



## Bibliography

**Course Enrollment Patterns.** Students who take more rigorous course work do better on standardized test (e.g., Smith & Niemi, 2001).

**Discipline Referral.** Students who behave better achieve better (e.g., Van Horn, 2003).

**Suspension Rates.** Students who are suspended are less likely to be high academic achievers (e.g., Williams & McGee, 1994).

**Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use.** Students who use drugs or alcohol perform at a lower rate academically than those who do not (e.g., Jeynes, (2002).

**Attendance Rates.** Students who attend school perform better than those who do not (e.g., Easton & Engelhard, 1982).

**Parent Involvement.** Students whose parents are involved in meaningful ways in the school outperform those who parents are not (e.g., Merchant, Paulson, & Rothlisberg, 2001).

**Extracurricular Activities.** Students who feel connected to school participate in extracurricular activities and perform better than those who do not (e.g., Mahoney, Cairns, & Farmer, 2003).

**Homework Completion Rates.** Students who complete and turn in homework do better in school (e.g., Cooper Lindsay, Nye & Greathouse, 1998)