Addressing the Disproportionate Discipline Problem in Oregon Public Schools using Restorative Justice
Oregon Data Explorer
Race and Ethnic Group Comparison throughout Oregon

http://www.ode.state.or.us/apps/Navigation/Navigation.Web/default.aspx#/Discipline
Types of Discipline

Disruptive behavior – repeated refusal or failure to comply with directions or the instruction of a staff member.
School to Prison Pipeline
Societal Costs

- It costs the state of Oregon $56.75 per day or $10,000 a year to keep a student in school; it costs $84.81 per day to house an adult inmate or $31,000 a year; and finally it costs the state $263 per day to keep a child in the juvenile justice system or $90,000 a year.

- Students that drop out of school, due to repetitive discipline, suspension, and expulsions report worse overall health and rely more heavily on Medicaid assistance, which costs the state $200 million annually.

- Students that do not graduate high school earn $260,000 less over a lifetime and contribute $60,000 less in federal and state income taxes, which amounts $200 billion in lost federal tax revenues and $173 million in lost state tax revenue.

- Oregon had the worst 2013 graduation rate in the nation with only 69% of students graduating. African American students drop out rate was 6.01% in the 2013-2014 school year, which is double the rate of their white peers.
What is Oregon presently doing to address this issue?

O.R.S. 339.250 – weakened zero tolerance laws
Implicit Bias

- Implicit biases are deeply seated attitudes that operate outside conscious awareness – that may even be in direct conflict with a person’s stated beliefs and values.

- Implicit biases involve time periods of quick, unconscious, and ambiguous decisions. In the school setting these time periods are called vulnerable decision points.

- Evidence indicates that cultural training does not shift implicit biases.

- Emerging research demonstrates restorative justice may counteract implicit biases because it removes vulnerable decision points from teachers and administrators.
Restorative justice is a dispute resolution technique that is focused on the belief that those affected by a harm can work together to repair it and that this collaboration leads to true accountability.
Why restorative justice should be adopted?

- Schools that have adopted restorative justice have experienced decreases of up to 89% in suspensions, reductions in failing grades, and a decline in law enforcement referrals by up to 70%.

- Restorative justice teaches social emotional intelligence; builds community and relationships, referred to as social capital; and increases the schools community’s ability and capacity to communicate and address challenges, referred to as human capital.

- Restorative justice has been widely successful in the juvenile justice system.
Brown v. Board of Education

“To separate them from others so similar in age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone.”

– Chief Justice Earl Warren
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References

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  - *Actual Operating vs Capital Expenditures per Student*, Oregon Department of Education, http://www.ode.state.or.us/sfda/reports/r0051Select2.asp (last visited Jan. 30, 2015) (calculated using the total expenditure divided by 165 day school year);
References

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  - § O.R.S. 339.250
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