APPENDIX VI – 53

Proportionality Index and Likelihood ratios for White, African-American and Hispanic students with out of school suspensions[1]

P-Index for African American students for out of school suspensions

African American	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
District Enrollment[1]	6%	9%	10%
Short-Term Suspension	19%	17%	16%
P-Index	**3.17**	**1.89**	**1.6**
Long-Term Suspension	16%	19%	19%
P-Index	**2.67**	**2.11**	**1.9**

P-Index for Hispanic students for out of school suspensions

Hispanic	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
District Enrollment	63%	61%	61%
Short-Term Suspension	51%	54%	56%
P-Index	**0.81**	**0.89**	**0.92**
Long-Term Suspension	57%	57%	52%
P-Index	**0.90**	**0.93**	**0.85**

P-Index for White students out of school suspensions

White	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
District Enrollment	21%	21%	21%
Short-Term Suspension	21%	19%	18%
P-Index	**1.00**	**0.90**	**0.86**
Long-Term Suspension	16%	20%	17%
P-Index	**0.76**	**0.95**	**0.81**

The likelihood ratio is defined here as the rate at which African-American or Hispanic students are more likely to receive a long or short-term suspension than White students and, is calculated as AA or Hispanic p-index/ White p-index.

---

[1] The proportionality index and the likelihood ratio are drawn from Dr. Charles M. Achilles's chapter 8 titled "*Racial Disparities in School Discipline*" in "School Desegregation in the 21st Century" edited by Christine H. Rossell, David J. Armor, and Herbert J. Walberg.

As the table below shows, African-American students are more likely to have received both short-term and long-term suspensions than White students but the rate has decreased over time. Hispanic students are close to matching White students in terms of short and long-term suspensions.

Likelihood ratio of receiving a short or long-term suspension

Likelihood ratio		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Short-term Susp	African-American/White	3.2	2.1	1.9
	Hispanic/White	0.8	1.0	1.1
Long-term Susp	African-American/White	3.5	2.2	2.3
	Hispanic/White	1.2	1.0	1.1