

Report to the Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee

Consolidated Data Report, 2011-2012

Annual Report of School Crime & Violence Annual Report of Suspensions & Expulsions Annual Report of Dropout Rates General Statutes 115C 12(21) and 12(27)

Annual Report on the Use of Corporal Punishment Session Law 2011-282

Date Due: March 15, 2013

Report # 30 & 31

Preface

This consolidated report includes the Annual Report on School Crime and Violence, the Annual Study of Suspensions and Expulsions (including Alternative Learning Program Enrollments), new required reporting on the uses of corporal punishment, and the Annual Report on Dropout Events and Rate. This report plus additional data tables may be found online at http://dpi.state.nc.us/research/dropout/reports/. and http://dpi.state.nc.us/research/dropout/reports/.

The requirement to report annually on dropout events and rates, suspensions and expulsions, uses of corporal punishment, and alternative learning program enrollments is G.S. 115C-12(27). The requirement to report annually on school crime and violence is G.S. 115C-12(21). These General Statutes may be found in Appendix I.

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2011-12 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Introduction

The decision to generate a consolidated report on school crime, suspensions, and dropouts was grounded in the idea of a relationship between these factors and the hope of new insights that might be gained by analyzing and reporting these data together. Problems in schools can negatively impact a number of measurable outcomes, including crime, suspension, and dropout rates. In the same way, improvements in school operations can lower crime and suspension rates and make it more likely that children will remain in school. Schools and school districts that do well in one of the areas featured in this report will often also excel in another. In highlighting these high performers we hope that the programs and policies that contribute to success will be emulated by others.

The relationship between the factors of crime, suspensions, and dropouts has been confirmed by correlating the annual rates from the North Carolina Local Education Agencies (LEAs). Small, but significant, positive correlations have been found for the relationships between crime and short-term suspension, between crime and dropout, and between short-term suspension and dropout. The correlations are not large, and the existence of a correlation does not mean that one factor leads to another. However, we can say that the factors are associated with one another.

Sometimes correlations occur not because one factor causes another, but because an underlying factor causes both. Underlying factors could include demographics such as socioeconomic status or school factors such as management strategies.

Data analysis is an important tool in school management. However, care must be taken to consider all possible interpretations of the numbers, since some factors occur together and not all factors are easily measurable. For example, researchers in the area of dropout prevention have documented a relationship between out-of-school suspensions and dropping out, but there is also a relationship between behavior problems and dropping out. Therefore, it can be difficult to determine how much impact on the dropout rate can be attributed to student attitudes and behavior and how much can be attributed to the suspensions themselves.

This Consolidated Report should be viewed as a starting point to begin to untangle a number of interrelated school outcomes through annually repeated data summaries. Over time, we hope to reveal a clearer view of these outcomes, their interrelationships, and other underlying factors.

2011-12 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

General Findings

The number of acts of crime and violence by high school students decreased by 152 from 2010-11 to 2011-12. The rate of acts reported (per 1000 students) decreased 3.1%.

Reportable acts were most frequently committed by students who were ninth graders and male. Among ethnic groups in high school, black students had the highest crime rate, followed by American Indian, and multiracial students.

LEAs reporting zero grades 9-13 reportable acts were Clay County and Clinton City. Of the LEAs with more than zero, those with the lowest rates of grades 9-13 reportable acts were Newton Conover City, Weldon City, Swain County, Lexington City, Columbus County, Polk County, Washington County, and Edenton/Chowan.

LEAs with the highest rates of grades 9-13 reportable acts were Davidson County, Buncombe County, Madison County, Jackson County, Gates County, Robeson County, Harnett County, Avery County, Currituck County, and Transylvania County.

LEAs reporting the largest 3-year decreases in rates of grades 9-13 reportable acts were Clay County, Swain County, Newton Conover City, Lexington City, and Kannapolis City.

LEAs with the largest 3-year increases in rates of grades 9-13 reportable acts were Jackson County, Avery County, Gates County, Perquimans County, and Bertie County.

The most frequently reported reportable acts in high school were 1) possession of a controlled substance in violation of the law, 2) possession of a weapon excluding firearms and powerful explosives, and 3) possession of an alcoholic beverage.

There were 122,655 grade 9-13 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2011-12, a decrease of 5.5% from the 2010-11 total of 129,817.

One of seven North Carolina high school students receives at least one out-of-school short-term suspension each year. Many students receive only one suspension each year, but a number of students receive multiple short-term suspensions. High school students who received short-term suspensions in 2011-12 averaged about two suspensions each. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for high school students who received at least one suspension was 5.95 days. The average duration of a single short-term suspension was 2.96 days. The grade 9-13 short-term suspension rate was 2.90 suspensions per ten students.

Ninth grade students received the largest number of short-term suspensions. The rate of short term suspensions for male students was 2.6 times higher than for females. Black students received the highest rate of short-term suspensions followed by American Indians. Short-term suspension rates decreased in 2011-12 for all groups except American Indian students.

The number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) for all students continued to decline from 2,621 to 1,609 as LEAs continued to focus on reductions. Average school days per suspension increased from 51.4 to 53.8 school days. High school students received 1,121 long-term suspensions, a 37.8% decrease from 2010-11.

LEAs reporting the lowest rates of grades 9-12 short-term suspensions were Lexington City, Clinton City, Graham County, Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Elkin City, Mitchell County, Camden County, Mount Airy City, Polk County, and Clay County.

LEAs with the highest rates of grades 9-12 short-term suspensions were Northampton County, Anson County, Greene County, Weldon City, Bertie County, Thomasville City, Halifax County, Robeson County, Martin County, and Whiteville City.

LEAs reporting the largest 3-year percentage decreases in rates of grades 9-12 short-term suspensions were Lexington City, Clinton City, Macon County, Granville County, and Surry County.

LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage increases in rates of grades 9-12 short-term suspensions were Polk County, Hyde County, Bertie County, Avery County, and Mount Airy City. Of these with large percentage increases, only Bertie County had a rate in 2011-12 that was above the state average.

The number of expulsions fell from 69 in 2010-11 to 30 in 2011-12. High school students received 24 of these expulsions.

Alternative schools and programs (ALPs) reported 14,090 student placements in 2011-12, almost identical to the 14,093 reported in 2010-11. There were 12,874 individual students placed in ALPs during the 2011-12 school year.

High schools in North Carolina reported 13,488 dropouts in 2011-12. The grades 9-13 dropout rate in 2011-12 was 3.01%, down from the 3.43% reported for 2010-11. The decrease in dropout rate was 12.2%.

There were decreases in 70.4% (81 of 115) of the LEAs.

The 13,488 dropouts recorded in grades 9-13 represented a 12.1% decrease from the count of 15,342 recorded in 2010-11.

LEAs reporting the lowest high school dropout rates were Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Tyrrell County, Pamlico County, Hertford County, Alleghany County, Mount Airy City, Union County, Avery County, Clinton City, and Elkin City.

LEAs with the largest high school dropout rates were Person County, Vance County, Halifax County, Roanoke Rapids City, Bladen County, Thomasville City, Hickory City, Edgecombe County, Newton Conover City and Nash-Rocky Mount.

LEAs reporting the largest 3-year decreases in high school dropout rates were Clinton City, Randolph County, Madison County, Wilkes County, and Alleghany County.

LEAs with the largest 3-year increases in high school dropout rates were Newton Conover City, Washington County, Clay County, Dare County, and Columbus County. Despite the large increases, the rates for Clay County and Dare County were still below the state average.

The consolidated reporting of safety, discipline, and dropout data permits an overview of high performing school districts in these areas. Clinton City was the only LEA on all three of the "top ten" lists of lowest high school rates of crime, short-term suspensions and dropouts.

Six school systems were in two of the three "top ten" lists of superior performance in achieving low rates in these categories. These LEAs were:

- Chapel Hill-Carrboro
- Clay County
- Elkin City
- Lexington City
- Mount Airy City
- Polk County

No LEA was on all three of the "top ten" lists of largest 3-year decreases in high school rates of crime, short-term suspensions, and dropouts.

Two LEAs were on two of the three "top ten" lists for 3-year decreases in high school rates of crime, short-term suspensions, and dropouts. They are:

- Clinton City
- Lexington City

There were 404 uses of corporal punishment statewide in 2011-12. Corporal punishment was used at least once by 12 LEAs. Charter schools and the remaining 103 LEAs did not use corporal punishment.

School Crime and Violence

2011-12



2011-12 SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Introduction

In 1993, the General Assembly passed the Safe Schools Act requiring Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) to report specified acts of crime and violence to the State Board of Education (SBE). General Statute 115C-288(g) describes the school principal's responsibility "to report certain acts to law enforcement" and lists a number of acts to be reported. The SBE later expanded on the list of acts to be reported to law enforcement.

GS 115C-12(21) requires the SBE "to compile an annual report on acts of violence in the public schools." The SBE has defined 16 criminal acts that are to be included in its annual report. Nine of the 16 are considered dangerous and violent.

The nine dangerous and violent acts are:

- Homicide
- Assault resulting in serious bodily injury
- Assault involving the use of a weapon
- Rape
- Sexual offense
- Sexual assault
- Kidnapping
- Robbery with a dangerous weapon
- Taking indecent liberties with a minor

Schools that report at least two violent acts and five or more violent acts per thousand students in two consecutive years and where "conditions that contributed to the commission of those offenses are likely to continue into another school year" are deemed Persistently Dangerous Schools (SBE Policy SS-A-006).

The other seven acts included in this report are:

- Assault on school personnel
- Bomb threat
- Burning of a school building
- Possession of alcoholic beverage
- Possession of controlled substance in violation of law
- Possession of a firearm or powerful explosive
- Possession of a weapon

Superintendents, principals, teachers, and other school and central office personnel are to be commended for their collaboration and willingness to implement reporting systems and strategies resulting in the production of this report.

Data Collection and Reporting

The data used in this annual report were largely collected in the NC WISE Discipline Module. Schools initially entered their data in the NC WISE system, with the data being pulled into a state discipline dataset at year's end. A few LEAs used third-party software conforming to state specifications and these data were also compiled into the state discipline dataset.

Data consolidation and verification procedures were handled by DPI with assistance from the Technical Outreach to Public Schools (TOPS) at NC State University. The Federal Program Monitoring and Support Division of NCDPI authored the General Findings and compiled the report.

2011-12 SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE

General Findings

The number of "reportable acts" of crime and violence in grades K-12 decreased by 4.3% in 2011-12, and the rate declined by 5.0%. The 11,161 acts were the lowest reported since 2008-09. The table below shows the total acts and rate for each of the last five years using final Average Daily Membership (ADM) as the denominator.

Reporting Year	Total Acts	Acts Per 1000 Students
2007-08	11,276	7.85
2008-09	11,116	7.59
2009-10	11,608	7.97
2010-11	11,657	8.03
2011-12	11,161	7.63

The changes in the numbers of each of the offenses reported from 2010-11 to 2011-12 are shown in the table below.

Acts	Number of Acts 2011-12	Number of Acts 2010-11
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,777	4,934
Possession of a Weapon	3,613	3,954
Assault on School Personnel	1,212	1,156
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	971	1,068
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	187	164
Sexual Offense	79	69
Bomb Threat	73	78
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	73	75
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	73	61
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	64	64
Burning of a School Building	26	22
Kidnapping	4	5
Rape	4	1
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	3	5
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	1	1
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	1	0
TOTAL	11,161	11,657

The following categories experienced increases from 2010-11 to 2011-12 (numerical increase and percent increase in parentheses):

- Assault on school personnel, no serious injury (56, 4.6%)
- Sexual assault not involving rape or sexual offense (23, 14.0%)
- Assault resulting in serious injury (12, 19.7%)
- Sexual offense (10, 14.5%)
- Burning of a school building (4, 18.2%)
- Rape (3, 300%)
- Homicide (0 to 1)

The number of acts in these categories decreased from 2010-11 to 2011-12 (numerical decrease and percent decrease in parentheses):

- Possession of a weapon excluding firearms and powerful explosives (341, 8.6%)
- Possession of controlled substance in violation of law (157, 3.2%)
- Possession of an alcoholic beverage (97, 9.1%)
- Bomb threat (5, 6.4%)
- Robbery with a dangerous weapon (2, 40.0%)
- Possession of a firearm or powerful explosive (2, 2.7%)
- Kidnapping (1, 20.0%)

The other two categories experienced no change.

Elementary, middle, and high schools differ in the types of acts most frequently reported. Acts most frequently reported in elementary school were 1) possession of a weapon excluding firearms, 2) assault on school personnel, and 3) sexual assault. In middle school the order was 1) possession of a weapon excluding firearms, 2) possession of a controlled substance, and 3) possession of an alcoholic beverage; while in high school the order was 1) Possession of a controlled substance, 2) possession of a weapon excluding firearms, and 3) possession of an alcoholic beverage.

Crime rates for high school students increased, as seen below. The number of acts of crime and violence by high school students decreased by 152 from 2010-11 to 2011-12. The rate of acts reported decreased 3.1% to 14.15 acts per 1000 students in membership.

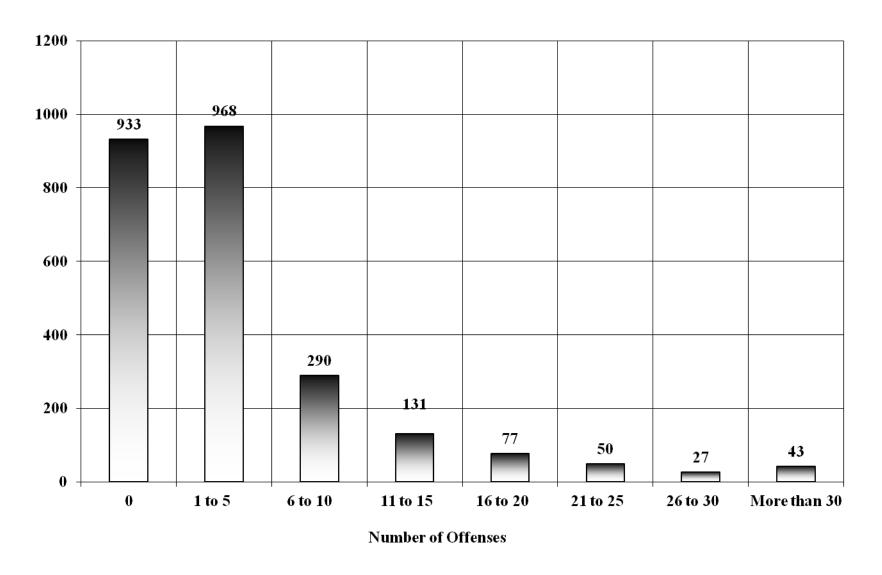
Reporting Year	Total Acts	Acts Per 1000 Students
2007-08	6,418	15.57
2008-09	6,428	15.70
2009-10	6,524	15.89
2010-11	6,132	14.60
2011-12	5,980	14.15

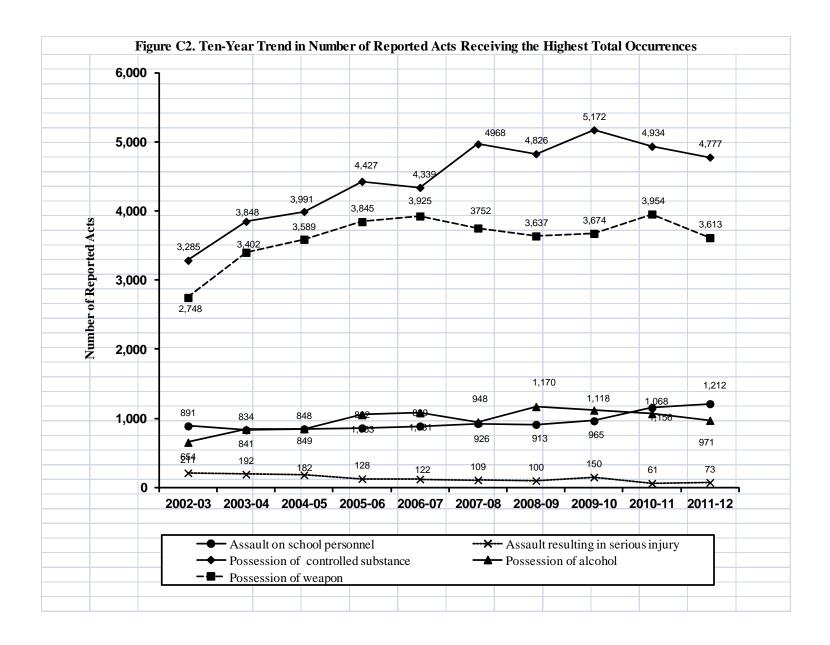
School Crime and Violence

2011-12

Figures and Tables

Figure C1. Number of Schools with Selected Ranges of Crime Totals





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		TOTAL NO. OF ACTS BY SCHOOL LEVEL						NO. OF OFFENDERS		NO. OF VICTIMS [‡]	
SPECIFIED ACTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTS	PK-5	ELEM/MID*	G6-8	MID/HIGH**	G9-12	OTHER [†]	REGULAR STUDENTS	EXCEPTIONAL STUDENTS	STUDENTS	STAI
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,777	48	95	1009	174	3,389	62	3,155	935	0	0
Possession of a Weapon	3,613	1032	183	1,095	84	1,189	30	2,157	882	0	0
Assault on School Personnel	1212	410	52	276	46	275	97	351	441	0	490
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	971	9	31	284	27	615	5	662	166	0	0
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	187	49	9	104	3	21	1	112	59	76	1
Sexual Offense	79	19	1	15	6	35	3	47	26	16	3
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	73	7	3	27	3	30	3	31	22	31	2
Bomb Threat	73	5	1	34	7	24	2	47	17	0	0
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	73	13	4	16	0	37	3	48	13	0	0
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	64	13	4	27	1	17	2	29	17	29	2
Burning of a School Building	26	1	0	4	1	20	0	9	8	0	0
Kidnapping	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	3	0
Rape	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,161	1,608	384	2,895	352	5,658	208	6,653	2,587	157	498
This table shows the total reported statewide offenses/acts by school * A combination elementary/middle school must include some or all ** A combination middle/high school must include some or all of the Other includes ungraded schools, special education schools, and s	of the grade levels e grade levels define	defined ed as mi	as elementary (ddle (6-8) and	PK-5) ar high sch	nd middle (6-8). ool (9-12).						

[‡] Specified acts may have multiple victims per incident.

	ble C2. 2011-12	Теро	Tica State	<u>.</u>	Tiets by E	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
	TOTAL		TOTAL NO.	OF ACT	S BY SCHOOL	LEVEL		NO. OF	OFFENDERS	NO. OF VIO	TIMS‡
SPECIFIED ACTS	NUMBER OF ACTS	PK-5	ELEM/MID*	G6-8	MID/HIGH**	G9-12	OTHER [†]	REGULAR STUDENTS	EXCEPTIONAL STUDENTS	STUDENTS	STAFI
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,777	48	95	1009	174	3,389	62	3,155	935	0	0
Possession of a Weapon	3,613	1032	183	1,095	84	1,189	30	2,157	882	0	0
Assault on School Personnel	1,212	477	62	259	38	298	78	426	473	0	444
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	971	9	31	284	27	615	5	662	166	0	0
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	187	49	9	104	3	21	1	112	59	76	1
Sexual Offense	79	19	1	15	6	35	3	47	26	16	3
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	73	7	3	27	3	30	3	31	22	31	2
Bomb Threat	73	5	1	34	7	24	2	47	17	0	0
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	73	13	4	16	0	37	3	48	13	0	0
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	64	13	4	27	1	17	2	29	17	29	2
Burning of a School Building	26	1	0	4	1	20	0	9	8	0	0
Kidnapping	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	3	0
Rape	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	11,161	1,675	394	2,878	344	5,681	189	6,728	2,619	157	452

Table C3. 2010-11 Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels

		TOTAL NO. OF ACTS BY SCHOOL LEVEL NO. OF OFFENDERS							NO. OF VICTIMS [‡]		
SPECIFIED ACTS	TOTAL NO. OF ACTS	PK-5	ELEM/MID*	G6-8	MID/HIGH**	G9-12	OTHER [†]	REGULAR STUDENTS	EXCEPTIONAL STUDENTS	STUDENTS	STAFF
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,934	46	68	1052	216	3,478	74	3,154	893	0	0
Possession of a Weapon	3,954	1093	176	1,234	75	1,340	36	2,312	907	0	0
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	1068	12	29	287	32	690	18	675	145	0	0
Assault on School Personnel	1156	410	52	276	46	275	97	351	441	0	490
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	61	7	0	16	4	32	2	34	13	21	4
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	164	23	3	77	3	56	2	94	44	70	4
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	64	8	1	27	8	17	3	29	16	35	5
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	75	7	3	24	2	38	1	50	9	0	0
Bomb Threat	78	7	2	22	9	38	0	43	14	0	0
Sexual Offense	69	13	6	14	2	29	5	35	23	15	2
Burning of a School Building	22	2	0	5	1	13	1	7	6	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	5	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	4	0
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kidnapping	5	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	5	0
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,657	1,630	340	3,038	398	6,012	239	6,803	2,516	170	505

Table C4. 2011-12 Number of Grades 9-13 Acts and Rates for Each LEA

LEA#	LEA Name	ADM, grades 9-13	Reportable Acts	Reportable Act Rate (per 1000 students)
010	Alamance-Burlington	6563	105	16.00
020	Alexander County	1631	28	17.17
030	Alleghany County	410	5	12.20
040	Anson County	1138	11	9.67
050	Ashe County	887	18	20.29
060	Avery County	633	14	22.12
070	Beaufort County	2012	25	12.43
080	Bertie County	865	13	15.03
090	Bladen County	1475	18	12.20
100	Brunswick County	3643	45	12.35
110	Buncombe County	7655	234	30.57
111	Asheville City	1198	21	17.53
120	Burke County	4119	66	16.02
130	Cabarrus County	8387	124	14.78
132	Kannapolis City	1378	14	10.16
140	Caldwell County	3768	45	11.94
150	Camden County	572	9	15.73
160	Carteret County	2518	18	7.15
170	Caswell County	792	9	11.36
180	Catawba County	5315	48	9.03
181	Hickory City	1144	20	17.48
182	Newton Conover City	893	2	2.24
190	Chatham County	2282	29	12.71
200	Cherokee County	1068	8	7.49
210	Edenton/Chowan	702	4	5.70
220	Clay County	373	0	0.00
230	Cleveland County	4715	71	15.06
240	Columbus County	1923	8	4.16
241	Whiteville City	683	5	7.32
250	Craven County	4196	27	6.43
260	Cumberland County	15597	282	18.08
270	Currituck County	1182	26	22.00
280	Dare County	1420	18	12.68
290	Davidson County	5984	185	30.92
291	Lexington City	778	3	3.86
292	Thomasville City	681	10	14.68
300	Davie County	1874	25	13.34
310	Duplin County	2439	17	6.97
320	Durham Public	9518	183	19.23

Table C4. 2011-12 Number of Grades 9-13 Acts and Rates for Each LEA

LEA#	LEA Name	ADM, grades 9-13	Reportable Acts	Reportable Act Rate (per 1000 students)
330	Edgecombe County	2012	22	10.93
340	Forsyth County	15054	265	17.60
350	Franklin County	2491	30	12.04
360	Gaston County	9181	63	6.86
370	Gates County	569	13	22.85
380	Graham County	341	2	5.87
390	Granville County	2572	19	7.39
400	Greene County	926	8	8.64
410	Guilford County	22088	320	14.49
420	Halifax County	1006	17	16.90
421	Roanoke Rapids City	827	6	7.26
422	Weldon City	335	1	2.99
430	Harnett County	5603	125	22.31
440	Haywood County	2238	36	16.09
450	Henderson County	3921	39	9.95
460	Hertford County	910	9	9.89
470	Hoke County	2012	21	10.44
480	Hyde County	170	3	17.65
490	Iredell-Statesville	6758	67	9.91
491	Mooresville City	1545	17	11.00
500	Jackson County	1043	26	24.93
510	Johnston County	8884	132	14.86
520	Jones County	307	2	6.51
530	Lee County	2744	45	16.40
540	Lenoir County	2838	20	7.05
550	Lincoln County	3662	43	11.74
560	Macon County	1253	19	15.16
570	Madison County	764	21	27.49
580	Martin County	1005	10	9.95
590	McDowell County	1871	23	12.29
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	37654	541	14.37
610	Mitchell County	619	4	6.46
620	Montgomery County	1157	19	16.42
630	Moore County	3743	70	18.70
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	5005	75	14.99
650	New Hanover County	7246	112	15.46
660	Northampton County	594	7	11.78
670	Onslow County	6434	63	9.79
680	Orange County	2241	33	14.73

Table C4. 2011-12 Number of Grades 9-13 Acts and Rates for Each LEA

LEA#	LEA Name	ADM, grades 9-13	Reportable Acts	Reportable Act Rate (per 1000 students)
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	3684	60	16.29
690	Pamlico County	521	5	9.60
700	Pasquotank County	1627	14	8.60
710	Pender County	2610	48	18.39
720	Perquimans County	483	10	20.70
730	Person County	1381	19	13.76
740	Pitt County	6819	92	13.49
750	Polk County	738	4	5.42
760	Randolph County	5330	57	10.69
761	Asheboro City	1251	13	10.39
770	Richmond County	2306	15	6.50
780	Robeson County	6684	151	22.59
790	Rockingham County	4063	46	11.32
800	Rowan-Salisbury	6028	72	11.94
810	Rutherford County	2634	42	15.95
820	Sampson County	2384	22	9.23
821	Clinton City	754	0	0.00
830	Scotland County	1791	19	10.61
840	Stanly County	2580	30	11.63
850	Stokes County	2259	30	13.28
860	Surry County	2491	50	20.07
861	Elkin City	369	5	13.55
862	Mount Airy City	543	4	7.37
870	Swain County	592	2	3.38
880	Transylvania County	1104	23	20.83
890	Tyrrell County	151	2	13.25
900	Union County	11488	208	18.11
910	Vance County	2005	23	11.47
920	Wake County	41384	567	13.70
930	Warren County	747	5	6.69
940	Washington County	541	3	5.55
950	Watauga County	1441	23	15.96
960	Wayne County	5366	38	7.08
970	Wilkes County	2859	33	11.54
980	Wilson County	3388	33	9.74
990	Yadkin County	1746	36	20.62
995	Yancey County	678	4	5.90

Suspensions and Expulsions

2011-12



2011-12 SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

Introduction

The Annual Study of Suspensions and Expulsions was designed to address the requirements regarding suspension data in G.S. 115C-12(27). The data contained in the 2011-12 Consolidated Report were gathered from traditional and charter public schools as well as alternative schools/programs via the NC WISE discipline module and files from third-party software in the specified state data format.

<u>Definitions of Suspension and Expulsion</u>

Lesser offenses committed by students are often dealt with using in-school suspensions or short-term suspensions, which are out-of-school suspensions of one to ten days. Principals usually make decisions about whether to suspend a student in-school or short-term out-of-school and about the duration of suspensions. In-school suspensions are usually served in an in-school suspension classroom. When a school does not have an in-school suspension program or when offenses are more serious or chronic, they may be dealt with through short-term, out-of-school suspensions.

A serious offense may employ a long-term suspension as a consequence. Long-term suspensions last from eleven days up to the remainder of the school year. When a student is suspended long-term, the student may not return to their regular program in their home school for the duration of the suspension. Districts may allow long-term suspended students to attend an alternative learning program (ALP) or alternative school during their long-term suspension or may assign them to alternative placements in lieu of suspensions. For reporting purposes, students are not considered suspended while attending an ALP or alternative school.

Certain very serious offenses may result in the student not being allowed to enroll in any school or program for the remainder of the school year or being suspended for an entire calendar year (365-day suspension). Usually superintendents and/or local boards of education, upon recommendation of principals, make decisions on a case-by-case basis about long-term suspensions (including 365-day suspensions), the length of those suspensions, and whether an ALP placement is provided.

When a student is expelled from school, the student cannot return to their home school or any other school within the LEA. As with long-term suspensions, the superintendent and/or the local board of education, upon the recommendation of the principal, make decisions about student expulsions on a case-by-case basis. An expulsion is usually reserved for cases where the student is at least 14 years of age and presents a clear threat of danger to self or others. The acts do not have to occur on school premises for the superintendent and/or school board to expel a student. The law allows school districts to permit some expelled students to enroll in ALPs to complete their education. Some districts allow expelled students to apply for readmission.

2011-12 SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

General Findings

Based on data reported by all public schools in North Carolina, the number of out-of-school short-term suspensions (1 to 10 days) given to students decreased 3.1% -- from a 2010-11 total of 266,488 to 258,197 in 2011-12. During this time the number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) decreased 38.6% from 2,621 to 1,609.

There were 122,655 grades 9-13 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2011-12, a decrease of 5.5% from the 2010-11 total of 129,817. The grades 9-13 short-term suspension rate was 2.90 suspensions per ten students.

Approximately one of eleven North Carolina students received at least one out-of-school short-term suspension in 2011-12. When looking at high school students only, this ratio rises to one of seven students. Many suspended students receive only one suspension each year, but a number of students receive multiple short-term suspensions.

North Carolina students who received short-term suspensions in 2011-12 averaged about 1.9 suspensions each. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for students who received at least one suspension was 5.95 days for high school students and 5.25 days for all students. The average duration of a single short-term suspension for high school students was 2.96 days and 2.73 days for all students.

In 2011-12 as in past years, male students, black and American Indian students, ninth graders, and students receiving special education services are among the groups that continue to be disproportionately represented among suspended students.

The number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) declined from 2,621 in 2010-11 to 1,609 in 2011-12, a 38.6% decrease. Average school days per suspension increased from 51.4 to 53.8 school days. High school students received 1,121 long-term suspensions, a 37.8% decrease from 2010-11.

The number of expulsions declined to 30 from 69 the previous year, a 56.5% decrease. High school students received 24 of these expulsions.

Section 1. Short-Term Suspensions

Short-Term Suspensions

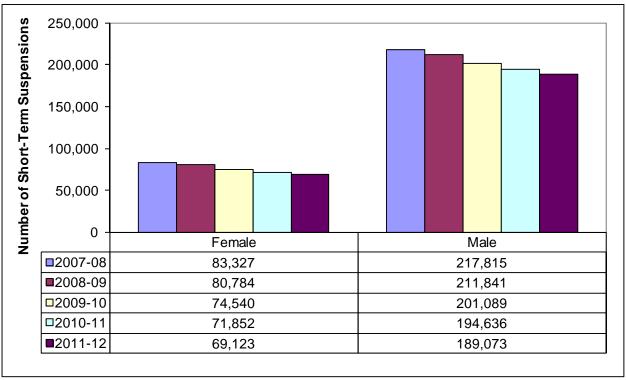
This section reports data for students who were suspended for 10 days or less from the 115 LEAs and charter schools. The data here reflect short-term suspensions that may include multiple suspensions per student. It should be noted that some students receive multiple short-term suspensions each year; therefore, these charts represent numbers of suspensions, not numbers of unique students.

There were 258,197 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2011-12, a decrease of 3.1% from the 2010-11 total of 266,488. School days lost due to short-term suspensions decreased by 4.9%.

The 258,197 short-term suspensions in 2011-12 were given to 134,522 different students (some students were suspended more than once), for an average of 1.92 short-term suspensions per suspended student. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for students who received at least one such suspension in 2011-12 was 5.25 days. The average duration of a single short-term suspension was 2.73 days.

In 2011-12, a total of 122,655 high school short-term suspensions were reported statewide, a decrease of 5.5% from the 2010-11 total of 129,817. The high school short-term suspension rate was 2.90 suspensions per ten students.

Short-Term Suspensions by Gender

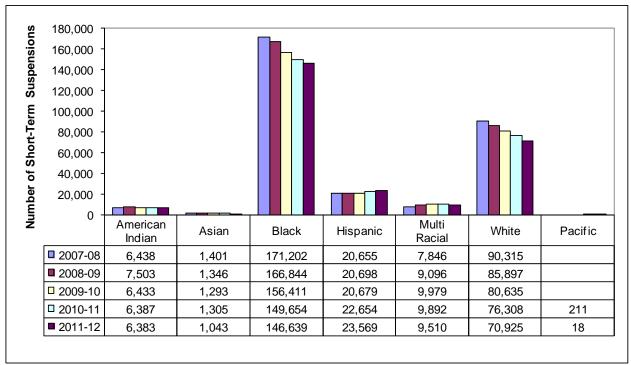


<u>Note</u>: Gender was not reported for 6,965 short-term suspensions in 2007-08, 828 in 2008-09, 1,577 in 2009-10, 77 in 2010-11, and 110 in 2011-12.

Figure S1. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Gender

- The number of short-term suspensions for male students in 2011-12 was 2.7 times higher than suspensions for females.
- Males received 189,073 short-term suspensions (ten days or less) in 2010-11. This represents a 2.9% decrease from the previous year.
- Females received 69,123 short-term suspensions. Female suspensions decreased by 3.8% in 2010-11.

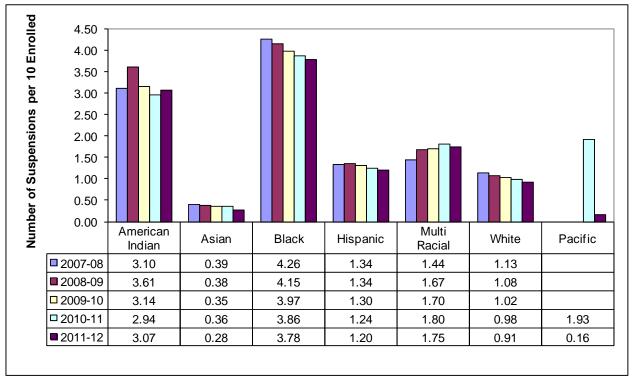
Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as "Other" for 10,250 short-term suspensions in 2007-08, 2,069 in 2008-09, 1,776 in 2009-10, 77 in 2010-11, and 110 in 2011-12.

Figure S2. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity

- Black students received the most short-term suspensions, followed by white students and Hispanic students.
- From 2010-11 to 2011-12, the number of short-term suspensions received by Hispanic students increased 4.0%.
- The number of suspensions received by Asian students and white students decreased by 20.1% and 7.1%, respectively.



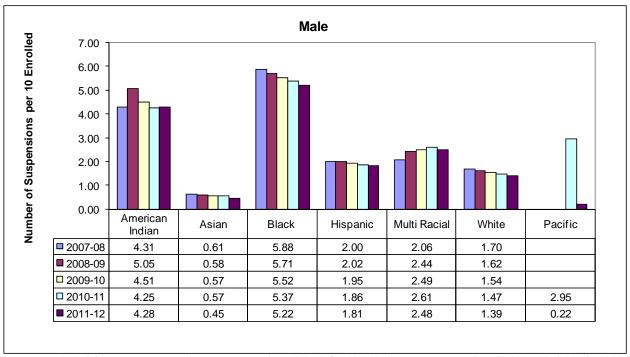
Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as "Other" for 10,250 short-term suspensions in 2007-08, 2,069 in 2008-09, 1,776 in 2009-10, 77 in 2010-11, and 110 in 2011-12. Rates calculated by dividing number of suspensions in race/ethnicity category by membership in that race/ethnicity category and multiplying by ten.

Figure S3. Short-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- As in previous years, black students had the highest rate of short-term suspension in 2011-12, followed by American Indian students.
- Short-term suspension rates decreased in 2011-12 for all groups except American Indian students.

Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

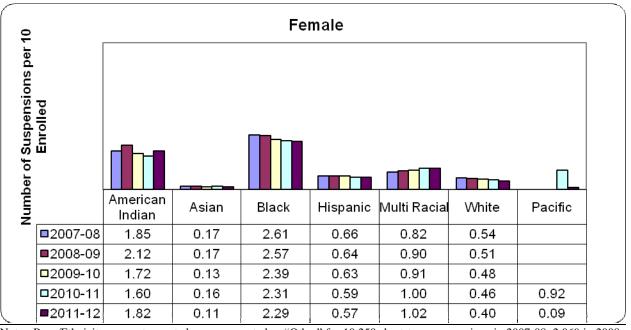
The following charts show short-term suspension rates for recent school years, by ethnicity, for males (Figure S4) and females (Figure S5).



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as "Other" for 10,250 short-term suspensions in 2007-08, 2,069 in 2008-09, 1,776 in 2009-10, 77 in 2010-11, and 110 in 2011-12. Rates calculated by dividing number of suspensions in race/ethnicity category by membership in that race/ethnicity category and multiplying by ten.

Figure S4. Male Short-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- Among males, Black students had the highest rate of short-term suspensions, followed by American Indian students.
- The male student short-term suspension rates for all groups except American Indians decreased in 2011-12.

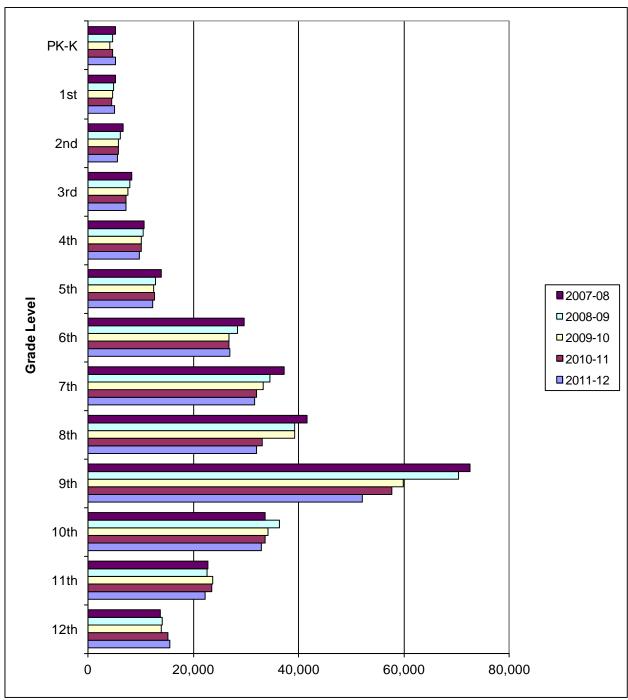


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as "Other" for 10,250 short-term suspensions in 2007-08, 2,069 in 2008-09, 1,776 in 2009-10, 77 in 2010-11, and 110 in 2011-12. Rates calculated by dividing number of suspensions in race/ethnicity category by membership in that race/ethnicity category and multiplying by ten.

Figure S5. Female Short-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- Among females, Black and American Indian students had the highest rates of short-term suspensions.
- The female student short-term suspension rates for all groups except American Indian and multiracial decreased in 2011-12.

Short-Term Suspensions by Grade

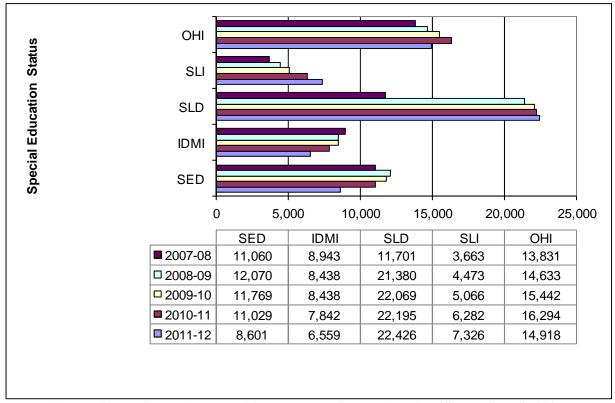


Note: Grade level was not reported for 7,177 short-term suspensions given in 2007-08, 1,025 in 2008-09, 1,628 in 2009-10, 58 in 2010-11, and 49 in 2011-12. 13^{th} graders are included in grade 12.

Figure S6. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Grade Level

• As in previous years, ninth graders received by far the largest number of short-term suspensions.

Short-Term Suspensions by Special Education or Exceptional Children (EC) Status



OHI=Other Health Impairment; SLI=Speech/Language Impairment; SLD=Specific Learning Disability; IDMI=Intellectual Disability-Mild; SED=Serious Emotional Disability.

Note: The relatively low figure for students with specific learning disabilities in 2007-08 is believed to be due to problems with manual data entry.

Figure S7. Short-Term Suspensions by Largest Categories of EC Status

- The 59,830 suspensions received by students in the five categories depicted above account for 92.2% of the short-term suspensions received by exceptional children in 2011-12.
- Exceptional children received 64,860, or 25.1% of the 258,197 short-term suspensions in 2010-11. The representation of EC students in the school population is approximately 14%.

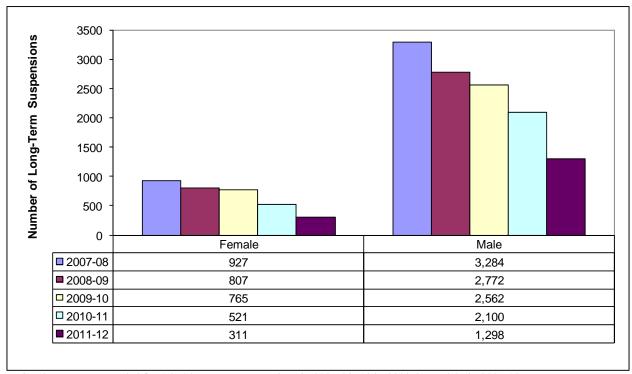
Section 2. Long-Term Suspensions

This section reports data for students who were suspended for 11 or more school days. In 2011-12, the recent trend of rapid declines in long-term suspensions continued.

Overall in 2011-12 there were 1,609 long-term suspensions reported. This is a 38.6% decrease from the total of 2,621 long-term suspensions reported in 2010-11. High school students received 1,121 long-term suspensions, a 37.8% decrease from 2010-11.

The 1,609 long-term suspensions in 2011-12 were given to 1,581 different students (i.e., some students were long-term suspended more than once). Long-term suspensions in the state in 2011-12 totaled 86,629 days, or an average of 53.8 school days per suspension, slightly up from 51.4 days per suspension in 2010-11.

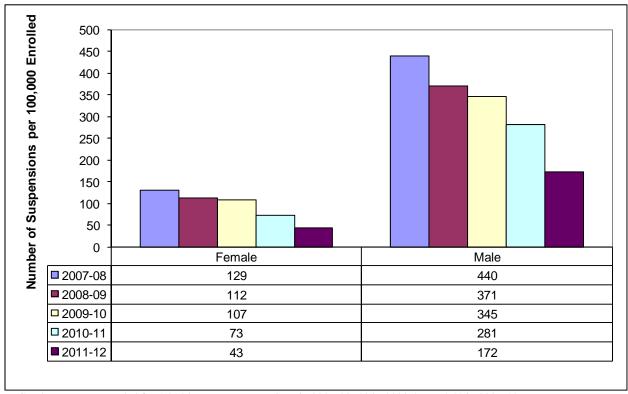
Long-Term Suspensions by Gender



Note: Gender was not recorded for 1,014 long-term suspensions in 2007-08, 13 in 2008-09, and 41 in 2009-10.

Figure S8. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Gender

- As in previous years, the majority of long-term suspensions in 2011-12 were given to male students. There were four long-term suspensions given to males for each one given to females.
- Since 2007-08 there have been decreases in the number of long-term suspensions received by both males and females each year.

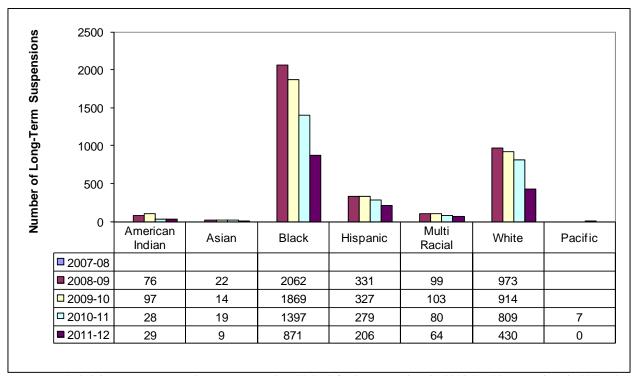


Note: Gender was not recorded for 1,014 long-term suspensions in 2007-08, 13 in 2008-09, and 41 in 2009-10.

Figure S9. Long-Term Suspension Rates by Gender

• The rate of long-term suspensions for both males and females has continued to decline since 2007-08.

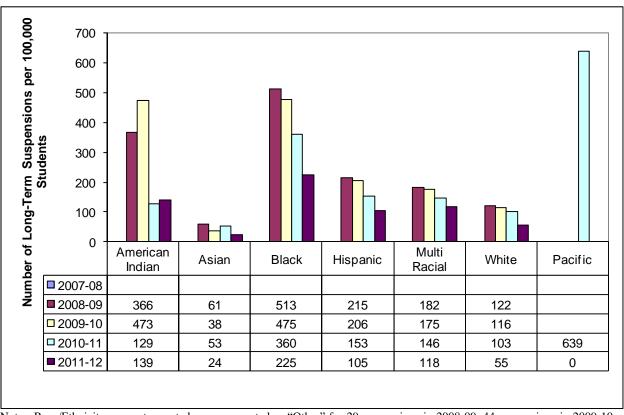
Long-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as "Other" for 29 suspensions in 2008-09, 44 suspensions in 2009-10, and two suspensions in 2010-11. 2007-08 is omitted due to lack of race/ethnicity data.

Figure S10. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity

- Black students received the most long-term suspensions in 2011-12, 871. This total was a 37.7% decrease from the 1,397 reported in 2010-11 and a 53.4% decrease from the 1,869 reported in 2009-10.
- White students received the second highest number of long-term suspensions in 2011-12, 430. This total was a decrease of 46.8% from the 809 reported in 2010-11 and a 53.0% decrease from the 914 reported in 2009-10.

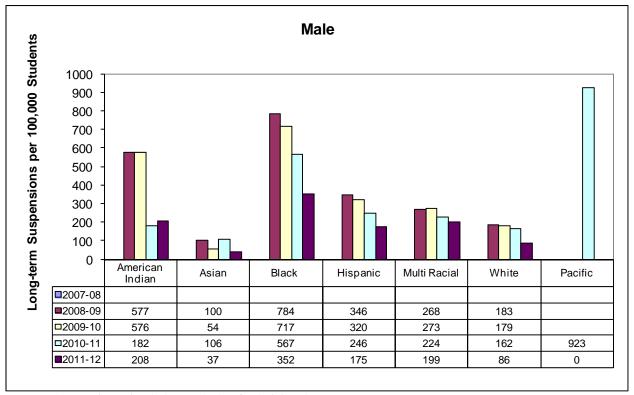


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as "Other" for 29 suspensions in 2008-09, 44 suspensions in 2009-10, and two suspensions in 2010-11. 2007-08 is omitted due to lack of race/ethnicity data. Rates calculated by dividing number of suspensions in race/ethnicity category by membership in that race/ethnicity category and multiplying by 100,000.

Figure S11. Rates of Long-Term Suspension by Race/Ethnicity, LTS per 100,000

- Black students had the highest rates of long-term suspensions in 2011-12, 225 LTS per 100,000 students.
- American Indian students had the second highest rate, 139 LTS per 100,000, followed by multiracial students, 118 LTS per 100.
- After declining sharply in 2010-11, the American Indian LTS rate was the only one to experience a rise in 2011-12.

Long-Term Suspensions by Ethnicity and Gender



<u>Note</u>: 2007-08 is omitted due to lack of ethnicity data. Rates calculated by dividing number of suspensions in race/ethnicity*gender category by membership in that race/ethnicity*gender category and multiplying by 100,000.

Figure S12. Male Long-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- Among males, black students had the highest rate of long-term suspension in 2011-12, 352 LTS per 100,000 students, followed by American Indian students (208 LTS per 100,000) and multiracial students (199 LTS per 100,000).
- Several groups of males experienced large decreases in LTS rates:

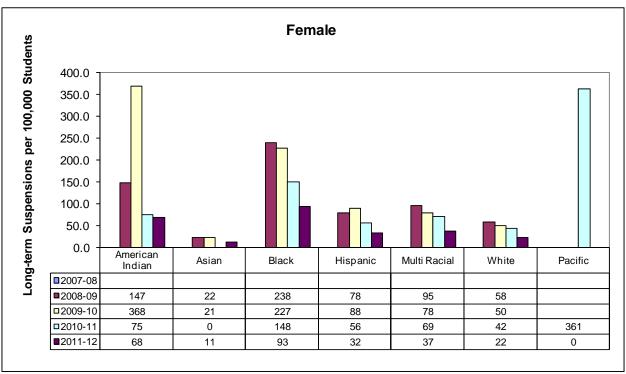
Pacific Islanders – 100%

Asian – 65.0%

White - 46.9%

Black – 37.9%

Hispanic – 28.9%



Note: 2007-08 is omitted due to lack of ethnicity data. Rates calculated by dividing number of suspensions in race/ethnicity*gender category by membership in that race/ethnicity*gender category and multiplying by 100,000.

Figure S13. Female Long-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- Among females, black students had the highest rate of long-term suspension in 2011-12, 93 LTS per 100,000 students, followed by American Indian students (68 LTS per 100,000).
- Several groups of females experienced large decreases in LTS rates: Pacific Islanders 100%

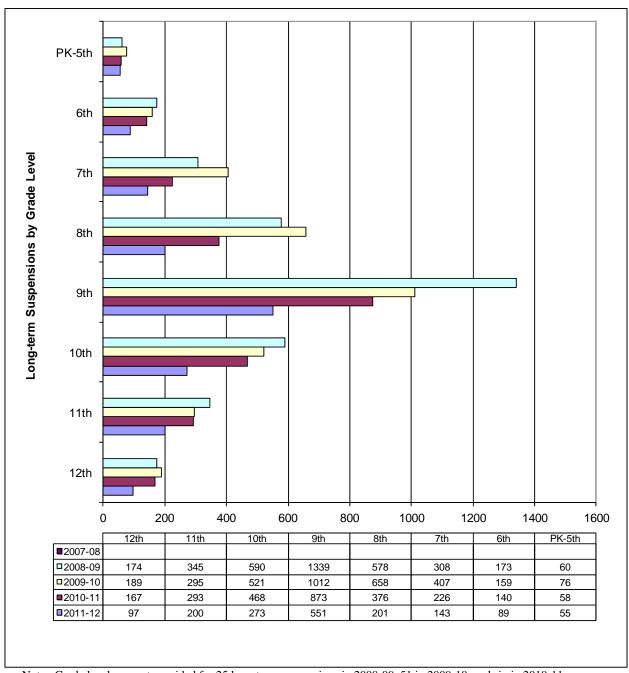
White – 47.6%

Multiracial - 46.4%

Hispanic – 42.9%

Black - 37.1%

Long-Term Suspensions by Grade Level

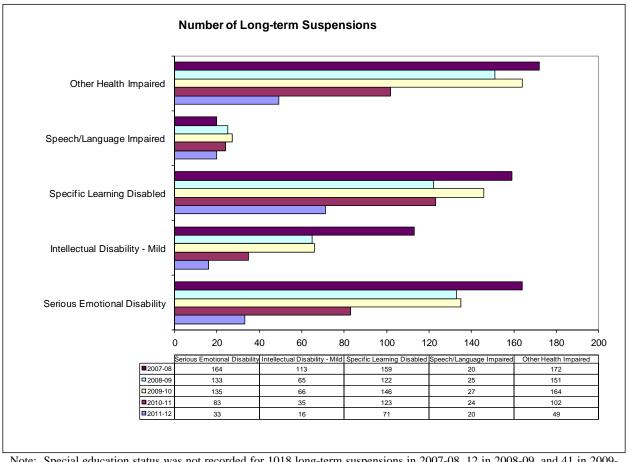


Note: Grade level was not provided for 25 long-term suspensions in 2008-09, 51 in 2009-10, and six in 2010-11. 2007-08 is omitted due to lack of grade level data.

Figure S14. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Grade Level

• As was the case with short-term suspensions, far more long-term suspensions were given to ninth graders than to students at any other grade level.

Long-Term Suspensions for Students Receiving Special Education Services



Note: Special education status was not recorded for 1018 long-term suspensions in 2007-08, 12 in 2008-09, and 41 in 2009-

Figure S15. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Special Education Status

- The 189 suspensions received by students in the five categories depicted above account for 97.9% of the long-term suspensions received by exceptional children in 2011-12.
- Special education students received 193 long-term suspensions in 2011-12, representing 12.0% of the total long-term suspensions reported across the state.

Section 3. Multiple Suspensions

This section reports data for students who were suspended on multiple occasions during the year. Data are shown separately for students receiving multiple short-term suspensions (multiple suspensions of less than 11 days each) and for students receiving multiple long-term suspensions (multiple suspensions of 11 days or more each).

Multiple Short-Term Suspensions

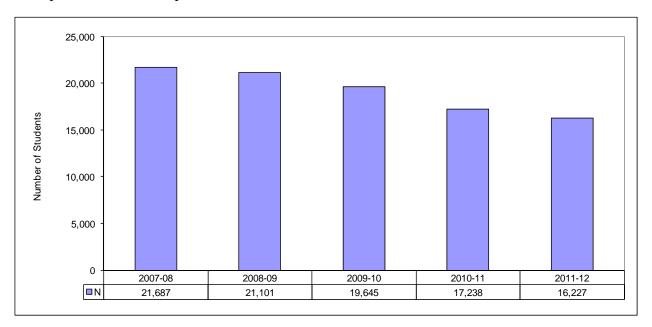


Figure S16. Number of Students with Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Summing to More than 10 Days

• The number of students whose combined lengths of multiple short-term suspensions exceeded ten days decreased 5.9% from 2010-11 to 2011-12.

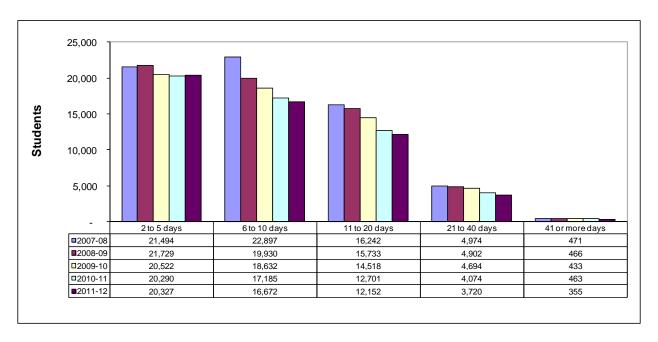


Figure S17. Duration of Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Given to Students

- The chart above shows that in 2011-12 all groups of total durations of short-term suspensions experienced decreases except the category "2 to 5 days." The largest percentage decrease was in the number of students whose short-term suspensions summed to 41 or more days. This percentage decrease was 23.3%.
- The net result of these changing patterns of short-term suspension assignment was a decrease in total school days missed by students receiving short-term suspensions from 5.33 days in 2010-11 to 5.25 days in 2011-12.

Multiple Long-Term Suspensions

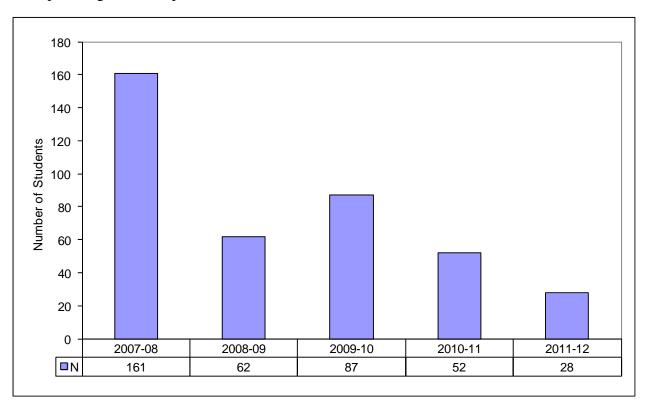


Figure S18. Number of Students with Multiple Long-Term Suspensions

• The number of students receiving multiple long-term suspensions in the LEAs decreased from 52 in 2010-11 to 28 in 2011-12.

Section 4. Expulsions

This section reports data for students who were expelled from school during the 2011-12 school year. Generally, students who are expelled from a district are not allowed to continue attending a school in the district; however, some districts allow students to apply for readmission. Other students may apply for admission in another district.

In 2011-12 there were 30 expulsions in North Carolina schools, down from 69 in 2010-11. High school students received 24 of these expulsions.

Expulsions by Gender

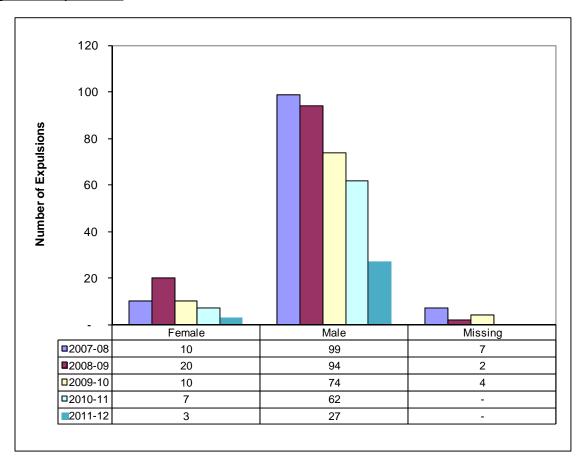


Figure S19. Number of Expulsions by Gender

• As in previous years, males received far more expulsions than did females.

• Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity

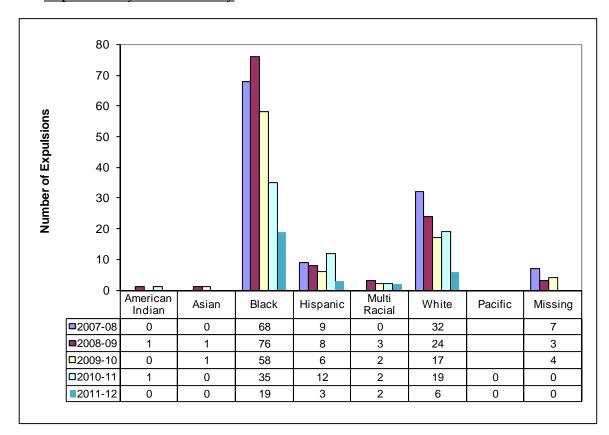
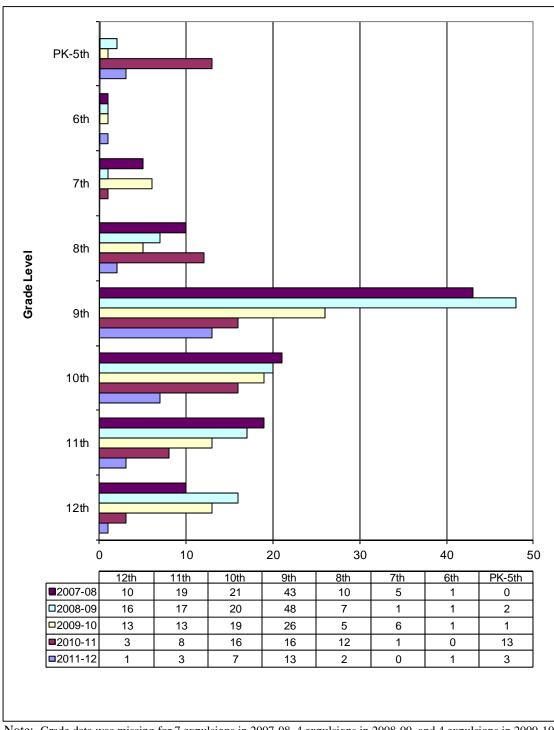


Figure S20. Number of Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity

 Among racial/ethnic groups, black students received the most expulsions, followed by white students.

Expulsions by Grade Level



Note: Grade data was missing for 7 expulsions in 2007-08, 4 expulsions in 2008-09, and 4 expulsions in 2009-10.

Figure S21. Number of Expulsions by Grade Level

Ninth graders received the most expulsions with 13, followed by tenth graders with 7.

Expulsions for Students Receiving Special Education Services

Special Education Status	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Developmentally Delayed	0	0	0	1	0
Other Health Impaired	2	3	3	5	1
Serious Emotional Disability	4	5	3	8	1
Intellectual Disability - Mild	2	0	2	0	0
Specific Learning Disabled	4	11	5	7	2
Traumatic Brain Injured	1	0	0	0	0
Speech/Language Impaired	0	1	0	3	0
Intellectual Disability - Severe	0	1	0	0	0
Missing	0	3	4	0	0
Total	13	24	17	17	4

Table S1. Expulsions of Students Receiving Special Education Services

• Four of the 30 students expelled were Special Education students (13.3%).

Section 5. Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA and Charter

Table S2 contains counts of short-term suspensions, long-term suspensions, and expulsions in the 115 LEAs for each gender/race combination. Cell totals of less than five students are suppressed to comply with FERPA recommendations on protecting personally identifiable information.

Table S3 contains counts of short-term suspensions, long-term suspensions, and expulsions in the charter schools for each gender/race combination. Cell totals of less than five students are suppressed to comply with FERPA recommendations on protecting personally identifiable information. Charter schools are omitted if no suspensions or expulsions were reported.

Table S4 contains grades 9-13 short-term suspensions and short-term suspension rates for each LEA.

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
Alamance-Burlington		Total	3,227	11	0
(010)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	71	< 5	0
	Female	Black	404	< 5	0
	Female	White	208	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	25	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	9	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	14	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	403	< 5	0
	Male	Black	994	< 5	0
	Male	White	1,003	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	89	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
Alexander (020)		Total	409	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	5	0	0
	Female	White	78	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	16	0	0
	Male	Black	38	0	0
	Male	White	259	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	9	0	0
Alleghany (030)		Total	164	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	17	0	0
	Female	White	45	0	0
	NA	NA	4	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	19	0	0
	Male	White	79	0	0
Anson (040)		Total	1,719	34	0
. ,	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	12	< 5	0
	Female	Black	534	< 5	0
	Female	White	41	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	8	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	20	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Black	960	29	0
	Male	White	114	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	24	< 5	0
Ashe (050)		Total	192	0	0
, ,	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	29	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	25	0	0
	Male	White	131	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Avery (060)		Total	97	0	0
	Female	White	11	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	77	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Beaufort (070)		Total	1,869	2	0
, ,	Female	Hispanic	21	< 5	0
	Female	Black	319	< 5	0
	Female	White	59	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	43	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	101	< 5	0
	Male	Black	802	< 5	0
	Male	White	465	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	55	< 5	0
Bertie (080)		Total	947	1	0
	Female	Hispanic	6	< 5	0
	Female	Black	237	< 5	0
	Female	White	27	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	9	< 5	0
	Male	Black	638	< 5	0
	Male	White	26	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
Bladen (090)		Total	1,533	11	0
. ,	Female	Hispanic	16	< 5	0
	Female	Black	284	< 5	0
	Female	White	100	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	Multiracial	12	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	6	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	69	< 5	0
	Male	Black	649	< 5	0
	Male	White	347	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	46	< 5	0
Brunswick (100)		Total	1,332	2	0
	Female	Hispanic	23	< 5	0
	Female	Black	89	< 5	0
	Female	White	192	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	39	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	7	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	71	< 5	0
	Male	Black	294	< 5	0
	Male	White	553	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	61	< 5	0
Buncombe (110)		Total	3,350	13	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	7	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	48	< 5	0
	Female	Black	163	< 5	0
	Female	White	517	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	98	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	19	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	13	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	192	5	0
	Male	Black	413	< 5	0
	Male	White	1,721	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	154	< 5	0
Asheville (111)		Total	910	8	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	6	< 5	0
	Female	Black	234	< 5	0
	Female	White	25	< 5	0
	I		10		
	Female	Multiracial	19	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Hispanic	24	< 5	0
	Male	Black	433	< 5	0
	Male	White	122	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	43	< 5	0
Burke (120)		Total	1,339	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	15	0	0
	Female	Black	32	0	0
	Female	White	160	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	29	0	0
	NA	NA	3	0	0
	Male	Asian	23	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	70	0	0
	Male	Black	121	0	0
	Male	White	859	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	27	0	0
Cabarrus (130)		Total	3,946	110	0
	Female	Asian	6	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	124	< 5	0
	Female	Black	358	12	0
	Female	White	299	6	0
	Female	Multiracial	32	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	13	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	10	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	503	20	0
	Male	Black	1,204	29	0
	Male	White	1,265	37	0
	Male	Multiracial	130	< 5	0
Kannapolis City (132)		Total	900	3	1
	Female	Hispanic	49	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	86	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	64	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	8	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	139	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	264	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	241	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	44	< 5	< 5

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
Caldwell (140)		Total	1,109	6	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	22	< 5	0
	Female	Black	28	< 5	0
	Female	White	170	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	99	< 5	0
	Male	Black	110	< 5	0
	Male	White	609	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	48	< 5	0
Camden (150)		Total	78	1	0
, ,	Female	White	16	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	Black	10	< 5	0
	Male	White	49	< 5	0
Carteret (160)		Total	1,207	5	0
, ,	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	10	< 5	0
	Female	Black	37	< 5	0
	Female	White	225	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	20	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	17	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	35	< 5	0
	Male	Black	99	< 5	0
	Male	White	696	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	63	< 5	0
Caswell (170)		Total	551	3	1
, ,	Female	Hispanic	5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	73	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	46	< 5	< 5
	NA	NA	1	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	9	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	250	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	139	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	28	< 5	< 5
Catawba (180)		Total	1,294	1	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	Hispanic	17	< 5	0
	Female	Black	35	< 5	0
	Female	White	193	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	13	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	9	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	164	< 5	0
	Male	Black	104	< 5	0
	Male	White	694	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	62	< 5	0
Hickory City (181)		Total	1,069	7	0
	Female	Hispanic	31	< 5	0
	Female	Black	215	< 5	0
	Female	White	72	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	20	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	9	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	84	< 5	0
	Male	Black	381	< 5	0
	Male	White	188	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	67	< 5	0
Newton Conover City		Total	310	0	0
(182)	Female	Hispanic	17	0	0
	Female	Black	31	0	0
	Female	White	35	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	5	0	0
	NA	NA	2	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	30	0	0
	Male	Black	101	0	0
	Male	White	67	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	22	0	0
Chatham (190)		Total	954	14	0
	Female	Hispanic	59	< 5	0
	Female	Black	52	< 5	0
	Female	White	77	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	14	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	181	6	0
	Male	Black	180	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	White	337	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	50	< 5	0
Cherokee (200)		Total	281	1	0
, ,	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	50	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	8	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	6	< 5	0
	Male	White	209	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Edenton/Chowan (210)		Total	200	2	0
, ,	Female	Black	38	< 5	0
	Female	White	15	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	6	< 5	0
	Male	Black	98	< 5	0
	Male	White	38	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Clay (220)		Total	46	0	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	8	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	8	0	0
	Male	White	25	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Cleveland (230)		Total	3,418	34	0
, ,	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	32	< 5	0
	Female	Black	479	5	0
	Female	White	437	5	0
	Female	Multiracial	55	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	82	< 5	0
	Male	Black	867	11	0
	Male	White	1,254	9	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Multiracial	207	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
Columbus (240)		Total	1,587	6	0
	Female	American Indian	28	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	23	< 5	0
	Female	Black	258	< 5	0
	Female	White	118	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	13	< 5	0
	NA	NA	1	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	37	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	51	< 5	0
	Male	Black	698	< 5	0
	Male	White	337	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	23	< 5	0
Whiteville City (241)		Total	839	2	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	178	< 5	0
	Female	White	35	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	13	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	9	< 5	0
	Male	Black	382	< 5	0
	Male	White	176	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	36	< 5	0
Craven (250)		Total	3,692	8	2
	Female	American Indian	9	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	96	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	607	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	245	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	64	< 5	< 5
	NA	NA	2	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	8	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	10	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	125	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	1,439	5	< 5
	Male	White	987	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	95	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	5	< 5	< 5

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
Cumberland (260)		Total	11,482	6	2
	Female	American Indian	68	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	218	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	2,373	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	413	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	195	< 5	< 5
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	177	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	17	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	518	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	5,660	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	1,415	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	407	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	14	< 5	< 5
Currituck (270)		Total	518	0	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	8	0	0
	Female	White	80	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	19	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	18	0	0
	Male	Black	31	0	0
	Male	White	293	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	63	0	0
Dare (280)		Total	349	0	0
, ,	Female	Black	7	0	0
	Female	White	62	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	15	0	0
	NA	NA	4	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	25	0	0
	Male	Black	9	0	0
	Male	White	221	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	6	0	0
Davidson (290)		Total	1,895	17	0
	Female	Hispanic	10	< 5	0
	Female	Black	38	< 5	0
	Female	White	337	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	Multiracial	15	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	7	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	6	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	80	< 5	0
	Male	Black	69	< 5	0
	Male	White	1,284	14	0
	Male	Multiracial	46	< 5	0
Lexington City (291)		Total	1	1	0
	NA	NA	0	1	0
	NA	NA	1	0	0
Thomasville City (292)		Total	903	4	3
	Female	Hispanic	29	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	118	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	35	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	21	< 5	< 5
	NA	NA	1	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	7	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	126	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	363	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	162	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	41	< 5	< 5
Davie (300)		Total	317	1	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	8	< 5	0
	Female	White	45	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	30	< 5	0
	Male	Black	42	< 5	0
	Male	White	178	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
Duplin (310)		Total	2,187	0	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	175	0	0
	Female	Black	286	0	0
	Female	White	76	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	23	0	0
	Male	American Indian	20	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Hispanic	515	0	0
	Male	Black	613	0	0
	Male	White	458	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	17	0	0
Durham (320)		Total	5,934	61	0
. ,	Female	American Indian	6	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	209	< 5	0
	Female	Black	1,469	8	0
	Female	White	50	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	36	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	14	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	13	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	579	< 5	0
	Male	Black	3,185	39	0
	Male	White	262	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	109	< 5	0
Edgecombe (330)		Total	2,856	2	0
	Female	Hispanic	13	< 5	0
	Female	Black	564	< 5	0
	Female	White	81	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	9	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	59	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,728	< 5	0
	Male	White	362	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	38	< 5	0
Winston-Salem/Forsyth		Total	10,768	23	4
(340)	Female	American Indian	5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	9	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	445	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	2,110	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	327	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	141	< 5	< 5
	Female	Other/Missing	6	< 5	< 5
	NA	NA	1	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	19	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	34	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	1,357	8	< 5

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Black	4,636	7	< 5
	Male	White	1,380	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	298	< 5	< 5
Franklin (350)		Total	1,631	30	0
, ,	Female	Hispanic	12	< 5	0
	Female	Black	235	< 5	0
	Female	White	137	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	21	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	145	< 5	0
	Male	Black	561	17	0
	Male	White	496	7	0
	Male	Multiracial	20	< 5	0
Gaston (360)		Total	6,811	22	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	141	< 5	0
	Female	Black	935	< 5	0
	Female	White	789	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	122	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	18	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	6	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	335	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,826	15	0
	Male	White	2,396	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	237	< 5	0
Gates (370)		Total	232	1	0
	Female	Black	29	< 5	0
	Female	White	23	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	Black	101	< 5	0
	Male	White	69	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	6	< 5	0
Graham (380)		Total	12	0	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
Granville (390)		Total	735	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	96	0	0
	Female	White	18	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	31	0	0
	Male	Black	396	0	0
	Male	White	171	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	17	0	0
Greene (400)		Total	1,287	6	0
	Female	Hispanic	39	< 5	0
	Female	Black	250	< 5	0
	Female	White	32	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	141	< 5	0
	Male	Black	621	< 5	0
	Male	White	190	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	11	< 5	0
Guilford (410)		Total	10,000	14	0
	Female	American Indian	27	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	17	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	122	< 5	0
	Female	Black	2,128	< 5	0
	Female	White	305	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	107	< 5	0
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	44	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	84	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	481	< 5	0
	Male	Black	4,994	9	0
	Male	White	1,378	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	306	< 5	0
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
Halifax (420)		Total	2,104	6	0
	Female	American Indian	29	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	7	< 5	0
	Female	Black	517	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	American Indian	37	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	38	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,368	5	0
	Male	White	77	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	20	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	8	< 5	0
Roanoke Rapids City		Total	804	0	0
(421)	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
, ,	Female	Hispanic	5	0	0
	Female	Black	93	0	0
	Female	White	89	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	11	0	0
	Male	Black	216	0	0
	Male	White	371	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	13	0	0
Weldon City (422)		Total	549	2	0
	Female	Black	129	< 5	0
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	10	< 5	0
	Male	Black	396	< 5	0
	Male	White	9	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Harnett (430)		Total	3,310	5	1
	Female	American Indian	15	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	82	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	487	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	198	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	30	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	49	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	10	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	300	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	1,212	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	817	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	105	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	5	< 5	< 5
Haywood (440)		Total	864	17	0
.,	Female	Hispanic	14	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	Black	7	< 5	0
	Female	White	203	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	14	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	10	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	39	< 5	0
	Male	Black	18	< 5	0
	Male	White	534	12	0
	Male	Multiracial	21	< 5	0
Henderson (450)		Total	992	3	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	27	< 5	0
	Female	Black	31	< 5	0
	Female	White	127	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	38	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	104	< 5	0
	Male	Black	79	< 5	0
	Male	White	521	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	60	< 5	0
Hertford (460)		Total	745	5	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	209	< 5	0
	Female	White	13	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	6	< 5	0
	Male	Black	440	< 5	0
	Male	White	68	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	6	< 5	0
Hoke (470)		Total	1,915	16	0
	Female	American Indian	159	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	55	< 5	0
	Female	Black	316	< 5	0
	Female	White	40	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	27	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	221	5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Hispanic	77	< 5	0
	Male	Black	746	6	0
	Male	White	193	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	75	< 5	0
Hyde (480)		Total	98	1	0
	Female	Black	19	< 5	0
	Female	White	7	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	40	< 5	0
	Male	White	12	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	16	< 5	0
Iredell-Statesville (490)		Total	2,807	6	0
, ,	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	8	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	52	< 5	0
	Female	Black	373	< 5	0
	Female	White	281	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	31	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	9	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	215	< 5	0
	Male	Black	744	< 5	0
	Male	White	1,042	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	46	< 5	0
Mooresville City (491)		Total	388	8	0
	Female	Hispanic	11	< 5	0
	Female	Black	57	< 5	0
	Female	White	38	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	27	< 5	0
	Male	Black	93	< 5	0
	Male	White	143	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	16	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
Jackson (500)		Total	359	0	0
, ,	Female	American Indian	16	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	White	40	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	27	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	13	0	0
	Male	Black	8	0	0
	Male	White	248	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Johnston (510)		Total	4,759	32	1
, ,	Female	American Indian	11	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	153	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	494	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	394	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	43	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	13	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	7	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	616	6	< 5
	Male	Black	1,248	9	< 5
	Male	White	1,642	11	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	138	< 5	< 5
Jones (520)		Total	181	1	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	37	< 5	0
	Female	White	13	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	80	< 5	0
	Male	White	44	< 5	0
Lee (530)		Total	1,850	30	0
	Female	American Indian	5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	98	< 5	0
	Female	Black	298	< 5	0
	Female	White	112	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	16	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	249	6	0
	Male	Black	587	9	0
	Male	White	431	11	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Multiracial	46	< 5	0
Lenoir (540)		Total	2,560	5	0
	Female	Hispanic	36	< 5	0
	Female	Black	568	< 5	0
	Female	White	71	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	20	< 5	0
	NA	NA	1	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	6	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	136	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,341	< 5	0
	Male	White	338	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	43	< 5	0
Lincoln (550)		Total	1,490	4	0
	Female	Hispanic	21	< 5	0
	Female	Black	27	< 5	0
	Female	White	252	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	8	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	113	< 5	0
	Male	Black	145	< 5	0
	Male	White	865	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	56	< 5	0
Macon (560)		Total	278	0	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	32	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	19	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	204	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	5	0	0
Madison (570)		Total	287	1	0
	Female	White	53	< 5	0
	NA	NA	1	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	10	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	8	< 5	0
	Male	White	215	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
Martin (580)		Total	1,529	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	8	0	0
	Female	Black	346	0	0
	Female	White	61	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	8	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	17	0	0
	Male	Black	860	0	0
	Male	White	184	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	45	0	0
McDowell (590)		Total	650	10	3
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	15	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	106	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	11	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	30	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	27	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	432	7	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	21	< 5	< 5
Charlotte-Mecklenburg		Total	37,464	88	0
(600)	Female	American Indian	77	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	58	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	909	< 5	0
	Female	Black	8,803	29	0
	Female	White	774	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	199	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	7	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	136	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	303	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	3,003	9	0
	Male	Black	20,090	35	0
	Male	White	2,643	8	0
	Male	Multiracial	457	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	5	< 5	0
Mitchell (610)		Total	74	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	9	0	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	62	0	0
Montgomery (620)		Total	687	0	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	23	0	0
	Female	Black	71	0	0
	Female	White	69	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	106	0	0
	Male	Black	217	0	0
	Male	White	182	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	8	0	0
Moore (630)		Total	1,503	1	1
, ,	Female	American Indian	5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	14	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	204	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	129	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	9	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	24	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	79	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	544	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	471	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	21	< 5	< 5
Nash-Rocky Mount		Total	5,005	30	1
(640)	Female	American Indian	10	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	43	< 5	0
	Female	Black	1,327	< 5	1
	Female	White	127	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	140	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	16	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	135	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Black	2,555	16	0
	Male	White	436	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	206	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
New Hanover (650)		Total	4,618	5	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	37	< 5	0
	Female	Black	928	< 5	0
	Female	White	321	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	64	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	11	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	8	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	154	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,872	< 5	0
	Male	White	1,055	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	153	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	6	< 5	0
Northampton (660)		Total	983	2	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	282	< 5	0
	Female	White	20	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	10	< 5	0
	Male	Black	610	< 5	0
	Male	White	47	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Onslow (670)		Total	2,339	2	1
	Female	American Indian	6	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	43	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	158	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	235	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	68	< 5	< 5
	NA	NA	1	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	14	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	6	< 5	< 5

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Hispanic	154	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	618	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	908	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	122	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	6	< 5	< 5
Orange (680)		Total	499	2	0
	Female	Hispanic	11	< 5	0
	Female	Black	38	< 5	0
	Female	White	51	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	35	< 5	0
	Male	Black	134	< 5	0
	Male	White	215	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
Chapel Hill-Carrboro		Total	427	0	0
(681)	Female	Hispanic	7	0	0
	Female	Black	70	0	0
	Female	White	15	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	10	0	0
	NA	NA	2	0	0
	Male	Asian	8	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	41	0	0
	Male	Black	190	0	0
	Male	White	67	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	17	0	0
Pamlico (690)		Total	316	1	0
	Female	Black	48	< 5	0
	Female	White	32	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	90	< 5	0
	Male	White	137	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
Elizabeth City-		Total	2,167	9	1
Pasquotank (700)	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
-	Female	Hispanic	15	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	374	< 5	< 5

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	White	127	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	14	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	38	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	989	5	< 5
	Male	White	556	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	47	< 5	< 5
Pender (710)		Total	1,026	0	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	9	0	0
	Female	Black	97	0	0
	Female	White	158	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	9	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	46	0	0
	Male	Black	251	0	0
	Male	White	429	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	18	0	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0
Perquimans (720)		Total	160	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	18	0	0
	Female	White	14	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	59	0	0
	Male	White	62	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Person (730)		Total	1,291	23	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	17	< 5	0
	Female	Black	225	< 5	0
	Female	White	117	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	27	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	61	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Black	510	8	0
	Male	White	294	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	35	< 5	0
Pitt (740)		Total	7,988	149	0
, ,	Female	American Indian	6	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	86	< 5	0
	Female	Black	1,910	26	0
	Female	White	246	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	59	< 5	0
	NA	NA	1	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	8	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	16	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	312	< 5	0
	Male	Black	4,388	104	0
	Male	White	829	13	0
	Male	Multiracial	127	< 5	0
Polk (750)		Total	97	0	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	19	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	59	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	5	0	0
Randolph (760)		Total	914	30	0
	Female	Hispanic	9	< 5	0
	Female	Black	17	< 5	0
	Female	White	150	5	0
	Female	Multiracial	6	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	87	< 5	0
	Male	Black	76	< 5	0
	Male	White	544	19	0
	Male	Multiracial	18	< 5	0
Asheboro City (761)		Total	388	7	0
	Female	Hispanic	8	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	Black	43	< 5	0
	Female	White	47	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	8	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	56	< 5	0
	Male	Black	105	< 5	0
	Male	White	106	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	15	< 5	0
Richmond (770)		Total	2,190	2	0
, ,	Female	American Indian	37	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	16	< 5	0
	Female	Black	461	< 5	0
	Female	White	108	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	64	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	6	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	55	< 5	0
	Male	Black	962	< 5	0
	Male	White	432	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	36	< 5	0
Robeson (780)		Total	8,622	29	0
	Female	American Indian	1,127	5	0
	Female	Asian	2	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	91	< 5	0
	Female	Black	838	< 5	0
	Female	White	213	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	76	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	2,890	9	0
	Male	Asian	13	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	241	< 5	0
	Male	Black	2,315	12	0
	Male	White	676	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	138	< 5	0
Rockingham (790)		Total	2,912	8	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	45	< 5	0
	Female	Black	259	< 5	0
	Female	White	333	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	Multiracial	48	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	9	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	159	< 5	0
	Male	Black	788	< 5	0
	Male	White	1,134	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	133	< 5	0
Rowan-Salisbury (800)		Total	4,697	12	0
	Female	Hispanic	116	< 5	0
	Female	Black	569	< 5	0
	Female	White	544	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	43	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	20	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	8	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	236	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,337	5	0
	Male	White	1,721	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	100	< 5	0
Rutherford (810)		Total	1,470	12	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	8	< 5	0
	Female	Black	106	< 5	0
	Female	White	199	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	15	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	10	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	70	< 5	0
	Male	Black	273	< 5	0
	Male	White	691	7	0
	Male	Multiracial	93	< 5	0
Sampson (820)		Total	1,579	3	0
	Female	Hispanic	73	< 5	0
	Female	Black	139	< 5	0
	Female	White	77	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	15	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	19	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Hispanic	311	< 5	0
	Male	Black	483	< 5	0
	Male	White	401	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	59	< 5	0
Clinton City (821)		Total	242	0	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	29	0	0
	Female	White	7	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	45	0	0
	Male	Black	121	0	0
	Male	White	17	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	12	0	0
Scotland (830)		Total	1,894	4	0
	Female	American Indian	70	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	9	< 5	0
	Female	Black	374	< 5	0
	Female	White	97	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	185	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	11	< 5	0
	Male	Black	908	< 5	0
	Male	White	180	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	38	< 5	0
Stanly (840)		Total	2,329	8	0
	Female	Hispanic	15	< 5	0
	Female	Black	214	< 5	0
	Female	White	254	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	21	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	22	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	13	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	86	< 5	0
	Male	Black	489	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	White	1,169	6	0
	Male	Multiracial	42	< 5	0
Stokes (850)		Total	720	9	0
	Female	Hispanic	5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	7	< 5	0
	Female	White	128	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	7	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	28	< 5	0
	Male	Black	56	< 5	0
	Male	White	447	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	33	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
Surry (860)		Total	673	3	0
	Female	Hispanic	10	< 5	0
	Female	Black	7	< 5	0
	Female	White	99	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	85	< 5	0
	Male	Black	38	< 5	0
	Male	White	411	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	19	< 5	0
Elkin City (861)		Total	28	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	6	0	0
	Male	White	17	0	0
Mount Airy City (862)		Total	108	1	0
, , ,	Female	Black	7	< 5	0
	Female	White	14	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	7	< 5	0
	Male	Black	24	< 5	0
	Male	White	37	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	10	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
Swain (870)		Total	112	1	0
	Female	American Indian	26	< 5	0
	Female	White	15	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	31	< 5	0
	Male	White	36	< 5	0
Transylvania (880)		Total	334	14	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	33	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	12	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	23	< 5	0
	Male	Black	50	< 5	0
	Male	White	182	10	0
	Male	Multiracial	27	< 5	0
Tyrrell (890)		Total	116	1	0
, ,	Female	Hispanic	5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	14	< 5	0
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	45	< 5	0
	Male	White	35	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
Union (900)		Total	5,522	42	2
	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	248	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	584	5	< 5
	Female	White	452	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	29	< 5	< 5
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	11	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	16	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	663	10	< 5
	Male	Black	1,589	12	< 5
	Male	White	1,830	10	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	92	< 5	< 5

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5
Vance (910)		Total	2,769	8	0
	Female	Hispanic	47	< 5	0
	Female	Black	637	< 5	0
	Female	White	62	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	16	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	151	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,587	6	0
	Male	White	241	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	25	< 5	0
Wake (920)		Total	14,223	403	0
	Female	American Indian	16	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	26	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	552	16	0
	Female	Black	2,586	42	0
	Female	White	512	11	0
	Female	Multiracial	157	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	62	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	85	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	1,674	65	0
	Male	Black	5,976	198	0
	Male	White	2,130	46	0
	Male	Multiracial	435	17	0
	Male	Pacific Islander	9	< 5	0
Warren (930)		Total	780	4	0
	Female	American Indian	11	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	190	< 5	0
	Female	White	12	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	38	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 5	0
	Male	Black	430	< 5	0
	Male	White	72	< 5	0
Washington (940)		Total	467	1	0
- · ·	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	114	< 5	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	White	9	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	9	< 5	0
	Male	Black	293	< 5	0
	Male	White	32	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Watauga (950)		Total	286	2	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	72	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	20	< 5	0
	Male	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	White	176	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	11	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
Wayne (960)		Total	5,233	14	0
, , ,	Female	American Indian	5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	115	< 5	0
	Female	Black	1,055	< 5	0
	Female	White	177	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	80	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	10	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	12	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	444	< 5	0
	Male	Black	2,372	5	0
	Male	White	746	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	217	< 5	0
Wilkes (970)		Total	739	8	0
	Female	Hispanic	21	< 5	0
	Female	Black	25	< 5	0
	Female	White	95	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	82	< 5	0
	Male	Black	72	< 5	0
	Male	White	399	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	35	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
Wilson (980)		Total	3,300	11	0

Table S2. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	39	< 5	0
	Female	Black	721	< 5	0
	Female	White	86	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	15	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	7	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	189	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,852	7	0
	Male	White	337	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	51	< 5	0
Yadkin (990)		Total	334	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	8	0	0
	Female	Black	6	0	0
	Female	White	50	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	6	0	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	34	0	0
	Male	Black	12	0	0
	Male	White	201	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	12	0	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0
Yancey (995)		Total	104	2	0
	Female	White	8	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	13	< 5	0
	Male	White	80	< 5	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

			# Short- term	# Long-term	#
LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Suspensions 2011-12	Suspensions 2011-12	Expulsions 2011-12
River Mill Academy		Total	80	0	0
		American			
(01B)	Female	Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	15	0	0
	Female	White	9	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian		0	0
	Male		< 5 < 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic Black	21	0	0
	Male	White	24	0	0
	Male	Multiracial			
	iviale	Total	< 5	0	0
Clover Garden (01C)	Female	White	24	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
		White	18		
	Male	<u> </u>		0	0
The Hawbridge School	NI A	Total	0	1	0
(01D)	NA	NA Tabal	0	1	0
Crossnore Academy	NIA	Total	1	0	0
(06B)	NA	NA		0	0
	NA	NA -	1	0	0
Washington		Total	84	0	0
Montessori (07A)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	30	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	7	0	0
	Male	White	35	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	7	0	0
Charter Day School		Total	33	0	0
(404)	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
(10A)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	8	0	0
	Male	White	20	0	
	iviale	L			0
Evergreen Community		Total	7	0	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short- term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
(11A)	NA	NA	1	0	0
	Male	White	6	0	0
Artspace Charter		Total	18	0	0
(11B)	NA	NA	1	0	0
	Male	White	17	0	0
Francine Delany New		Total	6	0	0
School (11K)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
The New Dimensions		Total	1	0	0
School (12A)	NA	NA	1	0	0
Carolina International		Total	20	0	0
(13A)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	9	0	0
	Male	White	7	0	0
Tiller School (16B)		Total	1	0	0
	NA	NA	1	0	0
Woods Charter (19B)		Total	27	0	0
	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	14	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
The Learning Center		Total	11	0	0
(20A)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
\ . \	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	6	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Maureen Joy Charter		Total	129	0	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short- term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
(32A)	Female	Hispanic	7	0	0
	Female	Black	48	0	0
	NA	NA	2	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	7	0	0
	Male	Black	65	0	0
Healthy Start Academy		Total	25	0	0
(32B)	Female	Black	9	0	0
	NA	NA	1	0	0
	Male	Black	15	0	0
Carter Community		Total	11	0	0
(32C)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	7	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
Kestrel Heights (32D)		Total	44	2	0
. ,	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	9	< 5	0
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	30	< 5	0
	Male	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Research Triangle		Total	92	0	0
Charter (32H)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
,	Female	Black	16	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
		American			
	Male	Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	67	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
Central Park School		Total	1	0	0
for Children (32K)	NA	NA	1	0	0
Voyager Academy		Total	65	1	0
(32L)	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	5	< 5	0
	Female	White	10	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short- term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Black	8	< 5	0
	Male	White	35	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
The Steam Academy		Total	1	0	0
(34C)	NA	NA	1	0	0
Forsyth Academy		Total	73	2	0
(34F)	Female	Black	14	< 5	0
	Female	White	8	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	8	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	27	< 5	0
	Male	White	10	< 5	0
	NA	NA	1	< 5	0
Crosscreek Charter		Total	4	0	0
School (35A)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
Piedmont Community		Total	131	0	0
(36B)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	11	0	0
	Female	White	23	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	31	0	0
	Male	White	57	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Mountain Island		Total	31	0	0
Charter (36C)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	5	0	0
	Male	White	13	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	7	0	0
Greensboro Academy		Total	15	1	0
(41B)	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	NA	NA	0	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	White	7	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short- term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Gender	Total	28	0	0
Guilford Preparatory	Female	Black	10	0	0
(41C)	Male	Black	18	0	0
Triad Math & Science	iviale	Total	45	0	0
(41F)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
(417)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	35	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
American Renaissance	111010	Total	44	0	0
(49B)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
(102)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	6	0	0
	Male	White	32	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Pine Lake Preparatory		Total	18	2	0
(49E)	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
, ,	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	White	13	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Neuse Charter School		Total	30	3	0
(51A)	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	7	< 5	0
	Male	White	14	< 5	0
Children's Village		Total	49	0	0
Academy (54A)	Female	Black	27	0	0
	Male	Black	22	0	0
Kinston Charter		Total	22	0	0
Academy (54B)	Female	Black	8	0	0
	Male	Black	14	0	0
Lincoln Charter		Total	70	0	0
School (55A)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	23	0	0
	Male	Black	5	0	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short- term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
LLA	Male	White	38	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
0	iviale	Total	22	0	0
Community Charter	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
School (60A)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	11	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Occurs Occurs Discussion	Iviale	Total	164	0	0
Sugar Creek Charter	Female	Black	38	0	0
(60B)	NA	NA	1	0	0
	NA	NA	1	0	0
	Male	Black	124	0	0
	iviale	Total	87	1	0
Kennedy Charter (60C)	Female	Black	22	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	58	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Laka Namana Okama	iviale	Total	53	0	0
Lake Norman Charter	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
(60D)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	8	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	12	0	0
	Male	White	24	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
0	Iviale	Total	75	0	0
Queen's Grant	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
Community (60G)	Female	Black	10	0	0
	Female	White	16	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	15	0	0
	Male	White	21	0	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short- term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Crossroads Charter		Total	404	0	2
(60H)	Female	Black	137	0	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	< 5
		American		_	_
	Male	Indian	11	0	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	< 5
	Male	Black	251	0	< 5
	Male	White	< 5	0	< 5
Community School		Total	7	0	0
of Davidson ((60I)	NA	NA	1	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0
	NA	NA	1	0	0
Socrates Academy		Total	6	0	0
(60J)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
Charlotte Secondary		Total	48	0	0
(60K)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	6	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	6	0	0
	Male	Black	21	0	0
	Male	White	10	0	0
Kipp: Charlotte (60L)		Total	148	4	3
	Female	Black	37	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	105	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	< 5
The Academy of		Total	11	0	0
		American			
Moore County (63A)	Male	Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0
Sandhills Theater		Total	5	0	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short- term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
Arts (63B)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
Rocky Mount		Total	231	6	0
Preparatory (64A)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	33	< 5	0
	Female	White	7	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
	Mala	American Indian	6		0
	Male			< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5 < 5	0
	Male Male	Black White	144 27	<5	0
	Male	Multiracial	5	<5	0
	iviale				
Cape Fear Center for	NA	Total NA	12	0	0
Inquiry (65A)	NA	NA	1	0	0
	Male	White	_	0	
	iviale	1	10	2	0
Gaston College	Famala	Total	152		0
Preparatory (66A)	Female	Hispanic	< 5 56	< 5 < 5	0
	Female Female	Black White	< 5	< 5 < 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	<5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	80	< 5	0
	Male	White	9	<5	0
	iviale	Total	22	0	0
Orange Charter (68A)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	16	0	0
Arapahoe Charter		Total	44	0	0
School (69A)	NA	NA	3	0	0
	Male	Black	7	0	0
	Male	White	34	0	0
CIS Academy (78A)		Total	5	0	0
		American			
	Female	Indian	< 5	0	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

			# Short- term Suspensions	# Long-term Suspensions	# Expulsions
LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	2011-12	2011-12	2011-12
	N 4 = 1 =	American	. 5	0	0
	Male	Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
Bethany Community	F I .	Total	15	0	0
School (79A)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	7	0	0
Thomas Jefferson		Total	33	0	0
Classical (81A)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	7	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	20	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Lake Lure Classical		Total	4	0	0
(81B)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
Grey Stone Day (84B)		Total	8	0	0
	NA	NA	1	0	0
	Male	White	7	0	0
Millennium Charter		Total	8	0	0
(86T)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0
Mountain Discovery		Total	1	0	0
School (87A)	NA	NA	1	0	0
Union Academy (90A)		Total	39	1	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	White	28	< 5	0
Vance Charter School		Total	36	0	1
(91A)	Female	Black	< 5	0	< 5
	Female	White	< 5	0	< 5
	Male	Black	< 5	0	< 5

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short- term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
	Male	White	25	0	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	< 5
Franklin Academy		Total	48	0	0
(92F)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	7	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	35	0	0
East Wake Academy		Total	35	0	0
(92G)	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	6	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	11	0	0
	Male	White	12	0	0
Raleigh Charter High		Total	21	0	0
		American			
School (92K)	Female	Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	10	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	7	0	0
Torchlight Academy		Total	3	0	0
(92L)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
Preeminent Charter		Total	75	0	0
School (92M)	NA	NA	2	0	0
	Female	Black	13	0	0
	Male	Black	60	0	0
Hope Elementary		Total	26	0	0
(92Q)	Female	Black	13	0	0
	Male	Black	13	0	0
Casa Esperanza		Total	1	0	0
Montessori (92R)	NA	NA	1	0	0
Endeavor Charter		Total	8	0	0
(92S)	Male	White	6	0	0
	NA	NA	2	0	0
Two Rivers		Total	10	0	0

Table S3. 2011-12 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short- term Suspensions 2011-12	# Long-term Suspensions 2011-12	# Expulsions 2011-12
Community (95A)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	6	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Dillard Academy (96C)		Total	29	0	0
	Female	Black	8	0	0
	Male	Black	21	0	0
Sallie B Howard		Total	320	3	0
School (98A)	Female	Hispanic	5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	102	< 5	0
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	28	< 5	0
	Male	Black	167	< 5	0
	Male	White	5	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	11	< 5	0

Table S4. 2011-12 Grades 9-13 Short-Term Suspensions and Suspension Rates

LEA#	LEA Name	ADM	# Short-Term Suspensions	Short-Term Suspension Rate (per 100 Students)
010	Alamance-Burlington	6563	1579	24.06
020	Alexander County	1631	167	10.24
030	Alleghany County	410	109	26.59
040	Anson County	1138	1100	96.66
050	Ashe County	887	100	11.27
060	Avery County	633	75	11.85
070	Beaufort County	2012	892	44.33
080	Bertie County	865	754	87.17
090	Bladen County	1475	763	51.73
100	Brunswick County	3643	627	17.21
110	Buncombe County	7655	2034	26.57
111	Asheville City	1198	304	25.38
120	Burke County	4119	641	15.56
130	Cabarrus County	8387	1992	23.75
132	Kannapolis City	1378	498	36.14
140	Caldwell County	3768	556	14.76
150	Camden County	572	37	6.47
160	Carteret County	2518	781	31.02
170	Caswell County	792	232	29.29
180	Catawba County	5315	629	11.83
181	Hickory City	1144	623	54.46
182	Newton Conover City	893	187	20.94
190	Chatham County	2282	632	27.70
200	Cherokee County	1068	161	15.07
210	Edenton/Chowan	702	92	13.11
220	Clay County	373	29	7.77
230	Cleveland County	4715	1847	39.17
240	Columbus County	1923	670	34.84
241	Whiteville City	683	418	61.20
250	Craven County	4196	1834	43.71
260	Cumberland County	15597	5432	34.83
270	Currituck County	1182	290	24.53
280	Dare County	1420	279	19.65
290	Davidson County	5984	1233	20.60
291	Lexington City	778	1	0.13
292	Thomasville City	681	505	74.16
300	Davie County	1874	177	9.45
310	Duplin County	2439	931	38.17
320	Durham Public	9518	3179	33.40
330	Edgecombe County	2012	822	40.85

Table S4. 2011-12 Grades 9-13 Short-Term Suspensions and Suspension Rates

LEA#	LEA Name	ADM	# Short-Term Suspensions	Short-Term Suspension Rate (per 100 Students)
340	Forsyth County	15054	4708	31.27
350	Franklin County	2491	857	34.40
360	Gaston County	9181	3283	35.76
370	Gates County	569	150	26.36
380	Graham County	341	4	1.17
390	Granville County	2572	261	10.15
400	Greene County	926	827	89.31
410	Guilford County	22088	4837	21.90
420	Halifax County	1006	718	71.37
421	Roanoke Rapids City	827	425	51.39
422	Weldon City	335	295	88.06
430	Harnett County	5603	1766	31.52
440	Haywood County	2238	344	15.37
450	Henderson County	3921	464	11.83
460	Hertford County	910	379	41.65
470	Hoke County	2012	872	43.34
480	Hyde County	170	47	27.65
490	Iredell-Statesville	6758	1245	18.42
491	Mooresville City	1545	178	11.52
500	Jackson County	1043	200	19.18
510	Johnston County	8884	2105	23.69
520	Jones County	307	84	27.36
530	Lee County	2744	856	31.20
540	Lenoir County	2838	1357	47.82
550	Lincoln County	3662	774	21.14
560	Macon County	1253	168	13.41
570	Madison County	764	140	18.32
580	Martin County	1005	624	62.09
590	McDowell County	1871	444	23.73
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	37654	18511	49.16
610	Mitchell County	619	38	6.14
620	Montgomery County	1157	261	22.56
630	Moore County	3743	750	20.04
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	5005	2808	56.10
650	New Hanover County	7246	1728	23.85
660	Northampton County	594	589	99.16
670	Onslow County	6434	920	14.30
680	Orange County	2241	234	10.44
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	3684	203	5.51
690	Pamlico County	521	188	36.08

Table S4. 2011-12 Grades 9-13 Short-Term Suspensions and Suspension Rates

LEA#	LEA Name	ADM	# Short-Term Suspensions	Short-Term Suspension Rate (per 100 Students)
700	Pasquotank County	1627	851	52.30
710	Pender County	2610	530	20.31
720	Perquimans County	483	94	19.46
730	Person County	1381	580	42.00
740	Pitt County	6819	3198	46.90
750	Polk County	738	56	7.59
760	Randolph County	5330	487	9.14
761	Asheboro City	1251	124	9.91
770	Richmond County	2306	935	40.55
780	Robeson County	6684	4652	69.60
790	Rockingham County	4063	1438	35.39
800	Rowan-Salisbury	6028	2064	34.24
810	Rutherford County	2634	746	28.32
820	Sampson County	2384	480	20.13
821	Clinton City	754	1	0.13
830	Scotland County	1791	753	42.04
840	Stanly County	2580	1020	39.53
850	Stokes County	2259	330	14.61
860	Surry County	2491	275	11.04
861	Elkin City	369	21	5.69
862	Mount Airy City	543	40	7.37
870	Swain County	592	95	16.05
880	Transylvania County	1104	150	13.59
890	Tyrrell County	151	65	43.05
900	Union County	11488	2760	24.03
910	Vance County	2005	1015	50.62
920	Wake County	41384	6559	15.85
930	Warren County	747	263	35.21
940	Washington County	541	176	32.53
950	Watauga County	1441	222	15.41
960	Wayne County	5366	1921	35.80
970	Wilkes County	2859	310	10.84
980	Wilson County	3388	1403	41.41
990	Yadkin County	1746	201	11.51
995	Yancey County	678	60	8.85

Uses of Corporal Punishment

2011-12



2011-12 USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Introduction

This report delivers disaggregated data on uses of corporal punishment per G.S. 115C-12(27). Corporal punishment uses are disaggregated by Local Education Agency (LEA), gender, race/ethnicity, grade level, type of disability, and reason for punishment.

Although some corporal punishment data has been captured in a number of LEAs over many years, 2010-11 was the first year that all uses of corporal punishment were required to be reported. This section reports corporal punishment data for the 2011-12 school year.

2011-12 USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

General Findings

In 2011-12 there were 404 uses of corporal punishment in North Carolina schools, a 54.7% decrease from the total of 891 reported in 2010-11.

Corporal punishment was assigned to 296 individual students in 2011-12. Of the 296 students, 230 received corporal punishment once, while 66 received it two or more times.

Use of Corporal Punishment by LEA

Corporal punishment was used at least once by 12 LEAs in 2011-12. Charter schools and the remaining 103 LEAs did not use corporal punishment.

LEA Name	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Robeson County	267
Graham County	43
Columbus County	36
McDowell County	29
Swain County	9
Duplin County	5
Macon County	5
Onslow County	4
Madison County	3
Bladen County	1
Burke County	1
Caswell County	1
State Total	404

Table P1. Uses of Corporal Punishment by LEA

Use of Corporal Punishment by Ethnicity, Race, and Gender

Corporal punishment was applied to 332 males and 72 females during the 2011-12 school year. The breakdown by race/ethnicity is shown below.

Race/Ethnicity	Uses of Corporal Punishment
American Indian	233
White	113
Black	46
Multiracial	6
Hispanic	5
Asian	1
Pacific Islander	0
State Total	404

Table P2. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Race/Ethnicity

Use of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level

The use of corporal punishment was highest in grade 3, as seen in the table below.

Grade Level	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Pre-K	0
Kindergarten	32
Grade 1	38
Grade 2	22
Grade 3	91
Grade 4	47
Grade 5	39
Grade 6	44
Grade 7	28
Grade 8	26
Grade 9	17
Grade 10	11
Grade 11	6
Grade 12	3

Table P3. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level

Use of Corporal Punishment by Disability Status

Corporal punishment was applied to 211 non-disabled students and 85 students with disabilities. The breakdown of those 85 students by primary disability may be seen in the table below.

Primary Disability (EC Status)	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Speech-Language Impaired	44
Specific Learning Disabled	18
Developmentally Delayed	7
Other Health Impaired	6
Intellectual Disability - Mild	6
Serious Emotional Disability	3
Intellectual Disability - Severe	1
State Total, Disabled Students	85

Table P4. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Student's Primary Disability

Reasons for the Use of Corporal Punishment

Offense types associated with the use of corporal punishment may be seen in the table below.

Reason for Use	Number of Uses
Disruptive Behavior	154
Aggressive Behavior	65
Inappropriate Language	33
Bus Misbehavior	27
Disrespect of Staff	24
Fighting or Affray	16
Other (not specified)	15
Insubordination	12
Disorderly Conduct	11
Theft	10
Cell Phone Use	7
Inappropriate Items	5
Skipping School	4
All Others	21
Total	404

Table P5. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Offense Type

Alternative Learning Program Placements 2011-12



2011-12 ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM PLACEMENTS

Introduction

This report delivers disaggregated data on Alternative Learning Program and Alternative School enrollments per G.S. 115C-12(27).

Alternative Learning Programs

Alternative learning programs (ALPs) operate with a range of missions and primary target populations. In addition to students who are enrolled because of academic, attendance, and life problems (pregnancy, parenting, work), some ALPs also enroll students with mild, moderate, or severe discipline problems, including suspended or expelled students, on a case-by-case basis. Some ALPs are programs within a regular school and some are actual schools. Usually, both alternative schools and alternative programs serve students from other regular schools in the school district.

Suspended and expelled students in North Carolina are sometimes placed in ALPs on a case-by-case basis, based on processes and procedures developed by each of the 115 LEAs and the nearly 100 charter schools.

The State Board of Education, as required by GS 115C-12(24) amended by HB 168 of the 1999 Session of the General Assembly, adopted a definition of what constitutes an alternative school or program. Basic differences between an alternative school and an alternative program usually have to do with size, management, and accountability. The following definition is described in SBE policy HSP-Q-001, in the broader policy on school dropouts:

Alternative Learning Programs - Alternative Learning Programs are defined as services for students at risk of truancy, academic failure, behavior problems, and/or dropping out of school. These services should be designed to better meet the needs of students who have not been successful in the regular public school setting. Alternative learning programs serve students at any level who:

- are suspended and/or expelled.
- are at risk of participation in juvenile crime.
- have dropped out and desire to return to school.
- have a history of truancy.
- are returning from juvenile justice settings or psychiatric hospitals.
- have learning styles that are better served in an alternative setting.

Alternative learning programs provide individualized programs outside of a standard classroom setting in a caring atmosphere in which students learn the skills necessary to redirect their lives. An alternative learning program must:

provide the primary instruction for selected at-risk students

- enroll students for a designated period of time, usually a minimum of one academic grading period.
- offer course credit or grade-level promotion credit in core academic areas.
- provide transition support to and from/between the school of origin and alternative learning program.

Alternative learning programs may also:

- address behavioral or emotional problems that interfere with adjustment to or benefiting from the regular education classroom.
- provide smaller classes and/or student/teacher ratios.
- provide instruction beyond regular school hours.
- provide flexible scheduling.
- assist students in meeting graduation requirements other than course credits.

Alternative learning programs for at-risk students typically serve students in an alternative school or alternative program within the regular school.

An alternative school is one option for an alternative learning program. It serves at-risk students and has an organizational designation based on the NCDPI assignment of an official school code. An alternative school is different from a regular public school and provides choices of routes to completion of school. For the majority of students, the goal is to return to the regular public school. Alternative schools may vary from other schools in such areas as teaching methods, hours, curriculum, or sites, and they are intended to meet particular learning needs.

More information about alternative schools and the kinds of alternative learning programs aimed at addressing the needs of students is available on the NCDPI website: www.ncpublicschools.org/alp/.

2011-12 ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM PLACEMENTS

General Findings

Alternative schools and programs (ALPs) reported 14,090 student placements in 2011-12, only three fewer than in 2010-11. There were 12,874 individual students placed in ALPs over the course of the 2011-12 school year.

Males were placed in ALPs at higher rates than females, and black students were placed at higher rates than other ethnic groups. The grade level most frequently placed was ninth.

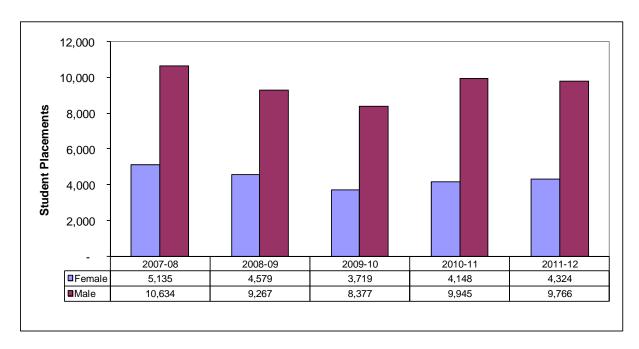


Figure A1. ALP Placements by Gender

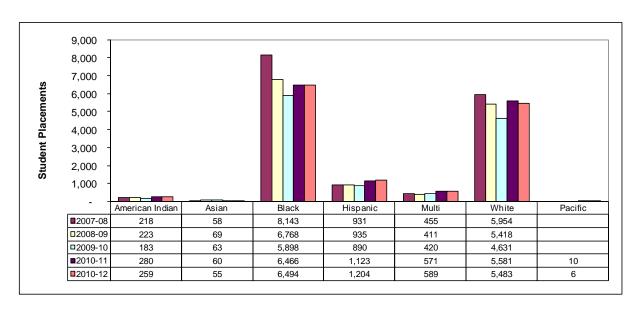


Figure A2. ALP Placements by Race/Ethnicity

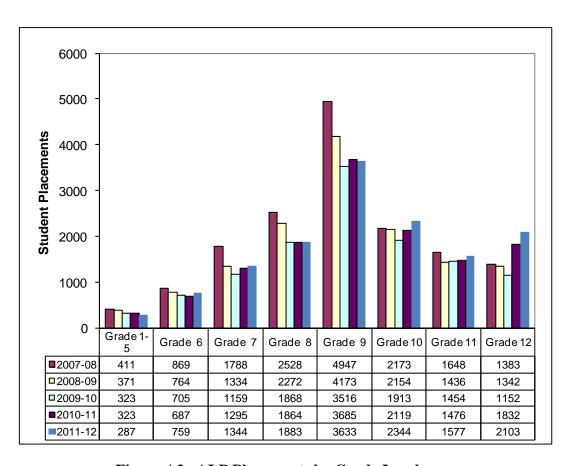


Figure A3. ALP Placements by Grade Level

Dropout Counts and Rates 2011-12



2011-12 DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

Introduction

North Carolina General Statute 115C-12(27) requires the compilation of an annual report of students dropping out of schools in the state. Dropouts are reported for each Local Educational Agency (LEA) and charter school in the state, and "event dropout rates" are computed. The event dropout rate, or simply the "dropout rate," is the number of students in a particular grade span dropping out in one year, divided by a measure of the total students in that particular grade span. Rates are calculated for grades 7-12 and 9-12. Grade 13 is included in these rates for districts with Early Colleges.

The event rates are also referred to as "duplicate" rates, since a single individual may be counted as a dropout more than once if he or she drops out of school in multiple years. However, no student who drops out is counted more than once each year. For the purposes of this analysis, dropouts do not include students below the compulsory school age or students in Prekindergarten or Kindergarten.

A dropout is defined by State Board policy (HSP-Q-001) as "any student who leaves school for any reason before graduation or completion of a program of studies without transferring to another elementary or secondary school." For reporting purposes, a dropout is a student who was enrolled at some time during the previous school year, but who was not enrolled (and who does not meet reporting exclusions) on day 20 of the current school year. Schools that cannot document a former student's enrollment in a US school must report that student as a dropout. An exception is made for students who are known to have left the country.

Schools are allowed to exclude from their dropout count "initial enrollees," students who leave school within twenty days of their first enrollment in a particular LEA, or school district. Reporting exclusions also include expelled students and students who transfer to a private school, home school, or a state-approved educational program. Students who are not enrolled on day 20 because they have serious illnesses or are serving suspensions are also not counted as dropouts. Since 1998, dropout rates have included students who leave the public schools to attend community colleges.

The Federal Program Monitoring and Support Division in the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction compiles dropout data entered by schools and/or LEAs. The data are self-reported by the districts, and the State agency does not conduct an official audit. To facilitate accurate reporting, DPI runs error checks and makes error reports available for review by the schools and LEAs.

Corrections and data verifications for 2011-12 dropout data were completed by all schools and LEAs by late October of 2012.

2011-12 DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

General Findings

High schools in North Carolina reported a dropout rate of 3.01%, a 12.2% decrease from the 3.43% rate reported from the previous year.

Grades 9-13 reported 13,488 dropouts in 2011-12, a decrease of 1,854 from the 15,342 total reported in 2010-11. There were decreases in 70.4% (81 of 115) of the Local Educational Agencies (LEAs).

Dropout Rates:

- LEAs reporting the lowest high school dropout rates were Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Tyrrell, Pamlico, Hertford, Alleghany, Mount Airy City, Union, Avery, Clinton City, and Elkin City.
- LEAs reporting the highest dropout rates were Person, Vance, Halifax, Roanoke Rapids City, Bladen, Thomasville City, Hickory City, Edgecombe, Newton Conover City, and Nash-Rocky Mount.
- The largest 3-year decreases in high school dropout rates were seen in Clinton City, Randolph, Madison, Wilkes and Alleghany.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year rate increases were Newton Conover City, Washington, Clay, Dare, and Columbus. Clay and Dare still maintain rates below the state average.

Dropout Count:

- The 13,488 dropouts recorded in grades 9-13 represented a 12.1% decrease from the 15,342 dropouts reported in 2010-11.
- The largest 3-year decreases in high school dropout count for were found in Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Gaston, Pitt, Forsyth, and Guilford.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year dropout count increases were Newton Conover City, Columbus, Edgecombe, Carteret, and Harnett.

Gender, Race, and Age:

All ethnic groups contributed to the decrease in the number of reported dropouts, and the rates for all ethnic groups declined. The dropout rate for American Indian students declined for the eighth consecutive year. Males accounted for 60.3% of the reported dropouts. The numbers of high school students dropping out at all ages and grade levels decreased.

Reason Codes:

Attendance issues were again the reason most often noted for a reported dropout, accounting for 41.5% of all dropouts. For the second year in a row, there was a small decrease in the reporting of "Enrollment in a Community College," the second most widely reported dropout reason code.

Trends and Categorical Data

North Carolina's dropouts and dropout rates over time

North Carolina recorded 13,488 dropouts in grades 9-13 for 2011-2012, a 12.1% decrease from the count reported in 2010-2011. It was the fewest number of high school dropouts ever reported.

The grades 9-13 dropout rate in 2011-12 was 3.01, the lowest dropout rate ever recorded in North Carolina. The 0.42 percentage point decrease in the dropout rate from 2010-11 to 2011-12 was a 12.2% reduction.

Dropouts and dropout rates from 2002-03 to 2011-12 are shown below in Figure D1.

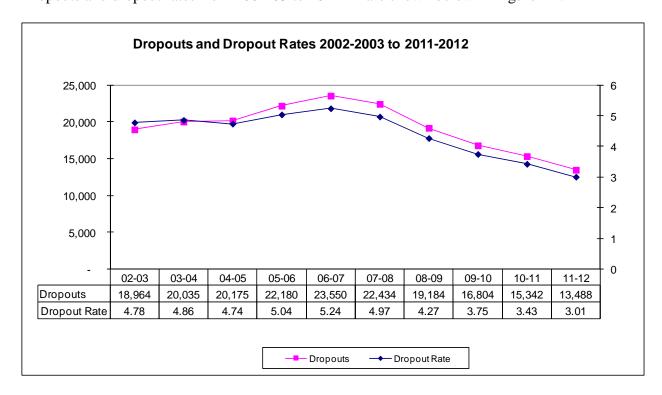


Figure D1. High school dropouts and dropout rates from 2002-03 to 2011-12

The dropout rate is calculated as follows:

100 x Number of Dropouts
20th Day Membership 2011-12 + Number of Dropouts

Ages and grades of dropouts

In 2011-12, students dropped out most frequently at grade 10 (28.6.%), followed by grade 9 (26.7%), grade 11 (25.3%), and grade 12 (17.3%). The high school grade with the largest

percentage decrease in dropouts from 2010-11 to 2011-12 was the ninth (-20.5%), followed by the eleventh (-9.9%). Nine 2011-12 dropouts were thirteenth graders (in Early Colleges) and were included with twelfth graders in this analysis.

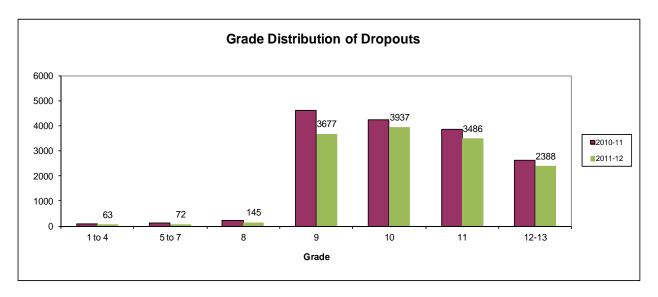


Figure D2. Frequency distribution of 2010-11 and 2011-12 dropouts by grade

North Carolina's compulsory school law, G.S. 115C-378, requires school attendance for all children between the ages of 7 and 16. Therefore, it is reasonable that dropout events increase in frequency as students reach 16 years of age. Figure D3 shows the distribution of dropout events by student age for 2010-11 and 2011-12. Note that the most frequent age of dropouts is 17. In 2011-12, 16- and 17-year-olds had a similar reduction in numbers of dropouts, however 16-year-olds had the largest percentage reduction.

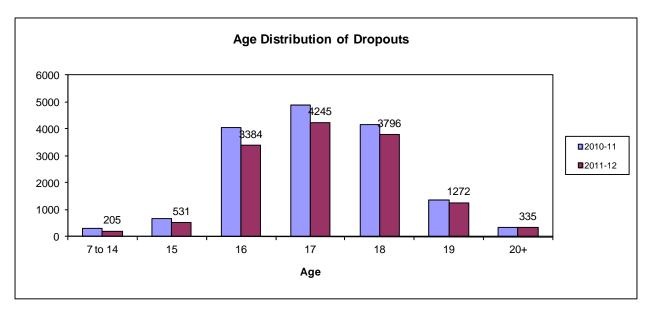


Figure D3. Frequency distribution of 2010-11 and 2011-12 dropouts by age

Reasons for dropping out

In most districts, school social workers or school counselors are responsible for documenting the reasons for dropping out. By their very nature, dropout events can be difficult to investigate leading to circumstances when a school official has to provide an "approximate" reason for a student's leaving school. A reason code of MOVE is often used when the student cannot be located.

The attendance (ATTD) code frequently has been used when one of the more specific reasons was not applicable. In 2007, DPI took action to clarify the circumstances when ATTD should be used. The Dropout Data Collecting and Reporting Procedures Manual published online in August 2007, defined ATTD for use when "the student dropped out due to excessive absences that caused the student to become ineligible or in jeopardy of becoming ineligible to receive course credits." ATTD is still the most frequently reported reason code, accounting for 41.5% of all reasons for dropping out in 2011-12.

In order to reduce the inappropriate labeling of dropouts due to attendance and other factors, UNKN ("Unknown") was introduced as a reason code for 2007-08. UNKN is to be used when no other reason for the dropout can be cited.

Table D1 displays the frequencies of all reason codes that were submitted for dropout events that occurred in grades 9 through 13.

Table D1. High school dropout reason codes reported in 2011-12

Reason	Code	Count	Percent
Attendance	ATTD	5595	41.5%
Enrollment in a community college	COMM	2661	19.7%
Unknown	UNKN	1214	9.0%
Moved, school status unknown	MOVE	667	5.0%
Lack of engagement with school and/or peers	ENGA	643	4.8%
Academic problems	ACAD	629	4.7%
Choice of work over school	WORK	363	2.7%
Incarcerated in adult facility	INCR	315	2.3%
Failure to return after a long-term suspension	LTSU	255	1.9%
Unstable home environment	HOME	205	1.5%
Discipline problem	DISC	187	1.4%
Health problems	HEAL	142	1.1%
Pregnancy	PREG	141	1.1%
Employment necessary	EMPL	137	1.0%
Need to care for children	CHLD	127	0.9%
Runaway	RNAW	101	0.8%
Suspected substance abuse	ABUS	40	0.3%
Expectations of culture, family, or peers	EXPC	38	0.3%
Marriage	MARR	22	0.2%
Difficulties with English language	LANG	6	0.0%
	Total	13,488	100.0%

Students who are expelled from a school and who fail to return to school are coded with "Expulsion" (EXPL) as a reason for dropping out. In accordance with NC General Statute §115C-12 (21), expelled students are not to be counted in the dropout rate, therefore, these dropout events are <u>not</u> included in the official counts or rates that appear in this report. In 2011-2012, there were 30 grades 9-13 dropout events coded with EXPL.

Table D2 shows changes in the proportions of reason codes reported from 2010-11 to 2011-12.

Table D2. Changes in proportions of high school dropout reason codes reported

	Percent o	orted	Change in
Reason	2010-11	2011-12	Percent
Attendance	43.2	41.5	-1.7
Enrollment in a community college	21.2	19.7	-1.5
Unknown	10.2	9.0	-1.2
Academic problems	3.6	4.7	1.1
Moved, school status unknown	3.9	5.0	1.1
Lack of engagement with school and/or peers	3.5	4.8	1.3
Failure to return after a long-term suspension	2.6	1.9	-0.7
Choice of work over school	2.4	2.7	0.3
Incarcerated in adult facility	2.1	2.3	0.2
Discipline problem	1.5	1.4	-0.1
Unstable home environment	1.3	1.5	0.2
Pregnancy	1.0	1.1	0.1
Health problems	0.8	1.1	0.3
Need to care for children	0.8	0.9	0.1
Runaway	0.8	0.8	0.0
Employment necessary	0.6	1.0	0.4
Suspected substance abuse	0.3	0.3	0.0
Expectations of culture, family, or peers	0.1	0.3	0.2
Marriage	0.2	0.2	0.0
Difficulties with English language	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	0.0

Tracking reason codes over time can assist in identifying the changes in both the outside incentives and the environmental stressors that can lead to dropouts. ATTD (Attendance) has been by far the most frequently cited reason code for many years, accounting for over 40% of dropout reasons. Figure D3 shows the variation in proportions of the six most frequently reported reason codes (other than ATTD) over the last eight years. The data points for UNKN (Unknown) and ENGA (Lack of engagement with school and/or peers) are shown starting in 2007-08.

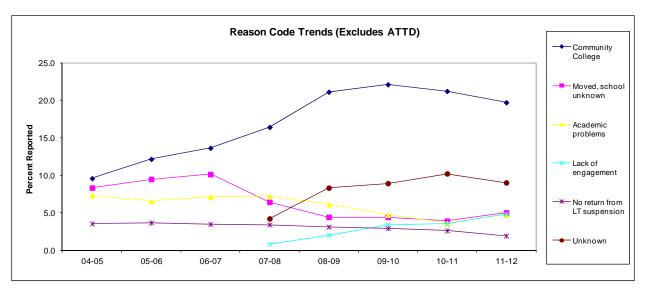


Figure D4. Proportions of high school dropout reason codes reported

For the second time in seven years, the proportion of dropouts coded as leaving school to take part in a community college programs declined, but only slightly. According to state guidelines, students leaving to attend community college programs must be counted as dropouts.

The Lack of Engagement (ENGA) reason, introduced in 2007-08, had the largest percentage increase. It accounted for 3.5% of all dropout reasons in 2010-11. In 2011-12, it was recorded on 4.8% of all dropouts, a 37% increase.

The dropout reporting rules in North Carolina require that schools record a dropout for each student who is known to have moved away from the area, but who cannot be verified as attending school elsewhere. In these cases, a reason code of MOVE is used. It is possible that some dropouts coded as MOVE are "false positives," because students may be attending school in some unknown location. However, the requirement to report them provides a necessary incentive to locate all students with the goal of enrolling them in school.

Gender and race of dropouts

Historically, males have dropped out more frequently than females, and this pattern was again seen in the 2011-12 dropout data. Males accounted for 60.3 % of the dropouts, up from 60.0% in 2010-11.

Table D3 shows the contribution of each ethnic group to the total decrease in dropouts reported in 2011-12. All groups contributed to the decrease in dropouts reported. Excluding the new Pacific Islander group, black students had the largest percentage decrease (16.1%), followed by white students (10.8%) and Hispanic students (9.7%).

Table D3. Change in high school dropout counts by race/ethnicity, 2010-11 to 2011-12

Ethnic Group	2010-11	2011-12	Change
American Indian	276	268	-8
Asian	147	142	- 5
Black	5434	4557	-877
Hispanic	1994	1801	-193
Multi	455	446	-9
White	7023	6265	-758
Pacific Islander	13	9	-4
Total	15342	13488	-1854

Figure D5 below shows that American Indian, Hispanic, and black students had higher dropout rates than the state average. The state's average high school dropout rate in 2011-12 for all races was 3.01. American Indian students, however, left school at a rate of 4.11, Hispanic students left at a rate of 3.88, and black students dropped out at a rate of 3.65. Rates for these minority students represent continuing improvements over the past few years, as will be seen in Figure D6.

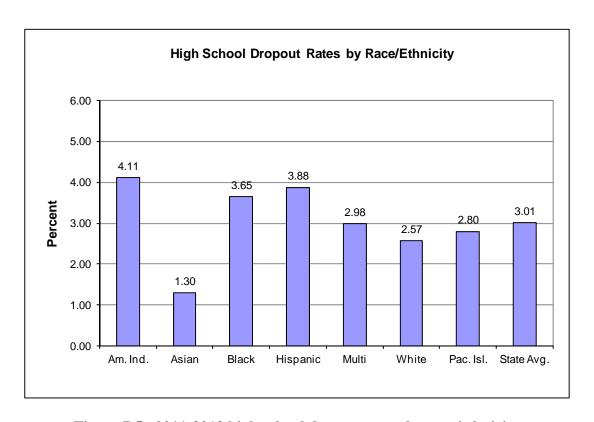


Figure D5. 2011-2012 high school dropout rates by race/ethnicity

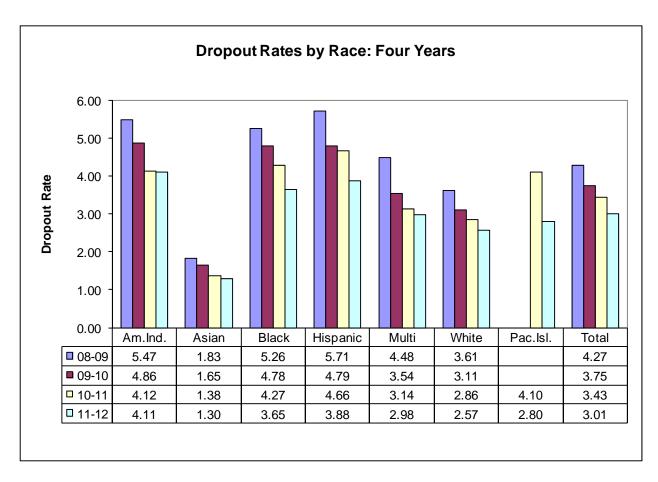


Figure D6. High school dropout rates among race/ethnic groups, 2008-09 to 2011-12

Figure D6 shows the dropout rates for each group over time. The dropout rates for all groups fell to their lowest levels in recorded history.

Hispanic students had the largest percentage decrease. The one-year 0.78 percentage point decrease to a rate of 3.88 was a 16.7% decrease from the 2010-11 rate of 4.27.

Black students also experienced a substantial dropout rate decrease of 0.62 percentage points. This was a 14.5% decrease in the dropout rate.

Figure D7 illustrates the high school dropout rates among race/ethnic/gender groups. Hispanic male students have the highest dropout rate at 4.53, followed by American Indian males at 4.51, black males at 4.47, American Indian females at 3.68, multiracial males at 3.42, Pacific Island females at 3.33, and Hispanic females at 3.19. All other groups had rates lower than the state average of 3.01.

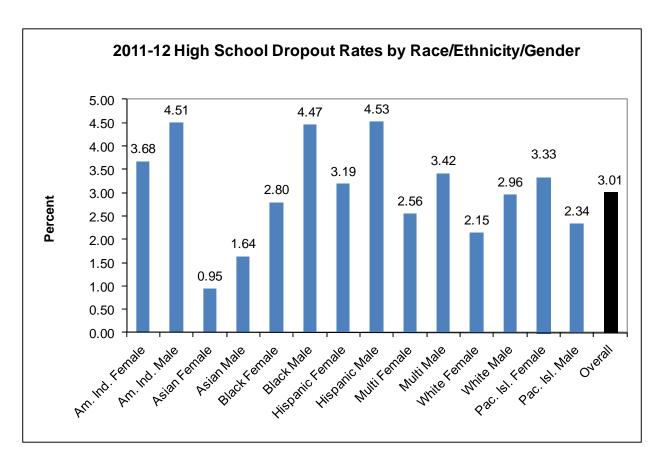


Figure D7. High school dropout rates among race/ethnic/gender groups for 2011-12

Figure D8 shows the changes in high school dropout rates for race/ethnic/gender groupings from 2008-2009 to 2011-2012. All groups saw continuing rate decreases over this period, and the overall rate decreased 29.5% during this time (from 4.27 to 3.01). The largest rate decreases were achieved by Hispanic females (2.02 points, 39.0%), Asian females (0.49 points, 34.0%), multiracial females (1.30 points, 33.7%), multiracial males (1.71 points, 33.3%), American Indian males (2.11 points, 31.9%), black females, (1.31 points, 31.9%), white females (0.98 points, 31.3%), and black males (1.91 points, 29.9%).

The state rate decrease of 0.42 points from 2010-11 to 2011-12 was a 12.2% decrease. All groups except American Indian females and Asian males had a one-year rate decrease. Asian females had the largest one-year dropout rate decrease (26.3%) followed by Hispanic females (25.1%).

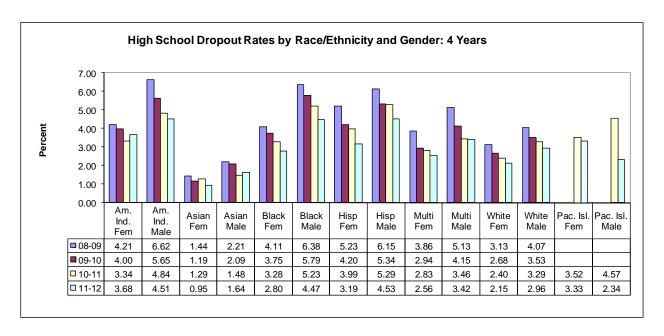


Figure D8. High school dropout rates for race/ethnic/gender groups, 2008-09 to 2011-12

Summary of Trends

In 2011-2012, dropout counts and rates decreased in North Carolina's public schools for the fifth consecutive year. The analysis of trend data revealed the following significant findings:

- 1) The overall high school dropout rate has decreased 29.5% (1.26 points) over the last three years. The rate of 3.01 for 2011-12 is the lowest ever recorded in the state.
- 2) The high school dropout count of 13,488 was the fewest number of dropouts ever reported in a school year in North Carolina.
- 3) As in recent years, the two most frequent reasons given for students dropping out were attendance problems and leaving school to participate in community college programs.
- 4) Despite large improvements in recent years, three male groups continue to experience the highest dropout rates. The rates for Hispanic (4.53), American Indian (4.51), and black (4.47) males are all considerably higher than other ethnic/gender groups.

Appendix – LEA Dropout Data

Table D4 presents 2010-11 and 2011-12 grades 9-13 dropout counts and rates for each school district and charter school along with percent increases or decreases in counts.

Table D5 shows grades 9-13 dropout counts and rates for 2011-12 and the four previous years for each school district and charter school.

Table D6 lists 2011-12 grades 9-13 dropout counts by school district (and charter school), gender, and race/ethnicity. Cell totals of less than five are redacted to comply with FERPA privacy recommendations.

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 and 2011-12. Counts Rates											
		1	Ra	tes							
LEA#	LEA or Charter School	2010-11	2011-12	% Change	2010-11	2011-12					
10	Alamance-Burlington	263	318	20.9%	3.77	4.47					
01B	River Mill Academy	0	0	-	0	0.00					
01C	Clover Garden	0	0	-	0	0.00					
01D	The Hawbridge School	1	0	-100.0%	1.16	0.00					
20	Alexander County	66	51	-22.7%	3.72	2.93					
30	Alleghany County	19	6	-68.4%	4.13	1.41					
40	Anson County	50	51	2.0%	3.91	4.16					
50	Ashe County	34	29	-14.7%	3.54	3.10					
60	Avery County	18	11	-38.9%	2.71	1.70					
06A	Grandfather Academy	6	2	-66.7%	50	9.09					
06B	Crossnore Academy	0	2	-	0	4.35					
70	Beaufort County	111	79	-28.8%	5.02	3.66					
80	Bertie County	34	23	-32.4%	3.57	2.51					
90	Bladen County	90	89	-1.1%	5.36	5.45					
100	Brunswick County	136	145	6.6%	3.50	3.69					
110	Buncombe County	292	257	-12.0%	3.50	3.13					
111	Asheville City	39	37	-5.1%	3.24	2.92					
120	Burke County	99	88	-11.1%	2.22	2.03					
130	Cabarrus County	225	182	-19.1%	2.57	2.08					
13A	Carolina International School	0	0	-	0	0.00					
132	Kannapolis City	81	69	-14.8%	5.44	4.56					
140	Caldwell County	167	116	-30.5%	4.02	2.89					
150	Camden County	20	17	-15.0%	3.26	2.81					
160	Carteret County	102	82	-19.6%	3.72	3.05					
16A	Cape Lookout Marine Science HS	16	11	-31.3%	15.69	13.92					
170	Caswell County	37	33	-10.8%	4.01	3.83					
180	Catawba County	130	115	-11.5%	2.34	2.07					
181	Hickory City	49	61	24.5%	4.10	4.85					
182	Newton Conover City	45	45	0.0%	4.54	4.70					
190	Chatham County	92	94	2.2%	3.97	3.82					
19B	The Woods Charter	3	1	-66.7%	1.64	0.54					
200	Cherokee County	30	29	-3.3%	2.57	2.56					
210	Edenton/Chowan	44	26	-40.9%	5.66	3.44					
220	Clay County	7	10	42.9%	1.78	2.53					
230	Cleveland County	250	180	-28.0%	4.81	3.56					
240	Columbus County	74	74	0.0%	3.46	3.54					
241	Whiteville City	12	24	100.0%	1.79	3.35					
250	Craven County	93	93	0.0%	2.12	2.13					
260	Cumberland County	516	436	-15.5%	3.12	2.63					
270	Currituck County	48	25	-47.9%	3.73	2.01					
280	Dare County	27	40	48.1%	1.77	2.66					
290	Davidson County	228	191	-16.2%	3.57	2.99					

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

1 6	able D4. High School Dropou	t Counts a		•				
			Counts			tes		
LEA#	LEA or Charter School	2010-11	2011-12	% Change	2010-11	2011-12		
291	Lexington City	57	32	-43.9%	6.53	3.90		
292	Thomasville City	42	40	-4.8%	5.69	5.28		
300	Davie County	81	68	-16.0%	4.02	3.42		
310	Duplin County	87	85	-2.3%	3.52	3.29		
320	Durham County	371	362	-2.4%	3.67	3.55		
32A	Kestrel Heights	3	0	-100.0%	1.15	0.00		
32D	Voyager Academy	0	0	-	0.00	0.00		
330	Edgecombe County	112	106	-5.4%	4.92	4.81		
340	Forsyth County	606	540	-10.9%	3.81	3.38		
34B	Quality Education Academy	0	0	-	0.00	0.00		
34D	C G Woodson School of Challenge	0	0	-	0.00	0.00		
350	Franklin County	110	120	9.1%	4.23	4.48		
360	Gaston County	450	336	-25.3%	4.46	3.43		
36B	Piedmont Community	10	5	-50.0%	4.76	2.08		
370	Gates County	18	13	-27.8%	2.94	2.20		
380	Graham County	8	9	12.5%	2.14	2.49		
390	Granville County	150	88	-41.3%	5.32	3.26		
400	Greene County	25	21	-16.0%	2.56	2.16		
410	Guilford County	625	495	-20.8%	2.71	2.15		
41F	TRIAD Math & Science	0	0	•	0.00	0.00		
420	Halifax County	45	61	35.6%	3.68	5.54		
421	Roanoke Rapids City	33	49	48.5%	3.74	5.52		
422	Weldon City	14	7	-50.0%	4.06	2.03		
430	Harnett County	270	251	-7.0%	4.48	4.13		
440	Haywood County	68	81	19.1%	2.76	3.36		
450	Henderson County	92	107	16.3%	2.28	2.58		
460	Hertford County	23	13	-43.5%	2.32	1.40		
470	Hoke County	69	78	13.0%	3.31	3.60		
480	Hyde County	3	4	33.3%	1.76	2.33		
490	Iredell-Statesville	159	141	-11.3%	2.27	1.99		
491	Mooresville City	43	32	-25.6%	2.65	2.00		
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	3	2	-33.3%	0.92	0.50		
500	Jackson County	22	42	90.9%	2.11	3.75		
510	Johnston County	303	249	-17.8%	3.28	2.65		
51A	Neuse Charter	0	0	-	0.00	0.00		
520	Jones County	16	10	-37.5%	4.42	3.03		
530	Lee County	140	107	-23.6%	4.72	3.63		
540	Lenoir County	109	134	22.9%	3.52	4.37		
550	Lincoln County	132	110	-16.7%	3.39	2.85		
55A	Lincoln Charter	2	1	-50.0%	0.63	0.28		
560	Macon County	55	37	-32.7%	4.00	2.78		
570	Madison County	21	22	4.8%	2.64	2.73		
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Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

	ible D4. High School Dropout (tes		
LEA#	LEA or Charter School	2010-11	Counts 2011-12	% Change	2010-11	2011-12
580	Martin County	42	38	-9.5%	3.79	3.55
590	McDowell County	79	91	15.2%	3.91	4.49
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	1404	1278	-9.0%	3.57	3.20
60C	Kennedy School	8	10	25.0%	6.30	5.88
60D	Lake Norman Charter	0	8	-	0.00	0.99
60G	Queen's Grant Community	23	19	-17.4%	4.23	3.29
60H	Crossroads Charter High	64	61	-4.7%	19.94	21.40
601	Community School of Davidson	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
610	Mitchell County	26	16	-38.5%	3.83	2.45
620	Montgomery County	40	40	0.0%	3.13	3.23
630	Moore County	96	118	22.9%	2.40	2.96
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	243	254	4.5%	4.47	4.68
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	1	4	300.0%	0.40	1.41
650	New Hanover County	295	172	-41.7%	3.83	2.26
660	Northampton County	26	21	-19.2%	3.72	3.27
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	5	3	-40.0%	1.55	0.94
670	Onslow County	191	157	-17.8%	2.84	2.32
680	Orange County	54	58	7.4%	2.37	2.46
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	44	38	-13.6%	1.19	1.02
68N	PACE Academy	15	19	26.7%	8.72	11.05
690	Pamlico County	8	7	-12.5%	1.48	1.29
700	Pasquotank County	39	35	-10.3%	2.16	2.04
710	Pender County	83	51	-38.6%	3.16	1.89
720	Perquimans County	19	20	5.3%	3.39	3.88
730	Person County	89	94	5.6%	5.47	6.10
73B	Roxboro Community	3	2	-33.3%	0.96	0.59
740	Pitt County	318	243	-23.6%	4.31	3.32
750	Polk County	26	26	0.0%	3.25	3.32
760	Randolph County	112	104	-7.1%	1.98	1.85
761	Asheboro City	37	56	51.4%	2.88	4.11
770	Richmond County	105	88	-16.2%	4.32	3.59
780	Robeson County	242	192	-20.7%	3.48	2.71
790	Rockingham County	205	172	-16.1%	4.58	3.89
800	Rowan-Salisbury	214	185	-13.6%	3.36	2.91
810	Rutherford County	137	121	-11.7%	4.67	4.22
81A	Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy	0	4	-	0.00	1.23
820	Sampson County	122	80	-34.4%	4.81	3.14
821	Clinton City	21	14	-33.3%	2.64	1.78
830	Scotland County	108	81	-25.0%	5.37	4.15
840	Stanly County	111	95	-14.4%	3.84	3.45
84B	Gray Stone Day School	2	0	-100.0%	0.63	0.00
850	Stokes County	89	73	-18.0%	3.76	3.06

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

			Counts	Rates				
LEA#	LEA or Charter School	2010-11	2011-12	% Change	2010-11	2011-12		
860	Surry County	129	93	-27.9%	4.72	3.48		
861	Elkin City	12	7	-41.7%	3.07	1.85		
862	Mount Airy City	17	8	-52.9%	3.20	1.41		
870	Swain County	46	23	-50.0%	6.81	3.59		
880	Transylvania County	35	32	-8.6%	2.92	2.73		
890	Tyrrell County	4	2	-50.0%	2.48	1.28		
900	Union County	233	201	-13.7%	2.02	1.69		
90A	Union Academy	1	0	-100.0%	0.33	0.00		
910	Vance County	129	127	-1.6%	5.55	5.70		
920	Wake County	1386	1236	-10.8%	3.25	2.83		
92F	The Franklin Academy	0	0	-	0.00	0.00		
92G	East Wake Academy	2	1	-50.0%	0.76	0.36		
92K	Raleigh Charter High	0	2	-	0.00	0.36		
92P	Southern Wake Academy	8	5	-37.5%	9.20	3.88		
930	Warren County	32	23	-28.1%	3.90	2.92		
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal	4	0	-100.0%	8.89	0.00		
940	Washington County	18	27	50.0%	2.98	4.62		
950	Watauga County	35	43	22.9%	2.40	2.90		
960	Wayne County	241	228	-5.4%	4.18	3.95		
970	Wilkes County	78	75	-3.8%	2.62	2.46		
980	Wilson County	168	136	-19.0%	4.53	3.75		
990	Yadkin County	51	52	2.0%	2.68	2.79		
995	Yancey County	36	19	-47.2%	4.69	2.57		
	NORTH CAROLINA	15342	13488	-12.1%	3.43	3.01		

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2007-08 through 2011-12.

	Table D3. High School	I Dropout Counts and R		iiu Na	163, 20	tiliou	JII 20 I					
LEA	LEA or Charter School	2007	7-08	2008	3-09	2009-	2010	2010)-11	2011	2011-12	
#		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	
010	Alamance-Burlington	457	6.28	356	4.99	322	4.55	263	3.77	318	4.47	
01B	River Mill Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	
01C	Clover Garden	2	2.22	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
01D	The Hawbridge School	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.16	0	0.00	
020	Alexander County	87	5.07	79	4.54	84	4.74	66	3.72	51	2.93	
030	Alleghany County	21	4.09	15	3.04	22	4.56	19	4.13	6	1.41	
040	Anson County	52	3.89	50	3.76	59	4.54	50	3.91	51	4.16	
050	Ashe County	63	6.19	40	4.11	50	5.14	34	3.54	29	3.10	
060	Avery County	26	3.62	19	2.68	18	2.66	18	2.71	11	1.70	
06A	Grandfather Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	50.00	2	9.09	
06B	Crossnore Academy	1	2.78	4	10.00	2	4.65	0	0.00	2	4.35	
070	Beaufort County	135	5.76	140	6.00	110	4.90	111	5.02	79	3.66	
080	Bertie County	46	4.74	34	3.52	55	5.59	34	3.57	23	2.51	
090	Bladen County	87	5.14	89	5.43	70	4.30	90	5.36	89	5.45	
100	Brunswick County	197	5.22	160	4.29	161	4.19	136	3.50	145	3.69	
110	Buncombe County	380	4.53	391	4.65	355	4.24	292	3.50	257	3.13	
111	Asheville City	66	5.34	58	4.80	56	4.60	39	3.24	37	2.92	
120	Burke County	200	4.33	95	2.11	119	2.65	99	2.22	88	2.03	
130	Cabarrus County	394	4.76	359	4.27	218	2.54	225	2.57	182	2.08	
132	Kannapolis City	98	7.06	94	6.51	78	5.29	81	5.57	69	4.56	
13A	Carolina International School	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
140	Caldwell County	235	5.60	201	4.83	163	3.93	167	4.02	116	2.89	
150	Camden County	26	4.30	17	2.83	21	3.44	20	3.26	17	2.81	
160	Carteret County	108	3.86	71	2.60	73	2.69	102	3.72	82	3.05	
16A	Cape Lookout Marine Science HS	39	26.35	43	26.06	41	27.33	16	15.69	11	13.92	
170	Caswell County	66	6.22	48	4.67	36	3.73	37	4.01	33	3.83	
180	Catawba County	230	4.02	175	3.08	149	2.65	130	2.34	115	2.07	
181	Hickory City	125	8.65	85	6.42	65	5.23	49	4.10	61	4.85	
182	Newton Conover City	20	2.21	16	1.74	20	2.10	45	4.54	45	4.70	
190	Chatham County	92	3.93	134	5.69	93	4.02	92	3.97	94	3.82	
19B	The Woods Charter	1	0.67	0	0.00	1	0.55	3	1.64	1	0.54	
200	Cherokee County	48	3.98	38	3.18	25	2.15	30	2.57	29	2.56	
210	Edenton/Chowan	32	4.07	42	5.19	28	3.61	44	5.66	26	3.44	
220	Clay County	16	3.86	7	1.75	12	2.97	7	1.78	10	2.53	
230	Cleveland County	376	6.76	323	5.98	258	4.92	250	4.81	180	3.56	
240	Columbus County	83	3.90	59	2.83	68	3.22	74	3.46	74	3.54	
241	Whiteville City	40	5.20	35	4.90	38	5.47	12	1.79	24	3.35	
250	Craven County	204	4.56	160	3.61	152	3.41	93	2.13	93	2.13	
260	Cumberland County	615	3.61	638	3.78	518	3.12	516	3.12	436	2.63	
270	Currituck County	64	4.79	54	4.19	40	3.16	48	3.73	25	2.01	
280	Dare County	26	1.68	31	2.03	30	1.96	27	1.77	40	2.66	
290	Davidson County	394	5.96	272	4.22	258	4.01	228	3.57	191	2.99	
291	Lexington City	49	5.59	37	4.32	37	4.36	57	6.53	32	3.90	
292	Thomasville City	52	6.62	37	4.93	38	5.13	42	5.69	40	5.28	
300	Davie County	125	6.10	102	5.06	63	3.15	81	4.02	68	3.42	

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2007-08 through 2011-12.

1	Table Do. High School	I Dropout Counts and Rat				1							
LEA	LEA or Charter School	2007		2008	3-09	2009-	2010	2010	D-11		2011-12		
#		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate		
310	Duplin County	149	5.78	117	4.65	103	4.14	87	3.52	85	3.29		
320	Durham County	439	4.19	444	4.26	444	4.32	371	3.67	362	3.55		
32D	Kestrel Heights	6	3.47	9	4.23	2	0.83	3	1.15	0	0.00		
32L	Voyager Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
330	Edgecombe County	166	6.83	94	4.05	105	4.57	112	4.92	106	4.81		
340	Forsyth County	898	5.49	769	4.76	652	4.07	606	3.81	540	3.38		
34B	Quality Education Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
34D	C G Woodson School of Challenge	0	0.00	3	4.35	2	2.90	0	0.00	0	0.00		
350	Franklin County	138	5.34	139	5.38	104	4.04	110	4.23	120	4.48		
360	Gaston County	607	5.69	583	5.60	448	4.43	450	4.46	336	3.43		
36B	Piedmont Community	1	0.89	0	0.00	4	2.31	10	4.76	5	2.08		
370	Gates County	39	5.88	21	3.35	14	2.30	18	2.94	13	2.20		
380	Graham County	13	3.82	9	2.61	10	2.70	8	2.14	9	2.49		
390	Granville County	204	6.86	163	5.62	135	4.77	150	5.34	88	3.26		
400	Greene County	63	6.32	45	4.57	39	3.97	25	2.56	21	2.16		
410	Guilford County	760	3.31	723	3.13	651	2.81	625	2.71	495	2.15		
41F	TRIAD Math & Science	na	na	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
420	Halifax County	97	6.27	83	5.73	52	3.99	45	3.68	61	5.54		
421	Roanoke Rapids City	67	7.07	64	6.90	45	4.98	33	3.74	49	5.52		
422	Weldon City	17	4.86	14	4.29	13	4.01	14	4.06	7	2.03		
430	Harnett County	296	5.16	240	4.15	307	5.12	270	4.48	251	4.13		
440	Haywood County	158	6.23	98	3.96	81	3.26	68	2.81	81	3.36		
450	Henderson County	177	4.41	126	3.17	103	2.57	92	2.28	107	2.58		
460	Hertford County	32	2.95	24	2.34	33	3.29	23	2.32	13	1.40		
470	Hoke County	99	5.13	90	4.54	75	3.67	69	3.31	78	3.60		
480	Hyde County	8	3.69	6	2.97	13	6.95	3	1.76	4	2.33		
490	Iredell-Statesville	242	3.52	208	2.96	166	2.36	159	2.27	141	1.99		
491	Mooresville City	72	4.26	55	3.30	39	2.38	43	2.65	32	2.00		
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.61	3	0.92	2	0.50		
500	Jackson County	87	7.45	73	6.56	32	3.04	22	2.11	42	3.75		
510	Johnston County	428	4.92	411	4.58	340	3.71	303	3.28	249	2.65		
51A	Neuse Charter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
520	Jones County	21	5.21	18	4.64	11	3.01	16	4.42	10	3.03		
530	Lee County	148	4.97	169	5.61	149	4.97	140	4.72	107	3.63		
540	Lenoir County	144	4.46	186	5.73	122	3.87	109	3.52	134	4.37		
550	Lincoln County	179	4.44	171	4.27	130	3.32	132	3.39	110	2.85		
55A	Lincoln Charter	3	1.38	1	0.39	1	0.33	2	0.63	1	0.28		
560	Macon County	57	4.12	64	4.56	47	3.41	55	4.00	37	2.78		
570	Madison County	59	7.19	55	6.80	23	2.92	21	2.64	22	2.73		
580	Martin County	71	5.66	39	3.30	46	4.02	42	3.79	38	3.55		
590	McDowell County	123	6.10	110	5.52	95	4.73	79	4.03	91	4.49		
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	2355	5.91	1976	4.99	1637	4.15	1404	3.57	1278	3.20		
60C	Kennedy School	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	6.30	10	5.88		
60D	Lake Norman Charter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.99		
60G	Queen's Grant Community	1	0.62	2	0.63	2	0.43	23	4.23	19	3.29		
60H	Crossroads Charter High	66	21.29	54	18.12	34	11.85	64	19.94	61	21.40		
UUII	Grossidads Grianter Flight	00	41.43	J 4	10.12	34	11.00	04	13.34	01	∠1.40		

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2007-08 through 2011-12.

	Table D3. Tilgii Octioo	I Dropout Counts and Rate			163, 20	07-00	unouç	JII 20 I	1-12.		
LEA	LEA or Charter School	2007	7-08	2008	3-09	2009-	2010	2010)-11	2011	J-12
#		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
60I	Community School of Davidson	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
610	Mitchell County	51	7.08	30	4.31	25	3.64	26	3.83	16	2.45
620	Montgomery County	88	6.28	48	3.63	44	3.41	40	3.13	40	3.23
630	Moore County	172	4.29	132	3.33	143	3.54	96	2.40	118	2.96
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	386	6.76	310	5.58	261	4.77	243	4.47	254	4.68
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	11	4.47	2	0.87	0	0.00	1	0.40	4	1.41
650	New Hanover County	421	5.40	349	4.49	385	4.91	295	3.83	172	2.26
660	Northampton County	48	5.63	21	2.65	34	4.48	26	3.72	21	3.27
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	4	1.56	2	0.70	2	0.64	5	1.55	3	0.94
670	Onslow County	314	4.48	289	4.15	215	3.15	191	2.84	157	2.32
680	Orange County	107	4.58	84	3.62	66	2.88	54	2.37	58	2.46
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	57	1.53	52	1.40	35	0.95	44	1.19	38	1.02
68N	PACE Academy	17	13.49	7	6.09	4	2.90	15	8.72	19	11.05
690	Pamlico County	30	4.79	14	2.43	15	2.71	8	1.48	7	1.29
700	Pasquotank County	81	4.26	54	2.94	48	2.62	39	2.16	35	2.04
710	Pender County	103	3.95	82	3.08	95	3.57	83	3.16	51	1.89
720	Perquimans County	31	5.39	20	3.56	18	3.21	19	3.39	20	3.88
730	Person County	96	5.38	92	5.40	99	5.96	89	5.47	94	6.10
73B	Roxboro Community	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.96	2	0.59
740	Pitt County	482	6.44	482	6.42	361	4.87	318	4.31	243	3.32
750	Polk County	39	4.87	31	3.87	19	2.41	26	3.25	26	3.32
760	Randolph County	346	5.95	286	5.00	178	3.13	112	1.98	104	1.85
761	Asheboro City	73	5.38	73	5.37	69	5.15	37	2.88	56	4.11
770	Richmond County	119	4.94	79	3.28	83	3.44	105	4.34	88	3.59
780	Robeson County	462	6.29	322	4.50	313	4.42	242	3.48	192	2.71
790	Rockingham County	298	6.39	217	4.78	233	5.15	205	4.58	172	3.89
800	Rowan-Salisbury	380	5.54	221	3.34	276	4.24	214	3.36	185	2.91
810	Rutherford County	202	6.27	156	5.04	123	4.12	137	4.67	121	4.22
81A	Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy	3	1.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.23
820	Sampson County	151	6.04	147	5.78	132	5.17	122	4.81	80	3.14
821	Clinton City	53	6.21	45	5.50	25	3.14	21	2.64	14	1.78
830	Scotland County	78	3.79	85	4.19	81	4.07	108	5.37	81	4.15
840	Stanly County	142	4.62	169	5.55	121	4.13	111	3.85	95	3.45
84B	Gray Stone Day School	0	0.00	5	1.72	4	1.30	2	0.63	0	0.00
850	Stokes County	144	5.94	91	3.86	89	3.77	89	3.76	73	3.06
860	Surry County	130	4.70	131	4.77	134	4.90	129	4.72	93	3.48
861	Elkin City	10	2.47	7	1.81	5	1.32	12	3.07	7	1.85
862	Mount Airy City	16	2.77	14	2.60	17	3.19	17	3.20	8	1.41
870	Swain County	49	7.45	42	6.33	41	6.11	46	6.81	23	3.59
880	Transylvania County	65	5.04	52	4.19	44	3.62	35	2.92	32	2.73
890	Tyrrell County	9	4.69	2	1.10	4	2.38	4	2.48	2	1.28
900	Union County	357	3.40	329	3.01	231	2.04	233	2.02	201	1.69
90A	Union Academy	1	0.49	3	1.15	2	0.68	1	0.33	0	0.00
910	Vance County	145	5.75	171	6.87	153	6.38	129	5.55	127	5.70
920	Wake County	1689	4.17	1430	3.47	1494	3.53	1386	3.25	1236	2.83
92F	The Franklin Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2007-08 through 2011-12.

LEA	LEA or Charter School	2007	7-08	2008	3-09	2009-	2010	2010)-11	2011	I -12
#	ELA di Chartei School	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
92G	East Wake Academy	2	0.97	3	1.30	2	0.81	2	0.76	1	0.36
92K	Raleigh Charter High	0	0.00	2	0.37	1	0.18	0	0.00	2	0.36
92P	Southern Wake Academy	16	14.16	6	5.77	9	8.82	8	9.20	5	3.88
930	Warren County	59	6.12	50	5.55	35	4.16	32	3.90	23	2.92
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal	4	8.16	6	13.04	1	2.50	4	8.89	0	0.00
940	Washington County	30	4.47	19	3.02	16	2.64	18	2.98	27	4.62
950	Watauga County	78	5.09	48	3.23	40	2.74	35	2.41	43	2.90
960	Wayne County	316	5.25	301	5.09	282	4.84	241	4.18	228	3.95
970	Wilkes County	211	6.81	167	5.49	105	3.50	78	2.62	75	2.46
980	Wilson County	210	5.51	206	5.43	182	4.87	168	4.53	136	3.75
990	Yadkin County	58	3.01	65	3.34	51	2.66	51	2.68	52	2.79
995	Yancey County	61	7.07	45	5.44	38	4.88	36	4.74	19	2.57
	NORTH CAROLINA	22434	4.97	19184	4.27	16804	3.75	15342	3.43	13488	3.01

	Table D6. 2011-2012 High Scho	וסום וסס	Jours I	_vents	Бу СС	A, Gei	iuei,	Nacc/L		ity	
LEA#	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac. Islander	Multiracial
10	Alamance-Burlington	318	184	134	174	85	< 5	46	< 5	< 5	11
20	Alexander County	51	29	22	49	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
30	Alleghany County	6	2	4	6	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
40	Anson County	51	31	20	14	31	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
50	Ashe County	29	13	16	23	< 5	< 5	5	< 5	< 5	< 5
60	Avery County	11	5	6	7	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
06A	Grandfather Academy	2	0	2	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
06B	Crossnore Academy	2	2	0	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
70	Beaufort County	79	50	29	42	24	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	5
80	Bertie County	23	18	5	< 5	18	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
90	Bladen County	89	46	43	45	32	< 5	6	< 5	< 5	< 5
100	Brunswick County	145	73	72	107	19	< 5	10	< 5	< 5	8
110	Buncombe County	257	167	90	213	20	< 5	15	< 5	< 5	6
111	Asheville City	37	18	19	14	19	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
120	Burke County	88	51	37	70	< 5	< 5	6	5	< 5	< 5
130	Cabarrus County	182	125	57	101	33	< 5	43	< 5	< 5	5
132	Kannapolis City	69	45	24	27	20	< 5	20	< 5	< 5	< 5
140	Caldwell County	116	66	50	95	10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	8
150	Camden County	17	11	6	15	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
160	Carteret County	82	54	28	66	5	< 5	6	< 5	< 5	< 5
16A	Cape Lookout Marine Science HS	11	6	5	5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
170	Caswell County	33	25	8	23	6	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
180	Catawba County	115	69	46	89	< 5	< 5	12	< 5	< 5	8
181	Hickory City	61	40	21	22	26	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	< 5
182	Newton Conover City	45	22	23	23	12	< 5	5	< 5	< 5	< 5
190	Chatham County	94	69	25	49	14	< 5	30	< 5	< 5	< 5
19B	The Woods Charter	1	1	0	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
200	Cherokee County	29	18	11	23	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
210	Edenton/Chowan	26	19	7	9	16	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
220	Clay County	10	5	5	9	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
230	Cleveland County	180	101	79	97	63	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	9
240	Columbus County	74	49	25	31	26	< 5	13	< 5	< 5	< 5
241	Whiteville City	24	18	6	13	11	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
250	Craven County	93	61	32	49	30	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	< 5
260	Cumberland County	436	258	178	166	205	15	34	< 5	< 5	14
270	Currituck County	25	15	10	16	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
280	Dare County	40	25	15	34	< 5	< 5	5	< 5	< 5	< 5

	Table D6. 2011-2012 High Scho	וסו בוסנ	Jours I	_ v Ciito	by LL	A, OCI	iuci,	(acc/L		ity	
LEA#	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac. Islander	Multiracial
290	Davidson County	191	106	85	170	9	< 5	9	< 5	< 5	< 5
291	Lexington City	32	16	16	18	9	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
292	Thomasville City	40	26	14	16	10	< 5	9	< 5	< 5	5
300	Davie County	68	43	25	55	5	< 5	7	< 5	< 5	< 5
310	Duplin County	85	44	41	26	28	< 5	27	< 5	< 5	< 5
320	Durham County	362	207	155	48	232	< 5	68	< 5	< 5	10
330	Edgecombe County	106	61	45	34	62	< 5	9	< 5	< 5	< 5
340	Forsyth County	540	338	202	183	201	< 5	127	< 5	< 5	23
350	Franklin County	120	78	42	56	49	< 5	13	< 5	< 5	< 5
360	Gaston County	336	213	123	242	64	< 5	22	< 5	< 5	6
36B	Piedmont Community	5	1	4	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
370	Gates County	13	6	7	8	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
380	Graham County	9	3	6	8	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
390	Granville County	88	45	43	39	36	< 5	9	< 5	< 5	< 5
400	Greene County	21	12	9	5	7	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	< 5
410	Guilford County	495	340	155	145	237	5	54	32	< 5	22
420	Halifax County	61	45	16	< 5	55	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
421	Roanoke Rapids City	49	30	19	34	13	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
422	Weldon City	7	3	4	< 5	5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
430	Harnett County	251	145	106	133	79	< 5	30	< 5	< 5	5
440	Haywood County	81	45	36	71	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
450	Henderson County	107	61	46	87	< 5	< 5	9	< 5	< 5	9
460	Hertford County	13	11	2	5	8	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
470	Hoke County	78	41	37	25	25	20	5	< 5	< 5	< 5
480	Hyde County	4	2	2	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
490	Iredell-Statesville	141	77	64	99	24	< 5	16	< 5	< 5	< 5
491	Mooresville City	32	17	15	23	5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	2	2	0	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
500	Jackson County	42	23	19	31	< 5	7	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
510	Johnston County	249	156	93	135	63	< 5	40	< 5	< 5	9
520	Jones County	10	6	4	6	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
530	Lee County	107	66	41	42	42	< 5	20	< 5	< 5	< 5
540	Lenoir County	134	79	55	47	74	< 5	9	< 5	< 5	< 5
550	Lincoln County	110	67	43	95	8	< 5	5	< 5	< 5	< 5
55A	Lincoln Charter	1	1	0	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
560	Macon County	37	22	15	30	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
570	Madison County	22	13	9	22	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5

	Table D6. 2011-2012 High Scho	וסום וסכ	Jours I	_vents	Dy LL	A, Gei	iuci,	Nace/L			
LEA#	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac. Islander	Multiracial
580	Martin County	38	19	19	11	27	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
590	McDowell County	91	54	37	72	< 5	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	9
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	1278	767	511	238	650	16	306	35	< 5	33
60C	Kennedy School	10	7	3	< 5	9	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
60D	Lake Norman Charter	8	7	1	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
60G	Queen's Grant Community	19	8	11	6	9	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
60H	Crossroads Charter High	61	31	30	< 5	61	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
610	Mitchell County	16	13	3	13	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
620	Montgomery County	40	27	13	23	8	< 5	9	< 5	< 5	< 5
630	Moore County	118	70	48	72	33	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	< 5
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	254	159	95	63	153	< 5	18	< 5	< 5	16
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	4	3	1	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
650	New Hanover County	172	117	55	99	58	< 5	5	< 5	< 5	6
660	Northampton County	21	16	5	8	11	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	3	2	1	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
670	Onslow County	157	101	56	104	18	< 5	21	< 5	< 5	9
680	Orange County	58	33	25	37	15	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	38	30	8	7	14	< 5	12	< 5	< 5	< 5
68N	PACE Academy	19	13	6	5	13	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
690	Pamlico County	7	5	2	6	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
700	Pasquotank County	35	28	7	13	21	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
710	Pender County	51	38	13	37	11	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
720	Perquimans County	20	10	10	17	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
730	Person County	94	61	33	51	36	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
73B	Roxboro Community	2	1	1	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
740	Pitt County	243	146	97	69	151	< 5	20	< 5	< 5	< 5
750	Polk County	26	19	7	22	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
760	Randolph County	104	75	29	85	8	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	< 5
761	Asheboro City	56	42	14	23	15	< 5	16	< 5	< 5	< 5
770	Richmond County	88	41	47	41	36	7	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
780	Robeson County	192	118	74	48	37	101	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
790	Rockingham County	172	99	73	117	32	< 5	14	< 5	< 5	9
800	Rowan-Salisbury	185	111	74	112	45	< 5	22	< 5	< 5	< 5
810	Rutherford County	121	66	55	94	13	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	7
81A	Thomas Jefferson Classical Acad	4	1	3	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
820	Sampson County	80	55	25	28	20	< 5	28	< 5	< 5	< 5
821	Clinton City	14	7	7	< 5	7	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5

LEA#	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac. Islander	Multiracial
830	Scotland County	81	44	37	22	44	10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
840	Stanly County	95	51	44	73	14	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
850	Stokes County	73	37	36	64	< 5	< 5	7	< 5	< 5	< 5
860	Surry County	93	53	40	72	< 5	< 5	17	< 5	< 5	< 5
861	Elkin City	7	4	3	5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
862	Mount Airy City	8	7	1	5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
870	Swain County	23	10	13	14	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
880	Transylvania County	32	21	11	28	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
890	Tyrrell County	2	1	1	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
900	Union County	201	111	90	118	47	< 5	27	< 5	< 5	8
910	Vance County	127	69	58	36	70	< 5	19	< 5	< 5	< 5
920	Wake County	1236	720	516	322	544	13	277	24	< 5	52
92G	East Wake Academy	1	1	0	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
92K	Raleigh Charter High	2	0	2	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
92P	Southern Wake Academy	5	2	3	5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
930	Warren County	23	14	9	7	10	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
940	Washington County	27	18	9	7	18	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
950	Watauga County	43	26	17	38	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
960	Wayne County	228	140	88	78	86	< 5	41	< 5	< 5	22
970	Wilkes County	75	41	34	62	5	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	< 5
980	Wilson County	136	83	53	29	84	< 5	21	< 5	< 5	< 5
990	Yadkin County	52	35	17	39	< 5	< 5	8	< 5	< 5	< 5
995	Yancey County	19	10	9	16	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
	State Totals	13488	8140	5348	6265	4557	268	1801	142	9	446

Appendices

APPENDIX I

General Statutes

The following General Statutes are relevant to the reporting of dropout, crime, discipline, and alternative program enrollments.

Chapter 115C. Elementary and Secondary Education.

§ 115C-12. Powers and duties of the Board generally.

The general supervision and administration of the free public school system shall be vested in the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall establish policy for the system of free public schools, subject to laws enacted by the General Assembly. The powers and duties of the State Board of Education are defined as follows:

- (21) Duty to Monitor Acts of School Violence. The State Board of Education shall monitor and compile an annual report on acts of violence in the public schools. The State Board shall adopt standard definitions for acts of school violence and shall require local boards of education to report them to the State Board in a standard format adopted by the State Board.
- (27) Reporting Dropout Rates, Corporal Punishment, Suspensions, Expulsions, and Alternative Placements. The State Board shall report by March 15 of each year to the Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee on the numbers of students who have dropped out of school, been subjected to corporal punishment, been suspended, been expelled, been reassigned for disciplinary purposes, or been placed in an alternative program. The data shall be reported in a disaggregated manner, reflecting the local school administrative unit, race, gender, grade level, ethnicity, and disability status of each affected student. Such data shall be readily available to the public. The State Board shall not include students that have been expelled from school when calculating the dropout rate. The Board shall maintain a separate record of the number of students who are expelled from school and the reasons for the expulsion.

APPENDIX II

SBE Policies

Policy Identification

Priority: Healthy Responsible Students **Category:** Safe Schools Program Guidelines

Policy ID Number: HRS-A-006

Policy Title: Policy defining persistently dangerous schools

Current Policy Date: 02/02/2012

Other Historical Information: 06/06/2002

Statutory Reference: 20 USCS 7912 (2002)

Administrative Procedures Act (APA) Reference Number and Category:

(a) The following definitions apply to this policy.

- (1) Violent criminal offenses are the following crimes as reported to the State Board of Education per HRS-A-000:
- (A) Homicide
- (B) Assault Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury
- (C) Assault Involving Use of a Weapon
- (D) Rape
- (E) Sexual Offense
- (F) Sexual Assault
- (G) Kidnapping
- (H) Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon
- (I) Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor
- (2) A persistently dangerous school is a public elementary, middle or secondary school or a charter school in which at least two violent criminal offenses and a total of five or more such offenses were committed per 1000 students during each of the two most recent school years and in which the conditions that contributed to the commission of those offenses are likely to continue into another school year.
- (b)Whenever the State Board of Education has information that at least two violent criminal offenses and at least five or more such offenses were committed per 1000 students in a public elementary, middle or secondary school or a charter school during each of the two most recent school years, the State Board of Education shall provide the local board of education or the nonprofit corporation that holds the charter for the school the opportunity to report on conditions in the school and any plans it may have to

eliminate the conditions that contributed to the commission of the violent criminal offenses.

- (c) After consideration of that report and consultation with a representative sample of local educational agencies or charter schools, the State Board of Education shall determine whether the school is a persistently dangerous school, whether the school should be placed on probation, or whether no additional interventions are necessary to protect students from violent crimes.
- (d) During the probationary year, the school shall implement additional strategies to protect students from violent criminal offenses and incorporate them into the Safe Schools Plan.
- (e) If at any time during the probationary year, the State Board of Education determines that conditions that contributed to the commission of the violent criminal offenses in the school have not been eliminated, then the State Board of Education may determine that the school is a persistently dangerous school.
- (f) Once the State Board has determined that a school is a persistently dangerous school, the school shall retain that designation for at least one full school year.
- (g) Students assigned to a school which the State Board of Education has determined to be persistently dangerous shall be allowed to attend another school in the LEA which is not designated a persistently dangerous school, provided there is such a school in the LEA which offers instruction at the student's grade level.
- (h) Any student who is the victim of a violent criminal offense committed against him or her while he or she was in or on the grounds of a public elementary, middle or secondary school or charter school that he or she attends shall be allowed to attend another school in the LEA, provided there is such a school in the LEA which offers instruction at the student's grade level and provided the student's choice shall not be limited to persistently dangerous schools.
- (i) Local school systems shall establish a process for assuring any student who has the right to transfer from a school under this policy is allowed to transfer to a school in the LEA which is not persistently dangerous. The process must be included in the system's Safe School Plan.
- (j) The LEA shall report each student transfer effected pursuant to this rule to the State Board of Education.
- (k) Nothing in this policy shall be construed to grant any student the right to attend a charter school, grant any student a preference in admission to a charter school or limit a student's right to transfer from a charter school.

- (l) The LEA shall report each student transfer effected pursuant to this rule the State Board of Education.
- (m) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to grant any student the right to attend a charter school, grant any student a preference in admission to a charter school or limit a student's right to transfer from a charter school.

APPENDIX III Reportable Offenses

Why these offenses must be reported

North Carolina General Statute 115C-288 indicates the procedures for reporting specific offenses to school administrators, and if necessary, law enforcement authorities.

The N.C. State Board of Education published guidelines for safe schools, part of which clarified and listed those offenses that are reportable to the State Board of Education annually.

Offenses that must be reported

The following pages list those offenses that must be reported, along with a detailed description of each offense.

Consult with your local board attorney for further details or clarification.

- 1. <u>Assault Resulting in Serious Personal Injury:</u> An intentional offer or attempt by force or violence to do injury to the person of another that causes reasonable apprehension of immediate bodily harm <u>resulting in one of the following</u>: (1) substantial risk of death, (2) serious permanent disfigurement, (3) a coma, (4) a permanent or protracted condition that causes extreme pain, (5) permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or (6) that results in prolonged hospitalization.
 - If an offender used a weapon in an assault resulting in serious injury, report both Assault Resulting in Serious Injury and Assault Involving Use of a Weapon.
 - G.S. 115C-391 (state law) requires that local education agencies remove any student who is 13 years or older to an alternative educational setting if the student physically assaults and seriously injures a teacher or other school personnel.
 - o If no alternative educational setting is available, then the board shall suspend the student for no less than 300 days, but not more than 365 days.
- 2. Assault Involving Use of a Weapon: An intentional offer or attempt by force or violence to do injury to the person of another that causes reasonable apprehension of immediate bodily harm through the use of one of the following: (1) any gun, rifle, pistol, or other firearm, (2) BB gun, (3) stun gun, (4) air rifle, (5) air pistol, (6) bowie knife, (7) dirk, (8) dagger, (9) slingshot, (10) leaded cane, (11) switchblade knife, (12) blackjack, (13) metallic knuckles, (14) razors and razor blades, (15) fireworks, or (16) any sharppointed or edged instrument except instructional supplies, unaltered nail files and clips and tools used solely for preparation of food, instruction, and maintenance.
 - If a firearm or other weapon is used in the commission of any offense, the type of weapon must be identified in the *Weapon Used/Possessed* column of the Date Collection Form.
- **3.** <u>Assault on School Officials, Employees, and Volunteers</u>: An intentional offer or attempt by force or violence to do injury to a school official, employee, or volunteer that

causes reasonable apprehension of immediate bodily harm while the school official, employee, or volunteer is discharging or attempting to discharge his/her duties.

- -The "duties" of a school official, employee, or volunteer include the following: (1) all activities on school property, (2) all activities during a school authorized event or the accompanying of students to or from that event, and (3) all activities relating to the operation of school transportation.
- -An "employee" includes (1) one who is employed by a local board of education, (2) one who is employed by a charter school, (3) one who is employed by a nonpublic school that operates under Part 1 or Part 2 of Article 39 of Chapter 115C of the General Statutes, or (4) an independent contractor if the independent contractor or employee of the independent contractor carries out duties customarily performed by employees of the school.
- -A "volunteer" is one who volunteers his/her services or presence at any school activity and is under the supervision of an employee.
- This offense includes assaults on school personnel that do <u>not</u> involve the use of a weapon and do <u>not</u> result in apparent serious injury.
- **4.** Making Bomb Threats or Engaging in Bomb Hoaxes: A person who, with intent to perpetrate a hoax, conceals, places, or displays in or at a public building any device, machine, instrument, or artifact, so as to cause any person reasonably to believe the same to be a bomb or other device capable of causing injury to persons or property.
 - -A "public building" encompasses all educational property, as defined in G.S. 14-269.2, including: (1) any school building or bus, and (2) school campus, grounds, recreational area, athletic field, or other property owned, used, or operated, by any board of education or school board of trustees or directors for the administration of any school.
 - -"Public buildings" also include: (1) hospitals, and (2) buildings that house only State, federal, or local government offices, or the offices of the State, federal, or local government located in a building that is not exclusively occupied by the State, federal, or local government.
 - This offense includes when a person communicates a bomb threat by any means.
- 5. <u>Willfully Burning a School Building</u>: A person who wantonly and willfully sets fire to, burns, causes to be burned, or aids, counsels, or procures the burning of any schoolhouse or building owned, leased, or used by any public school, private school, college, or educational institution.
- **6. Homicide:** A murder which is perpetrated by one of the following means: (1) nuclear, biological, or chemical weapon of mass destruction, (2) poison, (3) lying in wait, (4) imprisonment, (5) starving, (6) torture, (7) any other kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated murder, (8) during the perpetration or attempted perpetration of an arson, rape, sex offense, robbery, kidnapping, burglary, or other felony committed or attempted with the use of a deadly weapon, (9) the unlawful distribution and ingestion by someone of opium or any other synthetic or natural salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium, cocaine, or methamphetamine resulting in death, or (10) all other types of murder.
- 7. <u>Kidnapping</u>: A person who unlawfully confines, restrains, or removes from one place to another, any other person 16 years of age or over without the consent of such person, or any other person under the age of 16 years old without the consent of a parent or legal

guardian of such person, shall be guilty of kidnapping if such confinement, restraint, or removal is for the purposes of one of the following: (1) holding such other person for a ransom, as a hostage, or using such other person as a shield, (2) facilitating the commission of any felony or facilitating the flight of any person following the commission of a felony, (3) doing serious bodily harm to or terrorizing the person so confined, restrained, or removed by any other person, (4) holding such other person in involuntary servitude, (5) trafficking another person with the intent that the person be held in involuntary servitude or sexual servitude, or (6) subjecting or maintaining such other person for sexual servitude.

- 8. Unlawful, underage sales, purchase, provision, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages: It shall be unlawful for a person younger than 21 years of age to possess, sell, give, or purchase any alcoholic beverages. It is also unlawful for any person to aid and abet a person under the age of 21 years old in his/her attempt to obtain an alcoholic beverage.
 - -An "alcoholic beverage" includes the following: (1) malt beverage, (2) fortified wine, (3) unfortified wine, (4) spirituous liquor, (5) mixed beverages, or (6) beer.
- 9. Possession of Controlled Substance in Violation of Law: It is unlawful for a person to possess or have in his/her immediate control any of the following: Marijuana, Heroin, LSD, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, or any other drug listed in Schedules I VI of the North Carolina Controlled Substances Act. (G.S. §90-89 through 90-94.)
 - The unauthorized possession of a prescription drug is included under this offense.
 - The principal should confer with law enforcement personnel if there is doubt as to whether or not a certain drug is considered a controlled substance.
- **10.** <u>Possession of a Firearm</u>: It is unlawful for any person to possess or carry, whether openly or concealed, any gun, rifle, pistol, or other firearm of any kind on educational property or to a curricular or extracurricular activity sponsored by a school.
 - -This offense does not apply to a BB gun, stun gun, air rifle, or air pistol.
 - Persons authorized to carry weapons on school property are law enforcement officers, firefighters, and emergency service personnel when discharging their official duties.
 - G.S. 115C-391 (state law) requires that local boards of education suspend for 365 days any student who brings a firearm onto school property.
- 11. <u>Possession of a Weapon</u>: It is unlawful for any person to possess or carry, whether openly or concealed, any of the following weapons on campus or other educational property: (1) any BB gun, (2) stun gun, (3) air rifle, (4) air pistol, (5) bowie knife, (6) dirk, (7) dagger, (8) slingshot, (9) leaded cane, (10) switchblade knife, (11) blackjack, (12) metallic knuckles, (13) razors and razor blades, (14) fireworks, or (15) any sharppointed or edged instrument, except instructional supplies, unaltered nail files, clips, and tools used solely for preparation of food, instruction, maintenance.
 - -"Educational Property" refers to any school building or bus, school campus, grounds, recreational area, athletic field, or other property owned, used, or operated by any board of education or school board of trustees, or directors for the administration of any school.

- Persons authorized to carry weapons on school property are law enforcement officers, firefighters, and emergency service personnel when discharging their official duties.
- **12.** Rape: A person who engages in vaginal intercourse with another person by force and against the will of the other person.
 - Statutory rape is vaginal intercourse committed on a child under the age of 16 by a person who is at least 12 years old and <u>at least 4 years</u> older than the victim, regardless of whether the victim consented.
- 13. <u>Robbery With a Dangerous Weapon</u>: Any person or persons who, having in possession or with the use or threatened use of any firearms or other dangerous weapon, implement or means, whereby the life of a person is endangered or threatened, unlawfully takes or attempts to take personal property from another or from any place of business, residence, or banking institution or any other place where there is a person or persons in attendance, at any time, either day or night, or who aids or abets any such person or persons in the commission of such crime.
- **14.** Sexual Assault (not involving rape or sexual offense): A person is guilty of sexual battery if he/she, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, engages in sexual contact with another person by force and against the will of the other person, or if the person being assaulted is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.
 - NCGS 14-27.1 defines "sexual contact" as touching the sexual organ, anus, breast, groin or buttocks of any person or a person touching another person with their own sexual organ, anus, breast, groin, or buttocks.
 - The difference between a sexual assault and a sexual offense is that the sexual assault involves forcible and intentional touching without penetration, and a sexual offense involves penetration of a sex organ or anus by any object, or touching another's mouth or anus by the male sex organ.

15. Sexual Offense:

- -First-degree sexual offense: A person is guilty of a sexual offense in the first degree if the person engages in a sexual act with (1) a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least four years older than the victim, or (2) with another person by force and against the will of the other person, and (a) employs or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon, (b) inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person, or (c) the person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons.
- -Sexual offense with a child (adult offender): A person is guilty of sexual offense with a child if the person is at least 18 years of age and engages in a sexual act with a victim who is a child and under the age of 13 years.
- -<u>Second-degree sexual offense</u>: A person is guilty of a sexual offense in the second degree if the person engages in a sexual act with another person (1) by force and against the will of the other person, or (2) who is mentally disabled,

mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

- -Statutory rape or sexual offense of person who is 13, 14, or 15 years old: A person is guilty if he/she engages in vaginal intercourse or a sexual act with another person who is 13, 14, or 15 years old and the person committing the act is at least six years older than the person, except when the person committing the act is lawfully married to the other person.
- 16. Taking Indecent Liberties With A Minor: A person is guilty of taking indecent liberties with a child if, being 16 years of age or more and at least five years older than the child in question, he/she either: (1) willfully takes or attempts to take any immoral, improper, or indecent liberties with any child of either sex under the age of 16 years for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire, or (2) willfully commits or attempts to commit any lewd or lascivious act upon or with the body or any part or member of the body of any child of either sex under the age of 16 years.
 - -A "lewd and lascivious act" is defined as an act that is obscene, lustful, or indecent, or tending to deprave the morals with respect to sexual relations.