

Suspending young students risks future success in school

September 13 2018, by Zibei Chen



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

Some kindergartners and first-graders suspended from school can find it challenging to reverse the negative trajectory in their academic life, says a University of Michigan researcher.

These young suspended students—especially boys—are likely to be

suspended again later in elementary school, according to Zibei Chen, a research fellow at the U-M School of Social Work, and colleagues at Louisiana State University.

Schools often use suspensions to discipline students, but questions arise about how effective [suspension](#) can be in addressing future behavior problems and the impact on academic progress, Chen says.

The result when a solution isn't found? More students dropping out of school.

"Not only are children who are suspended at a young age missing out on time spent in early learning experiences, but they are also less likely to be referred to services and supports they need to thrive in later school years," Chen said.

Among the findings:

- Boys rated by teachers as aggressive, defiant and disruptive are more likely to be suspended than girls. They are also less engaged in school.
- Girls rated by teachers as disruptive and lacking in parental [school](#) involvement are more likely to be suspended.
- Significant predictors of suspension in kindergarten and first grade also predicted suspension one and three years later.
- Boys and African-American students are more likely to be suspended than girls and white and Hispanic students, respectively, the study indicated.

Mi-Youn Yang, LSU assistant professor of [social work](#) and the study's lead author, says their findings show that black students experience disproportionate suspensions, but these incidents are not always straightforward. Sometimes these behavioral issues can be reported by

teachers who may hold implicit racial biases and not issue the same penalties to white students, she said.

The study appears in *Children and Youth Services Review*. It used data from an initiative of the Social Research and Evaluation Center at the LSU College of Human Sciences and Education. Other authors include LSU researchers Erin Harmeyer and Blaine Masinter Lofaso.

More information: Mi-Youn Yang et al. Predictors of early elementary school suspension by gender: A longitudinal multilevel analysis, *Children and Youth Services Review* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.chidyouth.2018.08.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chidyouth.2018.08.008)

Provided by University of Michigan

Citation: Suspending young students risks future success in school (2018, September 13)
retrieved 26 April 2024 from
<https://phys.org/news/2018-09-young-students-future-success-school.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--