Course / Program Enrollment & Discipline: Analysis Analysis Overview: WAC 392-190-010 In reviewing its data, the school district must determine whether a substantially disproportionate number of students in a protected class are enrolled (or not enrolled) in a particular course or program. Where a school district finds that a particular course or program contains a substantially disproportionate number of students who are members of any one of the categories identified, the district must take prompt action to ensure that the disproportion is not the result of discrimination, including in: (a) The identification and selection of students; (b) Course and program enrollment criteria; (c) Tests and appraisal instruments; (d) Academic, career, and vocational guidance materials; (e) Work/study programs and opportunities; (f) Educational scheduling or placement; and (g) Other factors related to course and program enrollment. Convene a Team: Identifying Potential Disparities 1. Organize a team and establish team member duties. Common team members include: principals, teacher leaders, counselor or school psychologist, etc. Disaggregated data will be provided centrally, and district staff will be available for consultation.	EVE PUE SCI	ERETT BLIC HOOLS									
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Staff members included in analysis: M. Takayoshi (Principal), J. Easthope (Asst. Principal), M. Simmons (School Psychologist), B. Young	1. Organize a tea or school psycho	m and establish tea	m member egated data	duties. Com will be prov	nmon team r ided centrall	y, and distri	ct staff will b	e available t	for cons	ultation.	R Vounati

High School Exclusionary Disc	Assumptions / predictions - Lower in Asian Americans, higher in males, higher representation on free and reduced lunch, EL, SPED, 504s. Underpresented groups - white girls. Asian boys and girls
objectively for patterns, trends	ote all preliminary findings and identified disparity issues. Examine and discuss the data; look s, and variability; and brainstorm. Note preliminary findings. E.g., Hispanic students comprise only represent 11% our highly capable students.
Preliminary findings:	Similar to predictions: Males were higher. SWD, EL and F&D were all high. Surprise: the disproportionality for black students were as high. Another surprise was how high it was for hispanci students. Hispanic students are higher in both in school and out of school discipline. Hispanic students are almost 3% higher in out of school discipline. Highest in free and reduced lunch. Big difference with SWD in in school versus out of school. In school is much higher.

Additional data needed?	Broad groups. Can it be broken down even further? Interesting to see the action that resulted in the discipline? Is there a pattern? What is the difference between in school and out of school suspended students? Do students who serve in school also serve out of school or is this different groups? Need trend data over time. Would be interesting to assess middle school data? Of these students, how many have transferred them into this district? Does moving around contribute to behaviors? Would be interesting to compare to the state. With some of these discipline, how often is it a group of friends. What degree of free and reduced lunch factors in to the discipline? Look at not just exclusionary discipline but look at the minor behaviors as well. Are more hispanic kids getting minor referrals. How are schools helping to build out services? EL has grown so tremendouly in our school. So with this population, what is the discipline? What level of EL students is this group? Level 1, 2, or 3. Newcomer EL or have been program a long time? How many of the students getting excluded from school have parents/guardians whrere English is not the first language. Grades for the group of students that are being excluded.	
Where will we get it?	Working closer with programs, specifically with categorical, special services, and assessment	
issues the school and district can	ry findings and reviewing any additional data, are there any additional findings and disparity identify? ionality in academic classes and within failure/CDU rates.	
vve discussed aligned disproport	ionality in academic classes and within failure/CDO fates.	
	ling, identify causes and root causes. Consider the systematic causes of disparities in course udent discipline, and why they occur. Focus on one issue at a time. Click red tab above for any root causes.	

Example:				Root Cause:			
	Cause 1:						
Issue 1			L	Root Cause:			
				Root Cause:			
	Cause 2:			toot cause.			
	Cause 2.			Root Cause:			
	+			COOL Cause.			
strategy is appropriate and feasible, a	and if it is supported	d by evidence-b	pased researc	h. 	I	Ι	
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		Root Cause:									
	Co	rrective Action:									
	monitored, and the inte										
	Strategies to improve proportionality included in school improvement plans: Continue growth and improvement in MTSS intervention structure for CHS; building better data monitoring for trends, concerns, progress-monitoring (particularly with tier II); grow tier I utilization and grow tier II toolkit.										
	Additional Resources										
•	Prohibiting Discrimination Public Instruction, Equit	•			•						

The Guidance Counselor's Role in E Available online at: www2.ed.gov/ab				ot. of Edu. C	Office for Civ	il Rights	(1991).	
Guidance on the Voluntary Use of Ra Schools, U.S. Dept. of Justice & U.S. www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/d	Dept. of Edu. (1991). A	vailable online		ion in the El	ementary a	nd Secor	ndary	
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