

Karen B. Salmon, Ph.D. State Superintendent of Schools

October 1, 2020

The Honorable Larry Hogan State House 100 State Circle Annapolis, Maryland 21401

The Honorable Bill Ferguson President Senate of Maryland State House, H-107 Annapolis, Maryland 21401 The Honorable Adrienne A. Jones Speaker Maryland House of Delegates State House, H-101 Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Re: Report required by Education Article § 7-306 (MSAR # 12199)

Dear Governor Hogan, President Ferguson, and Speaker Jones:

In 2018, Section 7-306 of the Education Article, Annotated Code of Maryland was amended by House Bill 1254, requiring the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) to collect data on alternative school discipline practices in public schools for each local school system including: 1) the type of alternative school discipline practices that are used in a local school system; and 2) the type of misconduct for which an alternative discipline practice is used. During the 2019 legislative session, House Bill 725—*Public Schools - Student Discipline - Restorative Approaches* (Chapter 691) was passed and further amended Section 7-306 to include a definition of restorative approaches and requires the MSDE to submit an annual student discipline data report, on or before October 1, to the Governor and General Assembly. The report includes a description of the uses of restorative approaches in the State. Additionally, the amended legislation specifies that the MSDE shall disaggregate the information in any student discipline data report prepared by the Department.

The Alternative School Discipline Practices: Data Collection, Findings, and Considerations report is attached for your review. In addition, the MSDE will provide disaggregated student discipline data based on the categorizations in the legislation in the annual Maryland Public School Suspensions by School and Major Offense Category Out-of-School Suspensions report. This report is published by the MSDE annually in October.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Zachary Hands, Acting Director, Educational Policy and Government Relations by phone at 410-767-0504 or by email at Zachary.hands1@maryland.gov.

Best Regards,

Karen B. Salmon, Ph.D.

State Superintendent of Schools

Kaer BSalmon, A.D.

c: Sarah Albert

ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL DISCIPLINE PRACTICES: DATA COLLECTION, FINDINGS, AND CONSIDERATIONS 2019-2020 School Year Data

Maryland State Department of Education

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Larry Hogan Governor

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State Superintendent of Schools



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Introduction

The Annotated Code of Maryland Education Article § 7-306 requires the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) to, "collect data on alternative school discipline practices in public schools for each local school system, including: (i) the type of alternative school discipline practices that are used in a local school system; and (ii) the type of misconduct for which an alternative discipline practice is used."

During the 2019 legislative session, House Bill 725—Public Schools-Student Discipline-Restorative Approaches (Chapter 691) was passed, amending Education Article § 7-306. The amended legislation defines restorative approaches as a relationship-focused student discipline model and requires the MSDE to submit an annual student discipline data report, on or before October 1, to the Governor and the General Assembly that, "includes a description of the uses of restorative approaches in the State and a review of disciplinary practices and policies in the State." Additionally, the amended legislation specifies that the MSDE, "shall disaggregate the information in any student discipline data report prepared by the Department by race, ethnicity, gender, disability status, eligibility for free or reduced price meals or an equivalent measure of socioeconomic status, English language proficiency, and type of discipline for: (i) the State; (ii) each local school system; and (iii) each public school."

The MSDE will provide disaggregated student discipline data based on the categorizations outlined in the legislation in the annual Maryland Public School Suspensions by School and Major Offense Category: In-School Suspensions, Out-of-School Suspensions, and Expulsions report. This data report is published annually in October. The Alternative School Discipline Practices: Data Collection, Findings, and Considerations report focuses specifically on alternative school discipline practices. The report describes the data collection process, provides statewide summary data based on local school system (LSS) responses, and outlines findings and considerations based on an analysis of the data.

Background

Education Article § 7-306 defines an alternative school discipline practice as, "a discipline practice used in a public school that is not an in-school suspension or an out-of-school suspension." Currently, responsibility for defining discipline practices for specific code of conduct infractions and determining which disciplinary practices are utilized rests with individual LSSs. Over the past five years, the MSDE has provided support and guidance on alternative disciplinary approaches to suspensions and expulsions to LSSs, most notably through *The Maryland Guidelines for Student Code of Discipline*.

Alternative School Discipline Practices Data Collection

To obtain data on the use of alternative discipline practices in Maryland, MSDE staff developed an online survey, drawing on existing statewide guidance and current terminology (see Appendix A). The Superintendents in each LSS were informed about the survey, which was completed by the Director of Student Services. The Director of Student Services is the LSS administrator who is most knowledgeable about central office guidance on discipline and school discipline practices. All 24 LSSs in Maryland completed the survey in summer 2020 for the 2019-2020 school year.

The survey comprised two main parts. **Part one** asked LSSs how frequently they used the following five alternative discipline practices/approaches:

- · communication practices;
- skill development practices;
- · restorative approaches;
- referral practices; and
- · consequence practices.

For each part one question, the following five response options were available:

- never;
- less than half of the time;
- about half of the time:
- · more than half of the time; and
- always.

Part two asked LSSs to indicate which alternative school discipline practices/approaches (as identified in part one) the LSS uses in response to the following types of student misconduct, as defined by the Institute of Education Science's (IES) Regional Educational Laboratory Mid-Atlantic:

- · attendance infractions (class cutting, tardiness, and truancy);
- conduct infractions (disrespect, disruption, academic dishonesty, dress code violations, inappropriate use of personal electronics, trespassing, and destruction of property);
- drugs and alcohol infractions (being under the influence/in possession of, or selling alcohol, inhalants, or controlled substances);
- sexual misconduct infractions (sexual harassment, attacks, or activity [note: classified as sex infractions in the survey]); and
- violent infractions (possession or use of firearms, explosives, or other weapons, threatening or attacking an adult or student, fighting, extortion, bullying and harassment, arson, and bomb threats).

Findings: Alternative School Discipline Data by the Extent to Which a Practice/Approach Is Used

Please note that the data for part one of the survey (questions 2 through 6) have been collapsed into a single table for each of the five alternative school discipline practice/approach categories listed (communication practices, skill development practices, restorative approaches, referral practices, and consequence practices). Tables 1 through 5 detail the frequency with which each of the 24 LSSs in Maryland reported using the specified discipline practice, displaying both the percentage and number of LSSs responding to each question.

Note: Due to rounding, the percentage figures listed in these tables may not always add up to 100 percent.

Communication Practices

With regard to the use of communication practices, 23 out of 24 LSSs indicated that parent-teacher outreach occurred more than half of the time or always, with 12 LSSs indicating that this practice is always used (see Table 1). Other high frequency practices reported (used by at least 50 percent of LSSs at least more than half of the time) include in-person parent-teacher and parent-administrator conferences and administrator-teacher support related to students. Less frequent communication practices (used less than half of the time or never by at least 40 percent of LSSs) include mediation conferences, daily or weekly student progress sheets, and check-in/check-out, with home visits the least frequently used (22 out of 24 LSSs reported that they used this practice less than half of the time or never).

Table 1. Extent to which Communication Practices are used across all LSSs

Frequency of Practice	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Parent-teacher outreach (phone, email, text)	0.0%	0.0%	4.2% (1)	45.8% (11)	50.0% (12)
Parent-teacher conference, in-person	0.0%	20.8% (5)	20.8% (5)	54.2% (13)	4.2% (1)
Parent-administrator conference, in-person	0.0%	25.0% (6)	20.8% (5)	41.7% (10)	12.5%
Parent-support staff conference, in-person	0.0%	20.8% (5)	33.3% (8)	45.8% (11)	0.0%
Check-in/check-out with a school-based adult	0.0%	41.7% (10)	20.8% (5)	33.3% (8)	4.2% (1)
Daily or weekly student progress sheet	0.0% (0)	41.7% (10)	29.2% (7)	20.8% (5)	8.3% (2)
Mediation conference	4.2% (1)	45.8% (11)	33.3% (8)	16.7% (4)	0.0%
Behavior contract	0.0%	37.5% (9)	33.3% (8)	16.7% (4)	12.5%
Administrator-teacher support related to student	0.0%	8.3% (2)	29.2% (7)	37.5% (9)	25.0% (6)
Home visit	4.2%	87.5% (21)	4.2% (1)	4.2% (1)	0.0%

Skill Development Practices

With regard to the use of skill development practices, all 24 respondents indicated using Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) as a framework at least about half of the time, with 11 LSSs indicating that PBIS is always used (See Table 2). Other high frequency practices reported (used by at least 70 percent of LSSs more than half of the time or always) include reminding/redirecting to an appropriate replacement behavior and reviewing and practicing a classroom procedure. Role play is the least used skill development practice, with 20 LSSs indicating that it is used less than half of the time or never, followed by peer mediation.

Table 2. Extent to which Skill Development Practices are used across all LSSs

Frequency of Practice	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS)	0.0%	0.0%	8.3% (2)	45.8% (11)	45.8% (11)
Trauma-informed care	0.0%	16.7% (4)	33.3% (8)	45.8% (11)	4.2% (1)
Role play	4.2% (1)	79.2% (19)	12.5%	4.2% (1)	0.0%
Reminder/redirection to an appropriate replacement behavior	0.0%	8.3% (2)	16.7% (4)	37.5% (9)	37.5% (9)
Peer mediation	16.7% (4)	58.3% (14)	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%
Participation in a social emotional learning program	0.0%	29.2% (7)	20.8% (5)	41.7% (10)	8.3% (2)
Participation in an academic skill development program	0.0%	29.2% (7)	20.8% (5)	41.7% (10)	8.3% (2)
Participation in a targeted skill session with a student service professional	0.0%	37.5% (9)	33.3% (8)	20.8% (5)	8.3% (2)
Review and practice of a classroom procedure	0.0% (0)	12.5% (3)	16.7% (4)	37.5% (9)	33.3% (8)

Restorative Approaches

With regard to the use of restorative approaches, the most frequently used restorative approach is conflict resolution with the student and victim, with 20 out of 24 LSSs indicating that they used this approach at least about half of the time, followed by restorative conferences and other forms of mediation (see Table 3). The majority of LSSs (at least 75 percent) reported using the other restorative approaches less than half of the time or never, with the two formal corrective circle approaches being the least used.

Table 3. Extent to which Restorative Approaches are used across all LSSs

Frequency of Practice	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Conflict resolution with student and victim	0.0%	16.7% (4)	33.3% (8)	45.8% (11)	4.2% (1)
Peer mediation	16.7% (4)	58.3% (14)	8.3% (2)	16.7% (4)	0.0%
Other forms of mediation	0.0%	33.3% (8)	33.3% (8)	33.3% (8)	0.0%
Restorative conferences (the act of repairing harm)	0.0%	29.2% (7)	41.7% (10)	29.2% (7)	0.0%
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders and a written agreement	8.3% (2)	75.0% (18)	12.5%	4.2% (1)	0.0%
Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based stakeholders, community member(s), and a written agreement	12.5% (3)	79.1% (19)	0.0%	8.3% (2)	0.0%
Rehabilitation	25.0% (6)	54.2% (13)	16.7% (4)	4.2% (1)	0.0%

Referral Practices

With regard to the use of referral practices, the majority of LSSs (at least 70 percent) reported making referrals to a school counselor and/or school psychologist or to the student support team or other Tier 1 support team¹ more than half of the time or always (see Table 4). With one exception,² the majority of LSSs (at least 50 percent) reported employing the other referral practices listed less than half of the time or never, with referrals to a truancy diversion panel being the least commonly used (21 out of 24 LSSs reported that they used this practice less than half of the time or never).

Table 4. Extent to which Referral Practices are used across all LSSs

Frequency of Practice	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Referral to a mentoring program	0.0% (0)	50.0% (12)	41.7% (10)	8.3% (2)	0.0%
Referral to a school counselor and/or school psychologist	0.0%	16.7% (4)	12.5% (3)	54.2% (13)	16.7% (4)
Referral to the student support team or other Tier I support team	0.0%	4.2% (1)	20.8% (5)	45.8% (11)	29.2% (7)
Referral to the school nurse or school health professional	0.0%	54.2% (13)	25.0% (6)	8.3% (2)	12.5%
Referral to a school-based social worker, behavior interventionist, or a school-based mental health worker	0.0% (0)	29.2% (7)	25.0% (6)	33.3% (8)	12.5%
Referral to a community- based mental health professional	0.0%	54.2% (13)	20.8% (5)	20.8% (5)	4.2% (1)
Referral to a substance abuse counseling service	4.2% (1)	62.5% (15)	8.3% (2)	12.5%	12.5% (3)
Referral to complete a Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	0.0%	54.2% (13)	12.5% (3)	25.0% (6)	8.3% (3)
Referral to a community- based agency	0.0%	70.8% (17)	4.2% (1)	12.5%	12.5%
Referral to the individualized education program team	0.0%	54.2% (13)	25.0% (6)	12.5%	8.3% (2)
Referral for rehabilitative services	20.8% (5)	54.2% (13)	12.5%	8.3% (2)	4.2%
Referral to truancy diversion panel	37.5% (9)	50.0% (12)	0.0%	8.3% (2)	4.2%
Referral to a system level alternative placement	8.3% (2)	70.8% (17)	12.5%	4.2%	4.2% (1)
Referral for threat assessment	0.0%	70.8% (17)	4.2% (1)	8.3% (2)	16.7% (4)

¹ A team of school-based individuals who meet to discuss and develop a plan of intervention for students at risk.

² Referral to a school-based social worker, behavior interventionist, or a school-based mental health worker.

Consequence Practices

With regard to the use of consequence practices, 22 out of 24 LSSs indicated they used verbal correction more than half of the time or always (see Table 5). Temporary removal from class and in-school interventions were the next most frequently used practices, with 17 LSSs reporting that they used them at least about half of the time or more frequently. The least frequently used consequence practices (used less than half of the time or never by at least 75 percent of LSSs) were written apologies to victims, community service, teen courts, Saturday schools, truancy courts, and system level conduct officer hearings.

Table 5. Extent to which Consequence Practices are used across all LSSs

Frequency of Practice	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Written apology to the victim(s)	0.0%	75.0% (18)	20.8%	4.2% (1)	0.0%
Verbal correction	0.0%	4.2% (1)	4.2% (1)	41.7% (10)	50.0% (12)
After-school detention	8.3% (2)	37.5% (9)	33.3% (8)	20.8% (5)	0.0%
Lunch detention	0.0%	33.3% (8)	29.2% (7)	37.5% (9)	0.0%
Community service	33.3% (8)	58.3% (14)	8.3% (2)	0.0%	0.0%
Loss of school day privilege	0.0%	33.3% (8)	41.7% (10)	25.0% (6)	0.0%
Loss of after-school privilege	4.2% (1)	33.3% (8)	41.7% (10)	20.8% (5)	0.0%
Removal from extra- curricular activity	0.0%	54.2% (13)	37.5% (9)	8.3% (2)	0.0%
Temporary removal from class	0.0%	29.2% (7)	25.0% (6)	41.7% (10)	4.2% (1)
In-school intervention	0.0%	29.2% (7)	20.8% (5)	37.5% (9)	12.5%
In-school suspension	8.3% (2)	58.3% (14)	16.7% (4)	16.7% (4)	0.0%
Teen court	70.8% (17)	25.0% (6)	4.2% (1)	0.0%	0.0%
Truancy court	50.0% (12)	33.3% (8)	12.5%	0.0%	4.2% (1)
Saturday School	37.5% (9)	45.8% (11)	8.3% (2)	8.3% (2)	0.0%
System level conduct officer hearing	12.5%	75.0% (18)	4.2% (1)	8.3% (2)	0.0%

Findings: Alternative School Discipline Data by the Type of Practice/Approach Used for Student Misconduct

Tables 6 through 10, which relate to part two of the survey (questions 7 through 31), detail which alternative school discipline practices/approaches are being used by LSSs in response to five specific types of misconduct infraction: attendance, conduct, drugs and alcohol, sexual misconduct, and violence. Please note that the data presented in this section do not indicate the frequency with which an LSS employed a particular practice/approach, but instead whether the LSS has ever employed such a practice/approach. For each of the five infraction categories, a narrative summarizing the datasets included with each infraction category is provided. Data are broken out into five separate tables (6.1, 6.2, etc.), one table for each of the five overarching alternative school discipline practice/approach categories listed under part one of the survey (communication practices, skill development practices, restorative approaches, referral practices, and consequence practices). Each table displays the percentage and number of LSSs that reported employing a specific alternative school discipline practice/approach in response to the various infraction types listed in the survey. Some LSSs in Maryland do not employ specific alternative school discipline practices/approaches listed in the survey to address certain misconduct infraction types, and therefore did not respond to every question. In each instance where fewer than 24 LSSs responded to a survey question, a note to this effect has been included with the relevant data table.

Note: Due to rounding, the percentage figures listed in these tables may not always add up to 100 percent.

Attendance Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices/approaches were used by a substantial proportion of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent of respondents and/or at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for attendance infractions:

- communication practices check-in/check-out, parent outreach, progress sheet, behavior contract, teacher-parent conference, administrator-parent conference, and home visit;
- skill development practices PBIS framework, reminder/redirection, school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral, and trauma-informed approaches;
- referral practices mentoring, school counselor, mental health professional, IEP team, student support team or other Tier 1 support team, and school psychologist; and
- consequence practices verbal correction, loss of school day privilege, and loss of after-school privilege.

No restorative approaches met this 80 percent affirmative response threshold. (*Note: Twenty-two out of 24 LSSs reported employing restorative approaches to address attendance infractions.*)

The least used alternative school discipline practices/approaches (i.e. used by less than 20 percent of respondents and/or no more than four out of 24 LSSs) for attendance infractions were community service, teen court, and expulsion (all consequence practices). No other practices/approaches fell below this 20 percent/four-out-of-24 affirmative response LSS threshold.

Table 6.1. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Attendance Infractions

Communication Practice	Response Percent	Response Number
Community conference	37.5%	9
Check-in/check out	100.0%	24
Parent outreach	100.0%	24
Progress sheet	87.5%	21
Behavior contract	91.7%	22
Teacher-parent conference	95.8%	23
Conflict resolution conference	33.3%	8
Administrator-parent conference	95.8%	23
Support staff-parent conference	75.0%	18
Administrator-teacher conference	79.2%	19
Mediation conference	50.0%	12
Home visit	87.5%	21

Table 6.2. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Skill Development Practices to address Attendance Infractions

Skill Development Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) framework	91.7%	22
Role play	37.5%	9
Reminder/redirection	95.8%	23
Peer mediation	29.2%	7
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	75.0%	18
School counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral	100.0%	24
Academic remediation	70.8%	17
Practice of a classroom procedure	70.8%	17
Trauma-informed approaches	83.3%	20

Table 6.3. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Restorative Approaches to address Attendance Infractions

Restorative Approach	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Circle conversation with student and victim	77.2%	17
Restitution	31.8%	7
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	54.5%	12
Formal corrective circle with parents, school- based officials, and community members	31.8%	7
Mediation	63.6%	14

Note: Twenty-two out of 24 LSSs responded to this question in the survey confirming that they employed restorative approaches to address attendance infractions.

Table 6.4. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Attendance Infractions

Referral Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Mentoring	100.0%	24
School counselor	95.8%	23
Substance abuse counseling service	75.0%	18
School nurse or school health professional	79.2%	19
Mental health professional	83.3%	20
Community-based organization	70.8%	17
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	75.0%	18
IEP team	91.7%	22
Student support team or other Tier 1 support team	100.0%	24
School psychologist	91.7%	22
Outside counseling organization	79.2%	19
Rehabilitative	41.7%	10
Truancy diversion panel	33.3%	8
System level alternative placement	50.0%	12
Threat assessment	54.2%	13

Table 6.5. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Attendance Infractions

Consequence Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
After-school detention	79.2%	19
Lunch detention	75.0%	18
Written apology	45.8%	11
Verbal correction	91.7%	22
Loss of school day privilege	87.5%	21
Community service	16.7%	4
Loss of after-school privilege	87.5%	21
Removal from extra-curricular activity	79.2%	19
Truancy court	50.0%	12
Temporary removal from class	45.8%	11
Saturday school	45.8%	11
Teen court	8.3%	2
In-school intervention	70.8%	17
In-school suspension	45.8%	11
System level conduct officer hearing	25.0%	6
Potential short-term suspension	29.2%	7
Potential long-term suspension	25.0%	6
Potential expulsion	12.5%	3

Conduct Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices/approaches were used by a substantial proportion of LSSs (i.e. by least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for conduct infractions:

- communication practices check-in/check-out, parent outreach, progress sheet, behavior contract, teacher-parent conference, conflict resolution conference, administrator-parent conference, school support staff-parent conference, administrator-teacher conference, and mediation conference;
- skill development practices PBIS framework, reminder/redirection, social emotional learning
 program referral or academic skill development program referral, school counselor or other
 school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral, practice of a classroom procedure, and traumainformed approaches;
- referral practices mentoring, school counselor, mental health professional, Functional Behavior Assessment/Behavior Intervention Plan, IEP team, student support team or other Tier 1 support team, and school psychologist; and
- consequence practices after-school detention, lunch detention, written apology, verbal
 correction, loss of school day privilege, loss of after-school privilege, temporary removal from
 class, in-school intervention, and short-term suspension.

No restorative approaches met this 20-out-of-24 LSS affirmative response threshold.

The least used alternative school discipline practice/approach for conduct infractions was teen court (consequence practice), which only four LSSs reported employing. For all other practices/approaches, at least one quarter of LSSs (or six out of 24 LSSs) reported employing the particular practice/approach listed.

Table 7.1. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Conduct Infractions

Communication Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Community conference	54.2%	13
Check-in/check-out	83.3%	20
Parent outreach	95.8%	23
Progress sheet	87.5%	21
Behavior contract	95.8%	23
Teacher-parent conference	100.0%	24
Conflict resolution conference	83.3%	20
Administrator-parent conference	100.0%	24
School support staff-parent conference	87.5%	21
Administrator-teacher conference	91.7%	22
Mediation conference	87.5%	- 21
Home visit	54.2%	13

Table 7.2. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Skill Development Practices to address Conduct Infractions

Skill Development Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) framework	100.0%	24
Role play	54.2%	13
Reminder/redirection	100.0%	24
Peer mediation	58.3%	14
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	87.5%	21
School counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral	95.8%	23
Academic remediation	66.6%	16
Practice of a classroom procedure	83.3%	20
Trauma-informed approaches	83.3%	20

Table 7.3. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Restorative Approaches to address Conduct Infractions

Restorative Approach	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Circle conversation with student and victim	79.2%	19
Restitution	62.5%	15
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	70.8%	17
Formal corrective circle with parents, school- based officials, and community members	41.7%	10
Mediation	66.6%	16

Table 7.4. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Conduct Infractions

Referral Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Mentoring	95.8%	23
School counselor	95.8%	23
Substance abuse counseling service	70.8%	17
School nurse or School health professional	66.6%	16
Mental health professional	83.3%	20
Community-based organization	75.0%	18
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	100.0%	24
IEP team	95.8%	23
Student support team or other Tier 1 support team	100.0%	24
School psychologist	87.5%	21
Outside counseling organization	75.0%	18
Rehabilitative	33.3%	8
System level alternative placement	70.8%	17
Threat assessment	54.2%	13

Table 7.5. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Conduct Infractions

Consequence Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
After-school detention	83.3%	20
Lunch detention	83.3%	20
Written apology	91.7%	22
Verbal correction	100.0%	24
Loss of school day privilege	100.0%	24
Community service	41.7%	10
Loss of after-school privilege	91.7%	22
Removal from extra-curricular activity	83.3%	20
Temporary removal from class	95.8%	23
Saturday school	58.3%	14
Teen court	16.7%	4
In-school intervention	91.7%	22
In-school suspension	62.5%	15
System level conduct officer hearing	58.3%	14
Potential short-term suspension	83.3%	20
Potential long-term suspension	62.5%	15
Potential expulsion	25.0%	6
Potential law enforcement notification	58.3%	14

Drug and Alcohol Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices/approaches were used by a substantial proportion of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent of respondents and/or at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for drug and alcohol infractions:

- communication practices parent outreach, teacher-parent conference, and administrator-parent conference;
- skill development practices school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral and trauma-informed approaches;
- referral practices school counselor, substance abuse counseling service, school nurse or school
 health professional, mental health professional, and student support team or other Tier 1 support
 team; and
- consequence practices removal from extra-curricular activity, potential short-term suspension, and potential long-term suspension.

No restorative approaches met this 80 percent affirmative response threshold. (*Note: Eighteen out of 24 LSSs reported employing restorative approaches to address drug and alcohol infractions.*)

The least used alternative school discipline practices/approaches (i.e. used by less than 20 percent of respondents and/or no more than four out of 24 LSSs) for drug and alcohol infractions were:

- communication practices community conference, conflict resolution circle, and mediation conference;
- skill development practices role play, peer mediation, and practice of a classroom procedure;
 and
- consequence practices lunch detention, written apology, and teen court.

No restorative approaches or referral practices fell below this 20 percent/four-out-of-24 LSS affirmative response threshold.

Table 8.1. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Drug and Alcohol Infractions

Communication Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Community conference	16.7%	4
Check-in/check-out	54.2%	13
Parent outreach	95.8%	23
Progress sheet	25.0%	6
Behavior contract	66.6%	16
Teacher-parent conference	83.3%	20
Conflict resolution conference	12.5%	3
Administrator-parent conference	100.0%	24
School support staff-parent conference	79.2%	19
Administrator-teacher conference	66.6%	16
Mediation conference	8.3%	2
Home visit	45.8%	11

Table 8.2. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Skill Development Practices to address Drug and Alcohol Infractions

Skill Development Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) framework	70.8%	17
Role play	16.7%	4
Reminder/redirection	54.2%	13
Peer mediation	12.5%	3
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	70.8%	17
School counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral	95.8%	23
Academic remediation	41.7%	10
Practice of a classroom procedure	12.5%	3
Trauma-informed approaches	91.7%	22

Table 8.3. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Restorative Approaches to address Drug and Alcohol Infractions

Restorative Approach	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Circle conversation with student and victim	61.1%	11
Restitution	33.3%	6
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	66.6%	12
Formal corrective circle with parents, school- based officials, and community members	50.0%	9
Mediation	50.0%	9

Note: Eighteen out of 24 LSSs responded to this question in the survey confirming that they employed restorative approaches to address drug and alcohol infractions.

Table 8.4. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Drug and Alcohol Infractions

Referral Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Mentoring	70.8%	17
School counselor	100.0%	24
Substance abuse counseling service	95.8%	23
School nurse or school health professional	91.7%	22
Mental health professional	87.5%	21
Community-based organization	79.2%	19
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	54.2%	13
IEP team	50.0%	12
Student support team or other Tier 1 support seam	87.5%	21
School psychologist	75.0%	18
Outside counseling organization	79.2%	19
Rehabilitative	58.3%	14
System level alternative placement	66.6%	16
Threat assessment	41.7%	10

Table 8.5. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Drug and Alcohol Infractions

Consequence Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
After-school detention	33.3%	8
Lunch detention	16.7%	4
Written apology	16.7%	4
Verbal correction	29.2%	7
Loss of school day privilege	66.6%	16
Community service	20.8%	5
Loss of after-school privilege	75.0%	18
Removal from extra-curricular activity	87.5%	21
Temporary removal from class	58.3%	14
Saturday school	33.3%	8
Teen court	12.5%	3
In-school intervention	62.5%	15
In-school suspension	58.3%	14
Superintendent school transfer	33.3%	8
System level conduct officer hearing	75.0%	18
Potential short-term suspension	100.0%	24
Potential long-term suspension	91.7%	22
Potential expulsion	62.5%	15
Potential law enforcement notification	79.2%	19

Sexual Misconduct Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices/approaches were used by a substantial proportion of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent of respondents and/or at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for sexual misconduct infractions:

- communication practices parent outreach and administrator-parent conference;
- skill development practices school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral and trauma-informed approaches;
- referral practices school counselor, mental health professional, student support team or other
 Tier 1 support team, school psychologist, and system level alternative placement; and
- consequence practices loss of school day privilege, loss of after-school privilege, removal from extra-curricular activity, potential short-term suspension, potential long-term suspension, and potential law enforcement notification.

No restorative approaches met this 80 percent affirmative response threshold. (Note: Eighteen out of 24 LSSs reported employing restorative approaches to address sexual misconduct infractions.)

The least used alternative school discipline practices/approaches (i.e. used by less than 20 percent of respondents and/or no more than four out of 24 LSSs) for sexual misconduct infractions were:

- skill development practices academic remediation and practice of a classroom procedure;
- restorative approaches restitution; and
- consequence practices teen court.

No communication practices or referral practices fell below this 20 percent/four-out-of-24 LSS affirmative response threshold.

Table 9.1. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Sexual Misconduct Infractions

Communication Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Community conference	33.3%	8
Check-in/check-out	41.7%	10
Parent outreach	87.5%	21
Progress sheet	33.3%	8
Behavior contract	62.5%	15
Teacher-parent conference	79.2%	19
Conflict resolution conference	50.0%	12
Administrator-parent conference	100.0%	24
School support staff-parent conference	62.5%	15
Administrator-teacher conference	79.2%	19
Mediation conference	37.5%	9
Home visit	37.5%	9

Table 9.2. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Skill Development Practices to address Sexual Misconduct Infractions

Skill Development Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) framework	62.5%	15
Role play	33.3%	8
Reminder/redirection	66.6%	16
Peer mediation	20.8%	5
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	66.6%	16
School counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral	95.8%	23
Academic remediation	12.5%	3
Practice of a classroom procedure	16.7%	4
Trauma-informed approaches	91.7%	22

Table 9.3. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Restorative Approaches to address Sexual Misconduct Infractions

Restorative Approach	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Circle conversation with student and victim	50.0%	9
Restitution	22.2%	4
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	72.2%	13
Formal corrective circle with parents, school- based officials, and community members	44.4%	8
Mediation	38.9%	7

Note: Eighteen out of 24 LSSs responded to this question in the survey confirming that they employed restorative approaches to address sexual misconduct infractions.

Table 9.4. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Sexual Misconduct Infractions

Referral Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Mentoring	58.3%	14
School counselor	95.8%	23
Substance abuse counseling service	25.0%	6
School nurse or school health professional	54.2%	13
Mental health professional	100.0%	24
Community-based organization	58.3%	14
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	66.6%	16
IEP team	58.3%	14
Student support team or other Tier 1 support team	91.7%	22
School psychologist	91.7%	22
Outside counseling organization	75.0%	18
Rehabilitative	33.3%	8
System level alternative placement	83.3%	20
Threat assessment	70.8%	17

Table 9.5. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Sexual Misconduct Infractions

Consequence Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
After-school detention	37.5%	9
Lunch detention	29.2%	7
Written apology	58.3%	14
Verbal correction	54.2%	13
Loss of school day privilege	91.7%	22
Community service	29.2%	7
Loss of after-school privilege	91.7%	22
Removal from extra-curricular activity	95.8%	23
Temporary removal from class	70.8%	17
Saturday school	29.2%	7
Teen court	8.3%	2
In-school intervention	66.6%	16
In-school suspension	54.2%	13
System level conduct officer hearing	70.8%	17
Superintendent school transfer	58.3%	14
Potential short-term suspension	95.8%	23
Potential long-term suspension	95.8%	23
Potential expulsion	66.6%	16
Potential law enforcement notification	91.7%	22

Violent Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices/approaches were used by a substantial proportion of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent of respondents and/or at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for violent infractions:

- communication practices parent outreach, behavior contract, teacher-parent conference, administrator-parent conference, and administrator-teacher conference;
- skill development practices PBIS framework, school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral, and trauma-informed approaches;
- referral practices school counselor, mental health professional, Functional Behavior Assessment/Behavior Intervention Plan, IEP Team, student support team or other Tier 1 support team, school psychologist, and threat assessment; and
- consequence practices loss of school day privilege, loss of after-school privilege, removal from
 extra-curricular activity, temporary removal from class, system level conduct officer hearing,
 potential short-term suspension, potential long-term suspension, potential expulsion, and potential
 law enforcement notification. (Note: Twenty-three out of 24 LSSs reported employing
 consequence practices to address violent infractions.)

No restorative approaches met this 80 percent affirmative response threshold. (Note: Twenty-two out of 24 LSSs reported employing restorative approaches to address violent infractions.)

The least used alternative school discipline practices/approaches (i.e. used by less than 20 percent of respondents and/or no more than four out of 24 LSSs) for violent infractions were role play (skill

development practice) and teen court (consequence practice). No other practices/approaches fell below this 20 percent/four-out-of-24 LSS affirmative response threshold.

Table 10.1. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Violent Infractions

Communication Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Community conference	66.6%	16
Check-in/check-out	62.5%	15
Parent outreach	95.8%	23
Progress sheet	45.8%	11
Behavior contract	83.3%	20
Teacher-parent conference	83.3%	20
Conflict resolution conference	66.6%	16
Administrator-parent conference	100.0%	24
School support staff-parent conference	79.2%	19
Administrator-teacher conference	91.7%	22
Mediation conference	58.3%	14
Home visit	58.3%	14

Table 10.2. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Skill Development Practices to address Violent Infractions

Skill Development Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) framework	83.3%	20
Role play	16.7%	4
Reminder/redirection	70.8%	17
Peer mediation	37.5%	9
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	75.0%	18
School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral	95.8%	23
Academic remediation	25.0%	6
Practice of a classroom procedure	37.5%	9
Trauma-informed approaches	95.8%	23

Table 10.3. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Restorative Approaches to address Violent Infractions

Restorative Approach	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Circle conversation with student and victim	63.6%	14
Restitution	40.9%	9
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	77.3%	17
Formal corrective circle with parents, school- based officials, and community members	63.6%	14
Mediation	59.1%	13

Note: Twenty-two out of 24 LSSs responded to this question in the survey confirming that they employed restorative approaches to address violent infractions.

Table 10.4. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Violent Infractions

Referral Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
Mentoring	75.0%	18
School counselor	91.7%	22
Substance abuse counseling service	45.8%	11
School nurse or school health professional	58.3%	14
Mental health professional	87.5%	21
Community-based organization	75.0%	18
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	87.5%	21
IEP team	87.5%	21
Student support team or other Tier 1 support team	87.5%	21
School psychologist	91.7%	22
Outside counseling organization	75.0%	18
Rehabilitative	41.7%	10
System level alternative placement	79.2%	19
Threat assessment	95.8%	23

Table 10.5. Number/Percentage of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Violent Infractions

Consequence Practice	Responses Percent	Responses Number
After-school detention	60.8%	14
Lunch detention	39.1%	9
Written apology	56.5%	13
Verbal correction	56.5%	13
Loss of school day privilege	82.6%	19
Community service	30.4%	7
Loss of after-school privilege	82.6%	19
Removal from extra-curricular activity	87.0%	20
Temporary removal from class	87.0%	20
Saturday school	39.1%	9
Teen court	17.4%	4
In-school intervention	73.9%	17
In-school suspension	56.5%	13
System level conduct officer hearing	82.6%	19
Superintendent school transfer	60.8%	14
Potential short-term suspension	95.66%	22
Potential long-term suspension	100.0%	23
Potential expulsion	95.66%	22
Potential law enforcement notification	95.66%	22

Note: Twenty-three out of 24 LSSs responded to this question in the survey confirming that they employed consequence practices to address violence infractions.

Considerations

This report presents statewide data on alternative school discipline practices/approaches used in Maryland public schools. After review of the data, the following comments are provided for consideration:

- The survey responses are dependent upon the LSS Director of Student Services who completed
 the survey having an in-depth knowledge about which specific alternative school discipline
 practices/approaches are employed across their school system and with what frequency.
- Results of the survey indicate that LSSs employed many different alternative discipline practices/approaches, with no single dominant practice/approach operating statewide.
- The survey data (Tables 6-10) indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices/approaches were employed by a substantial proportion of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent/at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) in response to all five infraction categories (attendance, conduct, drugs and alcohol, sexual misconduct, and violence): parent outreach and administrator-parent conferences (communication practices); school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referrals, mental health professional referrals, and trauma-informed approaches (skill development practices); and school counselor referrals and student support team or other Tier 1 support team referrals (referral practices).
- All 24 LSSs in Maryland reported employing restorative approaches to some degree. However, based on the survey data, restorative approaches were used to a lesser extent when compared to other alternative school discipline practices, particularly in relation to drug and alcohol (Table 8.3) and sexual misconduct (Table 9.3) infractions.
- This year's report indicated that more LSSs employed trauma-informed care (skill development practice) when compared to the previous year's report. This year 12 LSSs reported using this practice more than half of the time or always (see Table 2), compared to seven LSSs in the 2018-2019 school year.
- Table 3 indicates increased use of restorative conferences (the act of repairing harm). Nineteen
 LSSs reported using this approach about half of the time or more during the 2019-2020 school
 year, an increase of seven compared to the number of LSSs (12) who reported using this approach
 in last year's report.
- MSDE Specialists will continue to provide technical assistance to LSSs to help develop their
 capacity to increase the implementation of PBIS, restorative approaches, social-emotional skill
 programs, trauma-informed approaches, family engagement, anti-bully initiatives, behavior threat
 assessments, and discipline root cause analysis.

Appendix A:

Maryland State Department of Education Alternative School Discipline Practices Data Collection 2019-2020 Survey



Rationale

Section 7-306 of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland requires the Department to submit (on or before October 1 each year) an annual student discipline data report to the Governor and General Assembly that includes a description of the uses of restorative approaches in the State and a review of disciplinary practices and policies in the State. The requirement is a result of legislation passed in 2019 (House Bill 725).

This survey is divided into two parts.

Part one is intended to:

 Provide the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) with a list of alternative discipline practices commonly used by school administrators across the State.

Part two is intended to:

 Gather information regarding the alternative discipline practices used for specific levels of misconduct.

When completing the survey please think in general of the practices being used by PreK-12 school administrators in your school system. The MSDE is not looking for exact metrics. Results will be collated and made available by State. An opportunity will be given to share alternative discipline approaches not previously listed in the 2017 Resource Guide of Maryland School Discipline Practices. Please share any innovative alternative discipline practices within this survey, where the space is provided, for the MSDE to include in future revisions of the guide.

The deadline for submission is Friday, August 14, 2020.

Definition:

Alternative School Discipline Practice means a discipline practice used in a public school that is not an in-school suspension, an out-of-school suspension, or expulsion.

For More Information:

Please feel free to contact Kim Buckheit at <u>kimberly.buckheit@maryland.gov</u> or 410-767-4420 with any questions.

 School System 	



Alternative Discipline Practices Part 1

Alternative Discipline Approaches

The following survey items will allow the MSDE to generate a list of alternative discipline practices commonly used by school administrators across the State and within local school systems. In this section, please indicate how frequently an alternative discipline practice is used. Alternative discipline practices are divided into five categories: communication practices, skill development practices, referral practices, restorative approaches, and consequences. Alternative practices related to Tier 2 and Tier 3 Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports (PBIS) are identified within each category.

Maryland State Department of Education Alternative School Discipline Practices Data Collection 2019-2020

Communication Practices

2. Indicate to what degree each of the following communication practices are used by administrators in your school system when addressing student misconduct.

	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Parent - teacher outreach (phone, email, text)	0	0	•	0	0
Parent and/or student - teacher conference, in person	0	0	0	0	0
Parent and/or student - administrator conference, in person	0	0	O	0	0
Parent and/or student - support staff conference, n person	0	0	0	0	0
'Check-in Check-out" with a school-based adult	0	•	0	Ō	0
Daily or weekly student progress sheet (digital or paper)	0	0	0	0	0
Mediation conference	0		0	Ö	0
Behavior contract	0	0	0	0	0
Administrator - teacher support related to interaction(s) with a student	0	0	•		O
Home visit	0	0	0	0	0

Skill Development Practices

3. Indicate to what degree each of the following skill development practices are used by administrators in your school system when addressing student misconduct.

	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) as a framework	Ó	0	Ō	0	
Trauma-informed approaches	0	0	0	0	0
Role play	0				
Reminder/redirection to an appropriate replacement behavior	0	0	0	0	0
Peer mediation	0	0	0	0	O
Participation in a social emotional learning program	0	0	0	0	0
Participation in an academic skill development program	•	O	0	٥	0
Participation in a targeted skill session with a student service professional	0	0	0	0	0
Review and practice of a classroom procedure	0	0	0	0	0

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Restorative Approaches

4. Indicate to what degree each of the following restorative approaches are used by administrators in your school system to address student misconduct.

	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Conflict resolution with student and victim	0	0	0	0	0
Peer mediation	0	0	0	0	0
Other forms of mediation	0	0	0	0	0
Restorative conferences (the act of repairing the harm done)	0	0	0	0	0
Formal restorative circle with school-based stakeholders and a written agreement	Ö	0 1	0	•	0
Formal restorative circle with parents, school- pased stakeholders, community member(s), and a written agreement	0	0	0	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	0

Referral Practices

5. Indicate to what degree each of the following referral practices are used by administrators in your school system when addressing student misconduct.

	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Referral to a mentoring program (in school- based or community- based agency)	0	0	Ö	o	0
Referral to a School Counselor and/or School Psychologist	0	0	0	0	0
Referral to the Student Support Team or other Tier 1 support team	0	0	0	•	•
Referral to the School Nurse or School Health Professional	0	0	0	0	O
Referral to a School- Based Social Worker, Pupil Personnel Worker, Behavior Interventionist, or a School-Based Mental Health Worker				0	•
Referral to a community- based Mental Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Referral to a substance abuse counseling service	0	O	O	0	0
Referral to complete a Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	0	0	0	0	0
Referral to a community- based agency	0	0	0		0
Referral to the Individualized Education Program Team	0	0	0	0	0
Referral for rehabilitative services	O	0	0		0

evel alternative O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
evel alternative O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		0	0	0	0	0
	Referral to a system level alternative placement	0	0	0	0	0
	Referral for threat assessment	0		0	0	0

Consequence Practices

6. Indicate to what degree each of the following consequence practices are used by administrators in your school system when addressing student misconduct.

	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Written apology to the victim(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Verbal correction	0	0	0	0	0
After school detention	0		O	0	0.
Lunch detention	0	0	0	0	0
Community service	Ó	0	O		0
Loss of school day privilege	0		0	0	0
Loss of after school privilege	0			•	
Removal from extra- curricular activity	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary removal from class	0	0	0	0	0
In-school intervention	0	0	0	0	0
In-school suspension	0	0		0	0
Teen court	0	0	0	0	0
Truancy court		Ö	0		0
Saturday School	0	0	0	0	0
System level conduct officer hearing	0		0	0	0



Misconduct and Alternative Discipline Practices Part 2

Misconduct and Alternative Discipline Practices

The following survey items will allow the MSDE to determine what alternative school discipline practices are used for different types of student misconduct. Student misconduct has been grouped into five different categories. Please consider collectively the types of misconduct within each category and indicate what alternative school discipline practices are most often used within your school system for that category of infractions.



Attendance Infractions

Attendance infractions include: class cutting, tardiness, and truancy

Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for attendance infractions. Check all that apply.

7. Communication practices	
Community conference	Conflict resolution conference
Check in/Check out	Administrator:parent and/or student conference
Parent outreach	School support staff:parent and/or student conference
Progress sheet	Administrator:teacher conference
Behavior contract	Mediation conference
Parent:teacher conference	Home visit
Other (please specify)	
8. Skill development practices Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework Role Play	School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral
Reminder/redirection	Academic remediation Practice of a classroom procedure
Peer mediation Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	Trauma-informed approaches
Other (please specify)	

	Restorative approaches		
	Circle conversation with student and victim Restitution Formal restorative circle with school-based stakeholders Other (please specify)	Taxana and	Formal restorative circle with parents, school-based officials and community members Mediation
10.	Referral practices		
	Mentoring		Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
	School Counselor		School Psychologist
	Substance abuse counseling service		Outside counseling organization
	School Nurse or School Health Professional		Rehabilitative
	Mental Health Professional		Truancy diversion panel
	Mental Health Professional Community based organization		Truancy diversion panel System level alternative placement
	Community based organization		System level alternative placement

1. Consequence practices	
After school detention	Temporary removal from class
Lunch detention	Saturday school
Written apology	Teen court
Verbal correction	In-school intervention
Loss of school-day privilege	In-school suspension
Community service	System level conduct officer hearing
Loss of after-school privilege	These infractions may lead to a short-term suspension
Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions may lead to a long-term suspension
Truancy court	These infractions may lead to an expulsion
Other (please specify)	

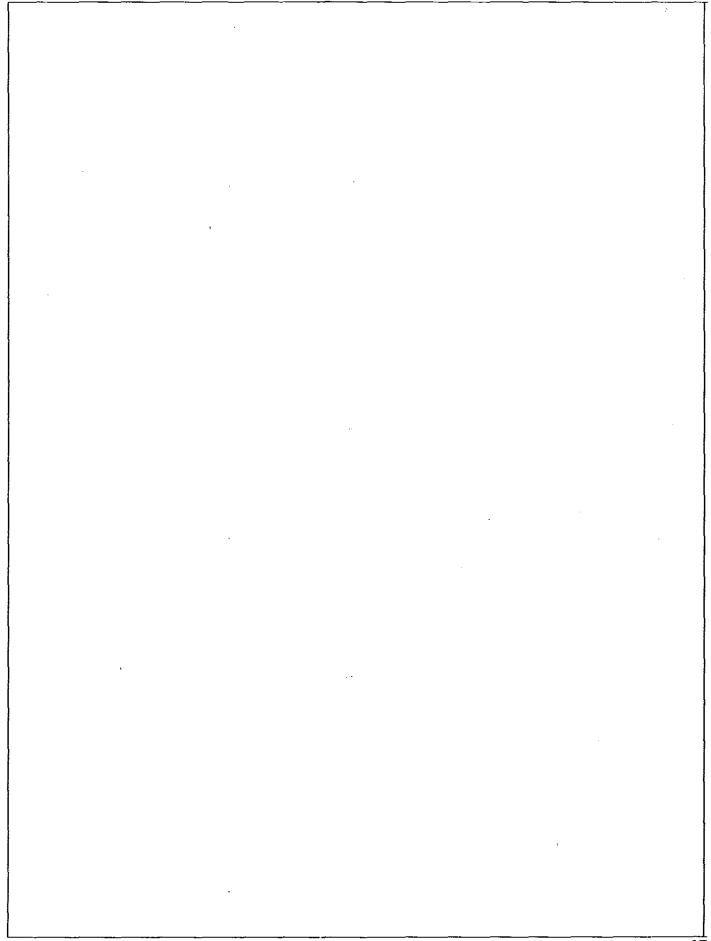
Conduct Infractions

Conduct infractions include: disrespect, disruption, academic dishonesty, dress code violations, inappropriate use of personal electronics, trespassing, and destruction of property

Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for conduct infractions. Check all that apply.

12. Communication practices	
Community conferencing	Conflict resolution conference
Check in/Check out	Administrator:parent and/or student conference
Parent outreach	School support staff:parent and/or student conference
Progress sheet	Administrator:teacher conference
Behavior contract	Mediation conference
Teacher:parent and/or student conference	Home visit
Other (please specify)	
Skill development practices Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral
Role Play	Academic remediation
Reminder/redirection Peer mediation Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	Practice of a classroom procedure Trauma-informed approaches
Other (please specify)	

14. Restorative approaches		
Circle conversation with student and victim		Formal restorative circle with parents, school-based officials and community members
Restitution		
Formal restorative circle with school-based stakeholders	Ш	Mediation
Other (please specify)		
P. Company of the Com		
15. Referral practices		
Mentoring		IEP Team
School Counselor		Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
Substance abuse counseling service		School Psychologist
School Nurse or School Health Professional		Outside counseling organization
Mental Health Professional		Rehabilitative
Community-based organization		System level alternative placement
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Pian	П	Threat assessment
Other (please specify)		
(
W.		
6. Consequence practices		
After school detention		In-school intervention
Lunch detention		In-school suspension
Written apology		Saturday school
Verbal correction		Teen court
Loss of school-day privilege		System level conduct officer hearing
		These infractions may lead to a short term suspension
Community service		made and may road to a short term suspension
Community service Loss of after-school privilege		These infractions may lead to an extended suspension
Loss of after-school privilege		These infractions may lead to an extended suspension
Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity		These infractions may lead to an expulsion
Loss of after-school privilege		



Drugs and Alcohol Infractions

Drugs and alcohol infractions include: being under the influence/in possession of, or selling alcohol, inhalants, or controlled substances

Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for drugs and alcohol infractions. Check all that apply.

17. Communication practices	
Community conference	Conflict resolution conference
Check in/Check out	Administrator:Parent and/or student conference
Parent outreach	School support staff:parent and/or student conference
Progress sheet	Administrator:teacher conference
Behavior contract	Mediation conference
Teacher:parent and/or student conference	Home visit
Other (please specify)	
18. Skill development practices Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework Role play Reminder/redirection Peer mediation Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral Other (please specify)	School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral Academic remediation Practice of a classroom procedure Trauma-informed approaches

9. Restorative approaches	
Circle conversation with student and victim Restitution Formal restorative circle with school-based stakeholders Other (please specify)	Formal restorative circle with parents, school-based officials and community members Mediation
0. Referral practices	
Mentoring	IEP Team
School Counselor	Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
Substance abuse counseling service	School Psychologist
School Nurse or School Health Professional	Outside counseling organization
Mental Health Professional	Rehabilitative
Community-based organization	System level alternative placement
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	Threat assessment

21. Consequence practices	
After school detention	In-school suspension
Lunch detention	Saturday school
Written apology	Teen court
Verbal correction	Superintendent school transfer
Loss of school-day privilege	System level conduct officer hearing
Community service	These infractions may lead to a short-term suspension
Loss of after-school privilege	These infractions may lead to an extended suspension
Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions may lead to an expulsion
Temporary removal from class	These infractions may lead to law enforcement notification
In-school intervention	
Other (please specify)	

Sex Infractions

Sex infractions would include: sexual harassment, attacks or activity

Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for sex infractions. Check all that apply.

Conflict resolution conference
Administrator:parent and/or student conference
School support staff:parent and/or student conference
Administrator:teacher conference
Mediation conference
Home visit
School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/ lesson referral Academic remediation Practice of a classroom procedure Trauma-informed approaches

24. Restorative approaches	
Circle conversation with student and victim Restitution Formal restorative circle with school-based stakeholders Other (please specify)	Formal restorative circle with parents, school-based official and community members Mediation
25. Referral practices	
Mentoring	IEP Team
School Counselor	Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
Substance abuse counseling service	School Psychologist
School Nurse or School Health Professional	Outside counseling organization
Mental Health Professional	Rehabilitative
Community-based organization	System level alternative placement
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	Threat assessment
Other (please specify)	

After school detention	
	In-school suspension
Lunch detention	Saturday school
Written apology	Teen Court
Verbal correction	System level conduct officer hearing
Loss of school-day privilege	Superintendent school transfer
Community service	These infractions may lead to a short term suspension
Loss of after-school privilege	These infractions may lead to an extended suspension
Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions may lead to an expulsion
Temporary removal from class	These infraction may lead to law enforcement notification
In-school intervention	
Other (please specify)	
Other (please specify)	

Violent Infractions

Violent infractions would include: possession or use of firearms, explosives, or other weapons, threatening or attacking an adult or student, fighting, extortion, bullying and harassment, arson, and bomb threats

Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for violent infractions. Check all that apply.

27. Communication practices	
Community conference	Conflict resolution conference
Check in/ Check out	Administrator:parent and/or student conference
Parent outreach	School support staff:parent and/or student conference
Progress sheet	Administrator:teacher conference
Behavior contract	Mediation conference
Teacher:parent and/or student conference	Home visit
Other (please specify)	
28. Skill development practices Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework Role play Reminder/redirection Peer mediation Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral Other (please specify)	School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/ lesson referral Academic remediation Practice of a classroom procedure Trauma-informed approaches

Formal restorative circle with parents, school-based officials and community members Mediation
EP Team
Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
School Psychologist
Outside counseling organization
Rehabilitative
System level alternative placement
Threat assessment

31.	Consequence practices	
	After school detention	In-school suspension
	Lunch detention	Saturday school
	Written apology	Teen court
	Verbal correction	System level conduct officer hearing
	Loss of school-day privilege	Superintendent school transfer
	Community service	These infractions may lead to a short term suspension
	Loss of after-school privilege	These infractions may lead to an extended suspension
]	Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions may lead to an expulsion
	Temporary removal from class	These infractions may lead to law enforcement notification
	In-school intervention	
Othe	er (please specify)	