



Colorado's Definition of Significant Disproportionality since 2021

| Risk Ratio Threshold | Category | Reasonable Progress |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2.08 | Disabilities | 0.35 |
| 2.25 | Speech Language Impairment | 0.41 |
| 2.66 | Intellectual Disability | 0.53 |
| 2.68 | Specific Learning Disability | 0.55 |
| 2.77 | Other Health Impairment | 0.56 |
| 2.98 | Autism Spectrum Disorder | 0.63 |
| 3.00 | Serious Emotional Disability | 0.74 |

How to read Colorado's Definition of Significant Disproportionality chart (above):

In an AU, when children of a particular race are **[Risk Ratio Threshold]** times as likely to be identified as students with **[Category]** compared to their other race peers for 3 consecutive years while meeting the minimum cell size and n-size of 10, that AU will be identified as having a significant disproportionality unless the AU reduces its ratio for 2 consecutive years by **[Reasonable Progress]** over a 2-year period.

Example: In an AU, when children of a particular race are 2.08 times as likely to be identified as students with disabilities compared to their other-race peers for 3 consecutive years while meeting the minimum cell size and n-size of 10, that AU will be identified as having a significant disproportionality unless the AU reduces its risk ratio for 2 consecutive years by 0.35 over a 2-year period.



| Risk Ratio Threshold | Category | Reasonable Progress |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1.97 | GenEd < 40% | 0.32 |
| 3.00 | Separate Setting | 0.64 |

How to read Colorado's Definition of Significant Disproportionality chart (above):

In an AU, when children of a particular race are **[Risk Ratio Threshold]** times as likely to be placed in **[Category]** compared to their other race peers for 3 consecutive years while meeting the minimum cell size and n-size of 10, that AU will be identified as having a significant disproportionality unless the AU reduces its ratio for 2 consecutive years by **[Reasonable Progress]** over a 2-year period.

Example: In an AU, when children of a particular race are 1.97 times as likely to be placed in general education classroom for less than 40% of their day compared to their other race peers for 3 consecutive years while meeting the minimum cell size and n-size of 10, that AU will be identified as having a significant disproportionality unless the AU reduces its risk ratio for 2 consecutive years by 0.32 over a 2-year period.

| Risk Ratio Threshold | Category | Reasonable Progress |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| 2.12 | Out-of-School Suspension/Expulsion for 10 days or less | 0.36 |
| 3.00 | Out-of-School/Expulsion for more than 10 days | 0.76 |
| 2.36 | In-School Suspension for 10 days or less | 0.44 |
| 3.00 | In-School Suspension for more than 10 days | 0.52 |
| 2.71 | Removed in any way | 0.54 |

How to read Colorado's Definition of Significant Disproportionality chart (above):

In an AU, when children of a particular race are **[Risk Ratio Threshold]** times more likely to receive **[Category]** compared to their other race peers for 3 consecutive years while meeting the minimum cell size and n-size of 10, that AU will be identified as having a significant disproportionality unless the AU reduces its ratio for 2 consecutive years by **[Reasonable Progress]** over a 2-year period.

Example: In an AU, when children of a particular race are 2.12 times as likely to receive out-of-school suspension or expulsion for 10 or less days compared to their other-race peers for 3 consecutive years while meeting the minimum cell size and n-size of 10, that AU will be identified as having a significant disproportionality unless the AU reduces its risk ratio for 2 consecutive years by 0.36 over a 2-year period.