICT	MINERAL	78	21%
SILVERTON 1	SAN JUAN	62	34%
KIM REORGANIZED 88	LAS ANIMAS	51	14%
CAMPO RE-6	BACA	49	12%
PRITCHETT RE-3	BACA	47	15%
AGATE 300	ELBERT	10	0%

2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - All Students	Change from 2009- 10 to 2012-13 - Students of Color
0.00	-100.0%	*
0.00	-100.0%	*
4.55	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
2.47	-0.6%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.63	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
5.93	-54.9%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
1.50	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
0.00	*	*
7.63	-3.5%	-45.7%
0.00	*	*
2.50	-36.0%	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	*	*
0.88	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
0.91	-70.9%	*
0.00	-100.0%	*
1.03	-91.9%	-88.6%
2.15	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
1.14	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
2.47	-54.1%	-100.0%
0.00	*	*
5.00	38.3%	*
0.00	*	*
8.06	166.1%	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
4.26	2.1%	-100.0%
0.00	-100.0%	*

**OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS** 

	EXPULSIONS		
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color	2012-1 Rate p Studer
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	6.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
1.03	37.1%	Was 0.00 in 09-10	0.
0.00	*	*	1.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.
0.00	*	*	0.

REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT		
12-13 ate per 100 udents	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	-100.0%	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
6.11	Was 0.00 in 09-10	Was 0.00 in 09-10
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.88	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
1.08	Was 0.00 in 09-10	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*
0.00	*	*

RACIAL INEQUALITY INDEX
2012 - 2013
*
*
0.00
2.84
0.00
5.43
0.00
*
0.36
*
4.32
*
0.00
0.00
*
*
0.00
0.00
0.00
*
0.00
*
0.00
*
*
0.00
*

### **Metro Denver Area Districts**

DISTRICTS

Total

Student

Population

85,508

83,377

64,657

53,368

43,268

39,835

16,163

15,754

10,069

8,051

7,500

2,981

1,584

% Students

32%

79%

24%

44%

43%

81%

52%

26%

82%

71%

87%

41%

84%

of Color

Source Data: Colorado Department of Education

District

JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1

DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1

ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J

ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOLS

DENVER COUNTY 1

CHERRY CREEK 5

**BRIGHTON 27J** 

LITTLETON 6

MAPLETON 1

ENGLEWOOD 1

SHERIDAN 2

WESTMINSTER 50

ADAMS COUNTY 14

County

JEFFERSON

DENVER

DOUGLAS

ARAPAHOE

ARAPAHOE

ARAPAHOE

ADAMS

ADAMS

ADAMS

ADAMS

ADAMS

ARAPAHOE

ARAPAHOE

LEGI	END	Red box =one	of the 25 highest	in the state	<b>Orange box</b> =a ra
	EXPULSIONS		REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT		
2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color	2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - Students of Color
0.09	-67.5%	-60.7%	1.63	-37.8%	-36.6%
0.09	-60.9%	-62.7%	0.83	6.8%	5.5%
0.12	-15.8%	-34.9%	0.22	-42.5%	-54.2%
0.16	-26.9%	-34.9%	1.58	-8.4%	-13.2%
0.26	-36.3%	-29.9%	2.71	0.9%	-0.2%
0.40	-39.0%	-38.3%	1.60	-40.9%	-41.3%
0.38	11.4%	16.3%	0.88	-45.9%	-33.5%
0.16	-43.2%	-84.0%	1.42	-25.7%	-44.1%
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%	0.04	-86.0%	-86.6%
0.10	-84.1%	-82.1%	0.73	-65.6%	-70.6%
0.13	-63.3%	-64.9%	1.80	-16.5%	-13.8%
2.72	346.8%	636.9%	3.25	-2.3%	25.4%
0.25	-59.7%	-74.2%	1.45	2216.0%	1708.2%

0.09	-67.5%	-60.7%		
0.09	-60.9%	-62.7%		
0.12	-15.8%	-34.9%		
0.16	-26.9%	-34.9%		
0.26	-36.3%	-29.9%		
0.40	-39.0%	-38.3%		
0.38	11.4%	16.3%		
0.16	-43.2%	-84.0%		
0.00	-100.0%	-100.0%		
0.10	-84.1%	-82.1%		
0.13	-63.3%	-64.9%		
2.72	346.8%	636.9%		
0.25	-59.7%	-74.2%		
			_	

OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUSPENSI	ONS

2012-13 Rate per 100 Students	Change from 2009-10 to 2012- 13 - All Students	Change from 2009- 10 to 2012-13 - Students of Color
6.69	-12.3%	-14.8%
7.50	-39.4%	-39.8%
2.52	-15.3%	-26.6%
7.32	-32.5%	-36.0%
9.61	-4.7%	-6.4%
13.16	-14.6%	-16.6%
8.28	-24.2%	-17.3%
4.60	-16.3%	-39.6%
12.35	-14.8%	-19.1%
8.55	-49.7%	-47.8%
20.56	-13.0%	-17.1%
13.18	<b>29.9</b> %	<b>59.0</b> %
16.29	-16.7%	-27.9%

RACIAL INEQUALITY INDEX
2012-2013
1.96
2.89
1.69
1.99
1.88
1.58
1.49
1.18
0.70
1.15
0.83
2.12
0.52



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