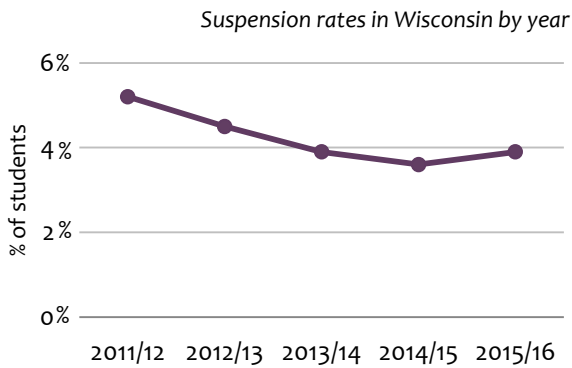


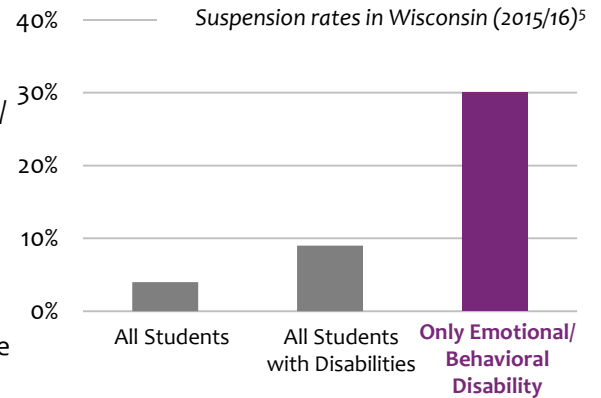
Suspension and Expulsion

Nationally, almost 3 million students are suspended or expelled each year. These students are more likely to be held back, drop out of school, or be involved in the juvenile justice system.¹ School discipline policies are linked to a child's mental well being, both as a cause (children with behavioral disabilities are more likely to be disciplined), and as an effect (children who are suspended or expelled are at greater risk for negative outcomes).²

Overall Wisconsin expulsion and suspension rates have decreased. Expulsions for all students decreased by 50% in 2014/15 but increased slightly for all students in 2015/16.³



High suspension rates remain for students with disabilities.⁴ Students with Emotional/Behavioral Disabilities (EBD) experienced a slight reduction in overall suspensions and expulsions but are still expelled almost eight times as frequently as the general student body.



Suspension rates are higher for Wisconsin black students.⁶

- Black students are suspended 7.5 times more than white students.
- Rates of suspension for black students decreased 30% in the last three school years, but rose in 2015/16.

Percent of students suspended by race and ethnicity (2015/16)

2.0% of White students
4.4% of Hispanic students
17.6% of Black students

Key Findings

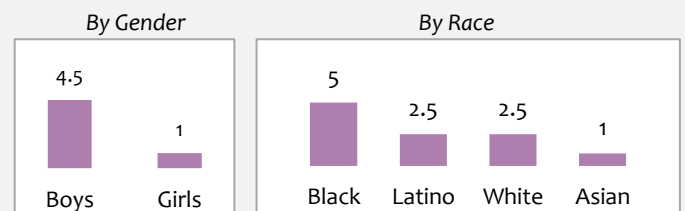
- Suspension and expulsion put children at risk for negative outcomes including lower graduation rates and future involvement in the youth justice system.
- Nationally preschool children are expelled at a rate higher than school children in grades K through 12. In Wisconsin, around 1% of kindergarteners are suspended, though rates are higher at charter schools.
- Wisconsin has some of the highest graduation rates for White children and some of the lowest rates for Black children.
- Wisconsin four year graduation rates have remained stable for students with disabilities and most racial groups.

Early Childhood Discipline

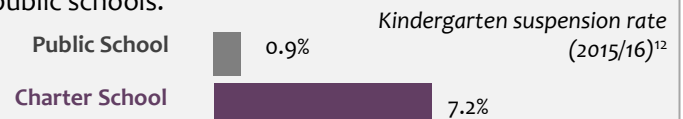
Preschool expulsions outnumber Kindergarten through 12th grade expulsions.⁷ Nationally, 10% of preschool teachers have expelled at least one child during the past year.⁸

Some early childhood programs prohibit suspensions and expulsions and instead provide staff with skills to manage challenging child behaviors.⁹ Yet 2 of every 1,000 pre-school children and 11 out of 1,000 kindergarteners in Wisconsin students were suspended in 2015/16.¹⁰

Suspension rates differ among sub groups. For example, young boys are 4.5 times more likely to be suspended than girls, and black children are 5 times more likely to be suspended than children of other races.¹¹ (see bar graphs below)



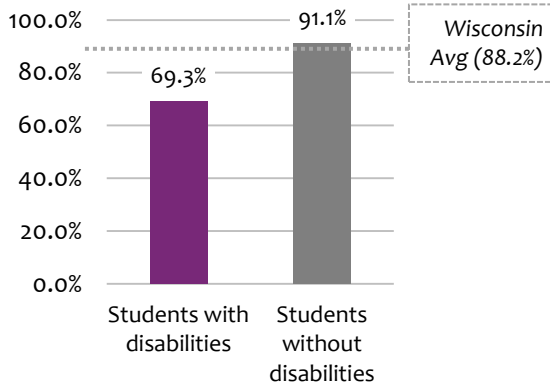
Charter schools suspend more kindergarteners than public schools.



High School Graduation Rates¹³

Compared to the U.S., more Wisconsin youth graduate from high school on time (82.3% vs. 88.2%).

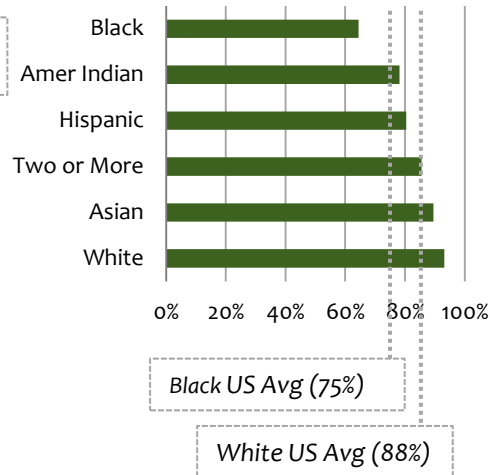
Four-year graduation rates in Wisconsin by disability status (2015/16)¹⁴



Graduation Rates by Race and Ethnicity

Wisconsin has some of the highest graduation rates for White children and some of the lowest rates for Black children.

Graduation rates by race and ethnicity in Wisconsin (2015/16)^{15,16}



Trends in Graduation Rates

Wisconsin four year graduation rates have remained stable for students with disabilities and most racial groups. American Indians and Hispanic students have seen a slight increase from 2012/13 to the 2015/16 school year.¹⁷

Other School Facts

Type of School

- In the Midwest, 11.2% of students go to private school, compared to 9.8% nationally.¹⁸
- Just over 4% of Wisconsin students attended a charter school in 2015/16. Nationally, 3.1 million students attend charter schools, accounting for 6% percent of all students.^{19,20}

Academic Achievement

- Less than half of Wisconsin students perform at Advanced or Proficient levels of standardized testing in Math, Science and Social Studies.²¹
- In the US, 69.2% of graduates continue to college, compared to 61.3% in Wisconsin.^{22,23}

Non-Enrolled Students

- 14,000 teens in Wisconsin aged 16 to 19 are not enrolled in school and are not working.²⁴

Parent and Youth Voice²⁵

Parents can be partners in providing schools with strategies to prevent challenging behaviors – often this is as simple as having one trusted adult at school who the child can talk to when feeling stressed. Youth appreciate co-creating de-escalation strategies that allow them to stay in school while still keeping other students and teachers safe.

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