



INTERSECTIONALITY RESEARCH READ AROUNDS

Students of color and LGBTQ students are more likely to be disciplined than their white, non-LGBTQ peers. Students with intersectional identities, such as Black transgender youth or gay undocumented youth, are at an even greater risk.

Power In Partnerships: Building Connections at the Intersections of Racial Justice and LGBTQ movements to End the School-to-Prison Pipeline. 2014.

Black children and youth are suspended almost 4 times as often as white children and youth. This disparity in punishment is seen in children as young as preschool.

2015–16 Civil Rights Data Collection School Climate and Safety. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, 2018; 2013-14 Civil Rights Data Collection: A First Look, Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, 2016.

Among girls the disparity between black and white children and youth is even greater. Black girls are suspended 5.3 times as often as white girls.

2015–16 Civil Rights Data Collection School Climate and Safety. Dept. of Education, Office of Civil Rights, 2018.

Boys of color with disabilities are more than twice as likely to receive one or more out-of-school suspensions, in comparison to white boys with disabilities. While girls of color are three to four times as likely to get out of school suspensions as white girls with disabilities.

ACLU letter to U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Jan. 2018 Source in the letter: Civil Rights Data Collection Data Snapshot: School Discipline (U.S. DOE Office for Civil Rights, March 2014).

Suspended students are two times more likely to drop out and three times more likely to end up in the criminal justice system.

Justice Center – The Council of State Governments and Public Policy Research Institute, *Breaking Schools' Rules: A Statewide Study on How School Discipline Relates to Students' Success and Juvenile Justice Involvement.* 2011.

While LGBTQ youth represent about 7 – 9% of all youth nationwide, they represent 20% of youth in juvenile justice facilities. Of the girls in juvenile justice facilities, 40% are LGBTQ while 14% of the boys are LGBTQ.

Angela Irvine. LGBT/GNC Youth in Juvenile Justice, National Council on Crime and Delinquency. 2015.

Black youth are 14 percent of all youth in the United States, but 40 percent of incarcerated youth. Of the LGBTQ youth that are incarcerated, 85% are youth of color.

Policy Brief: Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Juvenile Justice System. The Sentencing Project. 2014; Angela Irvine. LGBT/GNC Youth in Juvenile Justice, National Council on Crime and Delinquency. 2015.

Teen girls who are attracted to other girls are far more likely than other students to be suspended or expelled from school. (For all same-sex attracted teens, the odds of discipline are 29 percent higher – for girls with same-sex attraction, the odds are 95 percent higher.)

Joel Mittleman, *Sexual Orientation and School Discipline: New Evidence from a Population-Based Sample.* Educational Researcher. 2018.(Based on data from a 15 year study, *Fragile Families and Childhood Wellbeing*)

1 in 30 youth between 13 to 17 endure some form of homelessness in a year. Black or African-American youth have an 83% higher risk for homelessness. LGBT youth have a 120% higher risk for homelessness.

Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago, Voices of Youth Count initiative. 2018.

Among incarcerated youth, 85 percent have learning and/or emotional disabilities, yet only 37 percent receive special education in school. Most were either undiagnosed or not properly served in school.

Breaking The School-To-Prison Pipeline for Students with Disabilities; National Council of Disability. 2015.