



Public Schools of North Carolina
State Board of Education
Department of Public Instruction

Report to the North Carolina General Assembly

Consolidated Data Report, 2012-2013

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: April 15, 2014

Report # 30 & 31

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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/discipline/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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONSOLIDATED FINDINGS

Introduction.....	1
General Findings.....	2

SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Introduction.....	7
General Findings.....	9
Figures and Tables.....	11

SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

Introduction.....	22
General Findings.....	23
Section 1. Short-Term Suspensions.....	24
Section 2. Long-Term Suspensions.....	32
Section 3. Multiple Suspensions.....	41
Section 4. Expulsions.....	44
Section 5. Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA and Charter.....	48

USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Introduction.....	96
General Findings.....	97

ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM PLACEMENTS

Introduction.....	102
General Findings.....	104

DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

Introduction108

General Findings109

Trends and Categorical Data110

Appendix – LEA Dropout Data.....119

APPENDICES

I. General Statutes134

II. SBE Policies135

III. Reportable Offenses138

FIGURES AND TABLES

SCHOOL CRIME & VIOLENCE

FIGURES

Figure C1. Number of Schools with Selected Ranges of Crime Totals	13
Figure C2. Ten-Year Trend in Number of Reported Acts Receiving the Highest Total Occurrences.....	14

TABLES

Table C1. 2012-13 Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels	15
Tables C2, C3. 2012-13 Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels, Two Year Comparison	16
Table C4. Number of Grades 9-13 Acts and Rates for Each LEA, 2012-13	17

SUSPENSIONS & EXPULSIONS

FIGURES

Figure S1. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Gender	25
Figure S2. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity	26
Figure S3. Short-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity	27
Figure S4. Male Short-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity	28
Figure S5. Female Short-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity.....	29
Figure S6. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Grade Level	30
Figure S7. Short-Term Suspensions by Largest Categories of EC Status	31
Figure S8. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Gender.....	33
Figure S9. Long-Term Suspension Rates by Gender	34
Figure S10. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity	35
Figure S11. Rates of Long-Term Suspension by Race/Ethnicity, LTS per 100,000	36
Figure S12. Male Long-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity	37
Figure S13. Female Long-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity.....	38
Figure S14. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Grade Level	39
Figure S15. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Largest Categories of EC Status	40

Figure S16. Number of Students with Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Summing to more than 10 Days	41
Figure S17. Duration of Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Given to Students	42
Figure S18. Number of Students with Multiple Long-Term Suspensions.....	43
Figure S19. Number of Expulsions by Gender	44
Figure S20. Number of Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity	45
Figure S21. Number of Expulsions by Grade Level.....	46

TABLES

Table S1. Expulsions of Students Receiving Special Education Services	47
Table S2. Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity	49
Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity.....	81
Table S4. 2012-13 Grades 9-13 Short-Term Suspensions and Suspension Rates	91

USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

TABLES

Table P1. Uses of Corporal Punishment by LEA	97
Table P2. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Race/Ethnicity	98
Table P3. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level	98
Table P4. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Student’s Primary Disability	99
Table P5. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Offense Type	99

ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM (ALP) PLACEMENTS

FIGURES

Figure A1. ALP Placements by Gender.....	104
Figure A2. ALP Placements by Race/Ethnicity	105
Figure A3. ALP Placements by Grade Level.....	105

DROPOUT EVENT COUNTS AND RATES

FIGURES

Figure D1. High School Dropouts and Dropout Rates from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013.....	110
Figure D2. Frequency Distribution of 2011-12 and 2012-13 Dropouts by Grade	111
Figure D4. Proportions of High School Dropout Reason Codes Reported	114
Figure D5. 2012-2013 High School Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity	115
Figure D6. High School Dropout Rates Among Race/Ethnic Groups, 2009-10 to 2012-13	116
Figure D7. High School Dropout Rates Among Race/Ethnic Groups for 2012-13.....	117
Figure D8. High School Dropout Rates for Race/Ethnic/Gender Groups, 2009-10 to 2012-13	118

TABLES

Table D1. High School Dropout Reason Codes Reported in 2012-13.....	112
Table D2. Changes in Proportions of High School Dropout Reason Codes Reported	113
Table D3. Change in High School Dropout Counts by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-12 to 2012-13	115
Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 and 2012-13	120
Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2008-09 to 2012-13.....	124
Table D6. 2012-2013 High School Dropout Events by LEA, Gender and Race/Ethnicity ..	128

2012-13 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.

2012-13 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

General Findings

The number of acts of crime and violence decreased by 531 from 2011-12 to 2012-13, a 4.8% decrease. The rate of acts reported (per 1000 students) decreased 5.6%.

Reportable crimes 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 grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Clay County, Graham County, Tyrrell County, Lexington City, and Elkin City. Of the LEAs with more than zero, those with the lowest rates of grades 9-13 reportable crimes were Cherokee County, Mitchell County, Weldon City, Martin County, and Kannapolis City.

LEAs with the highest rates of grades 9-13 reportable crimes were Macon County, Surry County, Alexander County, Halifax County, Montgomery County, Watauga County, Northampton County, Granville County, Pamlico County, and Ashe County.

LEAs reporting the largest 3-year decreases in rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Tyrrell County, Graham County, Elkin City, Cherokee County, and Alleghany County.

LEAs with the largest 3-year increases in rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Polk County, Jones County, Hoke County, Pamlico County, and Macon County. Although, Jones County had a large increase, its 2012-13 grade 9-13 crime rate was only about half of the state average.

The most frequently reported reportable crimes 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 111,122 grade 9-13 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2012-13, a decrease of 9.4% from the 2011-12 total of 122,655.

One of eight 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 2012-13 averaged about two suspensions each. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for high school students who received at least one suspension was 5.99 days. The average duration of a single short-term suspension was 3.04 days. The grade 9-13 short-term suspension rate was 2.53 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 2.7 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 2012-13 for all groups.

The number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) for all students continued to decline from 1,609 to 1,423 as LEAs continued to focus on reductions. Average school days per suspension decreased from 53.8 to 49.3 school days. High school students received 982 long-term suspensions, a 12.4% decrease from 2011-12.

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

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

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

LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage increases in rates of grades 9-12 short-term suspensions were Bladen County, Watauga County, Clay County, Polk County, and Bertie County. Of these with large percentage increases, only Bertie County and Bladen County had rates in 2012-13 that were above the state average.

The number of expulsions increased from 30 in 2011-12 to 37 in 2012-13. High school students received 28 of these expulsions.

Alternative schools and programs (ALPs) reported 12,822 student placements in 2012-13, a 9.0% decrease from the 14,090 reported in 2011-12. There were 12,100 individual students placed in ALPs during the 2012-13 school year.

High schools in North Carolina reported 11,049 dropouts in 2012-13. The grades 9-13 dropout rate in 2012-13 was 2.45%, down from the 3.01% reported for 2011-12. The decrease in dropout rate was 18.6%.

There were decreases in 77.4% (89 of 115) of the LEAs.

The 11,049 dropouts recorded in grades 9-13 represented an 18.1% decrease from the count of 13,488 recorded in 2011-12.

LEAs reporting the lowest high school dropout rates were Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Dare County, Macon County, Cherokee County, Newton Conover City, Elkin City, Rowan-Salisbury, Avery County, Camden County, and Elizabeth City-Pasquotank.

LEAs reporting the highest dropout rates were Jones County, Thomasville City, Vance County, Rutherford County, Franklin County, McDowell County, Scotland County, Bladen County, Person County, and Warren County.

LEAs reporting the largest 3-year percentage decreases in high school dropout rates were Macon County, Rowan-Salisbury, Yancey County, Hyde County, and Dare County.

LEAs reporting the largest 3-year percentage increases were Jones County, Mooresville City, Graham County, Washington County, and Rutherford County.

The consolidated reporting of safety, discipline, and dropout data permits an overview of high performing school districts in these areas. Elkin 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:

- Avery County
- Chapel Hill-Carrboro
- Cherokee County
- Graham County
- Lexington City
- Mitchell 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.

Four 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:

- Cherokee County
- Graham County
- Tyrrell County
- Yancey County

There were 203 uses of corporal punishment statewide in 2012-13. Corporal punishment was used at least once by nine LEAs. Charter schools and the remaining 106 LEAs did not use corporal punishment.

School Crime and Violence

2012-13



2012-13 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. Wake County Schools 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 Safe and Healthy School Support Division of NCDPI authored the General Findings and compiled the report.

2012-13 SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE

General Findings

The number of “reportable acts” of crime and violence in grades K-12 decreased by 4.8% in 2012-13, and the rate declined by 5.6%. The 10,630 acts were the lowest reported since 2004-05. 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
2008-09	11,116	7.59
2009-10	11,608	7.97
2010-11	11,657	8.03
2011-12	11,161	7.63
2012-13	10,630	7.20

The changes in the numbers of each of the offenses reported from 2011-12 to 2012-13 are shown in the table below.

Acts	Number of Acts 2011-12	Number of Acts 2012-13
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,777	4,704
Possession of a Weapon	3,613	3,427
Assault on School Personnel	1,212	1,143
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	971	881
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	187	129
Sexual Offense	79	82
Bomb Threat	73	51
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	73	88
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	73	65
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	64	45
Burning of a School Building	26	7
Kidnapping	4	0
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	1
TOTAL	11,161	10,630

The following categories experienced increases from 2010-12 to 2012-13 (numerical increase and percent increase in parentheses):

- Possession of a firearm or powerful explosive (15, 20.5%)
- Sexual offense (3, 3.8%)
- Robbery with a dangerous weapon (2, 66.7%)

The numbers of these crimes decreased from 2011-12 to 2012-13 (numerical decrease and percent decrease in parentheses):

- Possession of a weapon excluding firearms and powerful explosives (186, 5.1%)
- Possession of an alcoholic beverage (90, 9.3%)
- Possession of controlled substance in violation of law (73, 1.5%)
- Assault on school personnel (69, 5.7%)
- Sexual assault (58, 31.0%)
- Bomb threat (22, 30.1%)
- Burning of a school building (19, 73.1%)
- Assault involving use of a weapon (19, 29.7%)
- Assault resulting in serious injury (8, 11.0%)
- Kidnapping (4, 100.0%)
- Rape (3, 75.0%)

The other two categories experienced no change.

Elementary, middle, and high schools differ in the types of crimes most frequently reported. Crimes most frequently reported in elementary school were 1) possession of a weapon excluding firearms, 2) assault on school personnel, and 3) possession of a controlled substance. In middle school and 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 decreased, as seen below. The number of acts of crime and violence by high school students decreased by 221 from 2011-12 to 2012-13. The rate of crimes reported decreased 7.4% to 13.10 acts per 1000 students in membership.

Reporting Year	Total Acts	Acts Per 1000 Students
2008-09	6,428	15.70
2009-10	6,524	15.89
2010-11	6,132	14.60
2011-12	5,980	14.15
2012-13	5,759	13.10

School Crime and Violence

2012-13

Figures and Tables

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

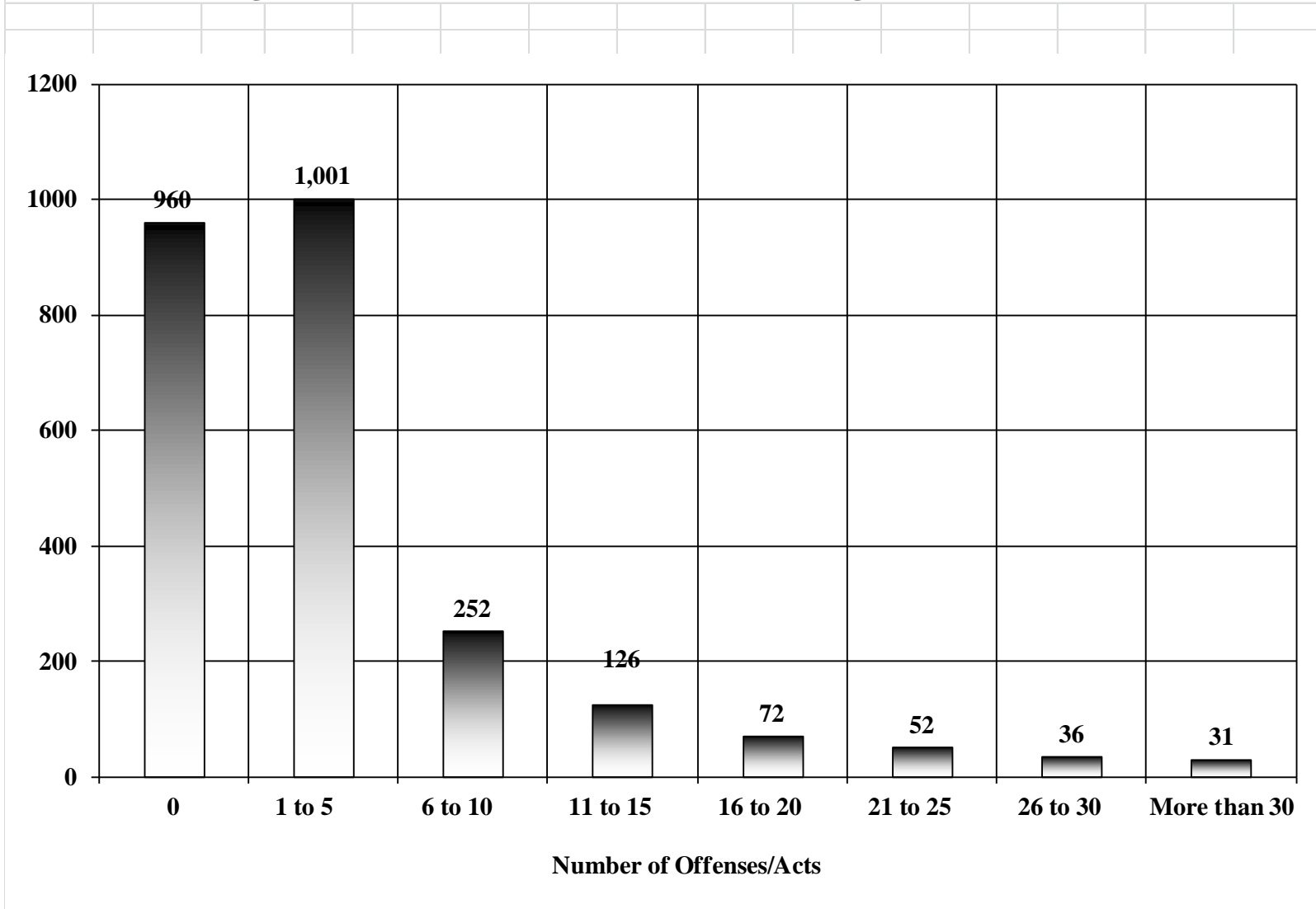


Figure C2. Ten-Year Trend in Number of Reported Acts Receiving the Highest Total Occurrences

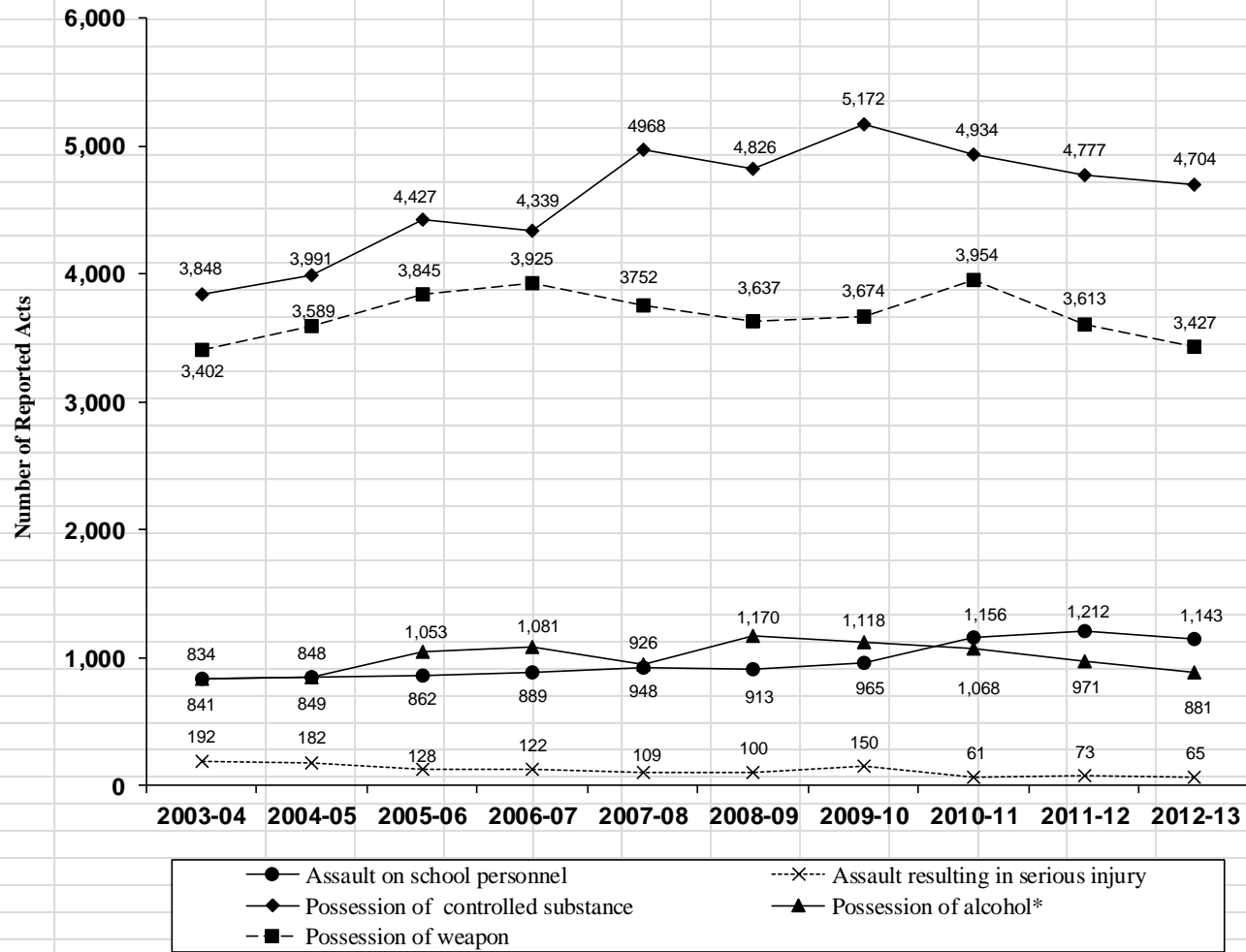


Table C1. Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels

SPECIFIED ACTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTS	TOTAL NO. OF ACTS BY SCHOOL LEVEL						NO. OF OFFENDERS		NO. OF VICTIMS [‡]	
		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	4,704	46	59	1095	216	3,246	42	3,085	997	0	0
Possession of a Weapon	3,427	894	128	1,034	83	1,248	40	2,062	830	0	0
Assault on School Personnel	1143	355	69	257	63	267	132	418	498	0	538
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	881	11	26	266	15	553	10	599	162	0	0
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	129	27	7	54	5	32	4	76	38	52	3
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	88	13	3	17	3	52	0	62	14	0	0
Sexual Offense	82	8	6	24	3	40	1	50	23	13	0
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	65	7	3	23	2	26	4	25	19	24	14
Bomb Threat	51	6	2	12	2	29	0	30	17	0	0
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	45	10	3	25	0	7	0	23	7	14	1
Burning of a School Building	7	0	1	0	0	6	0	5	1	0	0
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	5	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,630	1,380	307	2,809	393	5,508	233	6,436	2,607	105	556

This table shows the total reported statewide offenses/acts by school level and is ranked by the total number of occurrences of specified acts.

* A combination elementary/middle school must include some or all of the grade levels defined as elementary (PK-5) and middle (6-8).

** A combination middle/high school must include some or all of the grade levels defined as middle (6-8) and high school (9-12).

† Other includes ungraded schools, special education schools, and schools with grades that cross more than one level (e.g. K-12).

‡ Specified acts may have multiple victims per incident.

Table C2. 2012-13 Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels

SPECIFIED ACTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTS	TOTAL NO. OF ACTS BY SCHOOL LEVEL						NO. OF OFFENDERS		NO. OF VICTIMS [‡]	
		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	4,704	46	59	1095	216	3,246	42	3,085	997	0	0
Possession of a Weapon	3,427	894	128	1,034	83	1,248	40	2,062	830	0	0
Assault on School Personnel	1143	355	69	257	63	267	132	418	498	0	538
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	881	11	26	266	15	553	10	599	162	0	0
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	129	27	7	54	5	32	4	76	38	52	3
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	88	13	3	17	3	52	0	62	14	0	0
Sexual Offense	82	8	6	24	3	40	1	50	23	13	0
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	65	7	3	23	2	26	4	25	19	24	14
Bomb Threat	51	6	2	12	2	29	0	30	17	0	0
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	45	10	3	25	0	7	0	23	7	14	1
Burning of a School Building	7	0	1	0	0	6	0	5	1	0	0
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	5	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,630	1,380	307	2,809	393	5,508	233	6,436	2,607	105	556

Table C3. 2011-12 Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels

SPECIFIED ACTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTS	TOTAL NO. OF ACTS BY SCHOOL LEVEL						NO. OF OFFENDERS		NO. OF VICTIMS [‡]	
		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	4,777	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	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 C4. 2012-13 Number of Grades 9-13 Acts and Rates for Each LEA

LEA #	LEA Name	Reportable Acts	ADM, grades 9-13	Reportable Act Rate (per 1000 students)
010	Alamance-Burlington	59	6,615	8.92
020	Alexander County	43	1,608	26.74
030	Alleghany County	2	414	4.83
040	Anson County	6	1,060	5.66
050	Ashe County	20	931	21.48
060	Avery County	10	646	15.48
070	Beaufort County	24	2,061	11.64
080	Bertie County	3	805	3.73
090	Bladen County	27	1,414	19.09
100	Brunswick County	77	3,672	20.97
110	Buncombe County	152	7,587	20.03
111	Asheville City	14	1,243	11.26
120	Burke County	54	4,053	13.32
130	Cabarrus County	79	8,599	9.19
132	Kannapolis City	5	1,391	3.59
140	Caldwell County	46	3,797	12.11
150	Camden County	3	572	5.24
160	Carteret County	26	2,563	10.14
170	Caswell County	9	783	11.49
180	Catawba County	71	5,355	13.26
181	Hickory City	16	1,134	14.11
182	Newton Conover City	6	905	6.63
190	Chatham County	41	2,279	17.99
200	Cherokee County	1	1,044	0.96
210	Edenton/Chowan	8	666	12.01
220	Clay County	0	377	0.00
230	Cleveland County	71	4,720	15.04
240	Columbus County	7	1,904	3.68
241	Whiteville City	8	727	11.00
250	Craven County	28	4,129	6.78
260	Cumberland County	282	15,507	18.19
270	Currituck County	10	1,144	8.74
280	Dare County	24	1,414	16.97
290	Davidson County	103	6,020	17.11
291	Lexington City	0	762	0.00
292	Thomasville City	7	683	10.25
300	Davie County	26	1,921	13.53
310	Duplin County	18	2,515	7.16
320	Durham Public	176	9,431	18.66

Table C4. 2012-13 Number of Grades 9-13 Acts and Rates for Each LEA

LEA #	LEA Name	Reportable Acts	ADM, grades 9-13	Reportable Act Rate (per 1000 students)
330	Edgecombe County	27	1,987	13.59
340	Forsyth County	164	15,232	10.77
350	Franklin County	27	2,523	10.70
360	Gaston County	57	9,338	6.10
370	Gates County	7	567	12.35
380	Graham County	0	332	0.00
390	Granville County	60	2,580	23.26
400	Greene County	7	960	7.29
410	Guilford County	364	22,513	16.17
420	Halifax County	23	888	25.90
421	Roanoke Rapids City	7	867	8.07
422	Weldon City	1	344	2.91
430	Harnett County	92	5,784	15.91
440	Haywood County	23	2,259	10.18
450	Henderson County	50	4,012	12.46
460	Hertford County	16	898	17.82
470	Hoke County	31	2,026	15.30
480	Hyde County	1	160	6.25
490	Iredell-Statesville	113	6,841	16.52
491	Mooresville City	23	1,603	14.35
500	Jackson County	9	1,058	8.51
510	Johnston County	79	9,284	8.51
520	Jones County	2	298	6.71
530	Lee County	46	2,792	16.48
540	Lenoir County	36	2,792	12.89
550	Lincoln County	30	3,584	8.37
560	Macon County	37	1,263	29.30
570	Madison County	14	810	17.28
580	Martin County	3	913	3.29
590	McDowell County	9	1,838	4.90
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	637	38,609	16.50
610	Mitchell County	1	618	1.62
620	Montgomery County	30	1,167	25.71
630	Moore County	65	3,847	16.90
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	59	4,932	11.96
650	New Hanover County	95	7,321	12.98
660	Northampton County	13	545	23.85
670	Onslow County	48	6,588	7.29
680	Orange County	27	2,278	11.85

Table C4. 2012-13 Number of Grades 9-13 Acts and Rates for Each LEA

LEA #	LEA Name	Reportable Acts	ADM, grades 9-13	Reportable Act Rate (per 1000 students)
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	55	3,764	14.61
690	Pamlico County	11	480	22.92
700	Pasquotank County	31	1,599	19.39
710	Pender County	39	2,594	15.03
720	Perquimans County	4	502	7.97
730	Person County	16	1,332	12.01
740	Pitt County	92	6,815	13.50
750	Polk County	12	733	16.37
760	Randolph County	114	5,416	21.05
761	Asheboro City	7	1,250	5.60
770	Richmond County	11	2,310	4.76
780	Robeson County	110	6,668	16.50
790	Rockingham County	58	4,018	14.44
800	Rowan-Salisbury	82	6,007	13.65
810	Rutherford County	53	2,591	20.46
820	Sampson County	15	2,469	6.08
821	Clinton City	6	802	7.48
830	Scotland County	23	1,813	12.69
840	Stanly County	51	2,553	19.98
850	Stokes County	18	2,207	8.16
860	Surry County	68	2,516	27.03
861	Elkin City	0	365	0.00
862	Mount Airy City	4	558	7.17
870	Swain County	5	593	8.43
880	Transylvania County	15	1,154	13.00
890	Tyrrell County	0	135	0.00
900	Union County	154	11,853	12.99
910	Vance County	17	1,982	8.58
920	Wake County	540	42,746	12.63
930	Warren County	10	760	13.16
940	Washington County	7	521	13.44
950	Watauga County	34	1,408	24.15
960	Wayne County	42	5,370	7.82
970	Wilkes County	47	2,863	16.42
980	Wilson County	38	3,513	10.82
990	Yadkin County	29	1,722	16.84
995	Yancey County	8	651	12.29

Suspensions and Expulsions

2012-13



2012-13 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 2012-13 Consolidated Data 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.

Definitions of Suspension and Expulsion

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.

2012-13 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 4.0% -- from a 2011-12 total of 258,197 to 247,919 in 2012-13. During this time the number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) decreased 11.6% from 1,609 to 1,423.

There were 111,122 grade 9-13 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2012-13, a decrease of 9.4% from the 2011-12 total of 122,655. The grades 9-13 short-term suspension rate was 2.53 suspensions per ten students.

Approximately one of eleven North Carolina students received at least one out-of-school short-term suspension in 2012-13. When looking at high school students only, this ratio rises to one of eight 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 2012-13 averaged about 1.9 suspensions each. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for students who received at least one suspension was 5.99 days for high school students and 5.21 days for all students. The average duration of a single short-term suspension for high school students was 3.04 days and 2.74 days for all students.

In 2012-13 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 1,609 in 2011-12 to 1,423 in 2012-13, an 11.6% decrease. Average school days per suspension decreased from 53.8 to 49.3 school days. High school students received 982 long-term suspensions, a 12.4% decrease from 2011-12.

The number of expulsions increased to 37 from 30 the previous year, a 23.3% increase. High school students received 28 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 247,919 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2012-13, a decrease of 4.0% from the 2011-12 total of 258,197. School days lost due to short-term suspensions fell by 3.7%. The short-term suspension rate was 1.68 suspensions per ten students.

The 247,919 short-term suspensions in 2012-13 were given to 130,444 different students (some students were suspended more than once), for an average of 1.90 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 5.21 days. The average duration of a single short-term suspension was 2.74 days.

In 2012-13, a total of 111,122 high school short-term suspensions were reported statewide, a decrease of 9.4% from the 2011-12 total of 122,655. The high school short-term suspension rate was 2.53 suspensions per ten students.

Short-Term Suspensions by Gender

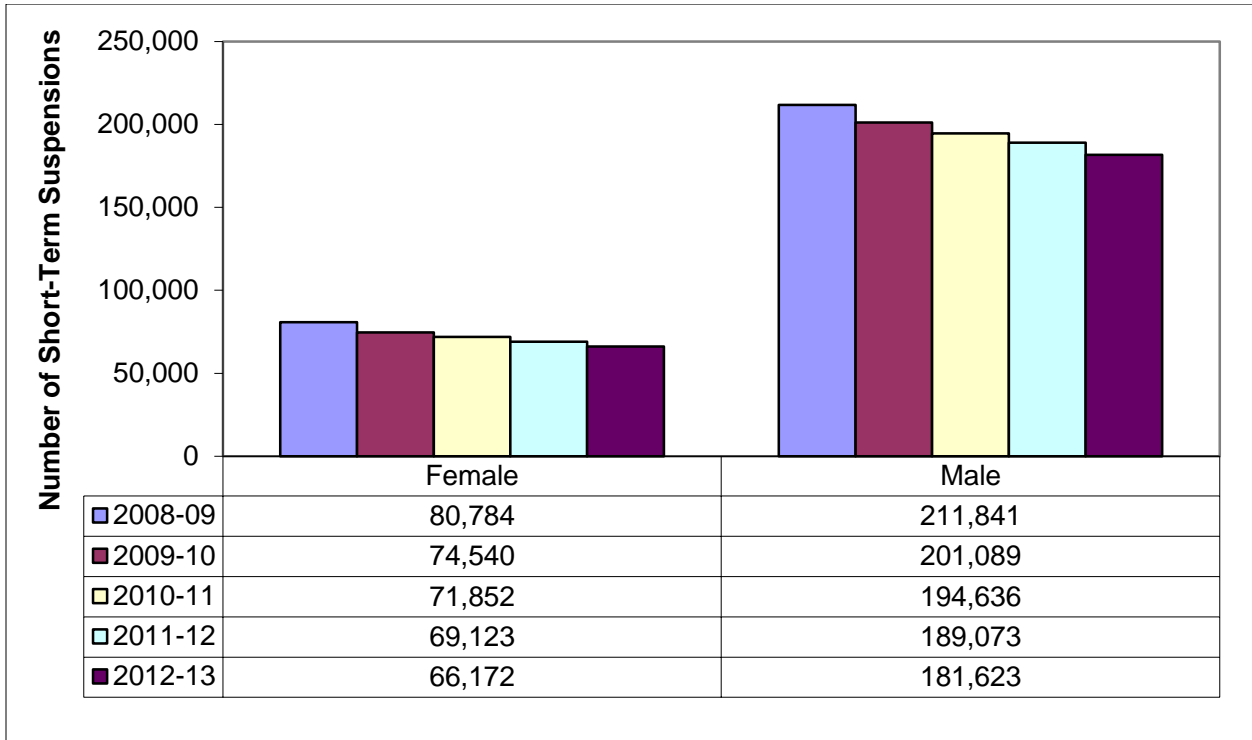
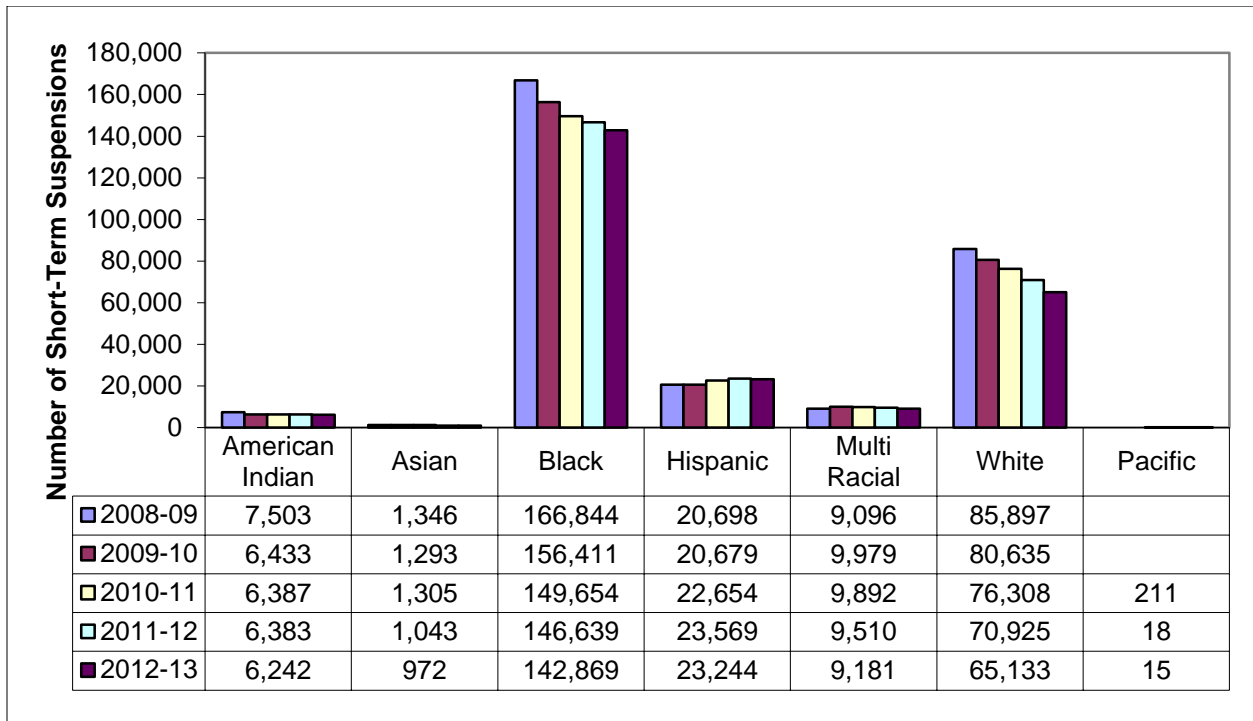


Figure S1. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Gender

- The number of short-term suspensions for male students in 2012-13 was 2.7 times higher than for females.
- Males received 181,623 short-term suspensions (ten days or less) in 2012-13. This represents a 3.9% decrease from the previous year.
- Females received 66,172 short-term suspensions. Female suspensions decreased by 4.3% in 2012-13.

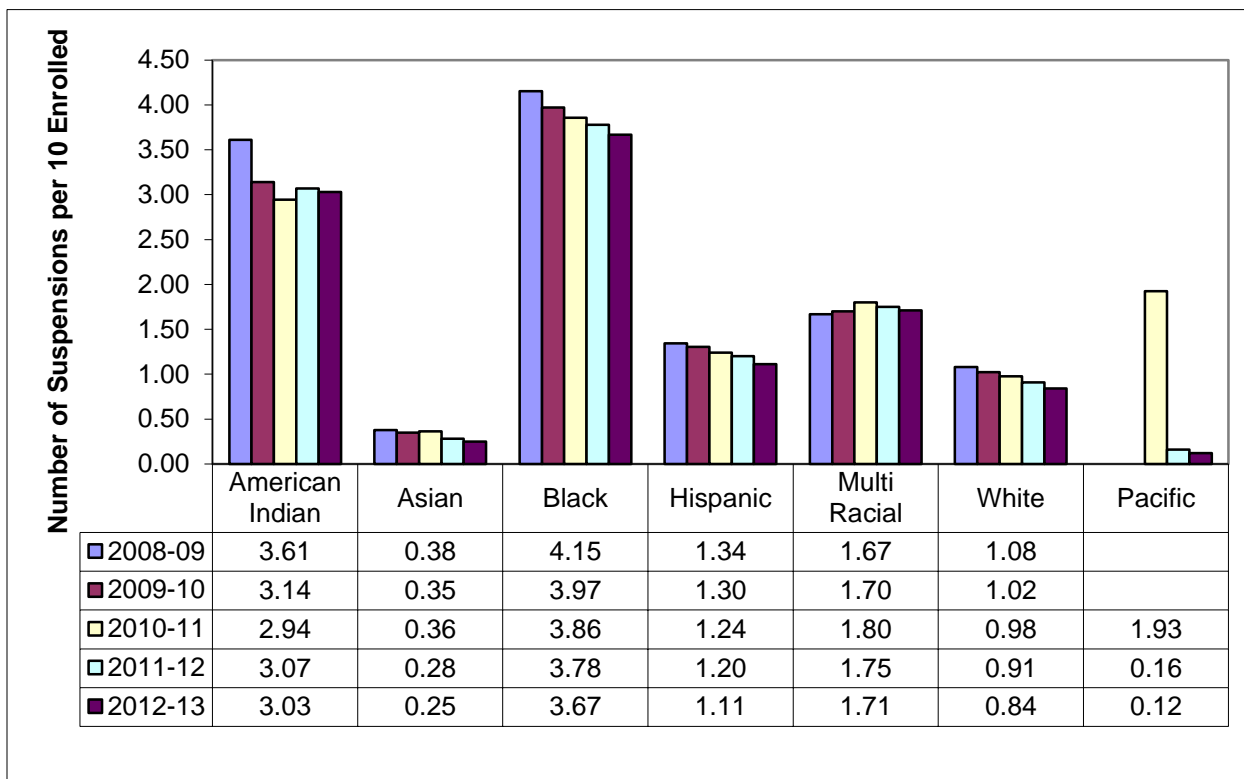
Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as “Other” for 2,069 short-term suspensions in 2008-09, 1,776 in 2009-10, 77 in 2010-11, 110 in 2011-12, and 264 in 2012-13.

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 2011-12 to 2012-13, the number of short-term suspensions decreased for all groups.



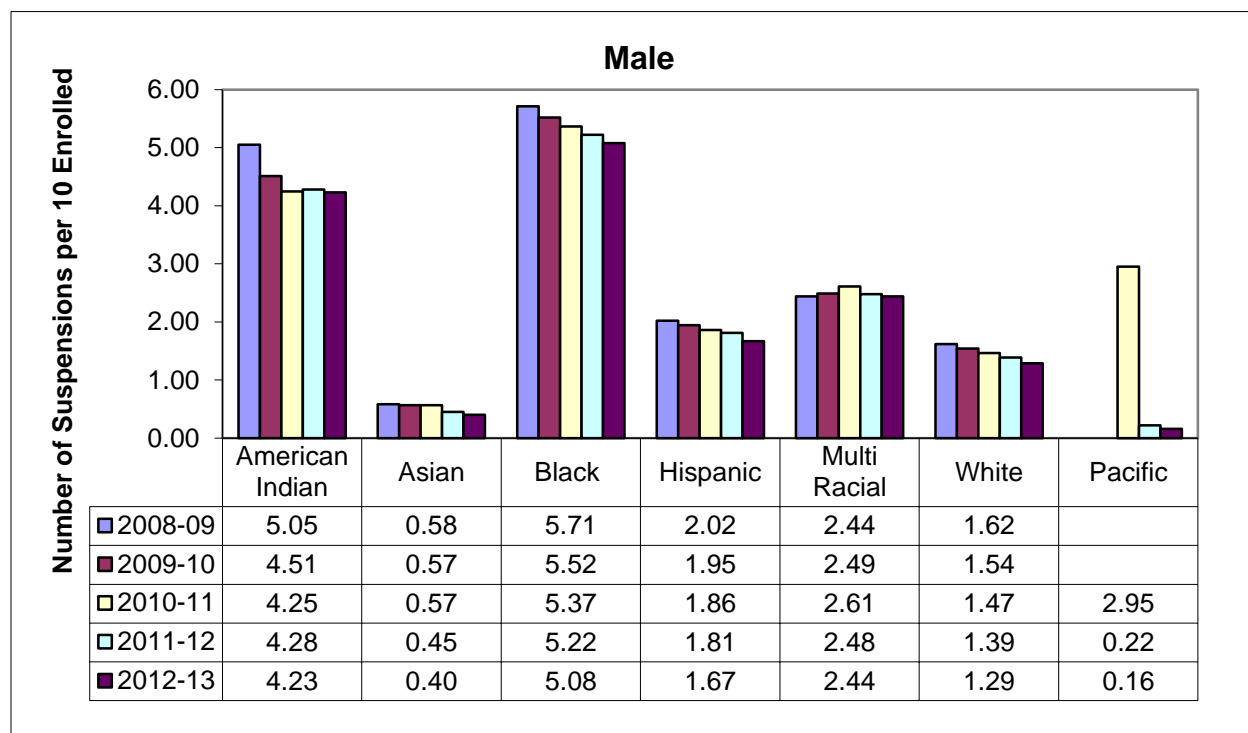
Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as “Other” for 2,069 short-term suspensions in 2008-09, 1,776 in 2009-10, 77 in 2010-11, 110 in 2011-12, and 264 in 2012-13. Rates calculated by dividing number of suspensions in race/ethnicity category by membership in that race/ethnicity category 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 2012-13, followed by American Indian students.
- Short-term suspension rates decreased in 2012-13 for all groups.
- The group with the largest rate decrease was Pacific at 25.0%, followed by Asian at 10.7%, white at 7.7%, and Hispanic at 7.5%.

Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

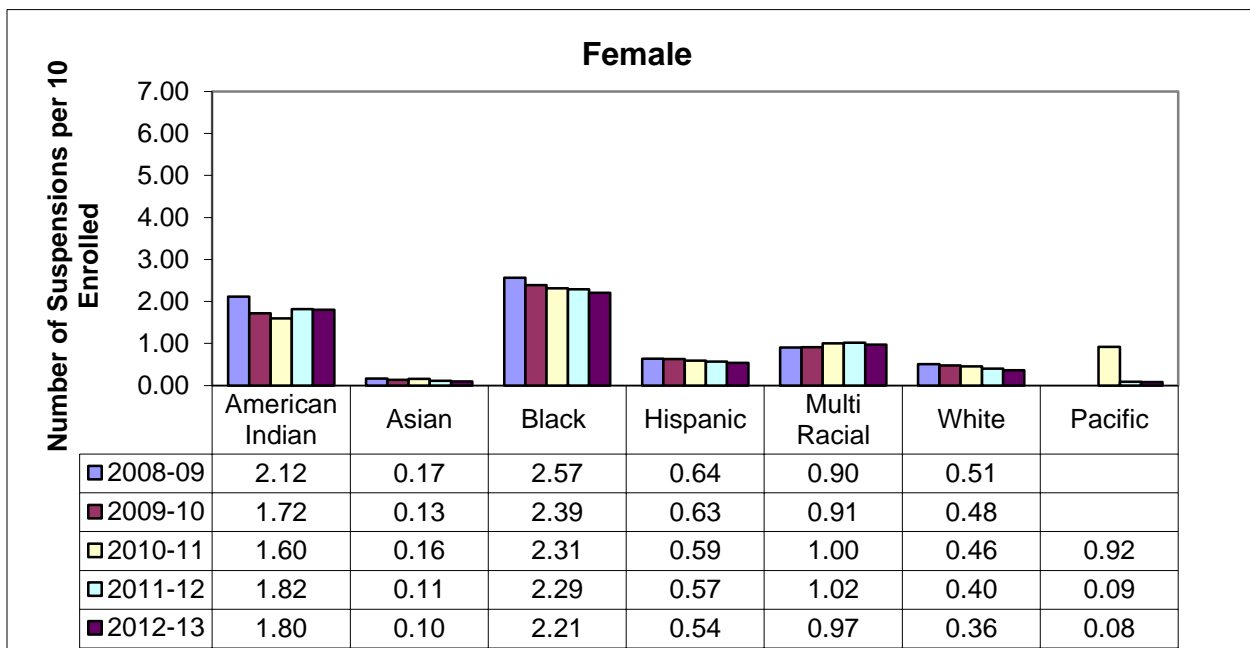
The following charts show short-term suspension rates for recent school years, by ethnicity, for males (Figure S4) and females (Figure S5).



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as “Other” for 2,069 short-term suspensions in 2008-09, 1,776 in 2009-10, 77 in 2010-11, 110 in 2011-12, and 264 in 2012-13. 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 decreased in 2012-13.

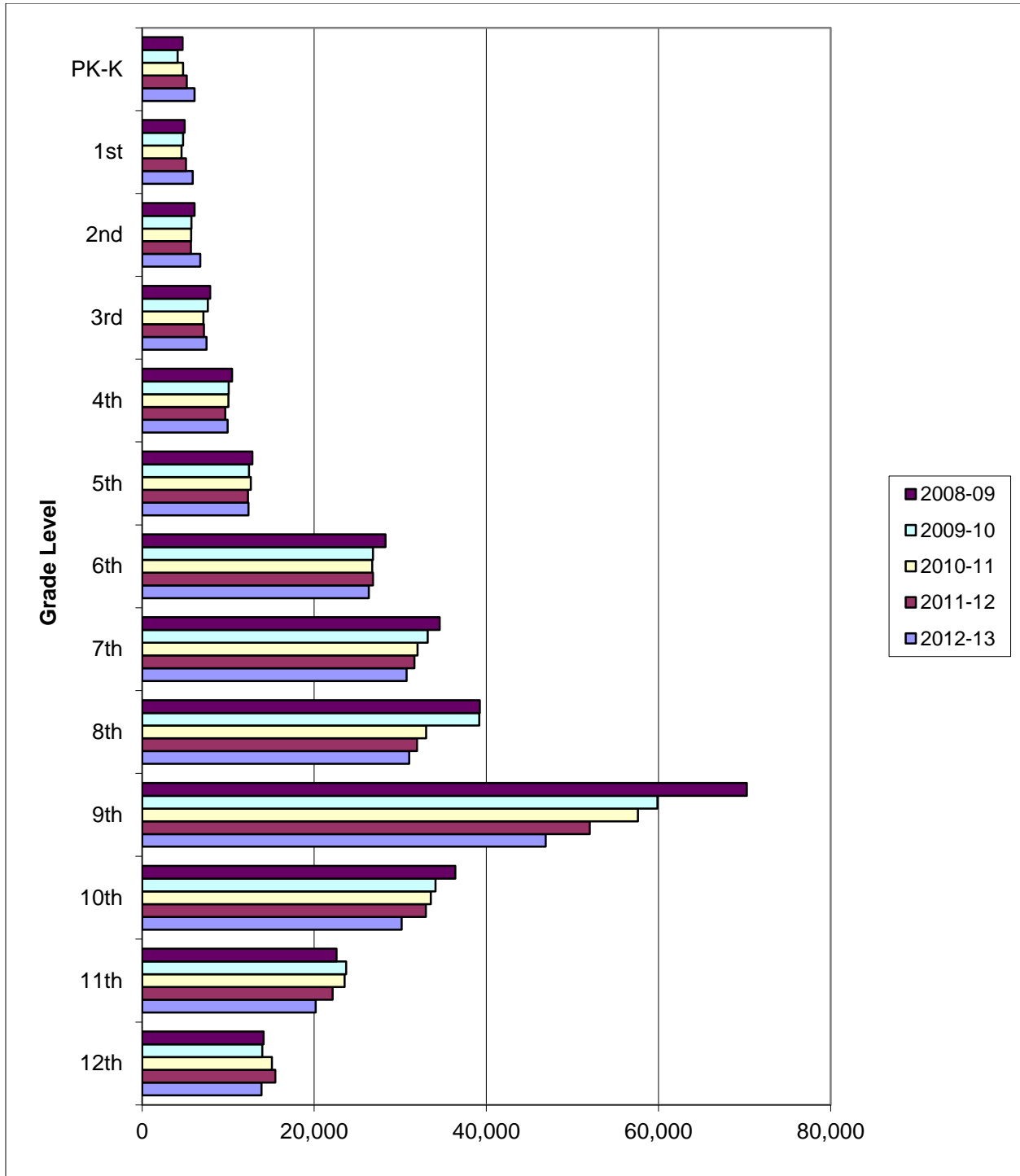


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as “Other” for 2,069 short-term suspensions in 2008-09, 1,776 in 2009-10, 77 in 2010-11, 110 in 2011-12, and 264 in 2012-13. Rates calculated by dividing number of suspensions in race/ethnicity category by membership in that race/ethnicity category 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 decreased in 2012-13.

Short-Term Suspensions by Grade

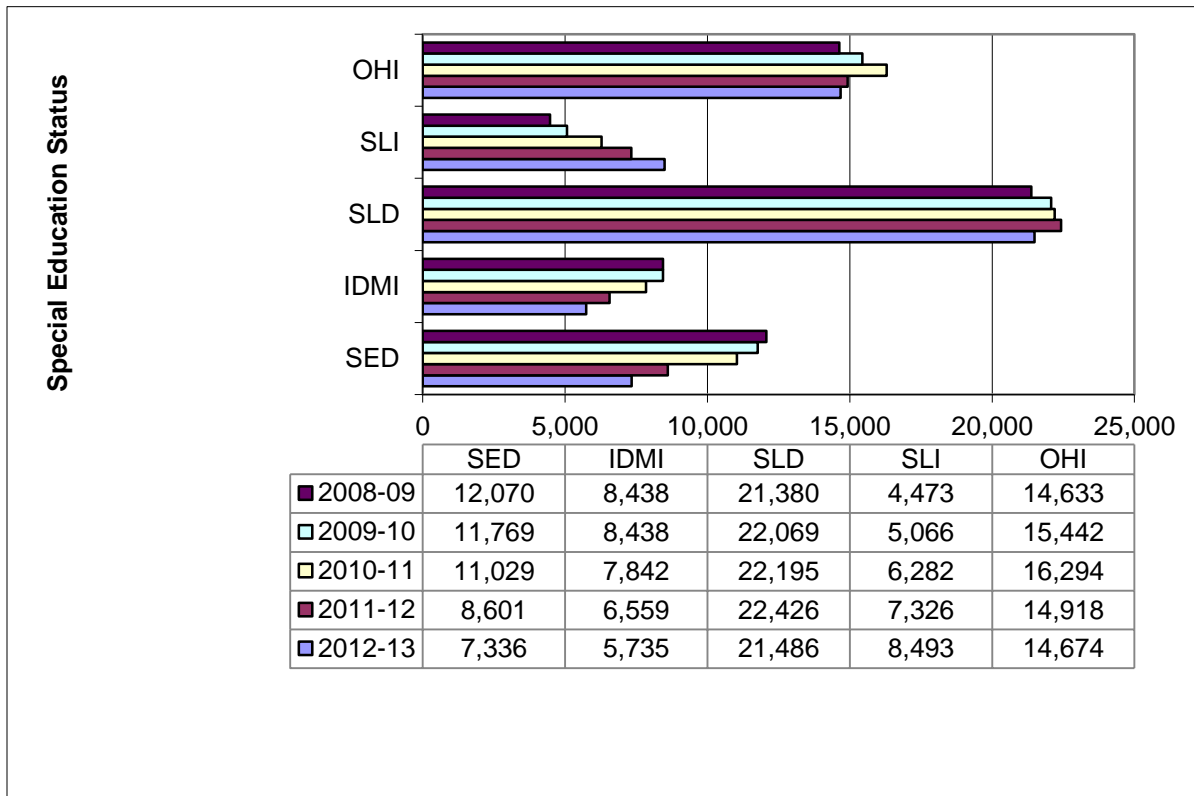


Note: Grade level was not reported for 1,025 short-term suspensions given in 2008-09, 1,628 in 2009-10, 58 in 2010-11, 49 in 2011-12, and 131 in 2012-13. 13th graders at Early Colleges are included in grade 12.

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

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

Short-Term Suspensions by Largest Categories of Exceptional Children (EC) Status



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

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

- The 57,724 suspensions received by students in the five categories depicted above account for 90.5% of the short-term suspensions received by exceptional children in 2012-13.
- Exceptional children received 63,786, or 25.7% of the 247,919 short-term suspensions in 2012-13.

Section 2. Long-Term Suspensions

This section reports data for students who were suspended for 11 or more school days. In 2012-13, the recent trend of declines in long-term suspensions continued.

Overall in 2012-13 there were 1,423 long-term suspensions reported. This is a 11.6% decrease from the total of 1,609 long-term suspensions reported in 2011-12. High school students received 982 long-term suspensions, a 12.4% decrease from 2011-12.

The 1,423 long-term suspensions in 2012-13 were given to 1,399 different students (i.e., some students were long-term suspended more than once). Long-term suspensions in the state in 2012-13 totaled 70,254 days, or an average of 49.3 school days per suspension, down from 53.8 days per suspension in 2011-12.

Long-Term Suspensions by Gender

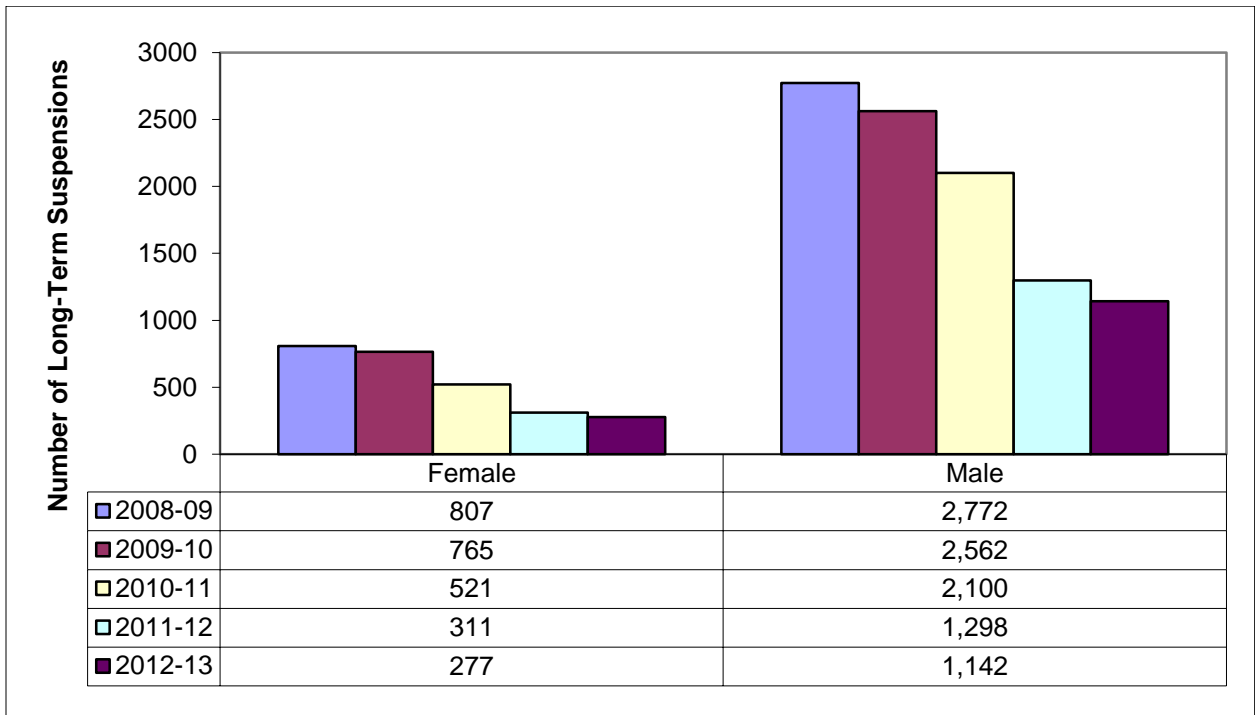


Figure S8. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Gender

- As in previous years, the majority of long-term suspensions in 2012-13 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.

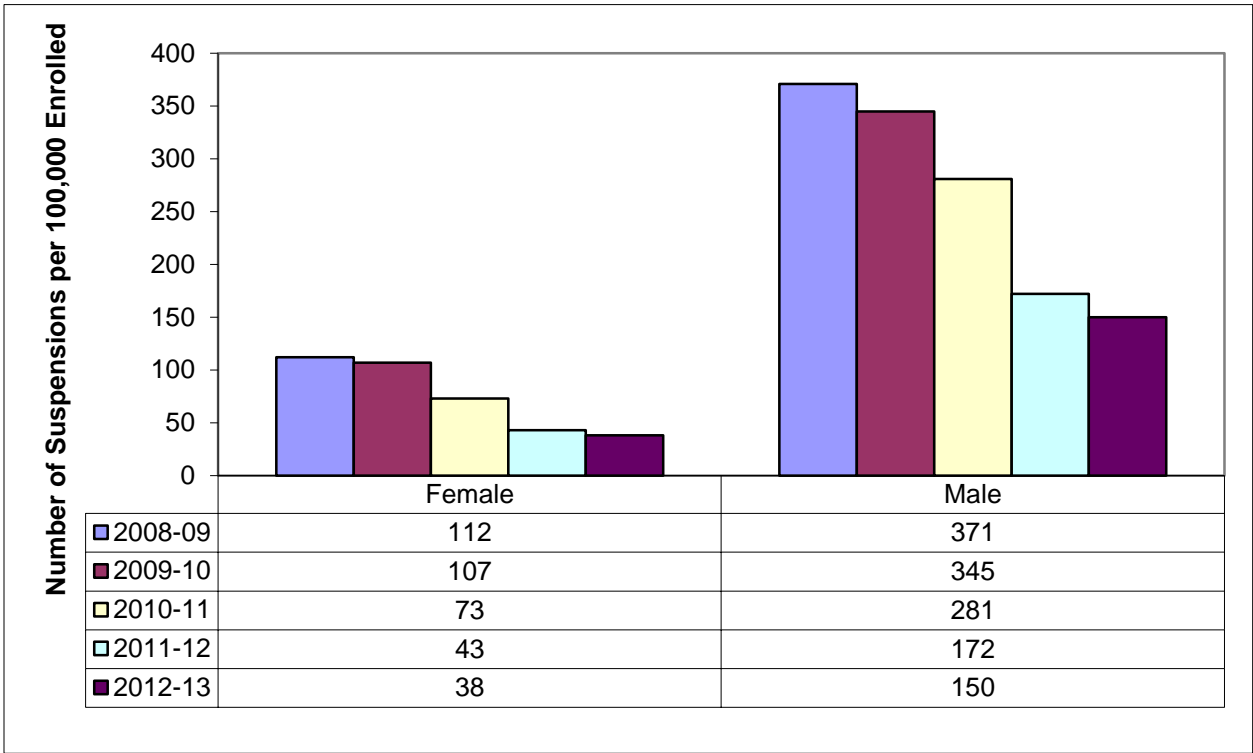
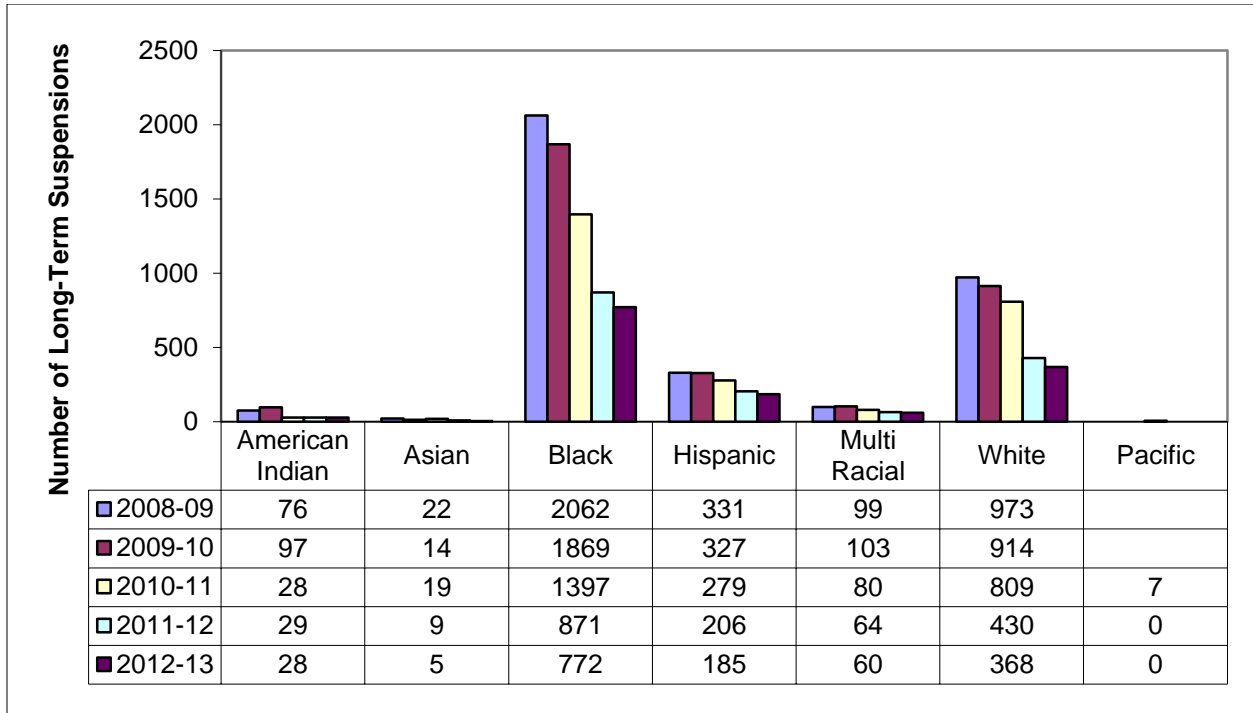


Figure S9. Long-Term Suspension Rates by Gender

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

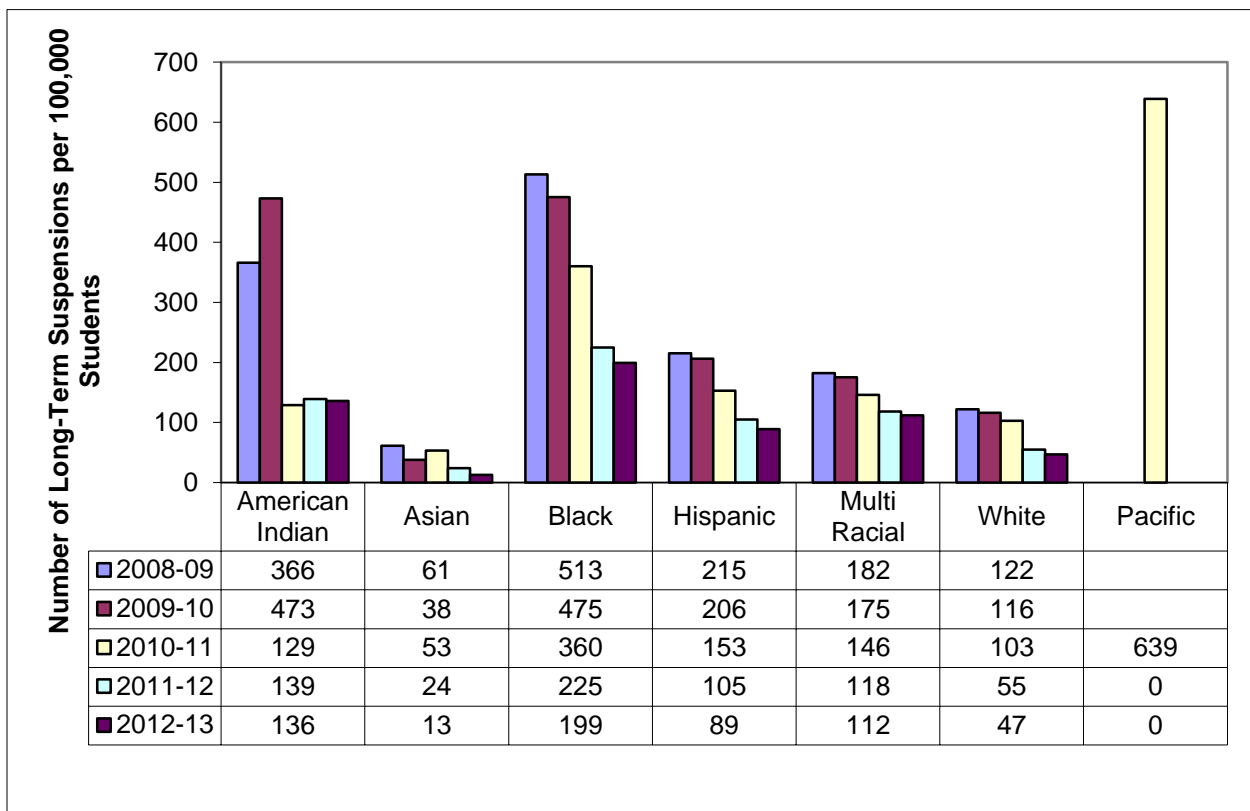
Long-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as “Other” for 29 suspensions in 2008-09, 44 suspensions in 2009-10, two suspensions in 2010-11, and five suspensions in 2012-13.

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

- Black students received the most long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 772. This total was an 11.4% decrease from the 871 reported in 2011-12 and a 44.7% decrease from the 1,397 reported in 2010-11.
- White students received the second highest number of long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 368. This total was a decrease of 14.4% from the 430 reported in 2011-12 and a 54.5% decrease from the 809 reported in 2010-11.

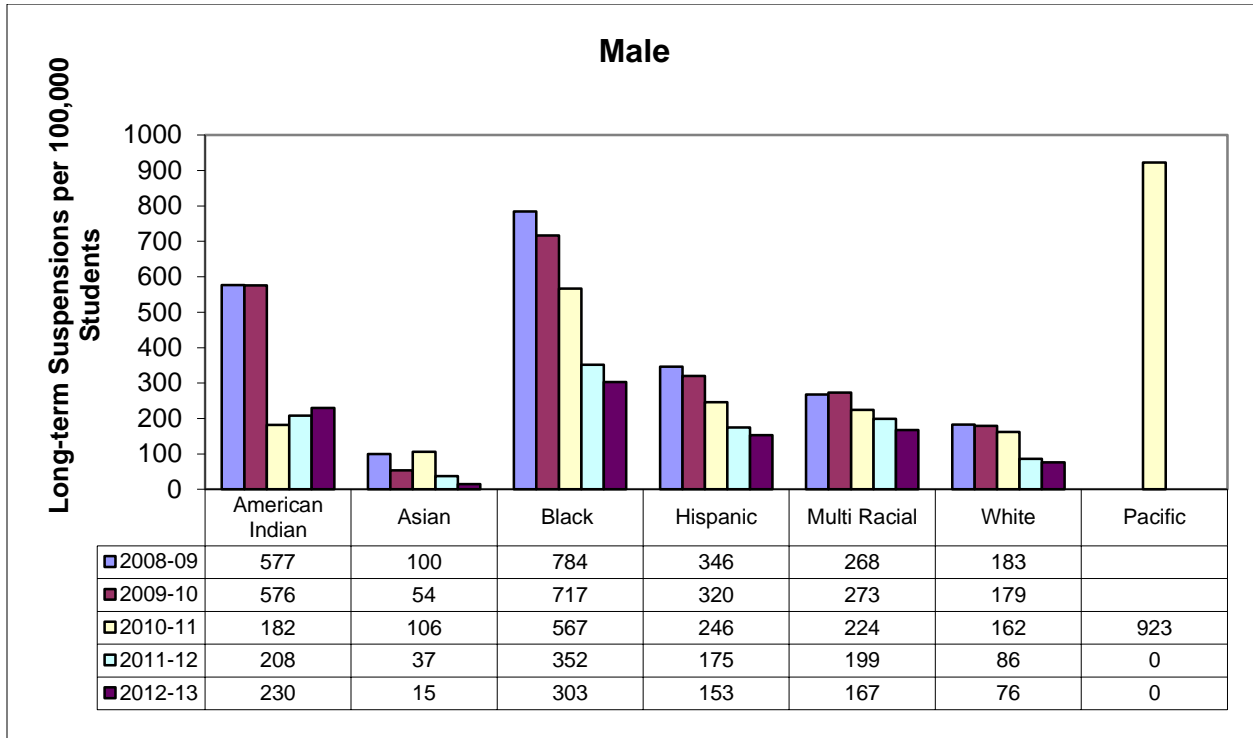


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported or was reported as “Other” for 29 suspensions in 2008-09, 44 suspensions in 2009-10, two suspensions in 2010-11, and five suspensions in 2012-13. Rates calculated by dividing number of suspensions in race/ethnicity category by membership in that race/ethnicity category 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 2012-13, 199 LTS per 100,000 students.
- American Indian students had the next highest rate, 136 LTS per 100,000, followed by multiracial students, 112 LTS per 100,000.
- The rate of long-term suspension decreased for all groups from 2011-12 to 2012-13.

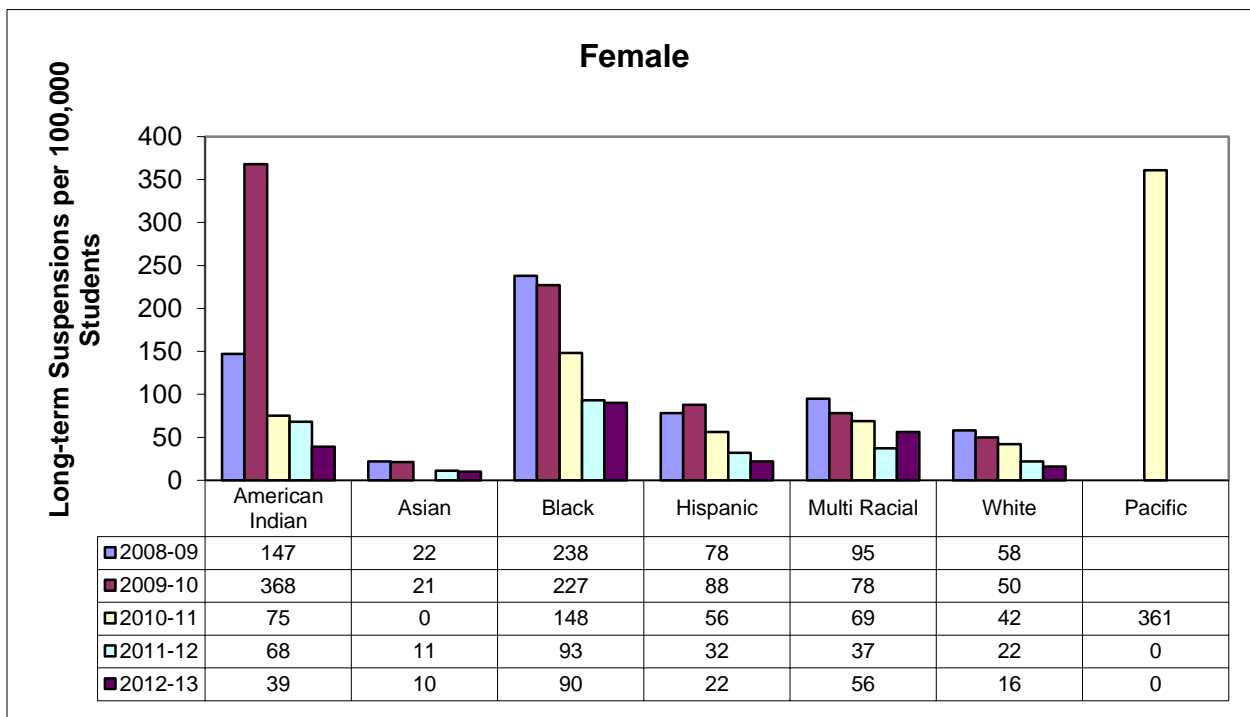
Long-Term Suspensions by Ethnicity and Gender



Note: 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

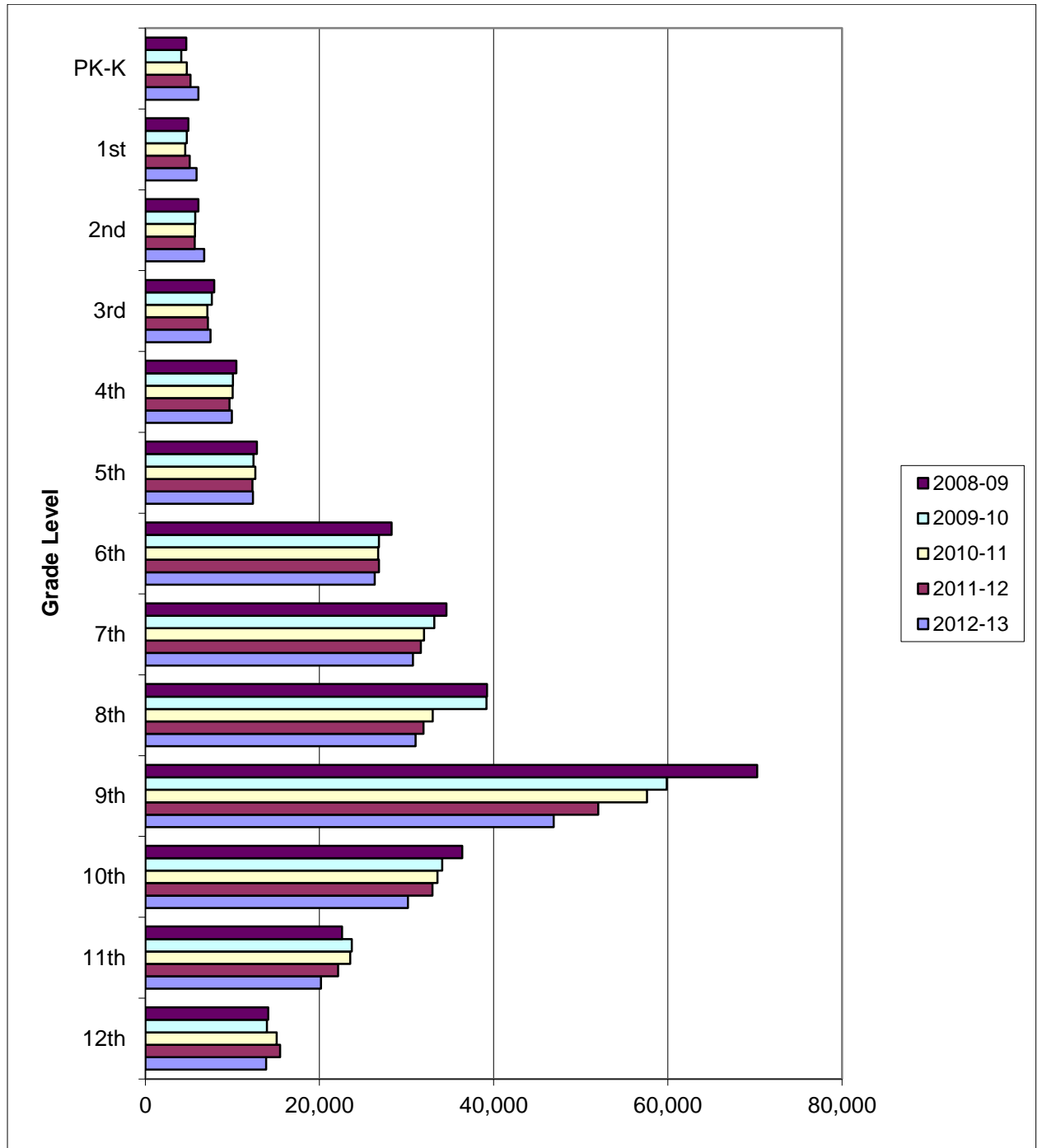
- Among males, black students had the highest rate of long-term suspension in 2012-13, 303 LTS per 100,000 students, followed by American Indian students (230 LTS per 100,000) and multiracial students (167 LTS per 100,000).
- The LTS rate for all groups of male students except for American Indians declined.
- Among male students, Asians experienced the largest decrease in LTS rates, 59.5%, followed by multiracial students (16.1%), Black students (13.9%) and Hispanic students (13.1%).



Note: 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 2012-13, 90 LTS per 100,000 students, followed by multiracial students (56 LTS per 100,000).
- The LTS rate for all groups of females except for multiracial students declined.
- Among female students, American Indians experienced the largest decrease in LTS rates, 42.6%, followed by Hispanic students (31.3%) and white students (27.3%).

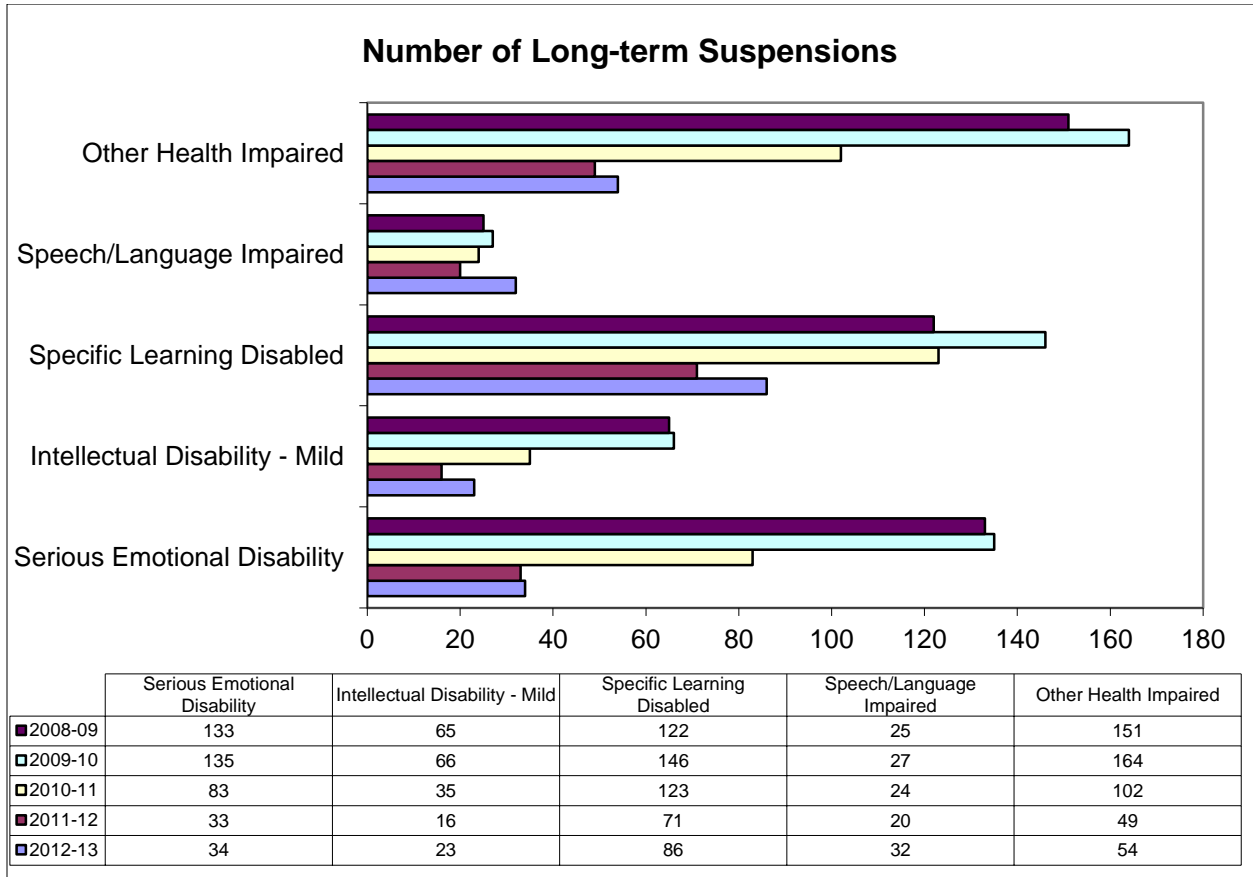


Note: Grade level was not provided for 25 long-term suspensions in 2008-09, 51 in 2009-10, six in 2010-11, and five in 2012-13.

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 by Largest Categories of Exceptional Children (EC) Status



Note: Special education status was not recorded for 12 long-term suspensions in 2008-09, and 41 in 2009-10.

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

- The 229 suspensions received by students in the five categories depicted above account for 95.8% of the long-term suspensions received by exceptional children in 2012-13.
- Special education students received 239 long-term suspensions in 2012-13, representing 16.8% 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

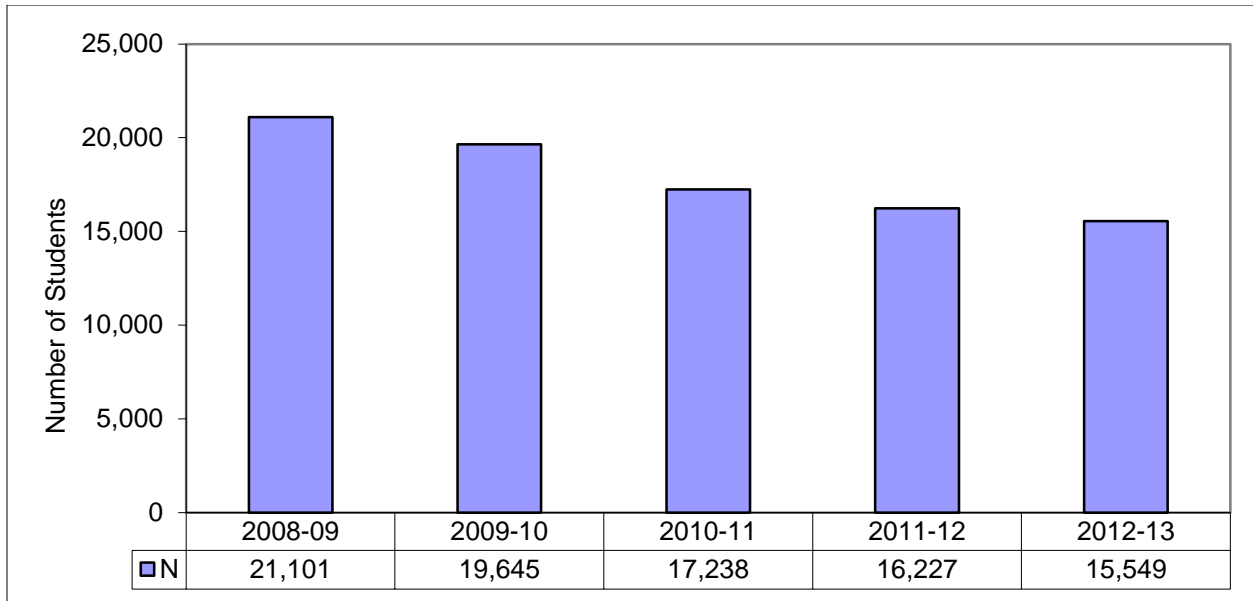


Figure S16. Number of Students with Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Summing to More than 10 Days

- The number of students whose combined lengths of multiple short-term suspensions exceeded ten days decreased 4.2% from 2011-12 to 2012-13.

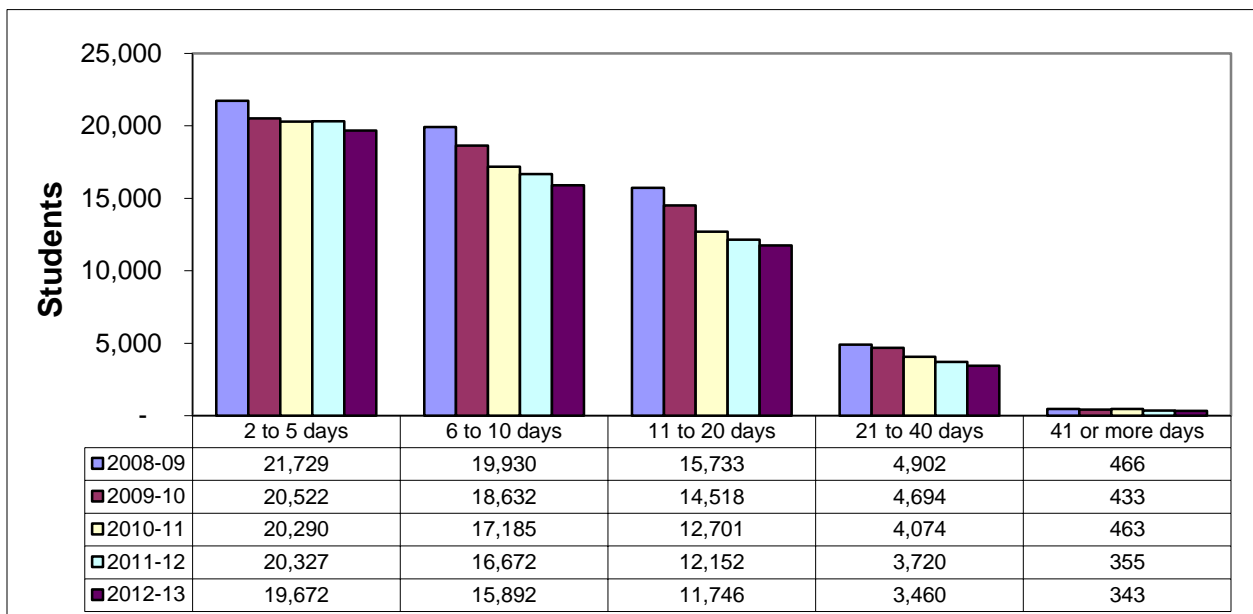


Figure S17. Duration of Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Given to Students

- The chart above shows that in 2012-13 all groups of total durations of short-term suspensions experienced decreases. The largest percentage decrease was in the number of students whose short-term suspensions summed to between 21 and 40 days. This percentage decrease was 7.0%.
- 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 5.25 days in 2011-12 to 5.21 days in 2012-13.

Multiple Long-Term Suspensions

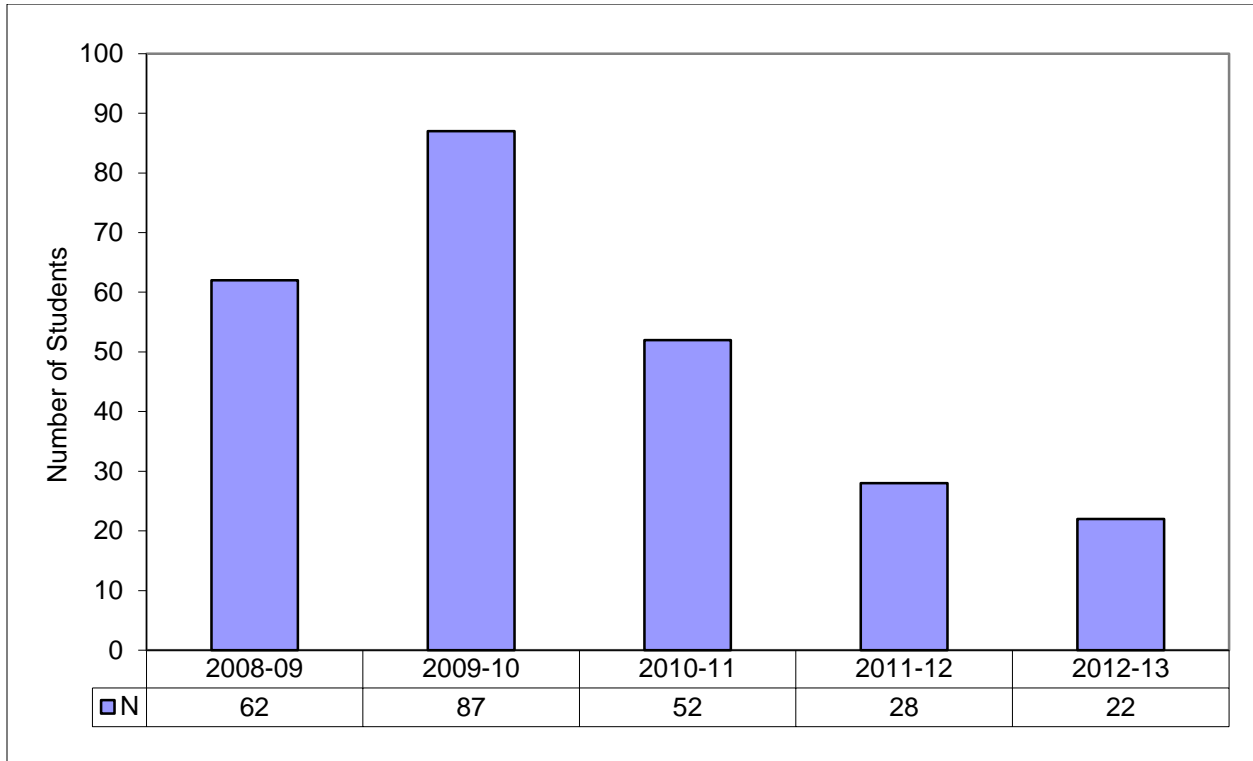


Figure S18. Number of Students with Multiple Long-Term Suspensions

- The number of students receiving multiple long-term suspensions in the LEAs decreased from 28 in 2011-12 to 22 in 2012-13.

Section 4. Expulsions

This section reports data for students who were expelled from school during the 2012-13 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 2012-13 there were 37 expulsions in North Carolina schools, up from 30 in 2011-12. High school students received 28 of these expulsions.

Expulsions by Gender

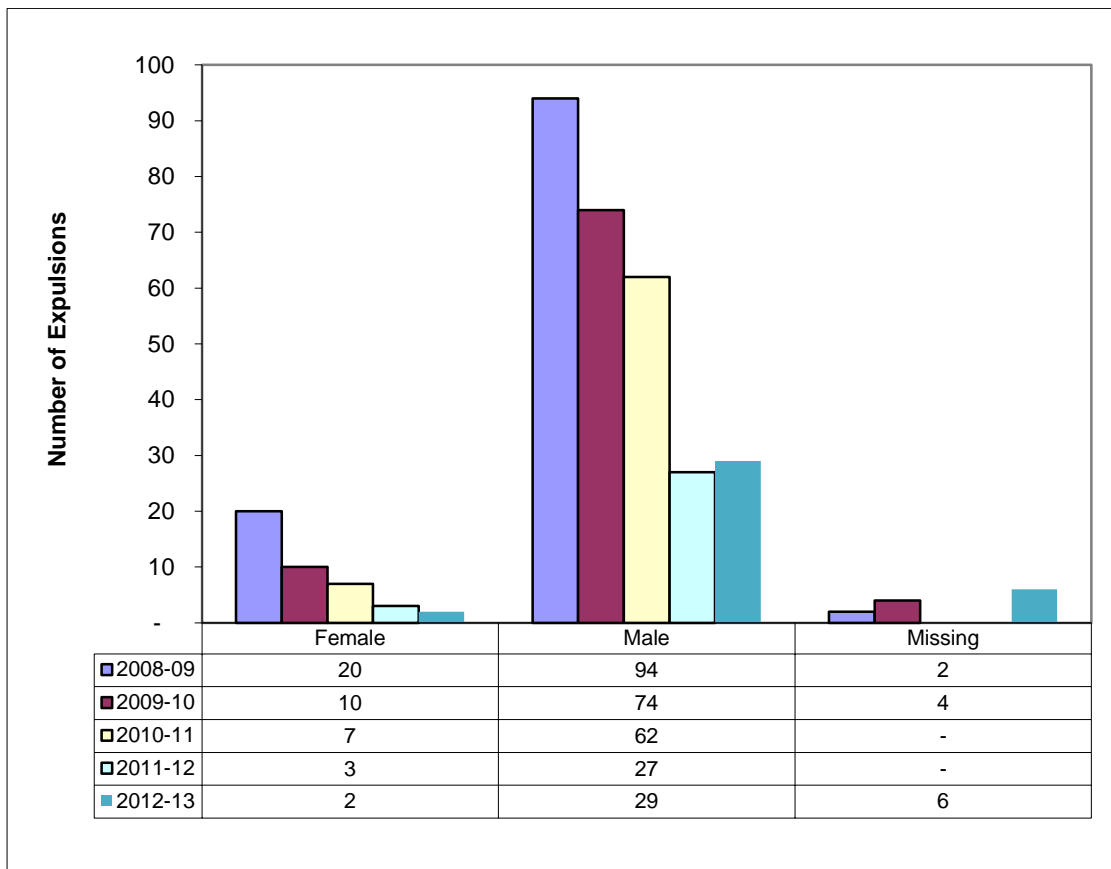


Figure S19. Number of Expulsions by Gender

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

- Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity

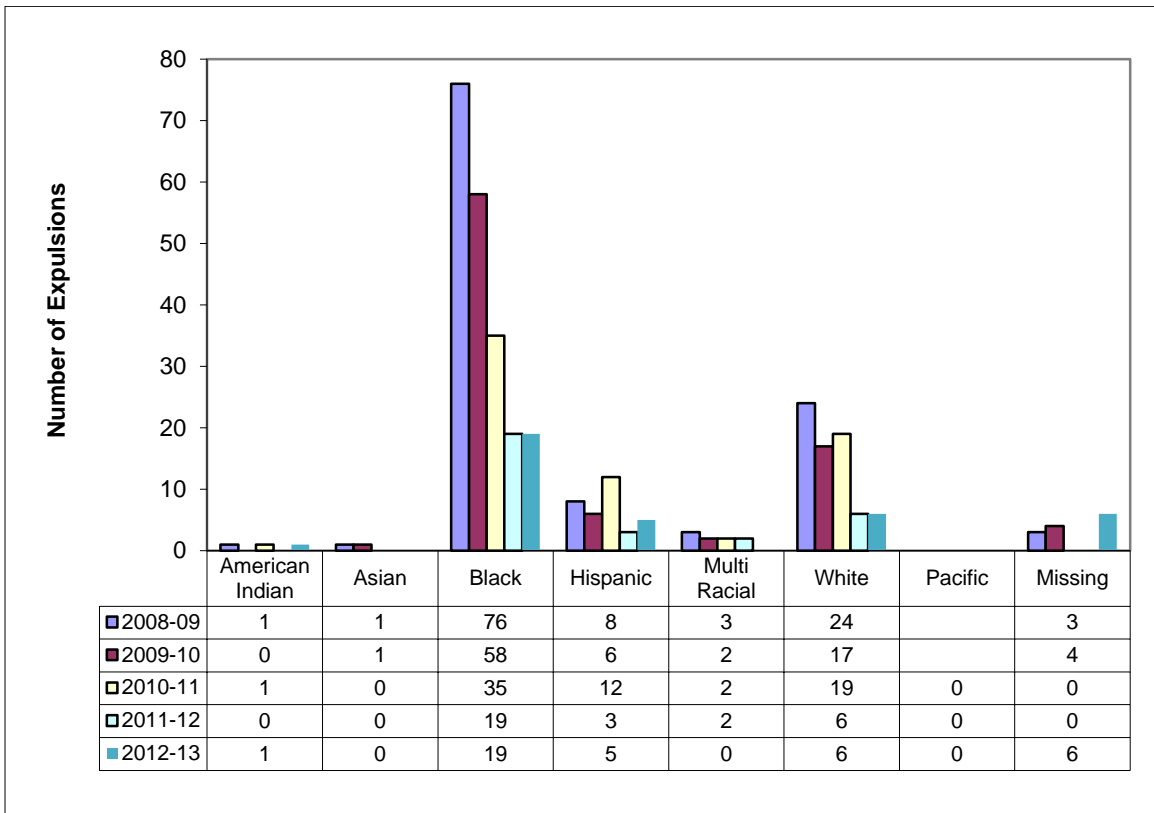
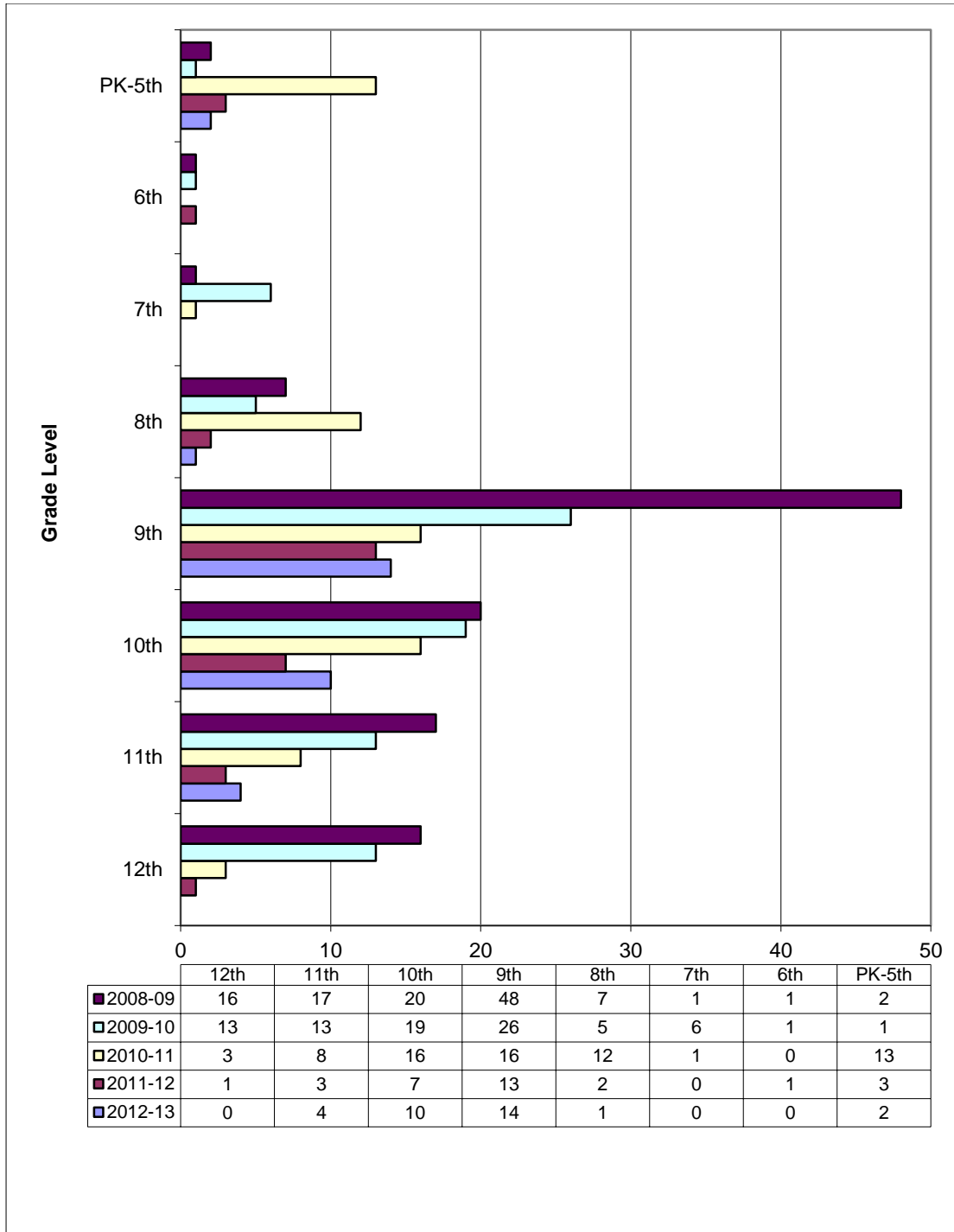


Figure S20. Number of Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity

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

Expulsions by Grade Level



Note: Grade data was missing for four expulsions in 2008-09, four expulsions in 2009-10, and six expulsions in 2012-13 .

Figure S21. Number of Expulsions by Grade Level

- Ninth graders received the most expulsions with 14, followed by tenth graders with 10.

Expulsions for Students Receiving Special Education Services

Special Education Status	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Developmentally Delayed	0	0	1	0	1
Other Health Impaired	3	3	5	1	2
Serious Emotional Disability	5	3	8	1	0
Intellectual Disability - Mild	0	2	0	0	2
Specific Learning Disabled	11	5	7	2	2
Traumatic Brain Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Speech/Language Impaired	1	0	3	0	0
Intellectual Disability - Severe	1	0	0	0	0
Missing	3	4	0	0	0
Total	24	17	17	4	7

Table S1. Expulsions of Students Receiving Special Education Services

- Seven of the 37 students expelled were Special Education students (18.9%).

Section 5. Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA and Charter School

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. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Alamance-Burlington (010)	Female	Hispanic	84	< 5	0
	Female	Black	339	< 5	0
	Female	White	191	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	21	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	27	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	14	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	300	< 5	0
	Male	Black	815	< 5	0
	Male	White	749	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	95	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals			2,640	6
Alexander (020)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	54	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	11	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	28	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	237	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	10	< 5	< 5
Totals			351	2	2
Alleghany (030)	Female	Hispanic	6	0	0
	Female	White	13	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	12	0	0
	Male	NA	2	0	0
	Male	White	72	0	0
Totals			105	0	0
Anson (040)	Female	American Indian	6	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	6	< 5	0
	Female	Black	444	< 5	0
	Female	White	48	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	9	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	17	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	13	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,040	6	0
	Male	White	123	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	16	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Anson (cont.)	Totals		1,724	14	0
Ashe (050)	Female	Hispanic	6	0	0
	Female	White	54	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	24	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	151	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	6	0	0
	Totals		248	0	0
Avery (060)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	7	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	5	0	0
	Male	White	57	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Totals		74	0	0
Beaufort (070)	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	25	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	285	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	62	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	7	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	99	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	743	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	426	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	35	< 5	< 5
	Totals		1,701	1	1
Bertie (080)	Female	Black	383	< 5	0
	Female	White	22	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	623	< 5	0
	Male	White	46	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Totals		1,084	1	0	
Bladen (090)	Female	NA	4	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	38	< 5	0
	Female	Black	371	< 5	0
	Female	White	134	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
Bladen (cont.)	Female	Multiracial	19	< 5	0	
	Male	American Indian	15	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	79	< 5	0	
	Male	Black	827	9	0	
	Male	White	452	< 5	0	
	Male	Multiracial	50	< 5	0	
	Totals			1,989	17	0
Brunswick (100)	Female	Asian	5	< 5	0	
	Female	Hispanic	16	< 5	0	
	Female	Black	159	< 5	0	
	Female	White	213	< 5	0	
	Female	Multiracial	17	< 5	0	
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0	
	Male	American Indian	19	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	94	< 5	0	
	Male	Black	361	< 5	0	
	Male	White	684	< 5	0	
	Male	Multiracial	65	< 5	0	
	Totals			1,637	8	0
	Buncombe (110)	Female	American Indian	5	< 5	0
Female		Hispanic	70	< 5	0	
Female		Black	151	< 5	0	
Female		White	461	< 5	0	
Female		Multiracial	76	< 5	0	
Female		Other/Missing	3	< 5	0	
Male		American Indian	16	< 5	0	
Male		Asian	6	< 5	0	
Male		Hispanic	199	< 5	0	
Male		Black	374	6	0	
Male		White	1,666	5	0	
Male		Multiracial	113	< 5	0	
Male		Other/Missing	1	< 5	0	
Totals			3,141	14	0	
Asheville (111)	Female	Hispanic	11	< 5	0	
	Female	Black	303	< 5	0	
	Female	White	41	< 5	0	
	Female	Multiracial	14	< 5	0	
	Female	NA	2	< 5	0	
	Male	NA	4	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	24	< 5	0	

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Ashville (cont.)	Male	Black	377	< 5	0
	Male	White	126	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	51	< 5	0
	Totals		953	3	0
Burke (120)	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	23	< 5	0
	Female	Black	31	< 5	0
	Female	White	187	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	11	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	13	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	61	< 5	0
	Male	Black	86	< 5	0
	Male	White	779	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	49	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		1,245	2	0
Cabarrus (130)	Female	Asian	5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	116	< 5	0
	Female	Black	393	< 5	0
	Female	White	256	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	20	< 5	0
	NA	NA	1	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	9	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	7	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	397	8	0
	Male	Black	1,039	13	0
	Male	White	1,070	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	86	< 5	0
	Totals		3,399	35	0
Kannapolis (132)	Female	Hispanic	33	< 5	0
	Female	Black	102	< 5	0
	Female	White	51	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	11	< 5	0
	Male	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	101	< 5	0
	Male	Black	295	< 5	0
	Male	White	169	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	59	< 5	0
Totals		824	7	0	
Caldwell (140)	Female	Hispanic	17	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Caldwell (cont.)	Female	Black	15	< 5	0
	Female	White	176	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	87	< 5	0
	Male	Black	95	< 5	0
	Male	White	563	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	61	< 5	0
	Totals			1,036	11
Camden (150)	Female	NA	1	0	0
	Female	White	9	0	0
	Male	NA	2	0	0
	Male	Black	11	0	0
	Male	White	30	0	0
	Totals			53	0
Carteret (160)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	8	< 5	0
	Female	Black	44	< 5	0
	Female	White	139	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	12	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	6	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	35	< 5	0
	Male	Black	102	< 5	0
	Male	White	574	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	53	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals			980	6
Caswell (170)	Female	Hispanic	9	< 5	0
	Female	Black	93	< 5	0
	Female	White	70	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	14	< 5	0
	Male	Black	296	< 5	0
	Male	White	272	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	23	< 5	0
	Totals			782	5

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
Catawba (180)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0	
	Female	Asian	4	< 5	0	
	Female	Hispanic	20	< 5	0	
	Female	Black	33	< 5	0	
	Female	White	174	< 5	0	
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 5	0	
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0	
	Male	Asian	12	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	97	< 5	0	
	Male	Black	116	< 5	0	
	Male	White	589	< 5	0	
	Male	Multiracial	40	< 5	0	
	Totals			1,099	1	0
	Hickory City (181)	Female	Hispanic	15	< 5	0
Female		Black	87	< 5	0	
Female		White	36	< 5	0	
Female		Multiracial	7	< 5	0	
NA		NA	1	< 5	0	
Male		Hispanic	58	< 5	0	
Male		Black	226	< 5	0	
Male		White	174	6	0	
Male		Multiracial	25	< 5	0	
Totals			629	9	0	
Newton Conover City (182)	Female	Hispanic	10	< 5	0	
	Female	Black	13	< 5	0	
	Female	White	26	< 5	0	
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0	
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	36	< 5	0	
	Male	Black	58	< 5	0	
	Male	White	107	< 5	0	
	Male	Multiracial	17	< 5	0	
	Totals			274	1	0
Chatham (190)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0	
	Female	Hispanic	62	< 5	0	
	Female	Black	84	< 5	0	
	Female	White	59	< 5	0	
	Female	Multiracial	20	< 5	0	
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	212	< 5	0	

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Chatham (cont.)	Male	Black	180	< 5	0
	Male	White	242	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	40	< 5	0
	Totals		902	4	0
Cherokee (200)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	43	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	13	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	177	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Totals		255	1	1
Edenton/Chowan (210)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	37	< 5	0
	Female	White	16	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	109	< 5	0
	Male	White	49	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
	Totals		224	2	0
Clay (220)	Female	White	10	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	32	0	0
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0
	Totals		49	0	0
Cleveland (230)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	23	< 5	0
	Female	Black	406	< 5	0
	Female	White	268	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	29	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	6	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	43	< 5	0
	Male	Black	874	8	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Cleveland (cont.)	Male	White	1,153	16	0
	Male	Multiracial	157	< 5	0
	Totals		2,964	26	0
Columbus (240)	Female	American Indian	21	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	16	< 5	0
	Female	Black	250	< 5	0
	Female	White	84	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	22	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	36	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	68	< 5	0
	Male	Black	668	5	0
	Male	White	306	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	25	< 5	0
	Totals		1,501	6	0
Whiteville City (241)	Female	Hispanic	7	0	0
	Female	Black	184	0	0
	Female	White	51	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	10	0	0
	NA	NA	2	0	0
	Male	American Indian	18	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	18	0	0
	Male	Black	333	0	0
	Male	White	141	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	25	0	0
	Totals		789	0	0
Craven (250)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	55	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	579	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	240	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	42	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	6	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	108	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	1,288	6	< 5
	Male	White	796	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	64	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Craven (cont.)	Totals		3,192	14	1
Cumberland (260)	Female	American Indian	90	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	182	< 5	0
	Female	Black	2,246	< 5	0
	Female	White	421	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	166	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	6	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	148	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	31	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	505	< 5	0
	Male	Black	5,122	11	0
	Male	White	1,297	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	421	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	5	< 5	0
		Totals		10,643	15
Currituck (270)	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	56	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	20	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	9	0	0
	Male	Black	32	0	0
	Male	White	299	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	58	0	0
		Totals		487	0
Dare (280)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	63	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	32	< 5	0
	Male	Black	8	< 5	0
	Male	White	185	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		304	1	0
Davidson (290)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	13	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Davidson (cont.)	Female	Black	31	< 5	0
	Female	White	350	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	6	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	52	< 5	0
	Male	Black	132	< 5	0
	Male	White	1,273	7	0
	Male	Multiracial	44	0	0
	Totals			1,927	15
Lexington City (291)	NA	NA	0	0	0
	Totals			0	0
Thomasville City (292)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	33	< 5	0
	Female	Black	89	< 5	0
	Female	White	45	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	33	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	108	< 5	0
	Male	Black	363	< 5	0
	Male	White	176	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	60	< 5	0
	Totals			915	1
Davie (300)	Female	Hispanic	5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	10	< 5	0
	Female	White	47	< 5	0
	Female	NA	4	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	21	< 5	0
	Male	Black	32	< 5	0
	Male	White	152	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	13	< 5	0
Totals			284	1	0
Duplin (310)	Female	Hispanic	153	< 5	0
	Female	Black	262	< 5	0
	Female	White	96	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	9	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	11	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	514	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Duplin (cont.)	Male	Black	570	< 5	0
	Male	White	446	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	15	< 5	0
	Totals		2,078	1	0
Durham (320)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	170	< 5	0
	Female	Black	1,352	6	0
	Female	White	72	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	25	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	15	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	561	6	0
	Male	Black	3,475	37	0
	Male	White	219	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	120	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		6,020	54	0
Edgecombe (330)	Female	Hispanic	13	< 5	0
	Female	Black	535	< 5	0
	Female	White	68	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 5	0
	Female	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	56	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,663	< 5	0
	Male	White	372	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	28	< 5	0
	Totals		2,755	3	0
Winston-Salem/ Forsyth (340)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	10	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	499	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	2,132	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	378	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	115	< 5	< 5
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	14	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	33	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	1,398	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	4,422	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	1,230	< 5	< 5

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Winston-Salem/Forsyth (cont.)	Male	Multiracial	316	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	9	< 5	< 5
	Totals		10,562	13	3
Franklin (350)	Female	Hispanic	18	< 5	0
	Female	Black	192	< 5	0
	Female	White	93	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	15	< 5	0
	NA	NA	1	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	142	< 5	0
	Male	Black	501	22	0
	Male	White	422	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	31	< 5	0
	Totals		1,420	34	0
Gaston (360)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	135	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	985	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	684	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	100	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	9	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	335	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	1,958	7	< 5
	Male	White	2,216	9	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	212	< 5	< 5
	Totals		6,643	31	1
Gates (370)	Female	Black	36	< 5	0
	Female	White	37	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	Black	91	< 5	0
	Male	White	58	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	8	< 5	0
Totals		237	5	0	
Graham (380)	Female	NA	3	0	0
	Male	American Indian	5	0	0
	Male	White	20	0	0
	Totals		28	0	0
Granville (390)	Female	Hispanic	15	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Granville (cont.)	Female	Black	94	< 5	0
	Female	White	29	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	55	< 5	0
	Male	Black	372	< 5	0
	Male	White	158	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	25	< 5	0
	Totals			751	8
Greene (400)	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	42	0	< 5
	Female	Black	267	0	< 5
	Female	White	40	0	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	< 5
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	176	0	< 5
	Male	Black	583	0	< 5
	Male	White	239	0	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	21	0	< 5
	Totals			1,373	0
Guilford (410)	Female	American Indian	22	0	0
	Female	Asian	20	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	149	0	0
	Female	Black	2,007	0	0
	Female	White	283	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	109	0	0
	NA	NA	2	0	0
	Male	American Indian	64	0	0
	Male	Asian	77	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	452	0	0
	Male	Black	4,659	5	0
	Male	White	1,097	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	234	0	0
	Totals			9,175	5
Halifax (420)	Female	American Indian	14	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	582	< 5	0
	Female	White	6	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Halifax (cont.)	Male	American Indian	42	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	7	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	34	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,555	< 5	0
	Male	White	86	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	25	< 5	0
	Totals		2,356	5	0
Roanoke Rapids City (421)	Female	Hispanic	5	0	0
	Female	Black	102	0	0
	Female	White	72	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	14	0	0
	Male	Black	176	0	0
	Male	White	299	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0
Totals		673	0	0	
Weldon City (422)	Female	Black	101	0	0
	NA	NA	2	0	0
	Male	Black	259	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0
Totals		367	0	0	
Harnett (430)	Female	American Indian	12	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	94	< 5	0
	Female	Black	466	< 5	0
	Female	White	216	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	34	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	20	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	6	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	272	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,151	< 5	0
	Male	White	727	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	113	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		3,117	5	0
Haywood (440)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	7	< 5	0
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	108	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	21	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
Haywood (cont.)	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	25	< 5	0	
	Male	Black	8	< 5	0	
	Male	White	438	18	0	
	Male	Multiracial	11	< 5	0	
	Missing	Other/Missing	121	< 5	0	
	Totals			748	28	0
Henderson (450)	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0	
	Female	Hispanic	29	0	0	
	Female	Black	28	0	0	
	Female	White	137	0	0	
	Female	Multiracial	15	0	0	
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0	
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0	
	Male	Hispanic	103	0	0	
	Male	Black	98	0	0	
	Male	White	441	0	0	
	Male	Multiracial	49	0	0	
	Totals			904	0	0
	Hertford (460)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
Female		Black	240	< 5	0	
Female		White	43	< 5	0	
Female		Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0	
Male		American Indian	< 5	< 5	0	
Male		Hispanic	8	< 5	0	
Male		Black	560	7	0	
Male		White	83	< 5	0	
Male		Multiracial	5	< 5	0	
Totals			945	9	0	
Hoke (470)	Female	American Indian	139	< 5	0	
	Female	Hispanic	46	< 5	0	
	Female	Black	364	< 5	0	
	Female	White	59	< 5	0	
	Female	Multiracial	30	< 5	0	
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0	
	Male	American Indian	223	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	77	< 5	0	
	Male	Black	715	< 5	0	
	Male	White	179	< 5	0	
	Male	Multiracial	55	< 5	0	

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Hoke (cont.)	Totals		1,891	3	0
Hyde (480)	Female	Black	13	0	0
	Female	White	5	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	25	0	0
	Male	White	13	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Totals		62	0	0
Iredell-Statesville (490)	Female	Hispanic	63	< 5	0
	Female	Black	305	< 5	0
	Female	White	202	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	36	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	15	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	193	< 5	0
	Male	Black	831	< 5	0
	Male	White	1,068	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	58	< 5	0
	Totals		2,778	7	0
Mooreville City (491)	Female	Hispanic	8	< 5	0
	Female	Black	38	< 5	0
	Female	White	31	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	23	< 5	0
	Male	Black	96	6	0
	Male	White	161	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	22	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		380	16	0
Jackson (500)	Female	American Indian	11	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	26	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	32	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	28	< 5	0
	Male	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	White	216	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		321	2	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
Johnston (510)	Female	American Indian	12	< 5	0	
	Female	Hispanic	158	< 5	0	
	Female	Black	432	< 5	0	
	Female	White	342	< 5	0	
	Female	Multiracial	37	< 5	0	
	NA	NA	1	< 5	0	
	Male	American Indian	15	< 5	0	
	Male	Asian	8	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	531	< 5	0	
	Male	Black	1,222	5	0	
	Male	White	1,532	6	0	
	Male	Multiracial	209	5	0	
	Totals			4,499	23	0
	Jones (520)	Female	Black	24	0	0
Female		White	6	0	0	
Female		Multiracial	< 5	0	0	
Male		American Indian	< 5	0	0	
Male		Black	45	0	0	
Male		White	13	0	0	
Totals			91	0	0	
Lee (530)	Female	American Indian	5	< 5	0	
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0	
	Female	Hispanic	64	< 5	0	
	Female	Black	199	< 5	0	
	Female	White	76	< 5	0	
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 5	0	
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0	
	Male	Hispanic	240	< 5	0	
	Male	Black	578	< 5	0	
	Male	White	422	< 5	0	
	Male	Multiracial	44	< 5	0	
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0	
	Totals			1,645	11	0
Lenoir (540)	Female	Hispanic	28	0	0	
	Female	Black	610	0	0	
	Female	White	70	0	0	
	Female	Multiracial	13	0	0	
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0	
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0	
	Male	Hispanic	95	0	0	

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Lenoir (cont.)	Male	Black	1,342	0	0
	Male	White	343	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	58	0	0
	Totals		2,567	0	0
Lincoln (550)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	21	< 5	0
	Female	Black	58	< 5	0
	Female	White	190	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	17	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	84	< 5	0
	Male	Black	114	< 5	0
	Male	White	756	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	40	< 5	0
	Totals		1,284	2	0
Macon (560)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	46	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	7	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	26	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	191	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	20	0	0
Totals		298	0	0	
Madison (570)	Female	White	36	< 5	0
	Male	NA	1	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	14	< 5	0
	Male	White	186	< 5	0
	Totals		237	2	0
Martin (580)	Female	Hispanic	10	< 5	0
	Female	Black	289	< 5	0
	Female	White	45	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	16	< 5	0
	Male	Black	824	< 5	0
	Male	White	150	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	54	< 5	0
	Totals		1,392	2	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
McDowell (590)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	88	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	28	< 5	0
	Male	Black	8	< 5	0
	Male	White	265	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	14	< 5	0
	Totals			417	3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg (600)	Female	American Indian	75	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	55	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	919	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	8,322	18	< 5
	Female	White	631	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	224	< 5	< 5
	Female	Other/Missing	12	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	130	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	234	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	3,020	9	< 5
	Male	Black	19,408	59	< 5
	Male	White	2,236	8	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	543	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	13	< 5	< 5
	Totals			35,822	97
Mitchell (610)	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	9	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	27	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Totals			41	0
Montgomery (620)	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	14	0	0
	Female	Black	42	0	0
	Female	White	39	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	91	0	0
	Male	Black	138	0	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Montgomery (cont.)	Male	White	166	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	7	0	0
	Totals		500	0	0
Moore (630)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	23	< 5	0
	Female	Black	197	< 5	0
	Female	White	141	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	15	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	39	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	108	< 5	0
	Male	Black	543	< 5	0
	Male	White	442	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	29	< 5	0
	Totals		1,549	3	0
Nash-Rocky Mount (640)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	45	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	1,124	19	< 5
	Female	White	119	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	86	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	13	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	6	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	139	8	< 5
	Male	Black	2,648	34	< 5
	Male	White	411	7	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	212	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Totals		4,811	70	4
New Hanover (650)	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	65	0	0
	Female	Black	804	0	0
	Female	White	275	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	53	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	9	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	170	0	0
	Male	Black	1,677	0	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
New Hanover (cont.)	Male	White	903	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	116	0	0
	Male	Other/Missing	10	0	0
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 5	0	5
	Totals			4,089	0
Northampton (660)	Female	Black	255	< 5	0
	Female	White	19	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	14	< 5	0
	Male	Black	617	< 5	0
	Male	White	40	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
	Totals			950	1
Onslow (670)	Female	American Indian	6	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	49	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	231	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	223	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	58	< 5	< 5
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	13	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	7	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	160	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	600	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	869	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	129	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Totals			2,348	8
Orange (680)	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	8	0	0
	Female	Black	78	0	0
	Female	White	55	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	6	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	31	0	0
	Male	Black	183	0	0
	Male	White	189	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	17	0	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0
	Totals			573	0
Chapel Hill-Carrboro City (681)	Female	Hispanic	14	< 5	0
	Female	Black	40	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Chapel Hill-Carrboro (cont.)	Female	White	15	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	14	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	67	< 5	0
	Male	Black	142	< 5	0
	Male	White	64	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	15	< 5	0
	Totals			380	2
Pamlico (690)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	26	< 5	0
	Female	White	30	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	71	< 5	0
	Male	White	91	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals			229	3
Pasquotank (700)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	7	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	322	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	178	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	15	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	37	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	818	5	< 5
	Male	White	438	9	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	31	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Totals			1,855	18
Pender (710)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	7	< 5	0
	Female	Black	101	< 5	0
	Female	White	106	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	59	< 5	0
	Male	Black	287	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Pender (cont.)	Male	White	411	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	19	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		1,007	1	0
Perquimans (720)	Female	Black	17	0	0
	Female	White	34	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	78	0	0
	Male	White	51	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0
Totals		188	0	0	
Person (730)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	9	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	252	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	118	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	20	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	61	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	532	7	< 5
	Male	White	280	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	29	< 5	< 5
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Totals		1,306	13	1
Pitt (740)	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	82	< 5	0
	Female	Black	1,658	17	0
	Female	White	183	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	69	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	8	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	11	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	253	< 5	0
	Male	Black	3,920	41	0
	Male	White	699	10	0
	Male	Multiracial	120	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		7,007	76	0
Polk (750)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	7	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Polk (cont.)	Female	White	14	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	7	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	7	< 5	0
	Male	Black	9	< 5	0
	Male	White	67	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals			118	3
Randolph (760)	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	14	< 5	0
	Female	Black	16	< 5	0
	Female	White	127	5	0
	Female	Multiracial	6	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	9	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	68	< 5	0
	Male	Black	75	< 5	0
	Male	White	532	11	0
	Male	Multiracial	24	< 5	0
	Totals			874	22
Asheboro City (761)	Female	Hispanic	8	< 5	0
	Female	Black	41	< 5	0
	Female	White	12	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	75	< 5	0
	Male	Black	90	< 5	0
	Male	White	66	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	13	< 5	0
	Totals			316	1
Richmond (770)	Female	American Indian	34	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	20	< 5	0
	Female	Black	476	< 5	0
	Female	White	172	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	90	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	70	< 5	0
	Male	Black	888	< 5	0
	Male	White	431	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Richmond (cont.)	Male	Multiracial	43	< 5	0
	Totals		2,244	2	0
Robeson (780)	Female	American Indian	1,165	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	119	< 5	0
	Female	Black	900	< 5	0
	Female	White	175	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	100	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	2,803	13	0
	Male	Asian	9	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	320	< 5	0
	Male	Black	2,312	21	0
	Male	White	695	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	166	< 5	0
	Totals		8,766	40	0
	Rockingham (790)	Female	American Indian	6	< 5
Female		Hispanic	55	< 5	0
Female		Black	212	< 5	0
Female		White	281	< 5	0
Female		Multiracial	39	< 5	0
NA		NA	2	< 5	0
Male		American Indian	7	< 5	0
Male		Hispanic	134	< 5	0
Male		Black	609	< 5	0
Male		White	948	< 5	0
Male		Multiracial	101	< 5	0
Totals		2,394	3	0	
Rowan-Salisbury (800)		Female	Asian	5	0
	Female	Hispanic	80	0	0
	Female	Black	498	0	0
	Female	White	391	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	62	0	0
	NA	NA	1	0	0
	Male	American Indian	31	0	0
	Male	Asian	9	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	200	0	0
	Male	Black	1,119	6	0
	Male	White	1,351	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	106	0	0
	Male	Other/Missing	5	0	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Rowan-Salisbury (cont.)	Totals		3,858	11	0
Rutherford (810)	Female	American Indian	5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	9	< 5	0
	Female	Black	75	< 5	0
	Female	White	185	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	38	< 5	0
	Male	Black	191	< 5	0
	Male	White	691	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	90	< 5	0
	Totals		1,309	4	0
	Sampson (820)	Female	Hispanic	40	< 5
Female		Black	128	< 5	0
Female		White	84	< 5	0
Female		Multiracial	14	< 5	0
NA		NA	1	< 5	0
Male		American Indian	12	< 5	0
Male		Hispanic	237	< 5	0
Male		Black	396	< 5	0
Male		White	362	< 5	0
Male		Multiracial	40	< 5	0
Totals		1,314	3	0	
Clinton City (821)	Female	Hispanic	12	0	0
	Female	Black	72	0	0
	Female	White	11	0	0
	NA	NA	3	0	0
	Male	American Indian	6	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	59	0	0
	Male	Black	276	0	0
	Male	White	73	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	18	0	0
	Totals		530	0	0
Scotland (830)	Female	American Indian	65	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	11	< 5	0
	Female	Black	385	< 5	0
	Female	White	67	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	26	< 5	0
	NA	NA	4	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Scotland (cont.)	Male	American Indian	187	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 5	0
	Male	Black	851	< 5	0
	Male	White	244	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	54	< 5	0
	Totals			1,916	7
Stanly (840)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	13	< 5	0
	Female	Black	201	< 5	0
	Female	White	197	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	7	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	8	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	7	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	69	< 5	0
	Male	Black	435	7	0
	Male	White	924	8	0
	Male	Multiracial	38	< 5	0
	Totals			1,920	17
Stokes (850)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	7	< 5	0
	Female	White	88	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	18	< 5	0
	Male	Black	21	< 5	0
	Male	White	317	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	13	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
Totals			473	1	0
Surry (860)	Female	Hispanic	12	< 5	0
	Female	Black	11	< 5	0
	Female	White	92	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	94	< 5	0
	Male	Black	57	< 5	0
	Male	White	462	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Surry (cont.)	Male	Multiracial	32	< 5	0
	Totals		765	3	0
Elkin City (861)	Female	White	9	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	White	17	< 5	0
	Totals		28	1	0
Mount Airy City (862)	Female	Black	7	< 5	0
	Female	White	8	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	1	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	6	< 5	0
	Male	Black	10	< 5	0
	Male	White	55	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	3	< 5	0
	Totals		90	2	0
Swain (870)	Female	American Indian	14	< 5	0
	Female	White	6	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	18	< 5	0
	Male	White	49	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
	Totals		96	4	0
Transylvania (880)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	34	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	12	< 5	0
	Male	Black	33	< 5	0
	Male	White	169	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	19	< 5	0
	Totals		278	8	0
Tyrrell (890)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	15	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	8	0	0
	Male	Black	21	0	0
	Male	White	24	0	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Tyrrell (cont.)	Male	Multiracial	16	0	0
	Totals		90	0	0
Union (900)	Female	American Indian	10	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	318	< 5	0
	Female	Black	791	6	0
	Female	White	456	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	48	< 5	0
	NA	NA	2	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	30	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	14	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	793	18	0
	Male	Black	1,713	13	0
	Male	White	1,788	15	0
	Male	Multiracial	128	< 5	0
	Totals		6,091	60	0
	Vance (910)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5
Female		Hispanic	34	< 5	0
Female		Black	565	< 5	0
Female		White	78	< 5	0
Female		Multiracial	22	< 5	0
Male		American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
Male		Hispanic	145	< 5	0
Male		Black	1,683	5	0
Male		White	287	< 5	0
Male		Multiracial	22	< 5	0
Totals		2,839	6	0	
Wake (920)	Female	American Indian	12	< 5	< 5
	Female	Asian	26	< 5	< 5
	Female	Hispanic	606	13	< 5
	Female	Black	2,632	40	< 5
	Female	White	470	6	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	206	< 5	< 5
	Female	Pacific Islander	5	< 5	< 5
	Male	American Indian	33	< 5	< 5
	Male	Asian	108	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	1,812	63	< 5
	Male	Black	6,735	153	6
	Male	White	2,235	37	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	488	14	< 5
	Male	Pacific Islander	10	< 5	< 5

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Wake (cont.)	Totals		15,378	337	8
Warren (930)	Female	American Indian	16	< 5	0
	Female	Black	254	< 5	0
	Female	White	32	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
	NA	NA	1	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	54	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	49	< 5	0
	Male	Black	557	13	0
	Male	White	61	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	6	< 5	0
	Totals		1,037	19	0
Washington (940)	Female	Hispanic	5	0	0
	Female	Black	106	0	0
	Female	White	11	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	9	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	11	0	0
	Male	Black	292	0	0
	Male	White	31	0	0
	Totals		465	0	0
Watauga (950)	Female	Hispanic	9	< 5	0
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	68	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	24	< 5	0
	Male	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	White	164	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	11	< 5	0
Totals		285	2	0	
Wayne (960)	Female	Hispanic	107	< 5	0
	Female	Black	839	< 5	0
	Female	White	219	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	83	< 5	0
	Female	Other/Missing	5	< 5	0
	NA	NA	3	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	356	< 5	0
	Male	Black	2,075	13	0
	Male	White	775	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	136	< 5	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Wayne (cont.)	Totals		4,603	27	0
Wilkes (970)	Female	Hispanic	19	< 5	0
	Female	Black	12	< 5	0
	Female	White	121	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	6	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	65	< 5	0
	Male	Black	54	< 5	0
	Male	White	459	5	0
	Male	Multiracial	34	< 5	0
	Totals		770	7	0
Wilson (980)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	60	< 5	0
	Female	Black	780	< 5	0
	Female	White	89	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	17	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	202	< 5	0
	Male	Black	1,983	< 5	0
	Male	White	348	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	45	< 5	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		3,533	4	0
	Yadkin (990)	Female	Hispanic	8	< 5
Female		Black	8	< 5	0
Female		White	62	< 5	0
Female		Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Female		Other/Missing	< 5	< 5	0
Male		American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
Male		Hispanic	41	< 5	0
Male		Black	18	< 5	0
Male		White	218	< 5	0
Male		Multiracial	10	< 5	0
Totals		369	4	0	
Yancey (995)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	17	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	56	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0

Table S2. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Yancey (cont.)	Totals		80	0	0

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
River Mill Academy (01B)	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0	
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0	
	Female	White	10	0	0	
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0	
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0	
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0	
	Male	Black	5	0	0	
	Male	White	21	0	0	
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0	
Totals			51	0	0	
Clover Garden (01C)	Female	NA	3	0	0	
	Male	NA	1	0	0	
	Totals			4	0	0
Crossnore Academy (06B)	Female	White	6	0	0	
	Male	NA	2	0	0	
	Totals			8	0	0
Charter Day (10A)	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0	
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0	
	Male	Black	< 5	< 5	0	
	Male	White	6	< 5	0	
	Totals			10	3	0
Evergreen Community Charter (11A)	Female	White	< 5	0	0	
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0	
	Male	White	< 5	0	0	
	Totals			4	0	0
ArtSpace Charter (11B)	Male	NA	2	0	0	
	Male	White	8	0	0	
	Totals			10	0	0
Frances Delaney New School for Children (11K)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0	
	Female	White	< 5	0	0	
	Totals			4	0	0
The New Dimensions School (12A)	Female	White	< 5	0	0	
	Male	White	< 5	0	0	
	Totals			5	0	0
Carolina International School (13A)	Female	White	< 5	0	0	
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0	
	Male	White	< 5	0	0	
	Totals			5	0	0
Tiller School (16B)	Female	NA	1	0	0	
Tiller School (cont.)	Totals			1	0	0

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
The Woods Charter (19B)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	12	0	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0
	Totals			17	0
Learning Center (20A)	Male	NA	2	0	0
	Male	White	18	0	0
	Totals			20	0
Columbus Charter School (24N)	Male	NA	4	0	0
	Male	White	14	0	0
	Totals			18	0
Maureen Joy Charter (32A)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	8	0	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	15	0	0
	Totals			28	0
Healthy Start Academy Charter (32B)	Female	Black	35	< 5	0
	NA	NA	0	< 5	0
	Male	Black	60	< 5	0
	Totals			95	2
Carter Community (32C)	Female	NA	4	0	0
	Male	Black	5	0	0
	Totals			9	0
Kestrel Heights (32D)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	9	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	37	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0
	Totals			61	0
Research Triangle Charter Academy (32H)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	14	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	82	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Totals			108	0
RTC Academy (cont.)					

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Voyager Academy (32L)	Female	Black	8	0	0
	Female	White	11	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	20	0	0
	Male	White	55	0	0
	Male	Other/Missing	< 5	0	0
	Totals			97	0
Global Scholars Academy (32M)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Totals			5	0
Research Triangle High School (32N)	Female	Black	13	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	13	0	0
	Male	White	6	0	0
	Totals			38	0
North East Carolina Prep School (33A)	Female	Black	9	< 5	0
	Female	White	9	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	25	< 5	0
	Male	White	28	< 5	0
	Totals			76	1
Forsyth Academy (34F)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	20	< 5	0
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	7	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	10	< 5	0
	Male	Black	49	< 5	0
	Male	White	6	< 5	0
Totals			97	1	0
Crosscreek Charter (35A)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	8	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
	Totals			13	0
Piedmont Community (36B)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	14	0	0

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	19	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	41	0	0
	Male	White	62	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Totals			145	0
Mountain Island Charter (36C)	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	12	0	0
	Female	White	11	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	16	0	0
	Male	White	26	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	7	0	0
Totals			76	0	0
Greensboro Academy (41B)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	10	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Totals			16	0	0
Guilford Prep Academy (41C)	Female	Black	13	< 5	0
	Male	NA	2	< 5	0
	Totals			15	1
TRIAD Math and Science (41F)	Female	Black	5	< 5	0
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	38	< 5	0
	Male	White	7	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
Totals			57	1	0
Cornerstone Charter Academy (41G)	Female	Hispanic	5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	12	0	0
	Male	White	14	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Totals			42	0	0
American	Male	NA	1	0	0

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Renaissance (49B)	Male	White	17	0	0
	Totals		18	0	0
Success Institute (49D)	Male	NA	2	0	0
	Totals		2	0	0
Pine Lake Preparatory (49E)	Female	NA	3	0	0
	Male	White	15	0	0
	Totals		18	0	0
Neuse Charter (51A)	Female	Black	8	0	0
	NA	NA	1	0	0
	Male	Black	10	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0
	Totals		24	0	0
The Children's Village Academy (54A)	Female	Black	9	0	0
	Male	Black	18	0	0
	Totals		27	0	0
Kinston Charter Academy (54B)	Female	NA	2	0	0
	Male	NA	2	0	1
	Totals		4	0	1
Lincoln Charter (55A)	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	White	17	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	White	52	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		80	2	0
Bear Grass Charter School (58B)	Female	NA	1	0	0
	Female	White	10	0	0
	Male	NA	1	0	0
	Male	White	20	0	0
	Totals		32	0	0
The Community Charter (60A)	Male	NA	2	0	0
	Totals		2	0	0
Sugar Creek Charter (60B)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	65	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	219	0	0
Sugar Creek Charter	Male	White	< 5	0	0

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
(cont.)	Totals		290	0	0
Kennedy School (60C)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Black	80	< 5	< 5
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Hispanic	6	< 5	< 5
	Male	Black	217	< 5	< 5
	Male	White	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	< 5
	Totals		313	3	2
Lake Norman Charter (60D)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	7	0	0
	Female	White	8	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	14	0	0
	Male	White	39	0	0
		Totals		78	0
Queen's Grant Community (60G)	Female	NA	1	0	0
	Female	White	11	0	0
	Male	NA	2	0	0
	Male	Black	7	0	0
	Male	White	18	0	0
		Totals		39	0
Crossroads Charter High School (60H)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	187	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	7	< 5	0
	Male	Black	305	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
		Totals		506	3
Community School of Davidson (60I)	Female	NA	1	0	0
	Male	White	8	0	0
	Male	NA	1	0	0
		Totals		10	0
Socrates Academy (60J)	Male	NA	1	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0
		Totals		6	0
Charlotte Secondary (60K)	Female	Black	10	0	0
	Female	NA	2	0	0

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Black	9	0	0
	Male	White	5	0	0
	Totals		26	0	0
KIPP: Charlotte (60L)	Female	Black	22	0	0
	NA	NA	0	2	0
	Male	Black	49	0	0
	Totals		71	2	0
The Academy of Moore County (63A)	Male	NA	3	0	0
	Totals		3	0	0
Sandhills Theater Arts Renaissance School (63B)	Female	NA	1	0	0
	Male	NA	2	1	0
	Totals		3	1	0
Rocky Mount Preparatory (64A)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	31	< 5	0
	Female	White	5	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	101	< 5	0
	Male	White	19	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	6	< 5	0
	Totals		175	3	0
Cape Fear Center for Inquiry (65A)	Male	Black	7	0	0
	Male	White	9	0	0
	Totals		16	0	0
Gaston College Preparatory (66A)	Female	Black	44	< 5	0
	Female	White	5	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	75	< 5	0
	Male	White	< 5	< 5	0
Totals		129	2	0	
Orange Charter (68A)	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals		5	1	0
Arapahoe Charter (69A)	Female	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Black	< 5	< 5	0

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	6	< 5	0
	Male	White	17	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals			32	1
CIS Academy (78A)	Male	American Indian	16	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Totals			19	0
Bethany Community Middle School (79A)	Female	NA	1	0	0
	Male	White	28	0	0
	Totals			29	0
Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy (81A)	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	White	13	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Totals			19	1
Lake Lure Classical Academy (81B)	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
	Totals			5	0
Millennium Charter Academy (86T)	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
	Totals			6	0
Brevard Academy (88A)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	8	0	0
	Totals			13	0
Union Academy (90A)	Female	Black	< 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	23	< 5	0
	Totals			33	1
Vance Charter (91A)	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	9	0	0
Vance Charter (cont.)	Male	White	23	0	0

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Totals		39	0	0
Henderson Collegiate (91B)	Male	NA	0	1	0
	Totals		0	1	0
Exploris Middle School (92B)	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
	Totals		3	0	0
The Franklin Academy (92F)	Female	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	14	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	64	0	0
	Male	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
Totals		91	0	0	
East Wake Academy (92G)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	7	0	0
	Male	White	12	0	0
	Totals		24	0	0
Raleigh Charter High School (92K)	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	White	< 5	0	0
	Male	Asian	< 5	0	0
	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Male	White	< 5	0	0
	Totals		9	0	0
PreEminent Charter (92M)	Female	Black	5	< 5	0
	Male	Black	15	< 5	0
	Male	NA	1	< 5	0
	Totals		21	1	0
Hope Elementary (92Q)	Female	NA	3	0	0
	Male	Black	9	0	0
	Totals		12	0	0
Endeavor Charter (92S)	Male	White	7	0	0
	Totals		7	0	0
Haliwa-Saponi Tribal School (93A) Haliwa-Saponi Tribal	Female	American Indian	< 5	0	0
	Female	Black	< 5	0	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	0	0
	Male	American Indian	15	0	0

Table S3. 2012-13 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
School (cont.)	Male	Black	< 5	0	0
	Totals		22	0	0
Two Rivers Community (95A)	Male	White	5	0	0
	Totals		5	0	0
Dillard Academy (96C)	Female	Black	12	0	0
	Male	Black	58	0	0
	Totals		70	0	0
Sallie B. Howard School (98A)	Female	American Indian	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Hispanic	16	< 5	0
	Female	Black	158	< 5	0
	Female	White	< 5	< 5	0
	Female	Multiracial	< 5	< 5	0
	Male	Hispanic	75	< 5	0
	Male	Black	275	< 5	0
	Male	White	8	< 5	0
	Male	Multiracial	6	< 5	0
	Totals		546	1	0

Table S4. 2012-13 Grades 9-13 Short-Term Suspensions and Suspension Rates

LEA #	LEA Name	ADM, grades 9-13	# Short-Term Suspensions	Short-Term Suspension Rate (per 100 students)
010	Alamance-Burlington	6,615	1,195	18.07
020	Alexander County	1,608	154	9.58
030	Alleghany County	414	50	12.08
040	Anson County	1,060	963	90.85
050	Ashe County	931	153	16.43
060	Avery County	646	46	7.12
070	Beaufort County	2,061	746	36.20
080	Bertie County	805	494	61.37
090	Bladen County	1,414	904	63.93
100	Brunswick County	3,672	720	19.61
110	Buncombe County	7,587	1,875	24.71
111	Asheville City	1,243	379	30.49
120	Burke County	4,053	617	15.22
130	Cabarrus County	8,599	1,689	19.64
132	Kannapolis City	1,391	384	27.61
140	Caldwell County	3,797	504	13.27
150	Camden County	572	31	5.42
160	Carteret County	2,563	661	25.79
170	Caswell County	783	527	67.31
180	Catawba County	5,355	498	9.30
181	Hickory City	1,134	314	27.69
182	Newton Conover City	905	125	13.81
190	Chatham County	2,279	512	22.47
200	Cherokee County	1,044	104	9.96
210	Edenton/Chowan	666	113	16.97
220	Clay County	377	31	8.22
230	Cleveland County	4,720	1,446	30.64
240	Columbus County	1,904	506	26.58
241	Whiteville City	727	482	66.30
250	Craven County	4,129	1,437	34.80
260	Cumberland County	15,507	4,770	30.76
270	Currituck County	1,144	273	23.86
280	Dare County	1,414	221	15.63
290	Davidson County	6,020	1,360	22.59
291	Lexington City	762	0	0.00
292	Thomasville City	683	507	74.23
300	Davie County	1,921	152	7.91
310	Duplin County	2,515	879	34.95
320	Durham Public	9,431	2,721	28.85

Table S4. 2012-13 Grades 9-13 Short-Term Suspensions and Suspension Rates

LEA #	LEA Name	ADM, grades 9-13	# Short-Term Suspensions	Short-Term Suspension Rate (per 100 students)
330	Edgecombe County	1,987	802	40.36
340	Forsyth County	15,232	4,254	27.93
350	Franklin County	2,523	636	25.21
360	Gaston County	9,338	2,916	31.23
370	Gates County	567	156	27.51
380	Graham County	332	8	2.41
390	Granville County	2,580	286	11.09
400	Greene County	960	972	101.25
410	Guilford County	22,513	4,652	20.66
420	Halifax County	888	852	95.95
421	Roanoke Rapids City	867	324	37.37
422	Weldon City	344	125	36.34
430	Harnett County	5,784	1,510	26.11
440	Haywood County	2,259	221	9.78
450	Henderson County	4,012	387	9.65
460	Hertford County	898	419	46.66
470	Hoke County	2,026	807	39.83
480	Hyde County	160	21	13.13
490	Iredell-Statesville	6,841	1,168	17.07
491	Mooresville City	1,603	116	7.24
500	Jackson County	1,058	162	15.31
510	Johnston County	9,284	2,047	22.05
520	Jones County	298	38	12.75
530	Lee County	2,792	683	24.46
540	Lenoir County	2,792	1,454	52.08
550	Lincoln County	3,584	575	16.04
560	Macon County	1,263	232	18.37
570	Madison County	810	135	16.67
580	Martin County	913	545	59.69
590	McDowell County	1,838	266	14.47
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	38,609	15,425	39.95
610	Mitchell County	618	28	4.53
620	Montgomery County	1,167	228	19.54
630	Moore County	3,847	778	20.22
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	4,932	2,028	41.12
650	New Hanover County	7,321	1,358	18.55
660	Northampton County	545	454	83.30
670	Onslow County	6,588	856	12.99
680	Orange County	2,278	238	10.45
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	3,764	195	5.18

Table S4. 2012-13 Grades 9-13 Short-Term Suspensions and Suspension Rates

LEA #	LEA Name	ADM, grades 9-13	# Short-Term Suspensions	Short-Term Suspension Rate (per 100 students)
690	Pamlico County	480	125	26.04
700	Pasquotank County	1,599	654	40.90
710	Pender County	2,594	427	16.46
720	Perquimans County	502	112	22.31
730	Person County	1,332	633	47.52
740	Pitt County	6,815	2,808	41.20
750	Polk County	733	53	7.23
760	Randolph County	5,416	433	7.99
761	Asheboro City	1,250	47	3.76
770	Richmond County	2,310	1,152	49.87
780	Robeson County	6,668	4,296	64.43
790	Rockingham County	4,018	1,163	28.94
800	Rowan-Salisbury	6,007	1,506	25.07
810	Rutherford County	2,591	715	27.60
820	Sampson County	2,469	456	18.47
821	Clinton City	802	290	36.16
830	Scotland County	1,813	781	43.08
840	Stanly County	2,553	797	31.22
850	Stokes County	2,207	213	9.65
860	Surry County	2,516	421	16.73
861	Elkin City	365	23	6.30
862	Mount Airy City	558	41	7.35
870	Swain County	593	59	9.95
880	Transylvania County	1,154	128	11.09
890	Tyrrell County	135	15	11.11
900	Union County	11,853	3,301	27.85
910	Vance County	1,982	1,087	54.84
920	Wake County	42,746	6,917	16.18
930	Warren County	760	389	51.18
940	Washington County	521	137	26.30
950	Watauga County	1,408	231	16.41
960	Wayne County	5,370	1,635	30.45
970	Wilkes County	2,863	271	9.47
980	Wilson County	3,513	1,444	41.10
990	Yadkin County	1,722	166	9.64
995	Yancey County	651	44	6.76

Uses of Corporal Punishment

2012-13



2012-13 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 2012-13 school year.

2012-13 USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

General Findings

In 2012-13 there were 203 uses of corporal punishment in North Carolina schools, a 49.8% decrease from the total of 404 reported in 2011-12.

Corporal punishment was assigned to 165 individual students in 2012-13. Of the 165 students, 136 received corporal punishment once, while 29 received it two or more times.

Use of Corporal Punishment by LEA

Corporal punishment was used at least once by 9 LEAs in 2012-13. Charter schools and the remaining 106 LEAs did not use corporal punishment.

LEA Name	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Robeson County	141
Graham County	31
Macon County	15
Swain County	9
Bladen County	3
Caswell County	1
McDowell County	1
Mitchell County	1
Onslow County	1
State Total	203

Table P1. Uses of Corporal Punishment by LEA

Use of Corporal Punishment by Ethnicity, Race, and Gender

Corporal punishment was applied 158 times to males and 45 times to females during the 2012-13 school year. The breakdown by race/ethnicity is shown below.

Race/Ethnicity	Uses of Corporal Punishment
American Indian	128
White	51
Black	11
Hispanic	11
Multiracial	2
Asian	0
Pacific Islander	0
State Total	203

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 4, as seen in the table below.

Grade Level	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Pre-K	3
Kindergarten	21
Grade 1	11
Grade 2	18
Grade 3	31
Grade 4	38
Grade 5	21
Grade 6	20
Grade 7	6
Grade 8	3
Grade 9	6
Grade 10	4
Grade 11	10
Grade 12	11

Table P3. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level

Use of Corporal Punishment by Disability Status

Corporal punishment was applied 151 times to non-disabled students and 52 times to students with disabilities. The breakdown of those 52 uses by student's primary disability may be seen in the table below.

Primary Disability (EC Status)	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Speech-Language Impaired	21
Specific Learning Disabled	8
Other Health Impaired	8
Developmentally Delayed	6
Intellectual Disability - Mild	6
Serious Emotional Disability	3
State Total, Disabled Students	52

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	96
Disorderly Conduct	17
Inappropriate Language	11
Fighting or Affray	11
Disrespect of Staff	11
Bus Misbehavior	9
Skipping/Leaving School	7
Excessive Tardiness	7
Other (not specified)	6
Cell Phone Use	6
Aggressive Behavior	5
Bullying	4
All Others	13
Total	203

Table P5. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Offense Type

Alternative Learning Program Placements

2012-13



2012-13 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/.

2012-13 ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM PLACEMENTS

General Findings

Alternative schools and programs (ALPs) reported 12,822 student placements in 2012-13, a 9.0% reduction from 2011-12. There were 12,100 individual students placed in ALPs over the course of the 2012-13 school year, a reduction of 6.0% from 2011-12.

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.

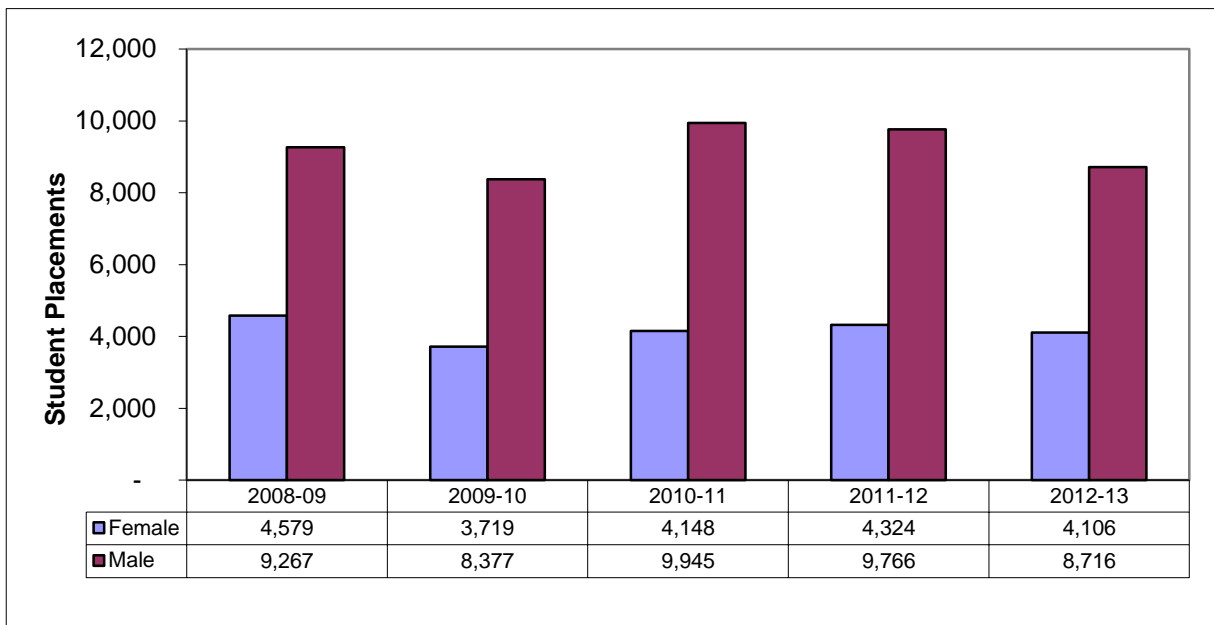


Figure A1. ALP Placements by Gender

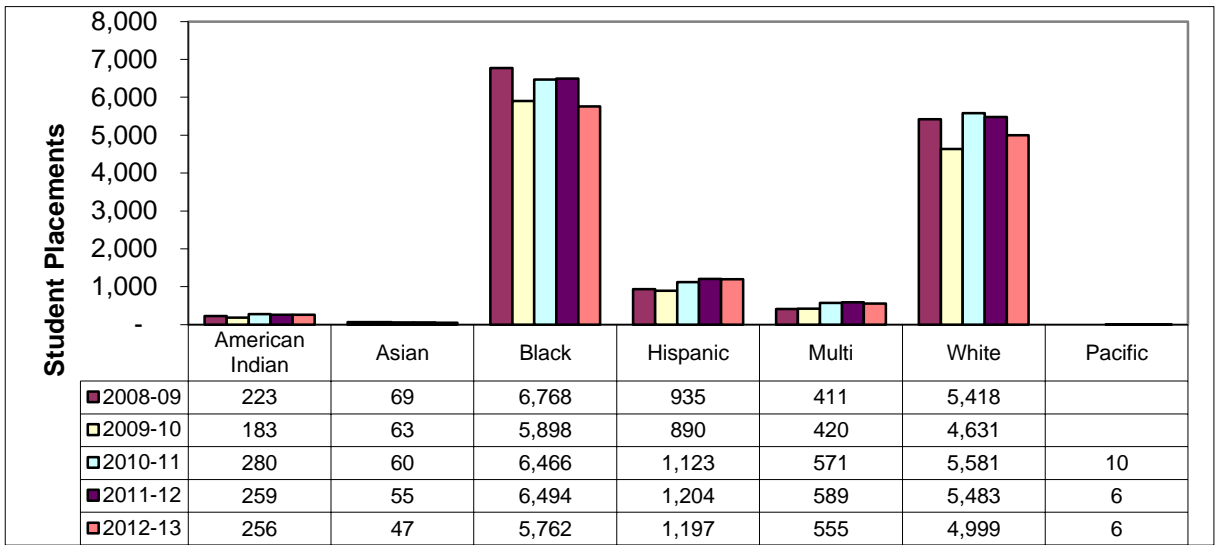


Figure A2. ALP Placements by Race/Ethnicity

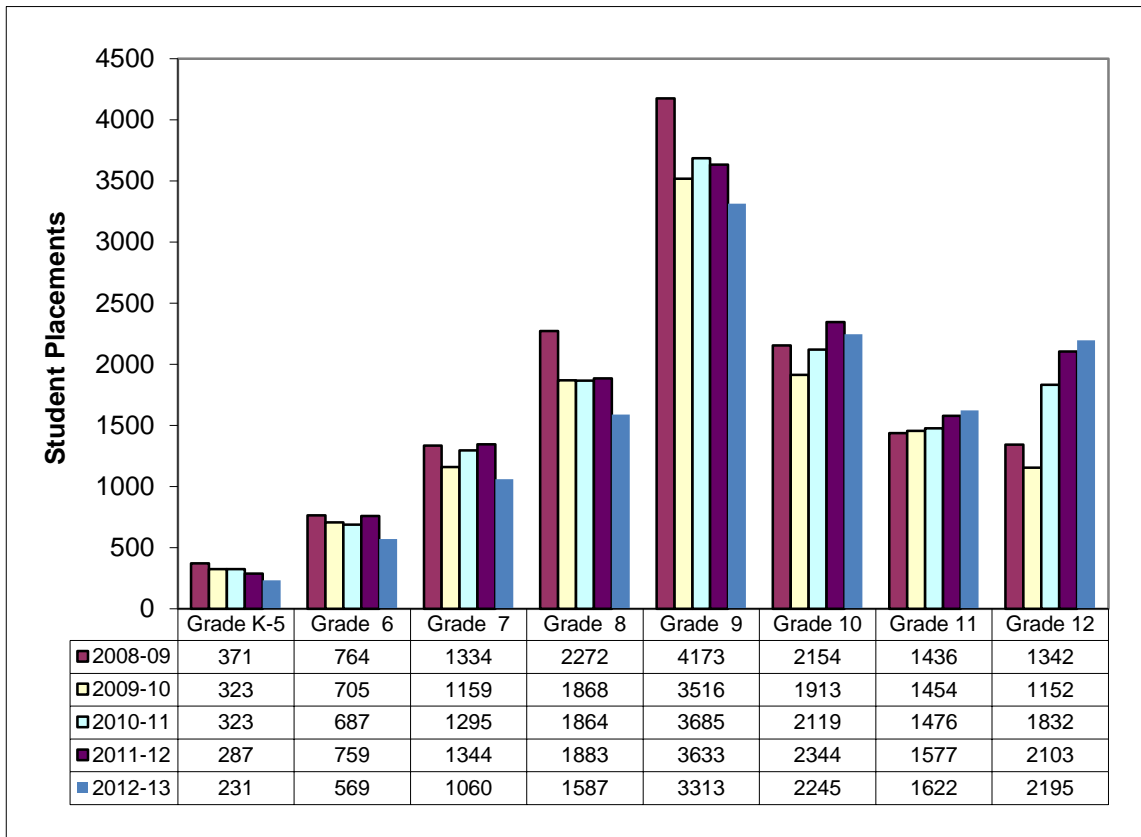


Figure A3. ALP Placements by Grade Level

Dropout Counts and Rates

2012-13



2012-13 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 Pre-kindergarten 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 Safe and Healthy School 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.

The 2012-13 dropout data collection was delayed into 2014 from its usual fall collection time due to problems with the PowerSchool student information system. Corrections and data verifications for 2012-13 dropout data were completed by all schools and LEAs by March of 2014.

2012-13 DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

General Findings

High schools in North Carolina reported a dropout rate of 2.45%, an 18.6% decrease from the 3.01% rate reported from the previous year.

Grades 9-13 reported 11,049 dropouts in 2012-13, a decrease of 2,439 from the 13,488 total reported in 2011-12. There were decreases in 77.4% (89 of 115) of the Local Educational Agencies (LEAs).

Dropout Rates:

- LEAs reporting the lowest high school dropout rates were Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Dare, Macon, Cherokee, Newton Conover City, Elkin City, Rowan-Salisbury, Avery, Camden, and Elizabeth City-Pasquotank.
- LEAs reporting the highest dropout rates were Jones, Thomasville City, Vance, Rutherford, Franklin, McDowell, Scotland, Bladen, Person, and Warren.
- The largest 3-year percentage decreases in high school dropout rates were in Macon, Rowan-Salisbury, Yancey, Hyde, and Dare.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage increases were Jones, Mooresville City, Graham, Washington, and Rutherford.

Dropout Count:

- The 11,049 dropouts recorded in grades 9-13 represented an 18.1% decrease from the 13,488 dropouts reported in 2011-12.
- The largest 3-year decreases in high school dropout count for were found in Wake, Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Gaston, Cumberland, and Forsyth.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year dropout count increases were Franklin, Mooresville City, Jones, Rutherford, and Scotland.

Gender, Race, and Grade:

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 ninth consecutive year. Males accounted for 61.5% of the reported dropouts. The numbers of high school students dropping out at all grade levels decreased.

Reason Codes:

Attendance issues were again the reason most often noted for a reported dropout, accounting for 45.9% of all dropouts. For the third 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 11,049 dropouts in grades 9-13 for the 2012-2013 school year, an 18.1% decrease from the count reported in 2011-2012. It was the fewest number of high school dropouts ever reported.

The grades 9-13 dropout rate in 2012-13 was 2.45, the lowest dropout rate ever recorded in North Carolina. The 0.56 percentage point decrease in the dropout rate from 2011-12 to 2012-13 was an 18.6% reduction.

Dropouts and dropout rates from 2003-04 to 2012-13 are shown below in Figure D1.

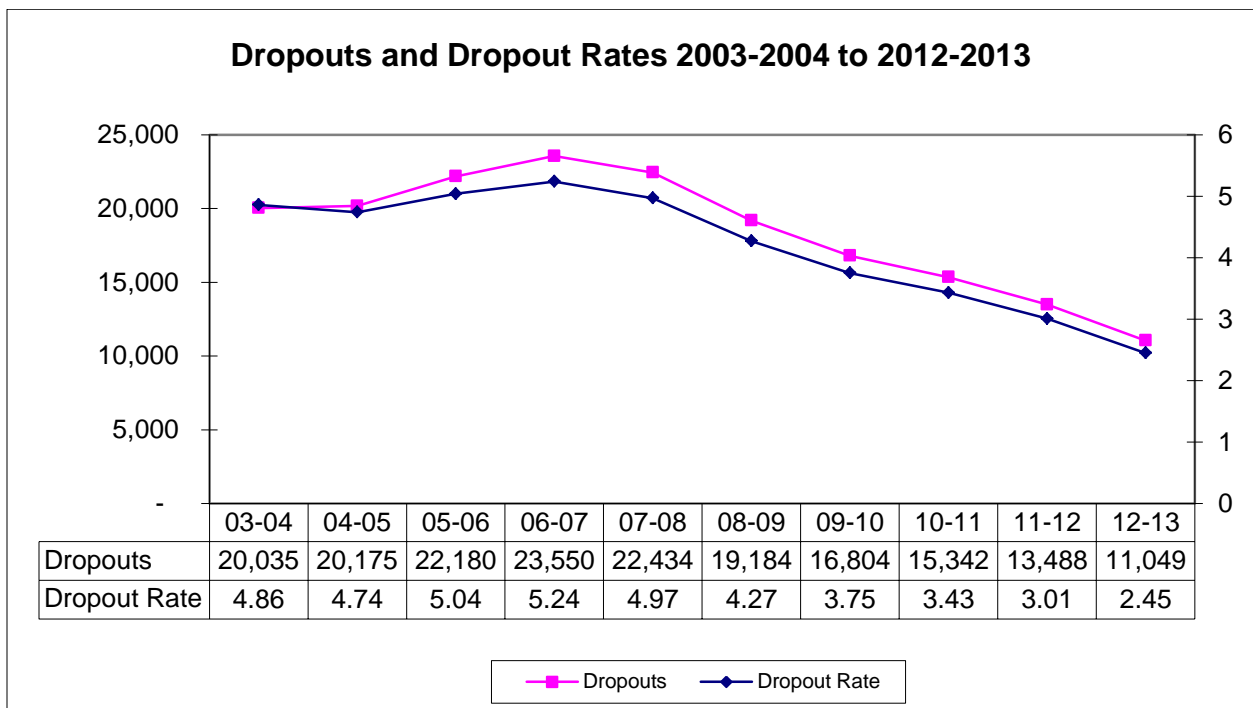


Figure D1. High school dropouts and dropout rates from 2003-04 to 2012-13.

The dropout rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{100 \times \text{Number of 2012-13 Dropouts}}{(\text{20th Day Membership 2012-13} + \text{Number of 2012-13 Dropouts})}$$

Dropouts are students who attended any part or all of the 2012-13 school year and did not return to school for the 2013-14 school year.

The dropout designation was given to:

- any student who withdrew during the 2012-13 school year and was not enrolled on the 20th school day of 2013-14 and
- any student who completed the 2012-13 school and did not enroll and attend at least one day during the first 20 days of 2013-14.

Grade levels of dropouts

In 2012-13, students dropped out most frequently at grade 10 (29.3%), followed by grade 9 (27.7%), grade 11 (24.3%), and grade 12 (16.9%). The high school grade with the largest percentage decrease in dropouts from 2011-12 to 2012-13 was the eleventh (-21.5%), followed by the twelfth (-20.2%). Four 2012-13 dropouts were thirteenth graders (in Early Colleges) and were included with twelfth graders in this analysis.

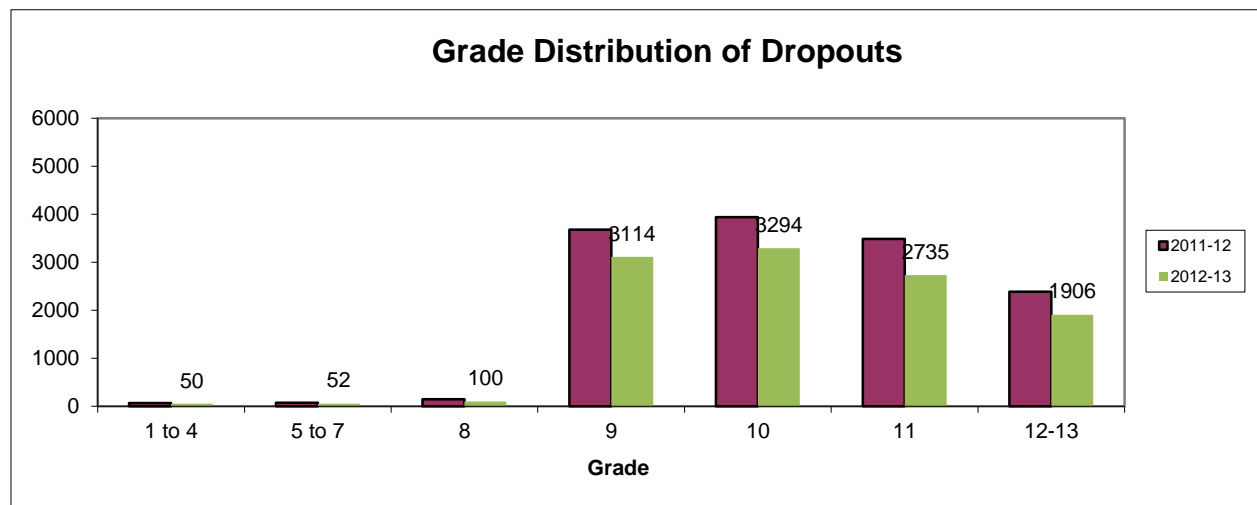


Figure D2. Frequency distribution of 2011-12 and 2012-13 dropouts by grade.

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 45.9% of all reasons for dropping out in 2012-13.

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 2012-13.

Reason	Code	Count	Percent
Attendance	ATTD	5068	45.9
Enrollment in a community college	COMM	1941	17.6
Lack of engagement with school and/or peers	ENGA	674	6.1
Unknown	UNKN	570	5.2
Academic problems	ACAD	420	3.8
Moved, school status unknown	MOVE	419	3.8
Choice of work over school	WORK	350	3.2
Incarcerated in adult facility	INCR	265	2.4
Unstable home environment	HOME	242	2.2
Failure to return after a long-term suspension	LTSU	205	1.9
Discipline problem	DISC	194	1.8
Need to care for children	CHLD	158	1.4
Pregnancy	PREG	121	1.1
Health problems	HEAL	120	1.1
Employment necessary	EMPL	114	1.0
Runaway	RNAW	90	0.8
Expectations of culture, family, or peers	EXPC	39	0.4
Suspected substance abuse	ABUS	38	0.3
Marriage	MARR	13	0.1
Difficulties with English language	LANG	8	0.1
Total		11049	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 not included in the official counts or rates that appear in this report. In 2012-2013, there were 23 dropout events coded with EXPL.

Table D2 shows changes in the proportions of reason codes reported from 2011-12 to 2012-13.

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

Reason	Percent of Codes Reported		Change in Percent
	2011-12	2012-13	
Attendance	41.5	45.9	4.4
Enrollment in a community college	19.7	17.6	-2.1
Unknown	9.0	5.2	-3.8
Academic problems	4.7	3.8	-0.9
Moved, school status unknown	5.0	3.8	-1.2
Lack of engagement with school and/or peers	4.8	6.1	1.3
Failure to return after a long-term suspension	1.9	1.9	0.0
Choice of work over school	2.7	3.2	0.5
Incarcerated in adult facility	2.3	2.4	0.1
Discipline problem	1.4	1.8	0.4
Unstable home environment	1.5	2.2	0.7
Pregnancy	1.1	1.1	0.0
Health problems	1.1	1.1	0.0
Need to care for children	0.9	1.4	0.5
Runaway	0.8	0.8	0.0
Employment necessary	1.0	1.0	0.0
Suspected substance abuse	0.3	0.3	0.0
Expectations of culture, family, or peers	0.3	0.4	0.1
Marriage	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Difficulties with English language	0.0	0.1	0.1
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.

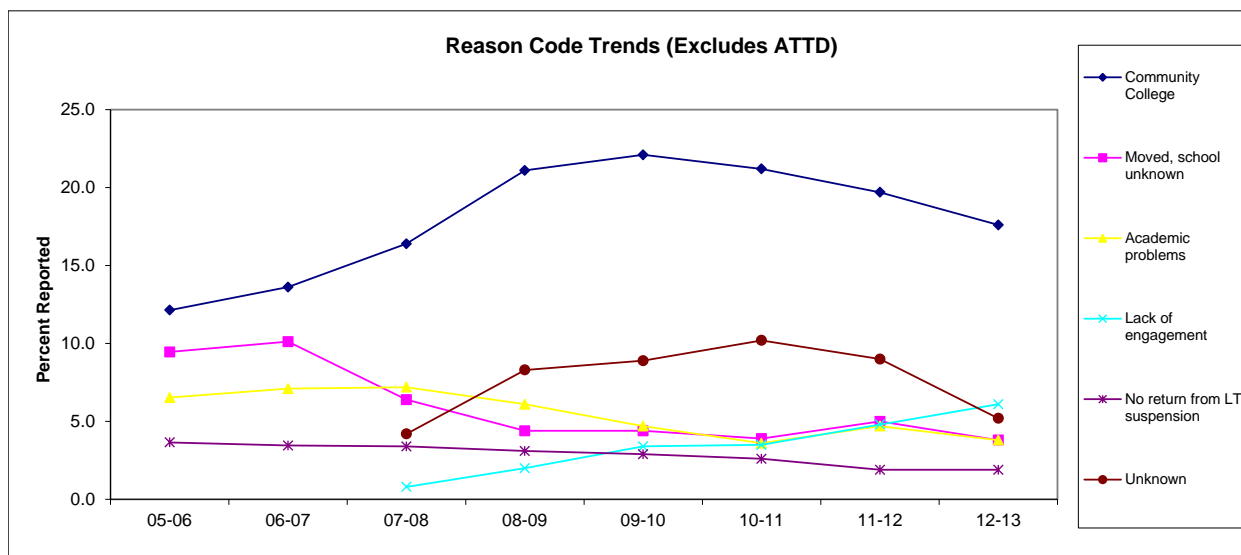


Figure D4. Proportions of high school dropout reason codes reported.

For the third consecutive year, the proportion of dropouts coded as leaving school to take part in a community college programs declined. According to state guidelines, students leaving to attend community college programs must be counted as dropouts.

Attendance (ATTD) had the largest percentage point increase, from 41.5% in 2011-12 to 45.9% in 2012-13. The Lack of Engagement (ENGA) reason, introduced in 2007-08, had the second largest percentage point increase, from 4.8% in 2011-12 to 6.1% in 2012-13.

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 2012-13 dropout data. Males accounted for 61.5 % of the dropouts, up from 60.3% in 2011-12.

Table D3 shows the contribution of each ethnic group to the total decrease in dropouts reported in 2012-13. All groups contributed to the decrease in dropouts reported. American Indian students had the largest percentage decrease (23.9%), followed by multiracial students (23.1%) and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (22.2%).

Table D3. Change in high school dropout counts by race/ethnicity, 2011-12 to 2012-13.

Ethnic Group	2011-12	2012-13	Change
American Indian	268	204	-64
Asian	142	120	-22
Black	4557	3588	-969
Hispanic	1801	1711	-90
Multi	446	343	-103
White	6265	5040	-1225
Pacific Islander	9	7	-2
Total	13488	11013	-2475

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 2012-13 for all races was 2.45. Hispanic students, however, left school at a rate of 3.42 (dropouts per 100 students), American Indian students left at a rate of 3.11, and black students dropped out at a rate of 2.92. Rates for these minority students represent continuing improvements over the past few years, as will be seen in Figure D6.

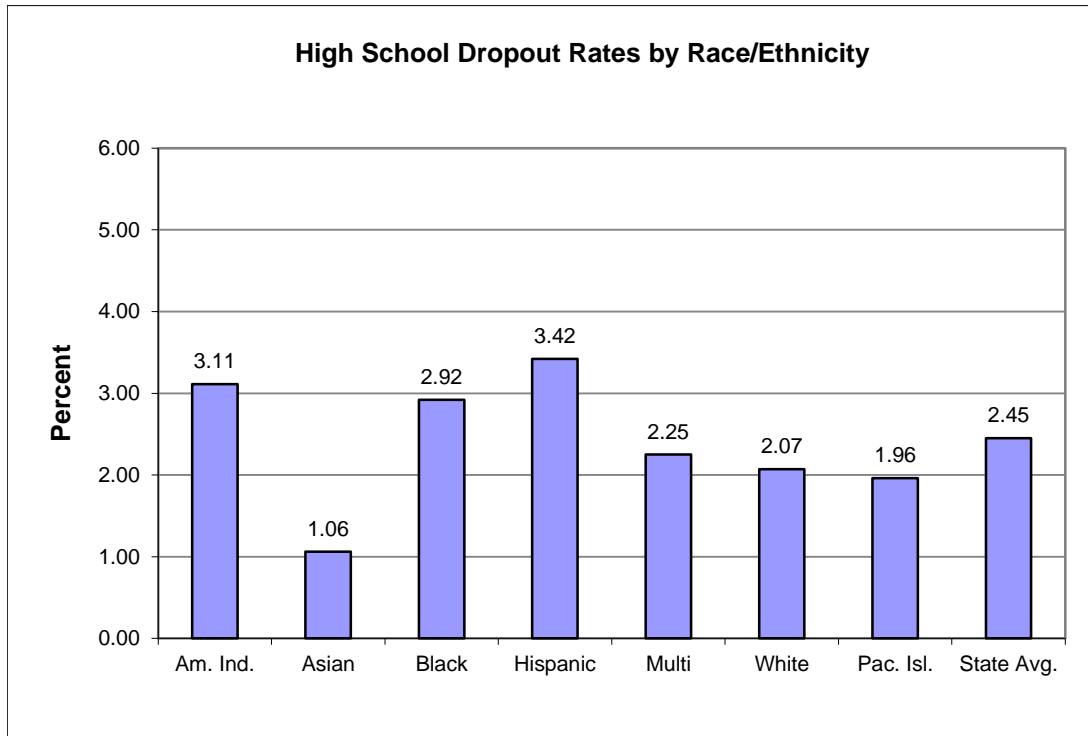


Figure D5. 2011-2012 high school dropout rates by race/ethnicity.

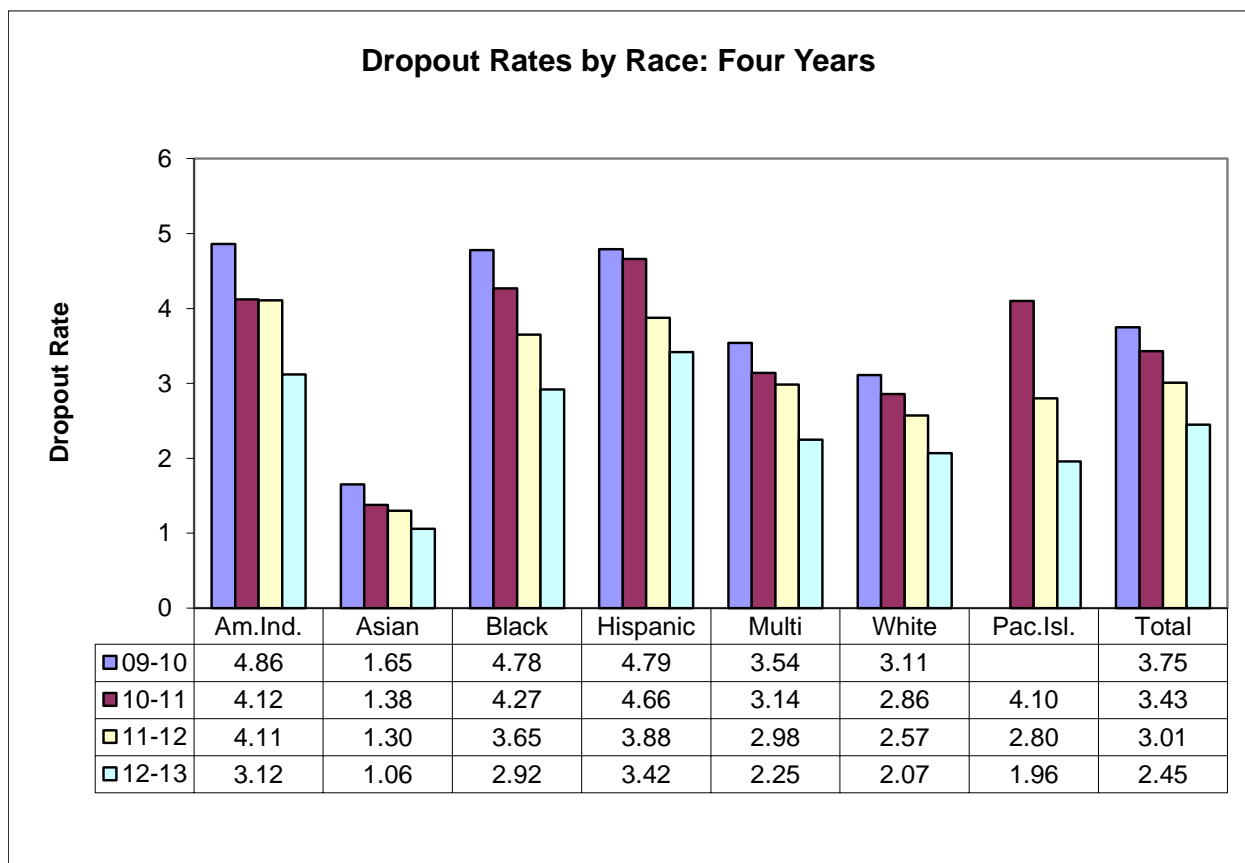


Figure D6. High school dropout rates among race/ethnic groups, 2009-10 to 2012-13.

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.

Besides the 30% rate decrease seen by Pacific Islanders (due to only a 2 dropout reduction, from 9 to 7), the two groups with the largest percentage decrease in dropout rate were multiracial students and American Indians. Multiracial students saw a 24.6% decrease in rate, from 2.98 in 2011-12 to 2.25 in 2012-13. The decrease was 24.1% for American Indian students.

Black students also experienced a substantial dropout rate decrease of 0.73 percentage points. This was a 20.0% 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 4.15, followed by American Indian males at 4.09, black males at 3.59, Pacific Islander males at 3.33, Hispanic females at 2.65, and multiracial males at 2.62. All other groups had rates lower than the state average of 2.45.

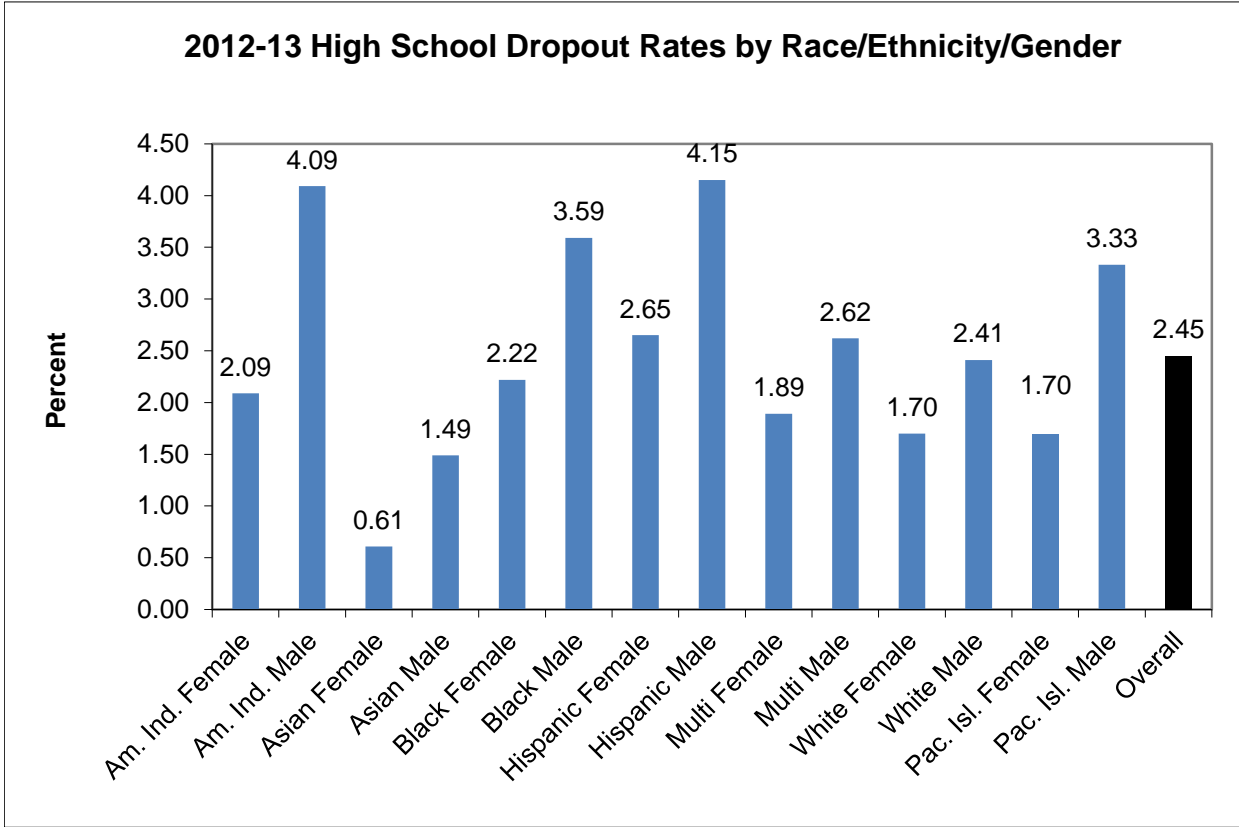


Figure D7. High school dropout rates among race/ethnic/gender groups for 2012-13.

Figure D8 shows the changes in high school dropout rates for race/ethnic/gender groupings from 2009-2010 to 2012-2013. All groups saw continuing rate decreases over this period, and the overall rate decreased 34.7% during this time (from 3.75 to 2.45). The largest rate decreases were achieved by Asian females (0.83 points, 48.7%), American Indian females (2.12 points, 47.7%), black females (1.89 points, 40.8%), black males (2.79 points, 38.0%), multiracial males (2.51 points, 36.9%), Hispanic females, (2.58 points, 36.9%), and white females (1.43 points, 36.5%).

The state rate decline of 0.56 points from 2011-12 to 2012-13 was an 18.6% decrease. All groups except Pacific Islander males had a one-year rate decrease. Pacific Islander females had the largest one-year dropout rate decrease (48.9%), followed by American Indian females (43.2%) and Asian females (35.8%).

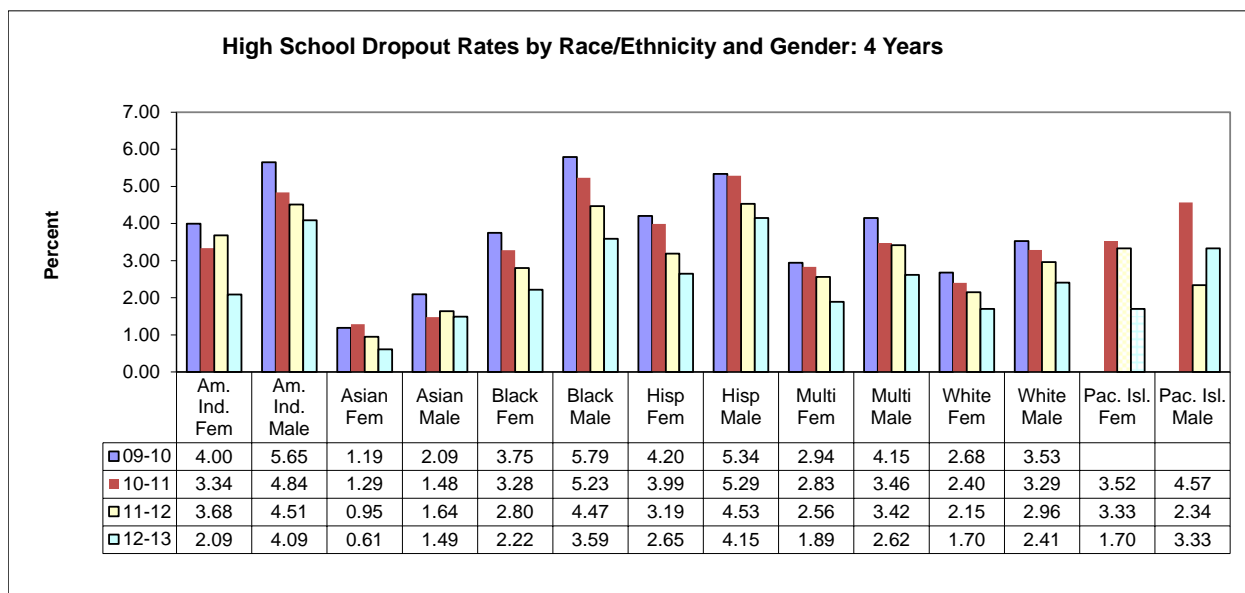


Figure D8. High school dropout rates for race/ethnic/gender groups, 2009-10 to 2012-13.

Summary of Trends

In 2012-2013, dropout counts and rates decreased in North Carolina’s public schools for the sixth consecutive year. The analysis of trend data revealed the following significant findings:

- 1) Both the number of high school dropouts and the high school dropout rate have been cut in half over the last five years. There were 22,434 North Carolina high school dropouts in 2007-08, compared to 11,049 in 2012-13. In 2007-08, the high school dropout rate was 4.97. The rate of 2.45 for 2012-13 is the lowest ever recorded in the state.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Despite large improvements in recent years, three male groups continue to experience the highest dropout rates. The rates for Hispanic (4.15), American Indian (4.09), and black (3.59) males are all considerably higher than other ethnic/gender groups.

Appendix – LEA Dropout Data

Table D4 presents 2011-12 and 2012-13 grade 9-13 dropout counts and rates for each school district and charter school along with percent increases or decreases in counts.

Table D5 shows grade 9-13 dropout counts and rates for 2012-13 and the four previous years for each school district and charter school.

Table D6 lists 2012-13 grade 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, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2011-12	2012-13	% Change	2011-12	2012-13
10	Alamance-Burlington	318	233	-26.7%	4.47	3.31
01B	River Mill Academy	0	1	-	0.00	0.59
01C	Clover Garden	0	1	-	0.00	0.79
01D	The Hawbridge School	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
20	Alexander County	51	42	-17.6%	2.93	2.49
30	Alleghany County	6	13	116.7%	1.41	2.97
40	Anson County	51	46	-9.8%	4.16	4.06
50	Ashe County	29	24	-17.2%	3.10	2.48
60	Avery County	11	8	-27.3%	1.70	1.23
06A	Grandfather Academy	2	2	0.0%	9.09	7.41
06B	Crossnore Academy	2	1	-	4.35	2.13
70	Beaufort County	79	44	-44.3%	3.66	2.05
80	Bertie County	23	27	17.4%	2.51	3.12
90	Bladen County	89	65	-27.0%	5.45	4.22
100	Brunswick County	145	108	-25.5%	3.69	3.09
110	Buncombe County	257	243	-5.4%	3.13	2.84
111	Asheville City	37	33	-10.8%	2.92	2.53
120	Burke County	88	65	-26.1%	2.03	1.53
130	Cabarrus County	182	175	-3.8%	2.08	1.95
13A	Carolina International School	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
132	Kannapolis City	69	44	-36.2%	4.56	2.98
140	Caldwell County	116	77	-33.6%	2.89	1.93
150	Camden County	17	8	-52.9%	2.81	1.34
160	Carteret County	82	43	-47.6%	3.05	1.59
16A	Cape Lookout Marine Science HS	11	12	9.1%	13.92	14.63
170	Caswell County	33	25	-24.2%	3.83	2.97
180	Catawba County	115	92	-20.0%	2.07	1.66
181	Hickory City	61	45	-26.2%	4.85	3.72
182	Newton Conover City	45	9	-80.0%	4.70	0.98
190	Chatham County	94	53	-43.6%	3.82	2.23
19B	The Woods Charter	1	1	0.0%	0.54	0.54
200	Cherokee County	29	10	-65.5%	2.56	0.92
210	Edenton/Chowan	26	27	3.8%	3.44	3.79
220	Clay County	10	6	-40.0%	2.53	1.52
230	Cleveland County	180	133	-26.1%	3.56	2.67
240	Columbus County	74	54	-27.0%	3.54	2.65
241	Whiteville City	24	28	16.7%	3.35	3.64
250	Craven County	93	101	8.6%	2.13	2.33
260	Cumberland County	436	267	-38.8%	2.63	1.64
270	Currituck County	25	22	-12.0%	2.01	1.84
280	Dare County	40	10	-75.0%	2.66	0.68
290	Davidson County	191	144	-24.6%	2.99	2.25
291	Lexington City	32	28	-12.5%	3.90	3.46
292	Thomasville City	40	36	-10.0%	5.28	4.85
298	Schools for Deaf and Blind	-	2	-	-	1.82

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2011-12	2012-13	% Change	2011-12	2012-13
300	Davie County	68	58	-97.1%	3.42	2.86
310	Duplin County	85	57	-31.8%	3.29	2.18
320	Durham County	362	322	-84.3%	3.55	3.21
32D	Kestrel Heights	0	4	-	0.00	1.34
32L	Voyager Academy	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
330	Edgecombe County	106	86	-18.9%	4.81	4.04
340	Forsyth County	540	435	-19.4%	3.38	2.72
34B	Quality Education Academy	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
34D	C G Woodson School of Challenge	0	1	-	0.00	1.30
350	Franklin County	120	117	-2.5%	4.48	4.31
360	Gaston County	336	156	-53.6%	3.43	1.61
36B	Piedmont Community	5	2	-60.0%	2.08	0.84
370	Gates County	13	10	-23.1%	2.20	1.69
380	Graham County	9	11	22.2%	2.49	3.10
390	Granville County	88	94	6.8%	3.26	3.46
400	Greene County	21	18	-14.3%	2.16	1.81
410	Guilford County	495	487	-1.6%	2.15	2.07
41F	TRIAD Math & Science	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
420	Halifax County	61	29	-52.5%	5.54	3.11
421	Roanoke Rapids City	49	20	-59.2%	5.52	2.19
422	Weldon City	7	12	71.4%	2.03	3.32
430	Harnett County	251	242	-3.6%	4.13	3.85
440	Haywood County	81	35	-56.8%	3.36	1.48
450	Henderson County	107	64	-40.2%	2.58	1.52
460	Hertford County	13	23	76.9%	1.40	2.43
470	Hoke County	78	50	-35.9%	3.60	2.32
480	Hyde County	4	4	0.0%	2.33	2.34
490	Iredell-Statesville	141	120	-14.9%	1.99	1.68
491	Mooresville City	32	47	46.9%	2.00	2.80
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	2	2	0.0%	0.50	0.50
500	Jackson County	42	19	-54.8%	3.75	1.73
510	Johnston County	249	189	-24.1%	2.65	1.95
51A	Neuse Charter	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
520	Jones County	10	16	60.0%	3.03	5.11
530	Lee County	107	93	-13.1%	3.63	3.14
540	Lenoir County	134	89	-33.6%	4.37	3.01
550	Lincoln County	110	93	-15.5%	2.85	2.46
55A	Lincoln Charter	1	1	0.0%	0.28	0.028
560	Macon County	37	12	-67.6%	2.78	0.90
570	Madison County	22	20	-9.1%	2.73	2.35
580	Martin County	38	35	-7.9%	3.55	3.67
58B	Bear Grass Charter School	-	3	-	-	2.44
590	McDowell County	91	84	-7.7%	4.49	4.24
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	1278	1232	-3.6%	3.20	3.02
60C	Kennedy School	10	6	-40.0%	5.88	3.61

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2011-12	2012-13	% Change	2011-12	2012-13
60D	Lake Norman Charter	8	0	-100.0%	0.99	0.00
60G	Queen's Grant Community	19	14	-26.3%	3.29	2.44
60H	Crossroads Charter High	61	67	9.8%	21.40	23.02
60I	Community School of Davidson	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
610	Mitchell County	16	24	50.0%	2.45	3.61
620	Montgomery County	40	27	-32.5%	3.23	2.21
630	Moore County	118	111	-5.9%	2.96	2.73
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	254	200	-21.3%	4.68	3.79
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	4	7	75.0%	1.41	2.45
650	New Hanover County	172	177	2.9%	2.26	2.29
660	Northampton County	21	16	-23.8%	3.27	2.17
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	3	7	133.3%	0.94	2.17
670	Onslow County	157	162	3.2%	2.32	2.32
680	Orange County	58	54	-6.9%	2.46	2.28
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	38	23	-39.5%	1.02	0.60
68N	PACE Academy	19	13	-31.6%	11.05	7.83
690	Pamlico County	7	14	100.0%	1.29	2.78
69A	Arapahoe Charter School	-	1	-	-	3.33
700	Pasquotank County	35	23	-34.3%	2.04	1.37
710	Pender County	51	53	3.9%	1.89	1.95
720	Perquimans County	20	11	-45.0%	3.88	2.08
730	Person County	94	61	-35.1%	6.10	4.19
73B	Roxboro Community	2	1	-50.0%	0.59	0.30
740	Pitt County	243	201	-17.3%	3.32	2.78
750	Polk County	26	18	-30.8%	3.32	2.32
760	Randolph County	104	139	33.7%	1.85	2.41
761	Asheboro City	56	30	-46.4%	4.11	2.31
770	Richmond County	88	60	-31.8%	3.59	2.47
780	Robeson County	192	165	-14.1%	2.71	2.34
790	Rockingham County	172	171	-0.6%	3.89	3.89
800	Rowan-Salisbury	185	73	-60.5%	2.91	1.17
810	Rutherford County	121	128	5.8%	4.22	4.52
81A	Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy	4	0	-	1.23	0.00
820	Sampson County	80	85	6.3%	3.14	3.25
821	Clinton City	14	19	35.7%	1.78	2.29
830	Scotland County	81	83	2.5%	4.15	4.22
840	Stanly County	95	110	15.8%	3.45	4.04
84B	Gray Stone Day School	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
850	Stokes County	73	44	-39.7%	3.06	1.90
860	Surry County	93	74	-20.4%	3.48	2.75
861	Elkin City	7	4	-42.9%	1.85	1.07
862	Mount Airy City	8	9	12.5%	1.41	1.55
870	Swain County	23	19	-17.4%	3.59	3.04
880	Transylvania County	32	24	-25.0%	2.73	1.97
890	Tyrrell County	2	3	50.0%	1.28	2.10

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2011-12	2012-13	% Change	2011-12	2012-13
900	Union County	201	169	-15.9%	1.69	1.38
90A	Union Academy	0	2	-	0.00	0.54
910	Vance County	127	102	-19.7%	5.70	4.67
920	Wake County	1236	870	-29.6%	2.83	1.95
92F	The Franklin Academy	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
92G	East Wake Academy	1	1	0.0%	0.36	0.36
92K	Raleigh Charter High	2	0	-100.0%	0.36	0.00
92P	Southern Wake Academy	5	11	120.0%	3.88	8.15
930	Warren County	23	33	43.5%	2.92	4.10
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal School	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
940	Washington County	27	16	-40.7%	4.62	2.91
94Z	Northeastern Regional School of Tech	-	1	-	-	1.64
950	Watauga County	43	39	-9.3%	2.90	2.60
960	Wayne County	228	230	0.9%	3.95	4.00
970	Wilkes County	75	67	-10.7%	2.46	2.22
980	Wilson County	136	127	-6.6%	3.75	3.43
990	Yadkin County	52	39	-25.0%	2.79	2.15
995	Yancey County	19	11	-42.1%	2.57	1.60
	NORTH CAROLINA	13488	11049	-18.1%	3.01	2.45

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2008-09 through 2012-13.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2008-09		2009-2010		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
010	Alamance-Burlington	356	4.99	322	4.55	263	3.77	318	4.47	233	3.31
01B	River Mill Academy	0	0.00	2	1.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.59
01C	Clover Garden	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.79
01D	The Hawbridge School	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
020	Alexander County	79	4.54	84	4.74	66	3.72	51	2.93	42	2.49
030	Alleghany County	15	3.04	22	4.56	19	4.13	6	1.41	13	2.97
040	Anson County	50	3.76	59	4.54	50	3.91	51	4.16	46	4.06
050	Ashe County	40	4.11	50	5.14	34	3.54	29	3.10	24	2.48
060	Avery County	19	2.68	18	2.66	18	2.71	11	1.70	8	1.23
06A	Grandfather Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	50.00	2	9.09	2	7.41
06B	Crossnore Academy	4	10.00	2	4.65	0	0.00	2	4.35	1	2.13
070	Beaufort County	140	6.00	110	4.90	111	5.02	79	3.66	44	2.05
080	Bertie County	34	3.52	55	5.59	34	3.57	23	2.51	27	3.12
090	Bladen County	89	5.43	70	4.30	90	5.36	89	5.45	65	4.22
100	Brunswick County	160	4.29	161	4.19	136	3.50	145	3.69	108	3.09
110	Buncombe County	391	4.65	355	4.24	292	3.50	257	3.13	243	2.84
111	Asheville City	58	4.80	56	4.60	39	3.24	37	2.92	33	2.53
120	Burke County	95	2.11	119	2.65	99	2.22	88	2.03	65	1.53
130	Cabarrus County	359	4.27	218	2.54	225	2.57	182	2.08	175	1.95
13A	Carolina International School	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
132	Kannapolis City	94	6.51	78	5.29	81	5.57	69	4.56	44	2.98
140	Caldwell County	201	4.83	163	3.93	167	4.02	116	2.89	77	1.93
150	Camden County	17	2.83	21	3.44	20	3.26	17	2.81	8	1.34
160	Carteret County	71	2.60	73	2.69	102	3.72	82	3.05	43	1.59
16A	Cape Lookout Marine Science HS	43	26.06	41	27.33	16	15.69	11	13.92	12	14.63
170	Caswell County	48	4.67	36	3.73	37	4.01	33	3.83	25	2.97
180	Catawba County	175	3.08	149	2.65	130	2.34	115	2.07	92	1.66
181	Hickory City	85	6.42	65	5.23	49	4.10	61	4.85	45	3.72
182	Newton Conover City	16	1.74	20	2.10	45	4.54	45	4.70	9	0.98
190	Chatham County	134	5.69	93	4.02	92	3.97	94	3.82	53	2.23
19B	The Woods Charter	0	0.00	1	0.55	3	1.64	1	0.54	1	0.54
200	Cherokee County	38	3.18	25	2.15	30	2.57	29	2.56	10	0.92
210	Edenton/Chowan	42	5.19	28	3.61	44	5.66	26	3.44	27	3.79
220	Clay County	7	1.75	12	2.97	7	1.78	10	2.53	6	1.52
230	Cleveland County	323	5.98	258	4.92	250	4.81	180	3.56	133	2.67
240	Columbus County	59	2.83	68	3.22	74	3.46	74	3.54	54	2.65
241	Whiteville City	35	4.90	38	5.47	12	1.79	24	3.35	28	3.64
250	Craven County	160	3.61	152	3.41	93	2.13	93	2.13	101	2.33
260	Cumberland County	638	3.78	518	3.12	516	3.12	436	2.63	267	1.64
270	Currituck County	54	4.19	40	3.16	48	3.73	25	2.01	22	1.84
280	Dare County	31	2.03	30	1.96	27	1.77	40	2.66	10	0.68
290	Davidson County	272	4.22	258	4.01	228	3.57	191	2.99	144	2.25
291	Lexington City	37	4.32	37	4.36	57	6.53	32	3.90	28	3.46
292	Thomasville City	37	4.93	38	5.13	42	5.69	40	5.28	36	4.85
298	Schools for Deaf and Blind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.82
300	Davie County	102	5.06	63	3.15	81	4.02	68	3.42	58	2.86

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2008-09 through 2012-13.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2008-09		2009-2010		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
310	Duplin County	117	4.65	103	4.14	87	3.52	85	3.29	57	2.18
320	Durham County	444	4.26	444	4.32	371	3.67	362	3.55	322	3.21
32D	Kestrel Heights	9	4.23	2	0.83	3	1.15	0	0.00	4	1.34
32L	Voyager Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
330	Edgecombe County	94	4.05	105	4.57	112	4.92	106	4.81	86	4.04
340	Forsyth County	769	4.76	652	4.07	606	3.81	540	3.38	435	2.72
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	3	4.35	2	2.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.30
350	Franklin County	139	5.38	104	4.04	110	4.23	120	4.48	117	4.31
360	Gaston County	583	5.60	448	4.43	450	4.46	336	3.43	156	1.61
36B	Piedmont Community	0	0.00	4	2.31	10	4.76	5	2.08	2	0.84
370	Gates County	21	3.35	14	2.30	18	2.94	13	2.20	10	1.69
380	Graham County	9	2.61	10	2.70	8	2.14	9	2.49	11	3.10
390	Granville County	163	5.62	135	4.77	150	5.34	88	3.26	94	3.46
400	Greene County	45	4.57	39	3.97	25	2.56	21	2.16	18	1.81
410	Guilford County	723	3.13	651	2.81	625	2.71	495	2.15	487	2.07
41F	TRIAD Math & Science	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
420	Halifax County	83	5.73	52	3.99	45	3.68	61	5.54	29	3.11
421	Roanoke Rapids City	64	6.90	45	4.98	33	3.74	49	5.52	20	2.19
422	Weldon City	14	4.29	13	4.01	14	4.06	7	2.03	12	3.32
430	Harnett County	240	4.15	307	5.12	270	4.48	251	4.13	242	3.85
440	Haywood County	98	3.96	81	3.26	68	2.81	81	3.36	35	1.48
450	Henderson County	126	3.17	103	2.57	92	2.28	107	2.58	64	1.52
460	Hertford County	24	2.34	33	3.29	23	2.32	13	1.40	23	2.43
470	Hoke County	90	4.54	75	3.67	69	3.31	78	3.60	50	2.32
480	Hyde County	6	2.97	13	6.95	3	1.76	4	2.33	4	2.34
490	Iredell-Statesville	208	2.96	166	2.36	159	2.27	141	1.99	120	1.68
491	Mooresville City	55	3.30	39	2.38	43	2.65	32	2.00	47	2.80
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	0	0.00	2	0.61	3	0.92	2	0.50	2	0.50
500	Jackson County	73	6.56	32	3.04	22	2.11	42	3.75	19	1.73
510	Johnston County	411	4.58	340	3.71	303	3.28	249	2.65	189	1.95
51A	Neuse Charter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
520	Jones County	18	4.64	11	3.01	16	4.42	10	3.03	16	5.11
530	Lee County	169	5.61	149	4.97	140	4.72	107	3.63	93	3.14
540	Lenoir County	186	5.73	122	3.87	109	3.52	134	4.37	89	3.01
550	Lincoln County	171	4.27	130	3.32	132	3.39	110	2.85	93	2.46
55A	Lincoln Charter	1	0.39	1	0.33	2	0.63	1	0.28	1	0.028
560	Macon County	64	4.56	47	3.41	55	4.00	37	2.78	12	0.90
570	Madison County	55	6.80	23	2.92	21	2.64	22	2.73	20	2.35
580	Martin County	39	3.30	46	4.02	42	3.79	38	3.55	35	3.67
58B	Bear Grass Charter School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.44
590	McDowell County	110	5.52	95	4.73	79	4.03	91	4.49	84	4.24
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	1976	4.99	1637	4.15	1404	3.57	1278	3.20	1232	3.02
60C	Kennedy School	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	6.30	10	5.88	6	3.61
60D	Lake Norman Charter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.99	0	0.00
60G	Queen's Grant Community	2	0.63	2	0.43	23	4.23	19	3.29	14	2.44

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2008-09 through 2012-13.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2008-09		2009-2010		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
60H	Crossroads Charter High	54	18.12	34	11.85	64	19.94	61	21.40	67	23.02
60I	Community School of Davidson	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
610	Mitchell County	30	4.31	25	3.64	26	3.83	16	2.45	24	3.61
620	Montgomery County	48	3.63	44	3.41	40	3.13	40	3.23	27	2.21
630	Moore County	132	3.33	143	3.54	96	2.40	118	2.96	111	2.73
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	310	5.58	261	4.77	243	4.47	254	4.68	200	3.79
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	2	0.87	0	0.00	1	0.40	4	1.41	7	2.45
650	New Hanover County	349	4.49	385	4.91	295	3.83	172	2.26	177	2.29
660	Northampton County	21	2.65	34	4.48	26	3.72	21	3.27	16	2.17
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	2	0.70	2	0.64	5	1.55	3	0.94	7	2.17
670	Onslow County	289	4.15	215	3.15	191	2.84	157	2.32	162	2.32
680	Orange County	84	3.62	66	2.88	54	2.37	58	2.46	54	2.28
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	52	1.40	35	0.95	44	1.19	38	1.02	23	0.60
68N	PACE Academy	7	6.09	4	2.90	15	8.72	19	11.05	13	7.83
690	Pamlico County	14	2.43	15	2.71	8	1.48	7	1.29	14	2.78
69A	Arapahoe Charter School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.33
700	Pasquotank County	54	2.94	48	2.62	39	2.16	35	2.04	23	1.37
710	Pender County	82	3.08	95	3.57	83	3.16	51	1.89	53	1.95
720	Perquimans County	20	3.56	18	3.21	19	3.39	20	3.88	11	2.08
730	Person County	92	5.40	99	5.96	89	5.47	94	6.10	61	4.19
73B	Roxboro Community	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.96	2	0.59	1	0.30
740	Pitt County	482	6.42	361	4.87	318	4.31	243	3.32	201	2.78
750	Polk County	31	3.87	19	2.41	26	3.25	26	3.32	18	2.32
760	Randolph County	286	5.00	178	3.13	112	1.98	104	1.85	139	2.41
761	Asheboro City	73	5.37	69	5.15	37	2.88	56	4.11	30	2.31
770	Richmond County	79	3.28	83	3.44	105	4.34	88	3.59	60	2.47
780	Robeson County	322	4.50	313	4.42	242	3.48	192	2.71	165	2.34
790	Rockingham County	217	4.78	233	5.15	205	4.58	172	3.89	171	3.89
800	Rowan-Salisbury	221	3.34	276	4.24	214	3.36	185	2.91	73	1.17
810	Rutherford County	156	5.04	123	4.12	137	4.67	121	4.22	128	4.52
81A	Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.23	0	0.00
820	Sampson County	147	5.78	132	5.17	122	4.81	80	3.14	85	3.25
821	Clinton City	45	5.50	25	3.14	21	2.64	14	1.78	19	2.29
830	Scotland County	85	4.19	81	4.07	108	5.37	81	4.15	83	4.22
840	Stanly County	169	5.55	121	4.13	111	3.85	95	3.45	110	4.04
84B	Gray Stone Day School	5	1.72	4	1.30	2	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00
850	Stokes County	91	3.86	89	3.77	89	3.76	73	3.06	44	1.90
860	Surry County	131	4.77	134	4.90	129	4.72	93	3.48	74	2.75
861	Elkin City	7	1.81	5	1.32	12	3.07	7	1.85	4	1.07
862	Mount Airy City	14	2.60	17	3.19	17	3.20	8	1.41	9	1.55
870	Swain County	42	6.33	41	6.11	46	6.81	23	3.59	19	3.04
880	Transylvania County	52	4.19	44	3.62	35	2.92	32	2.73	24	1.97
890	Tyrrell County	2	1.10	4	2.38	4	2.48	2	1.28	3	2.10
900	Union County	329	3.01	231	2.04	233	2.02	201	1.69	169	1.38
90A	Union Academy	3	1.15	2	0.68	1	0.33	0	0.00	2	0.54
910	Vance County	171	6.87	153	6.38	129	5.55	127	5.70	102	4.67

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2008-09 through 2012-13.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2008-09		2009-2010		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
920	Wake County	1430	3.47	1494	3.53	1386	3.25	1236	2.83	870	1.95
92F	The Franklin Academy	0	0.00	2	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
92G	East Wake Academy	3	1.30	2	0.81	2	0.76	1	0.36	1	0.36
92K	Raleigh Charter High	2	0.37	1	0.18	0	0.00	2	0.36	0	0.00
92P	Southern Wake Academy	6	5.77	9	8.82	8	9.20	5	3.88	11	8.15
930	Warren County	50	5.55	35	4.16	32	3.90	23	2.92	33	4.10
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal School	6	13.04	1	2.50	4	8.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
940	Washington County	19	3.02	16	2.64	18	2.98	27	4.62	16	2.91
94Z	Northeastern Regional School of Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.64
950	Watauga County	48	3.23	40	2.74	35	2.41	43	2.90	39	2.60
960	Wayne County	301	5.09	282	4.84	241	4.18	228	3.95	230	4.00
970	Wilkes County	167	5.49	105	3.50	78	2.62	75	2.46	67	2.22
980	Wilson County	206	5.43	182	4.87	168	4.53	136	3.75	127	3.43
990	Yadkin County	65	3.34	51	2.66	51	2.68	52	2.79	39	2.15
995	Yancey County	45	5.44	38	4.88	36	4.74	19	2.57	11	1.60
	NORTH CAROLINA	19184	4.27	16804	3.75	15342	3.43	13488	3.01	11049	2.45

Table D6. 2012-2013 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac. Islander	Multiracial
10	Alamance-Burlington	233	147	86	123	53	<5	51	<5	<5	5
01B	River Mill Academy	1	0	1	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
01C	Clover Garden	1	1	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
20	Alexander County	42	23	19	33	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
30	Alleghany County	13	6	7	12	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
40	Anson County	46	27	19	10	34	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
50	Ashe County	24	9	15	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Avery County	8	6	2	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
06A	Grandfather Academy	2	1	1	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
06B	Crossnore Academy	1	0	1	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
70	Beaufort County	44	28	16	25	14	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
80	Bertie County	27	17	10	<5	24	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
90	Bladen County	65	43	22	35	27	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
100	Brunswick County	108	71	37	80	11	<5	13	<5	<5	<5
110	Buncombe County	243	147	82	174	20	<5	27	<5	<5	6
111	Asheville City	33	24	9	9	14	<5	<5	<5	<5	6
120	Burke County	65	33	32	57	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
130	Cabarrus County	175	110	65	81	46	<5	42	<5	<5	<5
132	Kannapolis City	44	28	16	23	9	<5	11	<5	<5	<5
140	Caldwell County	77	37	40	63	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
150	Camden County	8	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	Carteret County	43	23	20	36	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
16A	Cape Lookout Marine Sci HS	12	8	4	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
170	Caswell County	25	12	13	12	9	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
180	Catawba County	92	53	39	67	5	<5	13	<5	<5	<5
181	Hickory City	45	27	18	14	18	<5	6	<5	<5	7
182	Newton Conover City	9	5	4	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
190	Chatham County	53	35	18	32	<5	<5	17	<5	<5	<5
19B	The Woods Charter	1	1	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
200	Cherokee County	10	5	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	Edenton/Chowan	27	19	8	12	14	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
220	Clay County	6	4	2	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
230	Cleveland County	133	86	47	86	29	<5	6	<5	<5	12
240	Columbus County	54	30	24	27	17	<5	9	<5	<5	<5
241	Whiteville City	28	17	11	20	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
250	Craven County	101	59	42	57	32	<5	7	<5	<5	<5
260	Cumberland County	267	157	110	107	122	9	17	<5	<5	9

Table D6. 2012-2013 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac. Islander	Multiracial
270	Currituck County	22	8	14	18	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
280	Dare County	10	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	Davidson County	144	86	58	127	5	<5	7	<5	<5	<5
291	Lexington City	28	16	12	11	6	0	11	0	0	0
292	Thomasville City	36	19	17	9	14	<5	9	<5	<5	<5
298	Schools for the Deaf/Blind	2	0	2	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
300	Davie County	58	38	20	43	<5	<5	6	<5	<5	5
310	Duplin County	57	28	29	23	10	<5	22	<5	<5	<5
320	Durham County	322	194	128	33	192	<5	89	<5	<5	<5
32D	Kestrel Heights	4	3	1	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
330	Edgecombe County	86	50	36	35	47	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
340	Forsyth County	435	277	158	169	138	<5	113	<5	<5	11
34D	Quality Education Academy	1	1	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
350	Franklin County	117	79	38	63	41	<5	9	<5	<5	<5
360	Gaston County	156	96	60	99	33	<5	15	<5	<5	6
36B	Piedmont Community	2	1	1	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
370	Gates County	10	6	4	9	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
380	Graham County	11	3	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	Granville County	94	56	38	42	32	0	15	0	0	5
400	Greene County	18	13	5	8	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
410	Guilford County	487	306	176	141	228	<5	58	33	<5	18
420	Halifax County	29	16	13	<5	25	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
421	Roanoke Rapids City	20	10	10	17	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
422	Weldon City	12	7	5	<5	11	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
430	Harnett County	242	141	101	131	69	<5	31	<5	<5	9
440	Haywood County	35	21	14	32	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
450	Henderson County	64	41	23	53	<5	<5	8	<5	<5	<5
460	Hertford County	23	15	8	9	13	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
470	Hoke County	50	36	14	13	19	11	7	0	0	0
480	Hyde County	4	4	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
490	Iredell-Statesville	120	78	42	79	24	<5	13	<5	<5	<5
491	Mooresville City	47	31	16	26	8	<5	8	<5	<5	<5
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	2	0	2	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
500	Jackson County	19	11	8	17	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
510	Johnston County	189	121	68	93	52	0	36	0	0	8
520	Jones County	16	13	3	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
530	Lee County	93	63	30	45	24	<5	21	<5	<5	<5

Table D6. 2012-2013 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac. Islander	Multiracial
540	Lenoir County	89	52	37	32	41	<5	14	<5	<5	<5
550	Lincoln County	93	58	35	72	9	<5	9	<5	<5	<5
55A	Lincoln Charter	1	1	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
560	Macon County	12	7	5	11	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
570	Madison County	20	11	9	19	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
580	Martin County	35	21	14	17	18	0	0	0	0	0
58B	Bear Grass Charter School	3	2	1	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
590	McDowell County	84	49	35	75	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	1232	782	450	202	653	<5	314	40	<5	19
60C	Kennedy School	6	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
60G	Queen's Grant Community	14	9	5	5	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
60H	Crossroads Charter High	67	41	26	<5	58	<5	<5	<5	<5	6
610	Mitchell County	24	14	10	19	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
620	Montgomery County	27	13	14	10	5	<5	11	<5	<5	<5
630	Moore County	111	62	49	79	19	<5	10	<5	<5	<5
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	200	104	81	45	105	0	17	0	0	18
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	7	3	4	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
650	New Hanover County	177	105	72	109	51	<5	13	<5	<5	<5
660	Northampton County	16	10	6	<5	12	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	7	3	4	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
670	Onslow County	162	102	60	106	32	<5	14	<5	<5	7
680	Orange County	54	36	18	29	15	<5	8	<5	<5	<5
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	23	19	4	<5	<5	<5	13	<5	<5	<5
68N	PACE Academy	13	10	3	5	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
690	Pamlico County	14	10	4	12	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
69A	Arapahoe Charter School	1	1	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
700	Pasquotank County	23	16	7	10	12	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
710	Pender County	53	32	21	40	11	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
720	Perquimans County	11	7	4	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
730	Person County	61	34	27	27	28	0	6	0	0	0
73B	Roxboro Community	1	1	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
740	Pitt County	201	145	56	53	120	<5	21	<5	<5	6
750	Polk County	18	10	8	16	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
760	Randolph County	139	101	38	115	5	<5	16	<5	<5	<5
761	Asheboro City	30	17	13	11	8	<5	10	<5	<5	<5
770	Richmond County	60	34	26	30	11	8	9	<5	<5	<5
780	Robeson County	165	106	59	36	35	81	6	0	0	7

Table D6. 2012-2013 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac. Islander	Multiracial
790	Rockingham County	171	100	71	113	29	0	21	0	0	8
800	Rowan-Salisbury	73	42	31	40	25	<5	7	<5	<5	<5
810	Rutherford County	128	70	58	101	20	<5	<5	<5	<5	5
820	Sampson County	85	49	36	39	17	<5	23	<5	<5	<5
821	Clinton City	19	9	10	<5	7	<5	7	<5	<5	<5
830	Scotland County	83	50	33	23	30	26	<5	<5	<5	<5
840	Stanly County	110	63	47	78	14	<5	13	<5	<5	<5
850	Stokes County	44	28	16	38	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
860	Surry County	74	50	24	52	<5	<5	16	<5	<5	<5
861	Elkin City	4	2	2	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
862	Mount Airy City	9	4	5	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
870	Swain County	19	13	6	10	<5	8	<5	<5	<5	<5
880	Transylvania County	24	12	12	21	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
890	Tyrrell County	3	1	2	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
900	Union County	169	108	61	93	35	<5	38	<5	<5	<5
90A	Union Academy	2	1	1	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
910	Vance County	102	61	41	27	53	<5	19	<5	<5	<5
920	Wake County	870	535	335	240	333	11	237	20	<5	26
92G	East Wake Academy	1	1	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
92P	Southern Wake Academy	11	6	5	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
930	Warren County	33	18	15	8	22	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
940	Washington County	16	6	10	7	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	<5
94Z	Northeastern Regional	1	0	1	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
950	Watauga County	39	27	12	37	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
960	Wayne County	230	134	96	92	90	<5	35	<5	<5	11
970	Wilkes County	67	44	23	54	<5	<5	8	<5	<5	<5
980	Wilson County	127	79	48	42	62	<5	20	<5	<5	<5
990	Yadkin County	39	23	16	32	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
995	Yancey County	11	7	4	6	0	0	5	0	0	0
State Totals		11049	6774	4241	5040	3588	204	1711	120	7	343

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. **Assault Resulting in Serious Personal Injury:** 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 resulting in one of the following: (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.
 - 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 sharp-pointed 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. **Assault on School Officials, Employees, and Volunteers:** 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 not involve the use of a weapon and do not 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. **Willfully Burning a School Building:** 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. **Kidnapping:** 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. Possession of a Firearm:** 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. Possession of a Weapon:** 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 sharp-pointed 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 at least 4 years older than the victim, regardless of whether the victim consented.

13. Robbery With a Dangerous Weapon: 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.

-Second-degree sexual offense: 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.