

CITY OF CHICAGO SCHOOL DISTRICT (2009-2010)

Suspension Rate K-12 for All Students: 18.0%

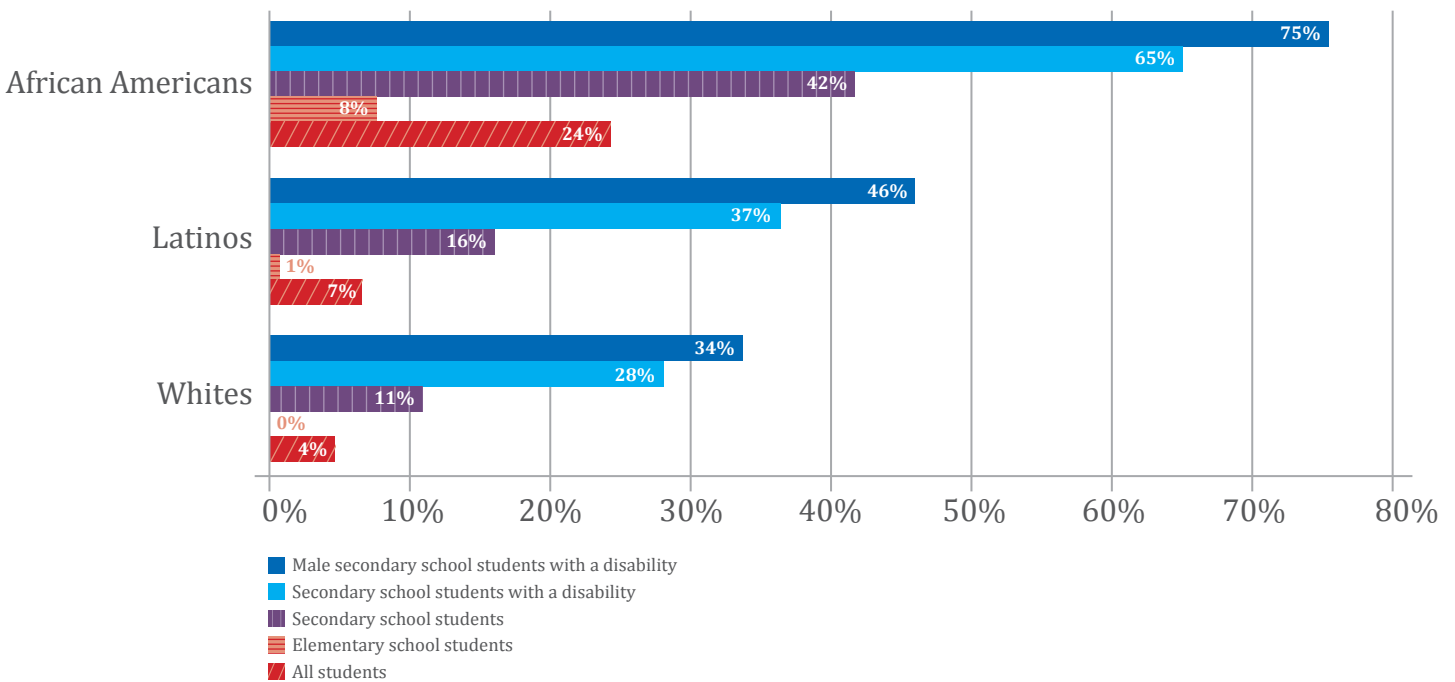
Suspension Rate for All Secondary School Students: 27.5%

Number of Students Suspended One or More Times: 74,125

Number of Secondary School Students Suspended One or More Times: 28,620

Disaggregation by school level, race, and disability status reveals profound disparities in the risk for out-of-school suspensions. The figure below and detailed tables that follow reveal deep disparities along the lines of race, gender, disability status, and English learner status that are much greater at the secondary school level than at the elementary school level.

Figure 1: Risk for Suspension at the Elementary and Secondary Levels by Selected Subgroups



In the City of Chicago School District, the risk for suspension increased from elementary to secondary school as follows: 11 points for Whites, 15 points for Latinos, and 34 points for Black students. However, for each racial group, males with disabilities enrolled at the secondary level were most at risk for suspension.

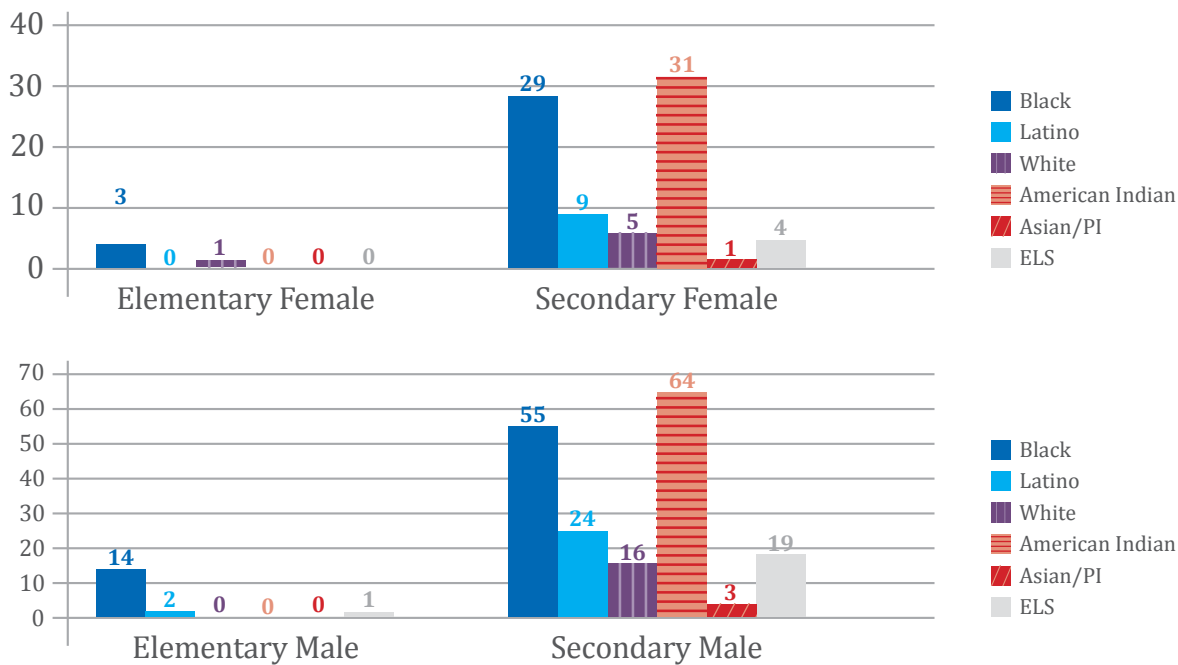
Table 1: Students with disabilities compared to students without disabilities by race and school level:

City of Chicago School District	Elementary School Students Without Disabilities	Elementary School Students With Disabilities	Secondary School Students Without Disabilities	Secondary School Students With Disabilities
White	0%	2%	8%	28%
Latino	1%	5%	13%	37%
Black	7%	19%	37%	65%
Asian/PI	0%	0%	3%	6%

Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest whole number; only included if 100 students in subgroup were enrolled

In Chicago, the gap between Black and White students ranged from 7 points for elementary students without disabilities to 37 points for students with disabilities at the secondary level. The Latino/White gap also increased at the secondary school level.

Figure 2: Percentage of Enrolled Subgroup Suspended at Least Once by Race and English Learner Status (ELS) with Gender by School Level.



Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest whole number

The graph shows a steep rise in the risk for suspension at the secondary level in Chicago that is especially large for American Indian male and Black male students. However, there were only 55 American Indian male students enrolled in Chicago’s secondary schools. Most notable is that more than one in two Black male students at the secondary level were suspended. Moreover, male English learners were suspended at relatively low rates in elementary school, but about one in five (19%) male English learners were suspended at least once at the secondary school level.

Hotspot and Lower-Suspending Secondary Schools in City of Chicago School District:

Research has indicated that profound differences in the rates of suspension can be found at the school level within one district. The second and third columns in the chart below show the number of secondary schools in Chicago that suspended 25% or more and 50% or more of any subgroup by race/ethnicity, gender, disability status, or English learner status. The fourth column shows the number of schools that suspended 25% of their total enrollment without disaggregation and the last column shows the number of schools that did not suspend more than 10% of any subgroup.

Table 2: Number of Hotspots and Lower-Suspending Secondary Schools for All Groups in City of Chicago School District

Number of Secondary Schools	Suspended Any Group Over 25%	Suspended Any Group Over 50%	All Student Rate Over 25%	Suspended No Group Over 10%
122	82	49	53	24

- 53 secondary schools in City of Chicago School District suspended over 25% of their student body in the aggregate.
- The majority of Chicago's secondary schools (82) suspended at least one subgroup at that high rate.
- Of this majority, 49 secondary schools suspended at least one subgroup at a rate of 50% of their total enrollment.
- The City of Chicago School District also had 24 lower suspending schools where not one subgroup experienced a suspension rate above 10%.
- This analysis did not look at race with disability, or with gender at the secondary school level.

Where to find out more about the City of Chicago School District or other school districts: The information in these tables and graphs is available for every school district that reported its data to OCR in 2009-2010. For convenience, we have provided an analysis like that of Chicago for 19 other large districts representing every region of the United States.

The full set of analyzed data on every district OCR collected from in 2009-2010 is available via the spreadsheets posted (along with instructions) on our website. The Excel document allows users to sort and filter by all the indicators represented in these graphs and tables, and also to compare district data to districts within each state or across the nation. Much of this information will soon be available by using a web tool on our website that will allow for some degree of comparison. Additional data on school discipline for 2011-2012 that is otherwise identical to the raw data analyzed for this report can be obtained by filing a Freedom of Information Act request with your school district.