The experience Black and Latino students have with police in schools is often very different from their white peers.

- In Connecticut, Latino students who go to a school with a police officer present are six times more likely to get arrested than if they go to a school without a police officer.
- The same study, conducted by Connecticut Voices for Children, found that Black students are twice as likely to get arrested when a police officer is present.
- Data shows that the presence of police officers in schools does not measurably increase school safety or improve academic outcomes.

The Counseling Not Criminalization in Schools Act seeks to curtail the school to prison pipeline by shifting how the federal government invests in school safety - moving away from the presence of police and increasing the number of counselors, mental health professionals and trauma-informed staff that have been proven to improve school climate.