



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

Report to the North Carolina General Assembly

Consolidated Data Report, 2015-16

Annual Report of School Crime & Violence

Annual Report of Suspensions & Expulsions

Annual Report on the Use of Corporal Punishment

Annual Report on Reassignments for Disciplinary
Reasons

Annual Report on Alternative Learning Placements

Annual Report on Dropout Rates

General Statutes 115C 12(21), (27)

Date Due: March 15, 2017

Report # 52 & 54

DPI Chronological Schedule, 2016-2017

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

SBE VISION: Every public school student will graduate ready for post-secondary education and work, prepared to be a globally engaged and productive citizen.

SBE MISSION: The State Board of Education has the constitutional authority to lead and uphold the system of public education in North Carolina.

WILLIAM COBEY

Chair :: Chapel Hill

BECKY TAYLOR

Greenville

WAYNE MCDEVITT

Asheville

A.L. COLLINS

Vice Chair :: Kernersville

REGINALD KENAN

Rose Hill

ERIC DAVIS

Charlotte

DAN FOREST

Lieutenant Governor

AMY WHITE

Garner

PATRICIA N. WILLOUGHBY

Raleigh

DALE FOLWELL

State Treasurer

GREG ALCORN

Salisbury

TODD CHASTEEN

Blowing Rock

MARK JOHNSON

Secretary to the Board

OLIVIA OXENDINE

Lumberton

NC DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Mark Johnson, State Superintendent

301 N. Wilmington Street :: Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2825

In compliance with federal law, the NC Department of Public Instruction administers all state-operated educational programs, employment activities and admissions without discrimination because of race, religion, national or ethnic origin, color, age, military service, disability, or gender, except where exemption is appropriate and allowed by law.

Inquiries or complaints regarding discrimination issues should be directed to:

Dr. Rebecca Garland, Deputy State Superintendent

6368 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-6368 :: Telephone: (919) 807-3200 :: Fax: (919) 807-3388

Visit us on the Web :: www.ncpublicschools.org

M0415

Preface

This consolidated report includes annual reports on School Crime and Violence, Suspensions and Expulsions, Alternative Learning Program Enrollments, Reassignments for Disciplinary Purposes, Uses of Corporal Punishment, and Dropout Counts and Rates. 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 State Board of Education is required by G.S. 115C-12(27) to report annually on dropout events and rates, suspensions and expulsions, reassignments for disciplinary purposes, uses of corporal punishment, and alternative learning program enrollments. The requirement to report annually on school crime and violence comes from 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.....	9
General Findings.....	11
Figures and Tables.....	13

SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

Introduction.....	24
General Findings.....	25
Section 1. Short-Term Suspensions.....	26
Section 2. Long-Term Suspensions.....	34
Section 3. Multiple Suspensions.....	43
Section 4. Expulsions.....	46
Section 5. Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA and Charter.....	50

USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Introduction.....	104
General Findings.....	105

STUDENT REASSIGNMENTS FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES

Introduction.....	110
General Findings.....	111

ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM PLACEMENTS

Introduction116
General Findings117

DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

Introduction122
General Findings123
Trends and Categorical Data124
Dropout Appendix – LEA Detail Data.....134

APPENDICES

I. General Statutes154
II. SBE Policies155
III. Reportable Offenses159

FIGURES AND TABLES

SCHOOL CRIME & VIOLENCE

FIGURES

Figure C1. Number of Schools with Selected Ranges of Crime Totals	15
Figure C2. Ten-Year Trend in Number of Reported Crimes Receiving the Highest Total Occurrences.....	16

TABLES

Table C1. 2015-16 Reported Statewide Crimes by School Levels.....	17
Tables C2, C3. Reported Statewide Crimes by School Levels, 2013-14 and 2014-15	18
Table C4. Number of Grades 9-13 Reportable Crimes and Rates by LEA	19

SUSPENSIONS & EXPULSIONS

FIGURES

Figure S1. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Gender	27
Figure S2. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity	28
Figure S3. Short-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity	29
Figure S4. Male Short-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity	30
Figure S5. Female Short-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity.....	31
Figure S6. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Grade Level	32
Figure S7. Short-Term Suspensions by Largest Categories of Exceptional Children Status	33
Figure S8. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Gender.....	35
Figure S9. Long-Term Suspension Rates by Gender	36
Figure S10. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity	37
Figure S11. Rates of Long-Term Suspension by Race/Ethnicity, LTS per 100,000	38
Figure S12. Male Long-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity	39
Figure S13. Female Long-Term Suspension Rates by Race/Ethnicity.....	40
Figure S14. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Grade Level	41
Figure S15. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Largest Categories of EC Status	42

Figure S16. Number of Students with Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Summing to more than 10 Days	43
Figure S17. Duration of Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Given to Students	44
Figure S18. Number of Short-Term Suspensions Received by Students	45
Figure S19. Number of Expulsions by Gender	46
Figure S20. Number of Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity	47
Figure S21. Number of Expulsions by Grade Level	48

TABLES

Table S1. Expulsions of Students Receiving Special Education Services	49
Table S2. Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity	51
Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity	86
Table S4. Grade 9-13 Short-Term Suspensions and Suspension Rates	99

USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

TABLES

Table P1. Uses of Corporal Punishment by LEA	105
Table P2. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Race/Ethnicity	106
Table P3. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level	106
Table P4. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Student’s Primary Disability	107
Table P5. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Offense Type	107

STUDENT REASSIGNMENTS FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES

TABLES

Table R1. Full Day In-School Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity	111
Table R2. Full Day In-School Suspensions by Grade Level	112
Table R3. Full Day In-School Suspensions by Exceptionality	112
Table R4. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Race/Ethnicity	113
Table R5. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Grade Level	114

Table R6. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Exceptionality	114
---	-----

ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM (ALP) PLACEMENTS

FIGURES

Figure A1. ALP Placements by Gender	118
Figure A2. ALP Placements by Race/Ethnicity	118
Figure A3. ALP Placement Rate by Race/Ethnicity	119
Figure A4. ALP Placements by Grade Level.....	119
Figure A5. ALP Placements by Primary Exceptionality	120

TABLE

Table A1. Reasons for Student Assignments to Alternative Schools and Programs	117
--	-----

DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

FIGURES

Figure D1. High School Dropouts and Dropout Rates from 2006-07 to 2015-16.....	124
Figure D2. Frequency Distribution of 2014-15 and 2015-16 Dropouts by Grade	126
Figure D3. Trends in Proportions of High School Dropout Reason Codes Reported	129
Figure D4. 2015-16 High School Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity	130
Figure D5. High School Dropout Rates for Race/Ethnic Groups, 2012-13 to 2015-16	131
Figure D6. High School Dropout Rates for Race/Ethnic-Gender Groups, 2015-16.....	132
Figure D7. High School Dropout Rates for Race/Ethnic-Gender Groups, 2012-13 to 2015-16	133

TABLES

Table D1. High School Dropout Reason Codes Reported in 2015-16.....	127
Table D2. Changes in Proportions of High School Dropout Reason Codes Reported	128
Table D3. Change in High School Dropout Counts by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-15 to 2015-16	130
Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2014-15 and 2015-16	135

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2012-13 to 2015-16.....140
Table D6. 2015-16 High School Dropout Events by LEA, Gender and Race/Ethnicity145
Table D7. LEAs Reporting Dropouts Attending Adult High School Programs150

2015-16 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Introduction

This consolidated report on school crime, suspensions, and dropouts was created with the goal of gaining new insights 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. 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 demographic data such as socioeconomic status and parent education level or school factors such as class size and classroom 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 student behavioral problems and dropping out. It is 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 can 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.

2015-16 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

General Findings

Reportable Crimes

- The number of reportable crimes by high school students decreased by 73 from 2014-15 to 2015-16, a 1.2% decrease. The high school reportable crime rate decreased 3.3%. There was an overall decrease in reportable crimes for all grades of 327, a decrease of 3.2%. The overall crime rate decrease was 3.9%.
- Reportable crimes were most frequently committed by students who were ninth graders and male. Among ethnic groups in high school, American Indian students had the highest rate of school crimes, followed by black students.
- LEAs reporting zero grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Clay County, Jones County, Polk County, and Washington County. Of the LEAs with more than zero, those with the lowest rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Bertie County, Mount Airy City, Asheboro City, Cherokee County, Avery County and Lexington City.
- LEAs with the highest rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Watauga County, Hickory City, Jackson County, Haywood County, Camden County, Robeson County, Buncombe County, Lee County, Warren County, and Rowan-Salisbury.
- In 2015-16 LEAs reporting the largest 3-year decreases (reductions compared to 2012-13) in rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Jones County, Polk County, Washington County, Avery County, and Mount Airy City. Clay County reported zero high school crimes in both 2012-13 and 2015-16.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year increases in rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Graham County, Elkin City, Tyrrell County, Lexington City and Mitchell County. Although Lexington City and Tyrrell County had large increases, their 2015-16 grade 9-13 crime rates were below 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.

Short-Term Suspensions

- There were 88,559 grade 9-13 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2015-16, an increase of 2.3% from the 2014-15 total of 86,578.

- One of nine North Carolina high school students received at least one out-of-school short-term suspension in 2015-16. Many students received only one suspension each year, but a number of students received multiple short-term suspensions. High school students who received short-term suspensions in 2015-16 averaged 1.85 suspensions each. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for high school students who received at least one suspension was 6.53 days. The average duration of a single short-term suspension was 3.53 days. The grade 9-13 short-term suspension rate was 1.96 suspensions per ten students.
- Ninth grade students received the largest number of short-term suspensions. The number of short-term suspensions for male students was 2.76 times higher than for females. Black students received the highest rate of short-term suspensions followed by American Indians. Short-term suspension rates increased in 2015-16 for all racial/ethnic groups except American Indian students.
- Lexington City Schools reported zero short-term suspensions in 2015-16. Other LEAs reporting the lowest rates of grade 9-13 short-term suspensions were Graham County, Clay County, Avery County, Watauga County, Randolph County, Mitchell County, Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Elkin City and Polk County.
- LEAs with the highest rates of grade 9-13 short-term suspensions were Anson County, Halifax County, Wilson County, Pitt County, Robeson County, Hertford County, Northampton County, Martin County, Nash-Rocky Mount and Thomasville City.
- In 2015-16 LEAs reporting the largest 3-year percentage decreases in rates of grade 9-13 short-term suspensions were Whiteville City, Roanoke Rapids City, Greene County, Watauga County, and Bertie County. Lexington City Schools has not reported a grade 9-13 short-term suspension since the 2011-12 school year.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage increases in rates of grade 9-13 short-term suspensions were Asheboro City, Wilson County, Yancey County, Pitt County, and Anson County. Of these with large percentage increases, Yancey County and Asheboro City had 2015-16 rates that were below the state average.

Long-Term Suspensions

- The number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) for all students declined 4.5% from 1,085 in 2014-15 to 1,036 in 2015-16. Average school days per suspension increased from 72.4 to 76.6 school days. High school students received 702 long-term suspensions, a 7.8% decrease from 2014-15.

Expulsions

- The number of expulsions decreased 35.7% from 42 in 2014-15 to 27 in 2015-16. High school students received 21 of the 27 expulsions.

Alternative Schools and Programs

- Alternative schools and programs (ALPs) reported 14,000 student placements in 2015-16, a 4.1% increase from 2014-15. There were 12,865 individual students placed in ALPs during the 2015-16 school year. LEAs made 5,014 assignments of students to ALPs as disciplinary actions.

Dropouts

- High schools in North Carolina reported 10,889 dropouts in 2015-16. The grade 9-13 dropout rate in 2015-16 was 2.29%, down from the 2.39% reported for 2013-14. The decrease in the dropout rate was 4.2%.
- There were decreases in the dropout count in 52.2% (60 of 115) of the LEAs. Seven LEAs stayed the same as the previous year. There were increases in 41.7% (48 of 115) of the LEAs.
- The 10,889 dropouts recorded in grades 9-13 represented a 2.7% decrease from the count of 11,190 recorded in 2014-15.
- LEAs reporting the lowest high school dropout rates were Jones County, Newton Conover City, Clay County, Chapel Hill-Carrboro City, Elkin City, Avery County, Union County, Pasquotank County, Caldwell County, and Tyrrell County.
- LEAs reporting the highest dropout rates were Anson County, Alleghany County, Harnett County, Edgecombe County, Martin County, Alamance-Burlington, Warren County, Wilson County, Halifax County, and Lexington City.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage decreases in high school dropout rates were Jones County, Bladen County, Thomasville City, Clay County, and Newton Conover City.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage increases were Rowan-Salisbury, Camden County, Cherokee County, Mount Airy City, and Macon County. Despite the large 3-year increases, the rates for Cherokee County and Macon County are still below the state average.

General

- The consolidated reporting of safety, discipline, and dropout data permits an overview of high-performing school districts in these areas. **Clay County** and **Avery County** were on all three of the “top ten” lists of lowest high school rates of crime, short-term suspensions and dropouts. Four school systems were on two of the three “top ten” lists of superior performance in achieving low rates in these categories. These LEAs are:
 - Chapel Hill-Carrboro
 - Elkin City
 - Jones County

- Lexington City
- **Clay County** and **Bladen County** were 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:
 - Avery County
 - Bertie County
 - Jones County
 - Pamlico County

Corporal Punishment

- There were 73 uses of corporal punishment statewide in 2015-16, a 50.3% decrease from the 147 uses reported in 2014-15. Corporal punishment was used at least once by four LEAs. Charter schools and the remaining 111 LEAs did not use corporal punishment.

School Crime and Violence

2015-16



2015-16 SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Introduction

In 1993, the General Assembly passed the Safe Schools Act requiring Local Education 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.

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" may be deemed Persistently Dangerous Schools (SBE Policy SS-A-006) by the SBE. No schools have ever been designated as Persistently Dangerous by the SBE.

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

All crimes occurring on school campuses and other facilities used by schools must be reported and are included in this report, regardless of whether the crimes were committed by students or staff. Crimes occurring on a school supervised field trip must also be reported.

Data Collection and Reporting

The data used in this annual report were largely collected in the PowerSchool Incident Management Module. Schools initially entered their data in PowerSchool, and the data was extracted to a state discipline dataset at year's end. Wake County Schools entered discipline data using third-party software conforming to state specifications, and these data were also compiled into the state discipline dataset at year's end.

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 Schools Support Division of NCDPI authored the General Findings and compiled the report.

The Figures and Tables section of this report contains figures C1 and C2 and tables C1-C4. Tables C5 and C6, which provide the types and numbers of reported crimes by LEA and school, may be found online at:

<http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/research/discipline/reports/>

2015-16 SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE

General Findings

The number of reportable crimes in grades K-13 decreased by 3.2% in 2015-16, and the rate decreased by 3.9%. 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
2011-12	11,161	7.63
2012-13	10,630	7.20
2013-14	10,132	6.79
2014-15	10,347	6.89
2015-16	10,020	6.62

The numbers of each of the offenses reported in 2014-15 and 2015-16 are shown in the table below.

Acts	Number of Acts 2014-15	Number of Acts 2015-16
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,672	4,639
Possession of a Weapon	3,052	2,746
Assault on School Personnel	1,272	1,329
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	950	934
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	105	82
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	86	118
Bomb Threat	78	69
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	49	39
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	43	29
Sexual Offense	28	16
Burning of a School Building	8	8
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	1	9
Rape	1	1
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	1	0
Kidnapping	1	0
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	0	1
TOTAL	10,347	10,020

The following categories experienced increases from 2014-15 to 2015-16 (numerical increase and percent increase in parentheses):

- Assault on school personnel (57, 4.5%)
- Possession of a firearm (32, 37.2%)
- Robbery with a dangerous weapon (8, 800%)
- Death by other than natural causes (1)

The numbers of the crimes below decreased from 2014-15 to 2015-16 (numerical decrease and percent decrease in parentheses):

- Possession of a weapon excluding firearms and powerful explosives (306, 10.0%)
- Possession of controlled substance in violation of law (33, 0.7%)
- Sexual assault (23, 21.9%)
- Possession of an alcoholic beverage (16, 1.7%)
- Assault resulting in serious injury (14, 32.6%)
- Sexual offense (12, 42.9%)
- Assault involving use of a weapon (10, 20.4%)
- Bomb threat (9, 11.5%)
- Taking indecent liberties with a minor (1, 100%)
- Kidnapping (1, 100%)

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) possession of a controlled substance, and 3) assault on school personnel. In middle school the order was 1) possession of a controlled substance, 2) possession of a weapon excluding firearms, and 3) assault on school personnel. In high school the order was 1) possession of a controlled substance, 2) possession of a weapon excluding firearms, and 3) possession of an alcoholic beverage.

Crime rates for high school students increased, as seen below. The number of reportable crimes by high school students decreased by 1.2% from 2014-15 to 2015-16. The crime rate decreased 3.3% to 12.75 acts per 1000 students in membership.

Reporting Year	Total Acts	Acts Per 1000 Students
2011-12	5,980	14.15
2012-13	5,759	13.10
2013-14	5,475	12.37
2014-15	5,847	13.19
2015-16	5,774	12.75

School Crime and Violence

2015-16

Figures and Tables

Figure C1. Number of Schools Reporting Acts Ranging from Zero to More than 30

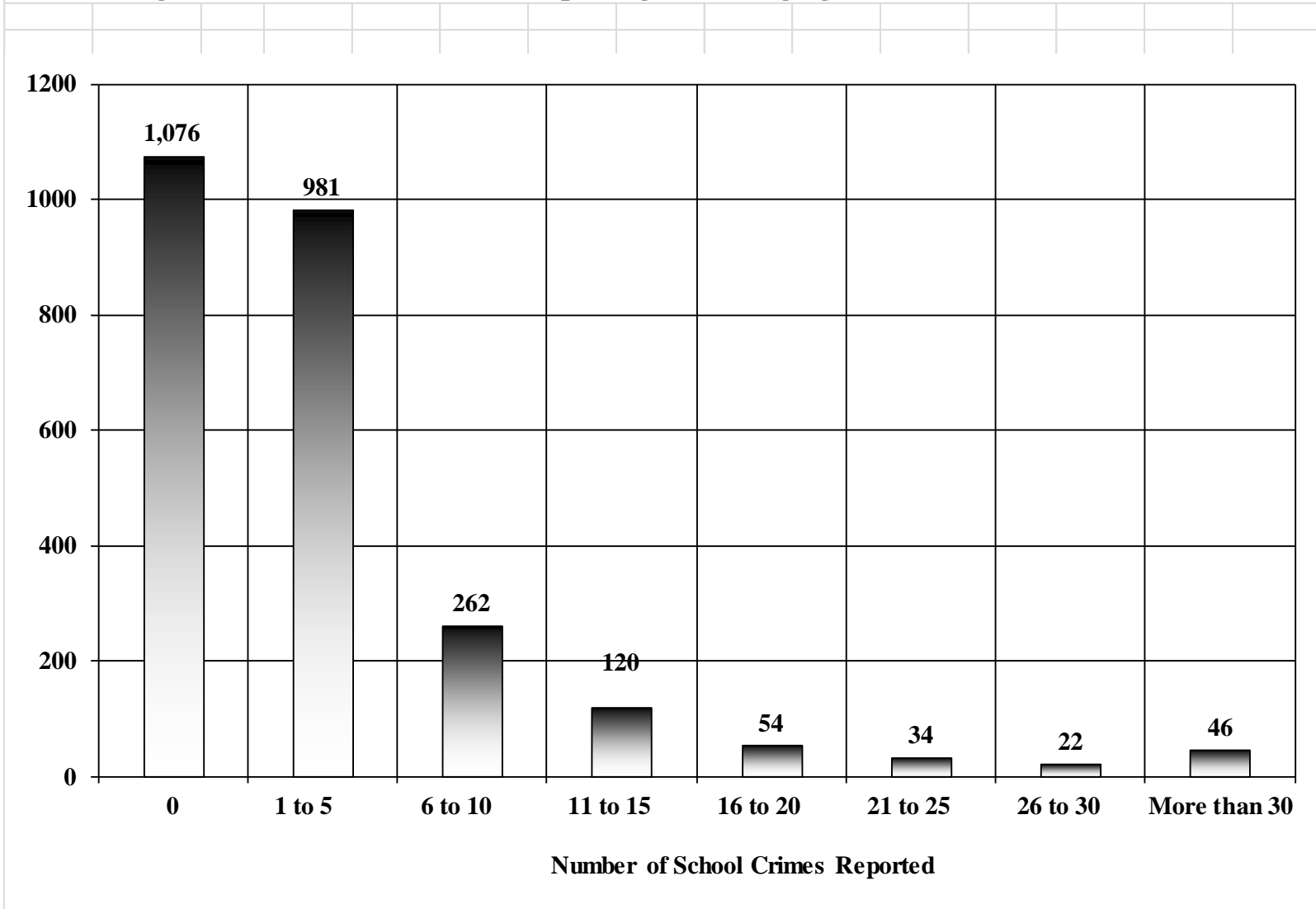


Figure C2. Ten-Year Trend in Number of Reported Acts Receiving the Highest Total Occurrences

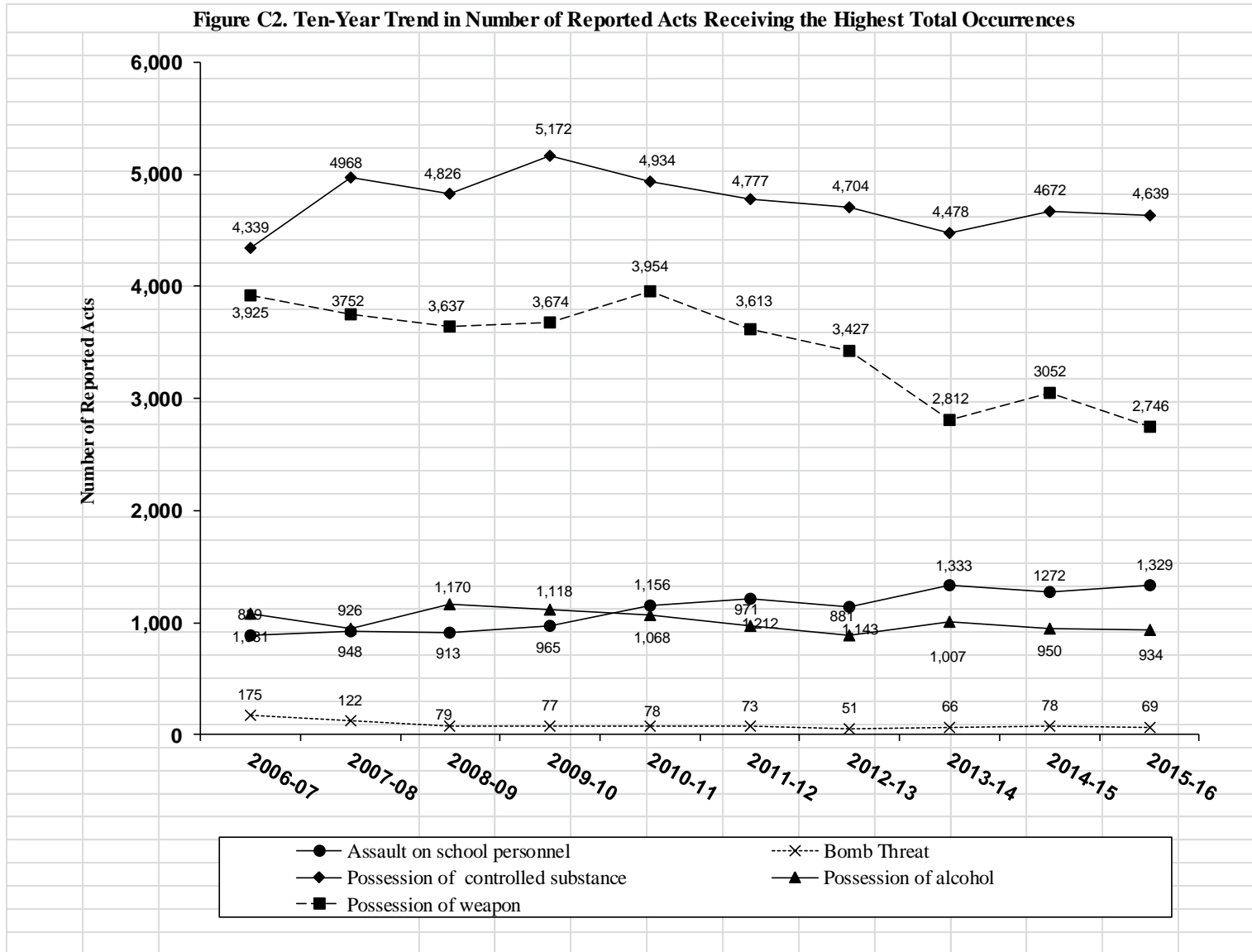


Table C1. Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels

SPECIFIED ACTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTS	TOTAL NO. OF ACTS BY SCHOOL LEVEL						NO. OF OFFENDERS		
		PK-5	ELEM/MID*	G6-8	MID/HIGH**	G9-12	OTHER†	REGULAR STUDENTS	EXCEPTIONAL STUDENTS	OTHER
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,639	66	83	953	171	3,294	72	3,645	807	20
Possession of a Weapon	2,746	627	108	845	66	1,068	32	2,034	673	29
Assault on School Personnel	1329	560	67	276	44	290	92	684	629	13
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	934	8	30	235	23	613	25	746	144	3
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	118	9	1	22	5	77	4	100	15	3
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	82	6	0	39	1	36	0	65	17	0
Bomb Threat	69	5	3	29	0	27	5	49	18	2
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	39	9	2	15	2	9	2	23	16	0
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	29	2	2	1	1	22	1	23	6	0
Sexual Offense	16	0	0	2	2	12	0	12	4	0
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	9	0	0	1	0	8	0	8	1	0
Burning of a School Building	8	0	1	2	0	5	0	6	2	0
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,020	1,293	297	2,420	315	5,462	233	7,397	2,332	70

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).

Table C2. 2014-15 Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels

SPECIFIED ACTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTS	TOTAL NO. OF ACTS BY SCHOOL LEVEL						NO. OF OFFENDERS		
		PK-5	ELEM/MID*	G6-8	MID/HIGH**	G9-12	OTHER †	REGULAR STUDENTS	EXCEPTIONAL STUDENTS	OTHER
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,672	55	117	980	192	3,239	89	3,676	817	20
Possession of a Weapon	3,052	717	127	932	76	1,162	38	2,278	750	15
Assault on School Personnel	1272	427	88	325	55	296	81	617	650	5
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	950	11	32	248	24	615	20	767	146	13
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	105	17	7	43	4	32	2	73	32	0
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	86	12	1	14	5	54	0	67	17	2
Bomb Threat	78	6	3	25	5	37	2	59	17	2
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	49	10	1	18	1	17	2	33	15	1
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	43	3	1	19	1	17	2	31	12	0
Sexual Offense	28	3	0	4	3	17	1	15	13	0
Burning of a School Building	8	0	2	1	0	5	0	6	2	0
Kidnapping	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,347	1,261	379	2,609	366	5,495	237	7,625	2,472	58

Table C3. 2013-14 Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels

SPECIFIED ACTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTS	TOTAL NO. OF ACTS BY SCHOOL LEVEL						NO. OF OFFENDERS		
		PK-5	ELEM/MID*	G6-8	MID/HIGH**	G9-12	OTHER †	REGULAR STUDENTS	EXCEPTIONAL STUDENTS	OTHER
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,478	51	91	1032	263	2,973	68	3,560	696	41
Possession of a Weapon	2,812	701	131	882	76	983	39	2,091	693	26
Assault on School Personnel	1333	576	71	248	76	310	52	664	654	15
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	1007	15	15	261	51	638	27	820	150	4
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	179	29	0	95	5	45	5	117	62	0
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	88	20	5	11	3	48	1	70	17	1
Bomb Threat	66	9	2	24	4	26	1	37	17	12
Sexual Offense	65	9	6	14	5	31	0	48	17	0
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	49	9	2	15	0	18	5	35	13	1
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	47	8	2	10	2	24	1	39	8	0
Burning of a School Building	5	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	2	1
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,132	1,427	325	2,593	485	5,102	200	7,485	2,330	101

Table C4. 2015-16 Number of Grade 9-13 Reportable Crimes and Rates by LEA

LEA #	LEA Name	Reportable Crimes	ADM, grades 9-13	Reportable Crime Rate (per 1000 students)
010	Alamance-Burlington	78	6958	11.21
020	Alexander County	23	1478	15.56
030	Alleghany County	2	450	4.44
040	Anson County	11	1044	10.54
050	Ashe County	6	930	6.45
060	Avery County	2	637	3.14
070	Beaufort County	30	2156	13.91
080	Bertie County	1	775	1.29
090	Bladen County	9	1430	6.29
100	Brunswick County	38	3912	9.71
110	Buncombe County	169	7792	21.69
111	Asheville City	17	1351	12.58
120	Burke County	22	4033	5.45
130	Cabarrus County	104	9825	10.59
132	Kannapolis City	8	1436	5.57
140	Caldwell County	22	3902	5.64
150	Camden County	13	552	23.55
160	Carteret County	34	2715	12.52
170	Caswell County	9	813	11.07
180	Catawba County	63	5284	11.92
181	Hickory City	37	1205	30.71
182	Newton Conover City	11	1030	10.68
190	Chatham County	48	2486	19.31
200	Cherokee County	3	1123	2.67
210	Edenton/Chowan	5	585	8.55
220	Clay County	0	359	0.00
230	Cleveland County	71	4708	15.08
240	Columbus County	10	1970	5.08
241	Whiteville City	5	709	7.05
250	Craven County	28	4111	6.81
260	Cumberland County	232	15500	14.97
270	Currituck County	17	1271	13.38
280	Dare County	16	1429	11.20
290	Davidson County	97	6116	15.86
291	Lexington City	3	773	3.88
292	Thomasville City	5	691	7.24
300	Davie County	22	1898	11.59
310	Duplin County	28	2853	9.81
320	Durham Public	190	10253	18.53

Table C4. 2015-16 Number of Grade 9-13 Reportable Crimes and Rates by LEA

LEA #	LEA Name	Reportable Crimes	ADM, grades 9-13	Reportable Crime Rate (per 1000 students)
330	Edgecombe County	20	1798	11.12
340	Forsyth County	143	16378	8.73
350	Franklin County	31	2586	11.99
360	Gaston County	83	9767	8.50
370	Gates County	6	500	12.00
380	Graham County	7	344	20.35
390	Granville County	39	2567	15.19
400	Greene County	14	1030	13.59
410	Guilford County	353	23139	15.26
420	Halifax County	8	753	10.62
421	Roanoke Rapids City	9	928	9.70
422	Weldon City	4	336	11.90
430	Harnett County	81	6007	13.48
440	Haywood County	53	2223	23.84
450	Henderson County	38	4124	9.21
460	Hertford County	17	838	20.29
470	Hoke County	26	2309	11.26
480	Hyde County	2	181	11.05
490	Iredell-Statesville	98	7014	13.97
491	Mooresville City	11	1845	5.96
500	Jackson County	30	1184	25.34
510	Johnston County	81	10282	7.88
520	Jones County	0	305	0.00
530	Lee County	64	2966	21.58
540	Lenoir County	46	2671	17.22
550	Lincoln County	27	3615	7.47
560	Macon County	14	1349	10.38
570	Madison County	11	800	13.75
580	Martin County	10	853	11.72
590	McDowell County	19	1905	9.97
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	794	41677	19.05
610	Mitchell County	10	626	15.97
620	Montgomery County	15	1213	12.37
630	Moore County	52	4130	12.59
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	47	4800	9.79
650	New Hanover County	127	7940	15.99
660	Northampton County	10	488	20.49
670	Onslow County	75	7149	10.49
680	Orange County	13	2429	5.35

Table C4. 2015-16 Number of Grade 9-13 Reportable Crimes and Rates by LEA

LEA #	LEA Name	Reportable Crimes	ADM, grades 9-13	Reportable Crime Rate (per 1000 students)
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	60	3626	16.55
690	Pamlico County	3	438	6.85
700	Pasquotank County	18	1642	10.96
710	Pender County	41	2747	14.93
720	Perquimans County	6	512	11.72
730	Person County	19	1338	14.20
740	Pitt County	65	7111	9.14
750	Polk County	0	694	0.00
760	Randolph County	76	5443	13.96
761	Asheboro City	3	1319	2.27
770	Richmond County	15	2224	6.74
780	Robeson County	160	6851	23.35
790	Rockingham County	43	4007	10.73
800	Rowan-Salisbury	126	5904	21.34
810	Rutherford County	33	2572	12.83
820	Sampson County	25	2572	9.72
821	Clinton City	7	887	7.89
830	Scotland County	12	1713	7.01
840	Stanly County	39	2551	15.29
850	Stokes County	22	2040	10.78
860	Surry County	33	2599	12.70
861	Elkin City	5	387	12.92
862	Mount Airy City	1	530	1.89
870	Swain County	8	567	14.11
880	Transylvania County	12	1150	10.43
890	Tyrrell County	1	160	6.25
900	Union County	119	13209	9.01
910	Vance County	27	1881	14.35
920	Wake County	530	46894	11.30
930	Warren County	15	696	21.55
940	Washington County	0	430	0.00
950	Watauga County	44	1319	33.36
960	Wayne County	35	5569	6.28
970	Wilkes County	55	2990	18.39
980	Wilson County	41	3728	11.00
990	Yadkin County	16	1738	9.21
995	Yancey County	13	691	18.81

Suspensions and Expulsions

2015-16



2015-16 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). This annual report was consolidated with the Dropout and Crime/Violence reports beginning in 2007. The report data were gathered from traditional and charter public schools as well as alternative schools/programs via the PowerSchool discipline module and files from third-party software in the specified state data format. Currently, Wake County is the only LEA providing data from third-party software without passing it through PowerSchool.

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 his or her regular 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 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 the home school or any other school within the LEA for an indefinite period of time. 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 or school board to expel a student. Some districts allow expelled students to apply for readmission after a period of time.

2015-16 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 increased 4.0% -- from a 2014-15 total of 208,650 to 216,895 in 2015-16. During this time the number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) decreased 4.5% from 1,085 to 1,036.

There were 88,559 grade 9-13 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2015-16, an increase of 2.3% from the 2014-15 total of 86,578. The grade 9-13 short-term suspension rate was 1.96 suspensions per ten students.

Approximately one out of thirteen North Carolina students received at least one out-of-school short-term suspension in 2015-16. When looking at high school students only, this ratio rises to approximately one out of nine 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 2015-16 averaged 1.85 suspensions each. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for students who received at least one suspension was 6.53 days for high school students and 5.52 days for all students. The average duration of a single short-term suspension for high school students was 3.53 days and 2.97 days for all students.

In 2015-16 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 1,085 in 2014-15 to 1,036 in 2015-16, a decrease of 4.5%. Average school days per suspension increased from 71.5 to 76.6 school days. High school students received 702 long-term suspensions, a 7.8% decrease from 2014-15.

Expulsions decreased 35.7%, from 42 to 27. High school students received 21 of these expulsions.

Section 1. Short-Term Suspensions

Short-Term Suspensions

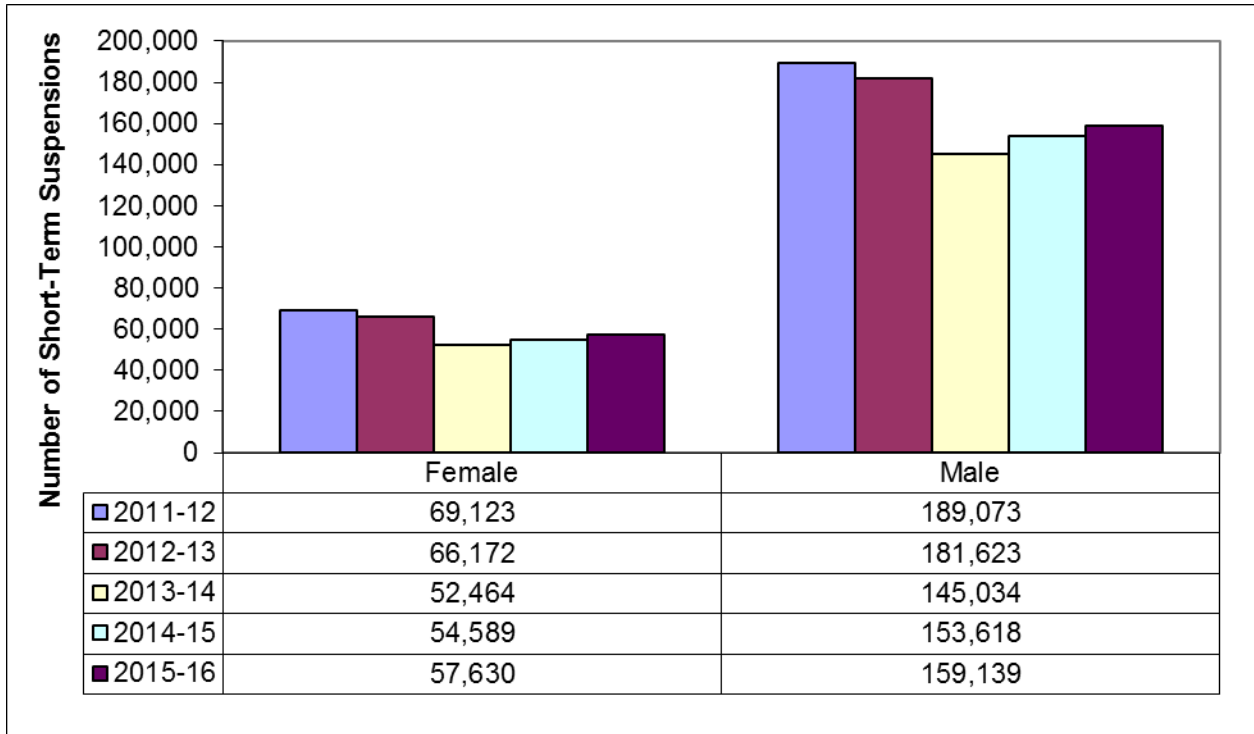
This section reports data for students in all grades who were suspended for 10 days or less in 2015-16. The data reflect total numbers of short-term suspensions that may include multiple suspensions per student, as some students receive multiple short-term suspensions each year. *The charts and tables in this section represent numbers of suspensions, not numbers of unique students.* However, as noted below, the statewide number of short-term suspensions per suspended student is calculated each year. That number for all students in 2015-16 is 1.86. To approximate the number of students suspended for any of the data tables, divide the total number of suspensions by 1.86.

There were 216,895 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2015-16, an increase of 4.0% from the 2014-15 total of 208,650. School days lost due to short-term suspensions increased by 2.4%. The short-term suspension rate was 1.42 suspensions per ten students.

The 216,895 short-term suspensions in 2015-16 were given to 116,467 different students for an average of 1.86 short-term suspensions per suspended student. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for students who received at least one such suspension in 2015-16 was 5.52 days. The average duration of a single short-term suspension was 2.97 days.

In 2015-16, a total of 88,559 high school short-term suspensions were reported statewide, an increase of 2.3% from the 2014-15 total of 86,578. The high school short-term suspension rate was 1.96 suspensions per ten students.

Short-Term Suspensions by Gender

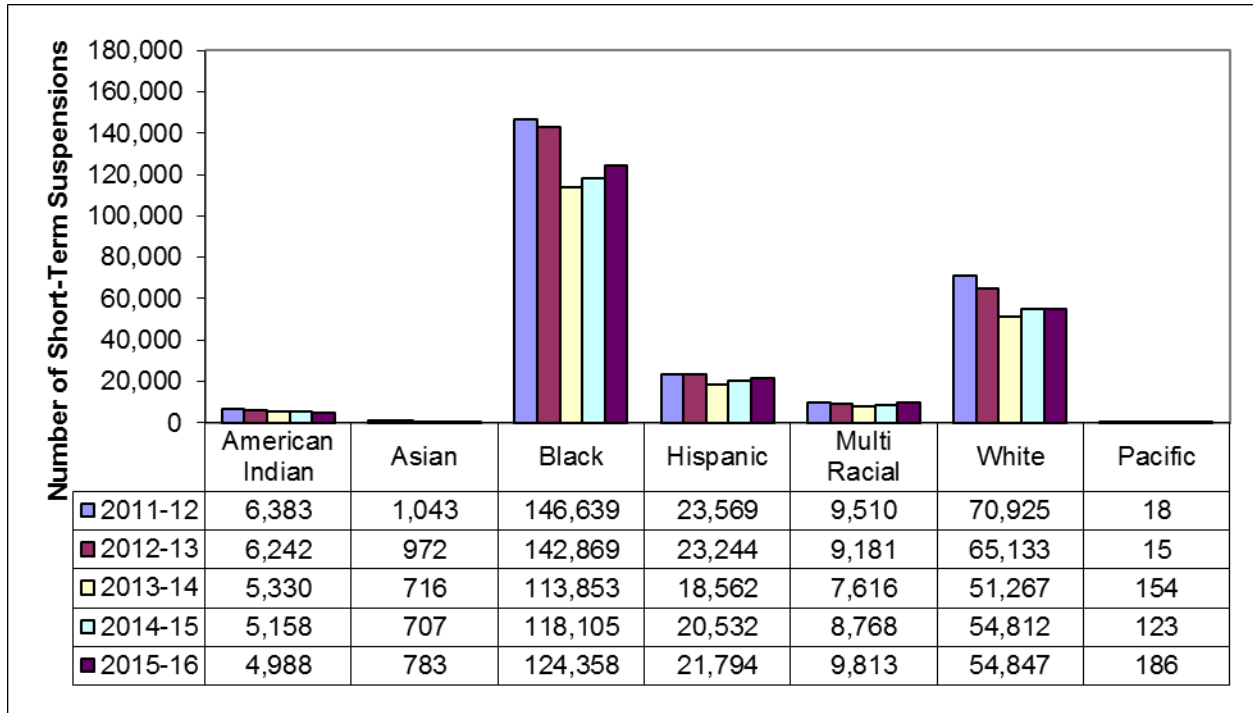


Note: Gender was not reported for one short-term suspension in 2011-12, 124 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, 443 in 2014-15, and 126 in 2015-16.

Figure S1. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Gender

- The number of short-term suspensions for male students in 2015-16 was 2.76 times higher than for females.
- Males received 159,139 short-term suspensions (ten days or less) in 2015-16, a 3.6% increase over the previous year.
- Females received 57,630 short-term suspensions, a 5.6% increase.

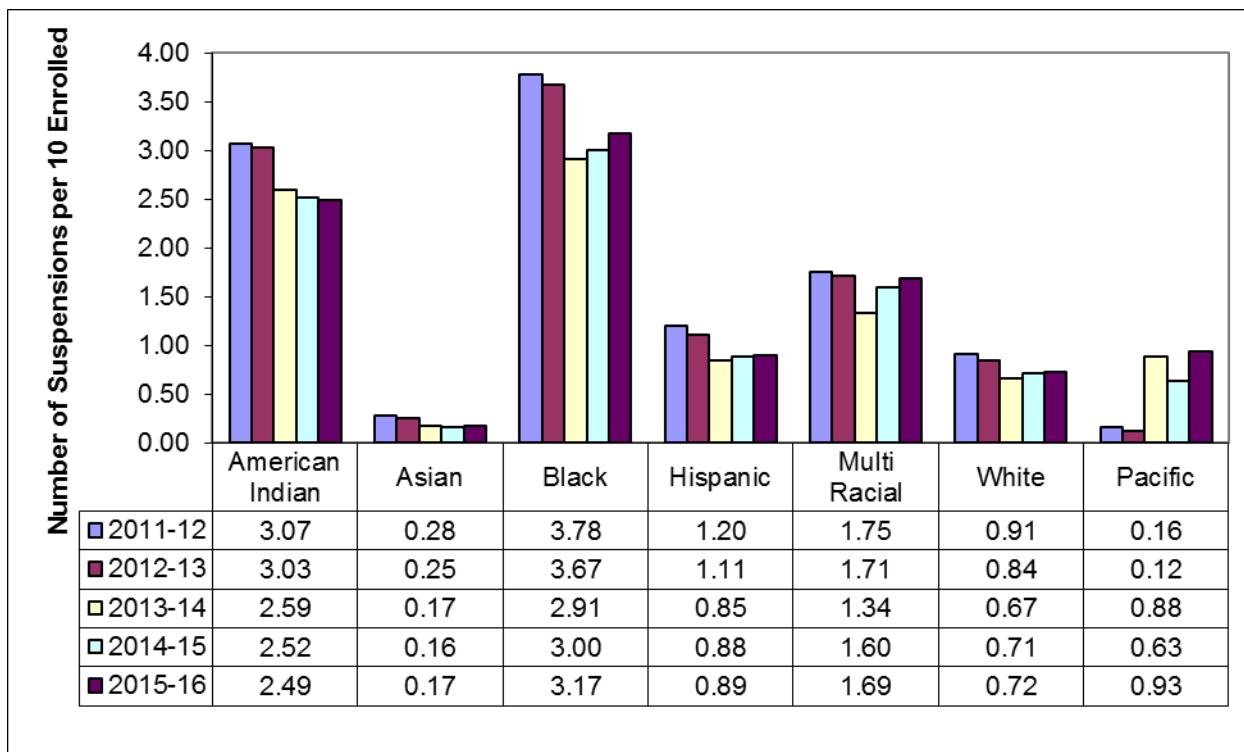
Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for 110 short-term suspensions in 2011-12, 264 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, 445 in 2014-15, and 126 in 2015-16.

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.
- In 2015-16 the number of short-term suspensions increased for all groups of students except American Indians.



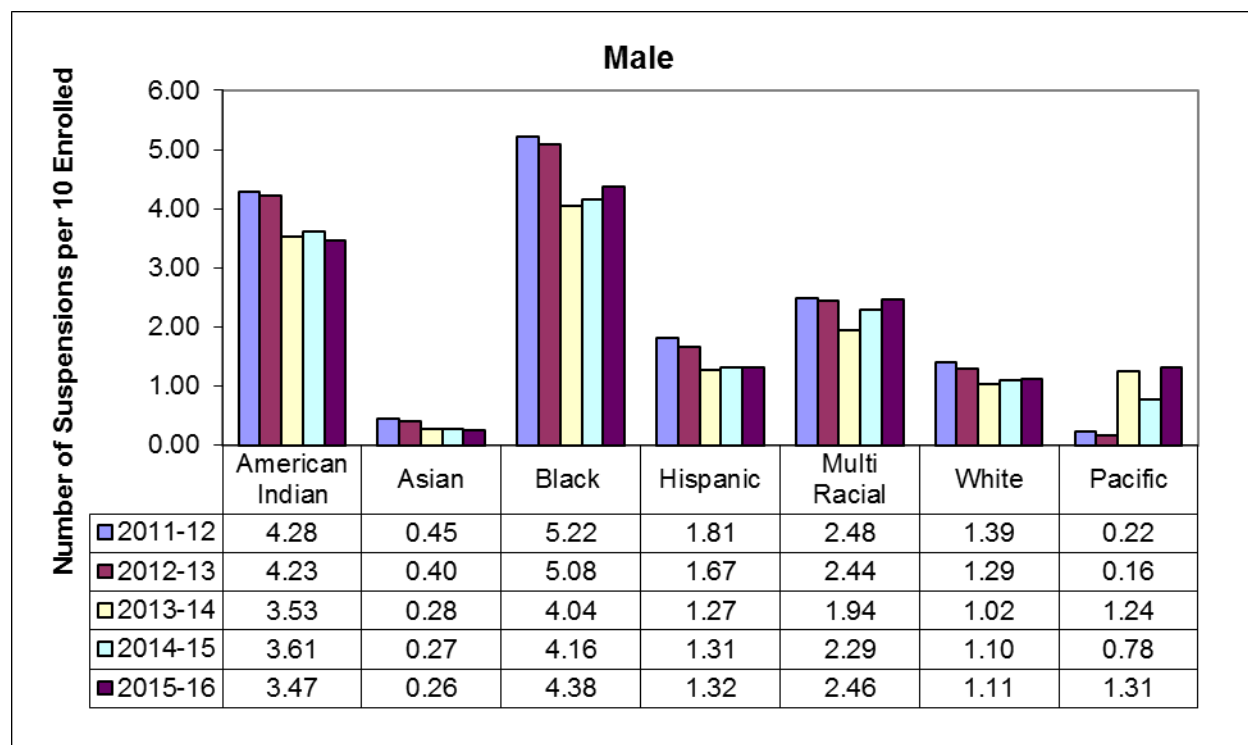
Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for 110 short-term suspensions in 2011-12, 264 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, 445 in 2014-15, and 126 in 2015-16. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a race/ethnicity category by the school membership of that category and multiplying by ten.

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

- In 2015-16 as in previous years, black students had the highest rate of short-term suspension, followed by American Indian students.
- Short-term suspension rates increased for all groups except American Indian students.
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students had the largest rate increase at 47.6%.
- The rate decrease for American Indian students was 1.2%.

Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

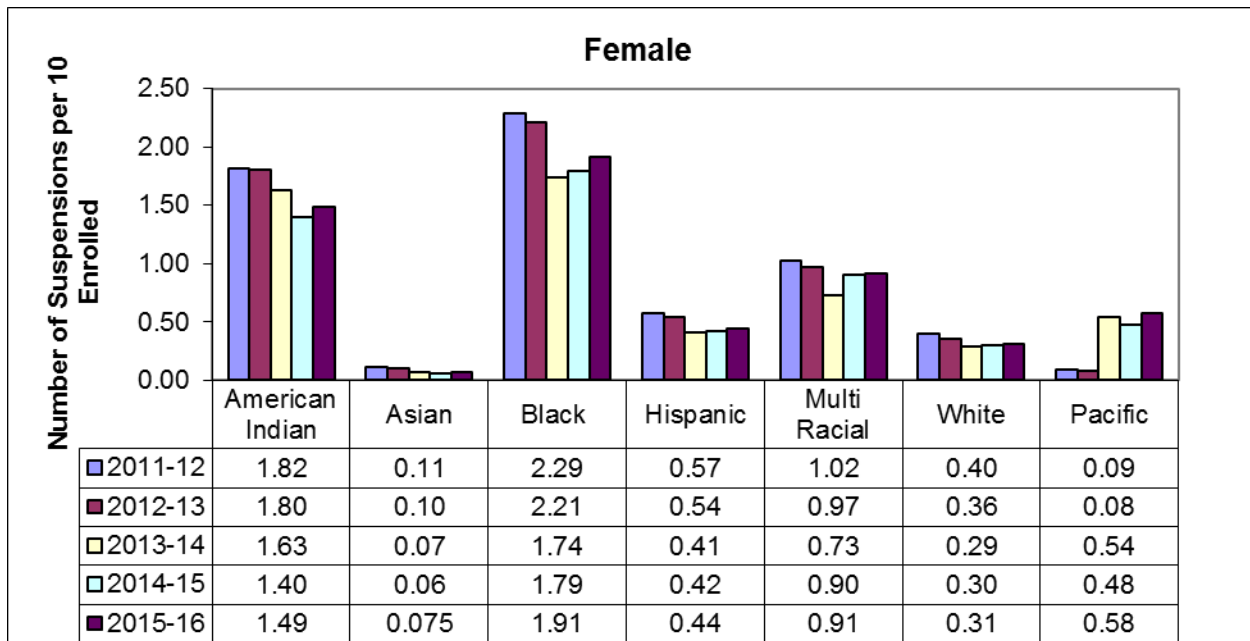
The following charts show short-term suspension rates for recent school years by race/ethnicity for males (Figure S4) and females (Figure S5).



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for 110 short-term suspensions in 2011-12, 264 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, 445 in 2014-15, and 126 in 2015-16. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a gender-race/ethnicity category by the school membership of that category and multiplying by ten.

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

- Among males in 2015-16, black students had the highest rate of short-term suspensions, followed by American Indian students.
- Male short-term suspension rates increased for black, Hispanic, multiracial, white, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students. Rates decreased for American Indian and Asian students.
- The largest male rate increase was in the Hawaiian/Pacific Islander group, 67.9%.

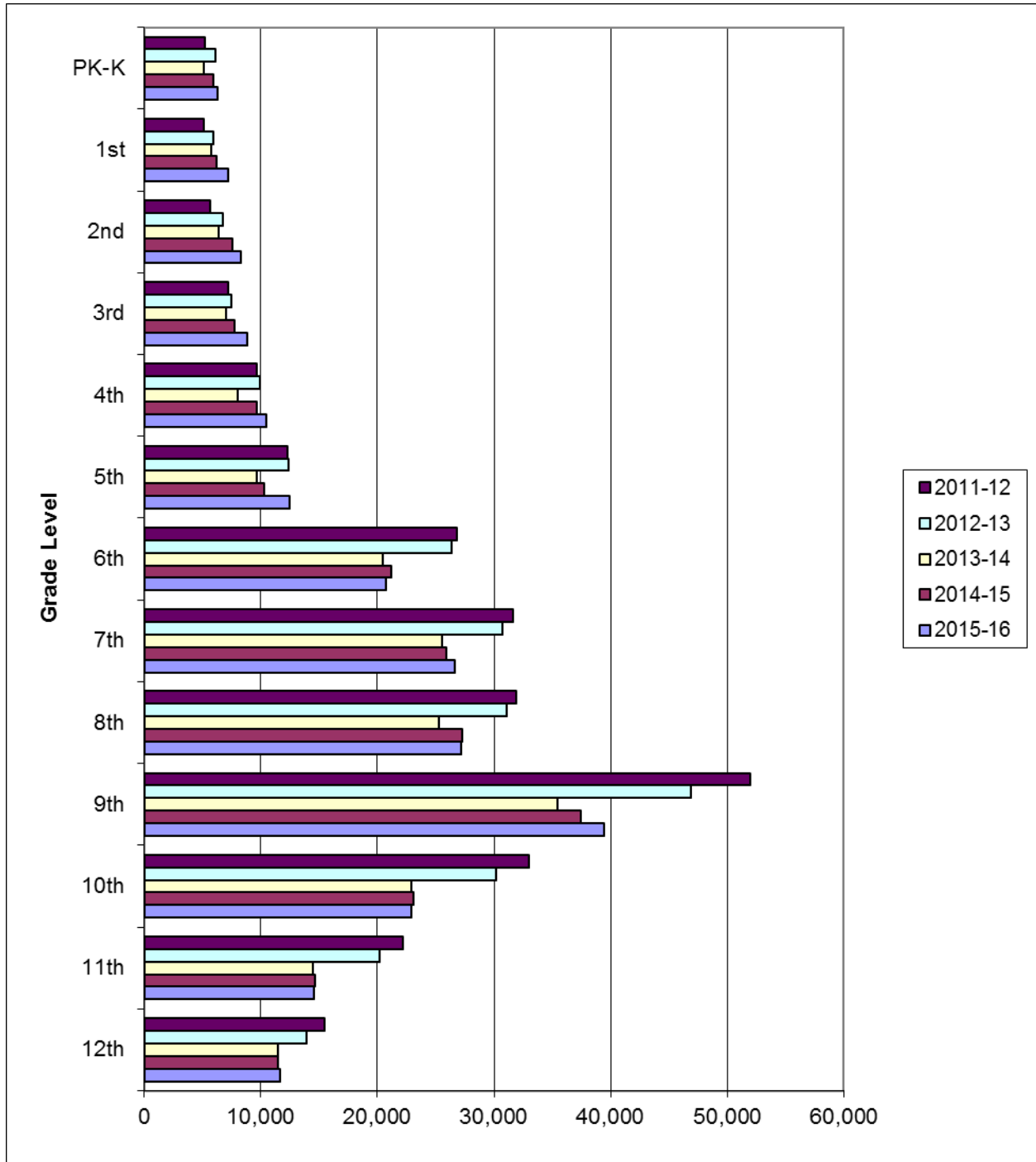


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for 110 short-term suspensions in 2011-12, 264 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, 445 in 2014-15, and 126 in 2015-16. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a gender-race/ethnicity category by the school membership of that category and multiplying by ten.

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

- In 2015-16, female short-term suspension rates increased in all race/ethnicity categories.
- The largest female rate increase was in the Asian group, 25.0%. However, the actual suspension rate for this group is much lower than all other groups.

Short-Term Suspensions by Grade

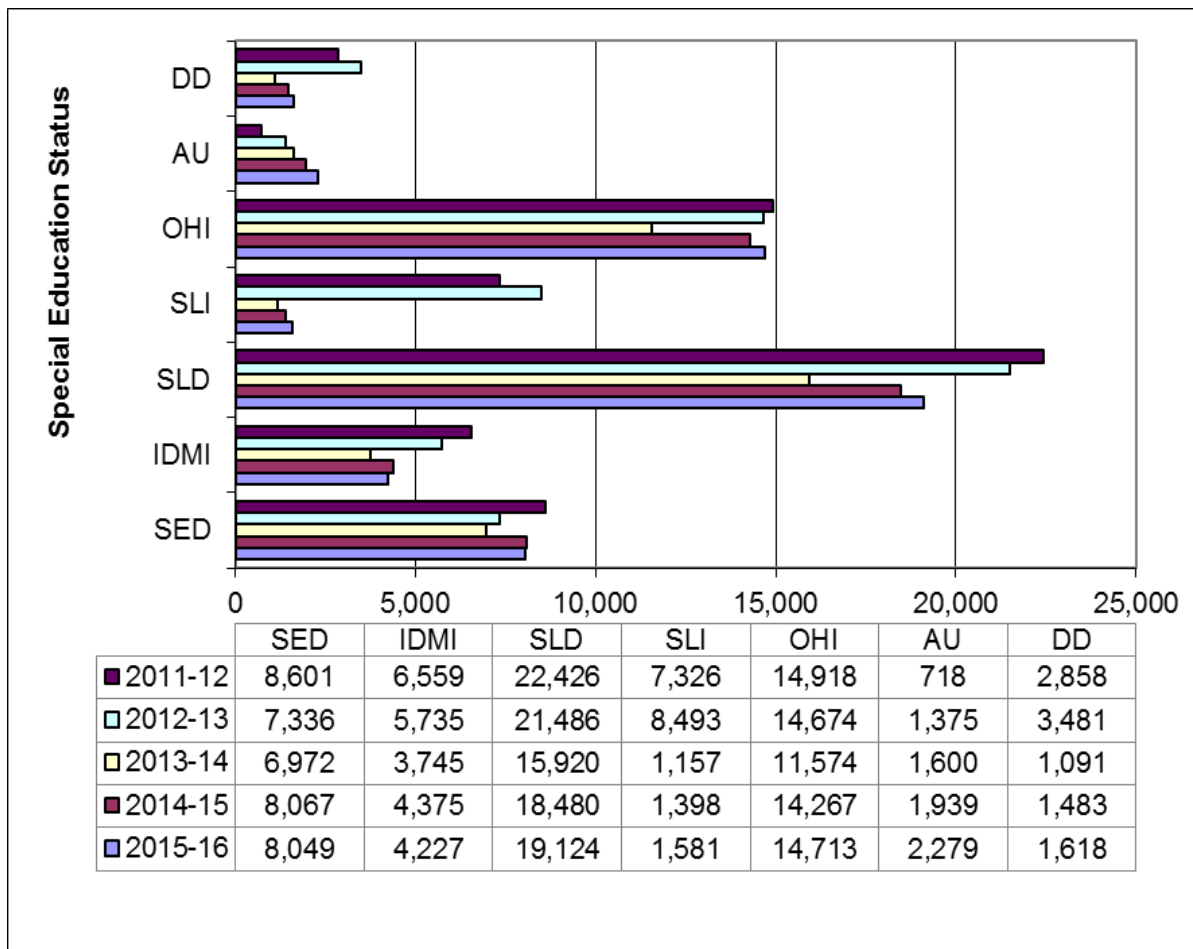


Note: Grade level was not reported for 49 short-term suspensions in 2011-12, 131 in 2012-13, 816 in 2013-14, 449 in 2014-15, and 128 in 2015-16. 13th graders at Early Colleges are included in grade 12.

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 Exceptional Children (EC) Status



DD=Developmentally Delayed; AU=Autistic; 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 Exceptional Children Status

- Exceptional children received 52,639, or 24.3% of the 216,895 short-term suspensions in 2015-16. Exceptional children are students receiving special education services.
- The 51,591 suspensions received by students in the seven categories depicted above account for 98.0% of the short-term suspensions received by exceptional children in 2015-16.

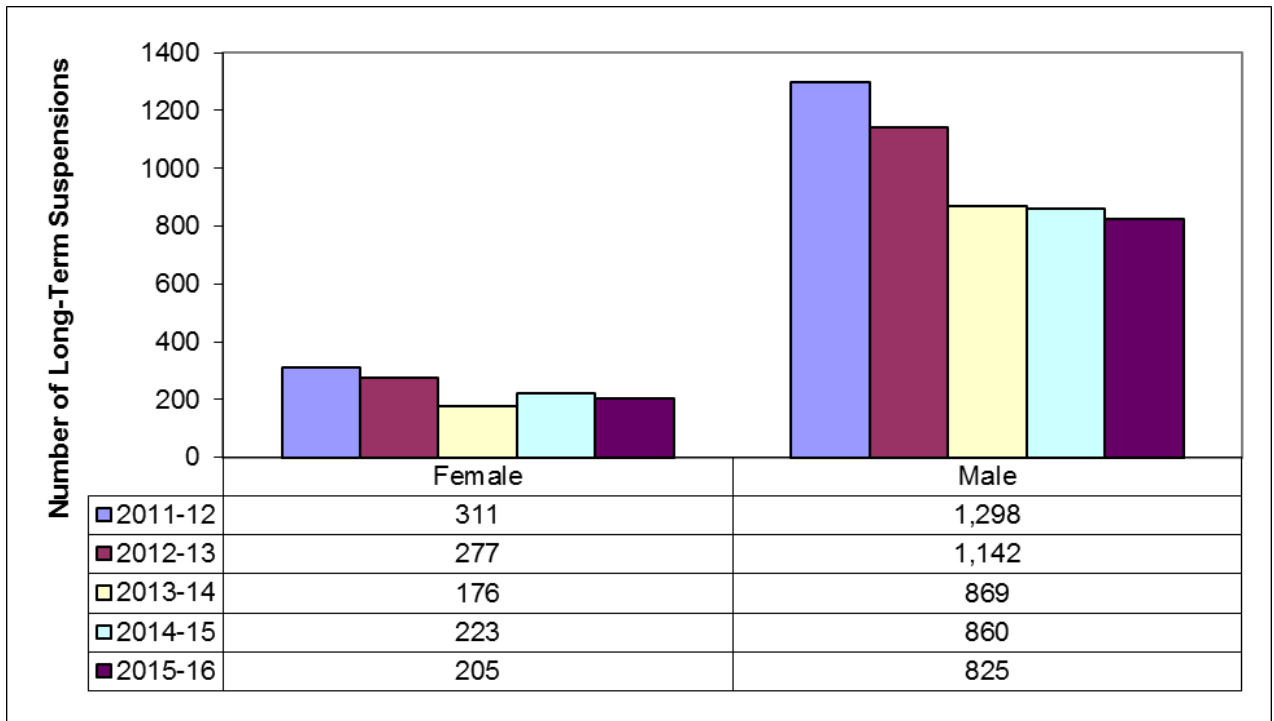
Section 2. Long-Term Suspensions

This section reports data on long-term suspensions, those of 11 or more school days.

Overall in 2015-16 there were 1,036 long-term suspensions reported, a 4.5% decrease from the total of 1,085 long-term suspensions reported in 2014-15. High school students received 702 long-term suspensions, a 7.8% decrease from the 761 recorded in 2014-15.

The 1,036 long-term suspensions in 2015-16 were given to 1,005 different students (i.e., some students were long-term suspended more than once). Long-term suspensions in the state in 2015-16 totaled 79,403 days, or an average of 76.6 school days per suspension, up from 72.4 days per suspension in 2014-15.

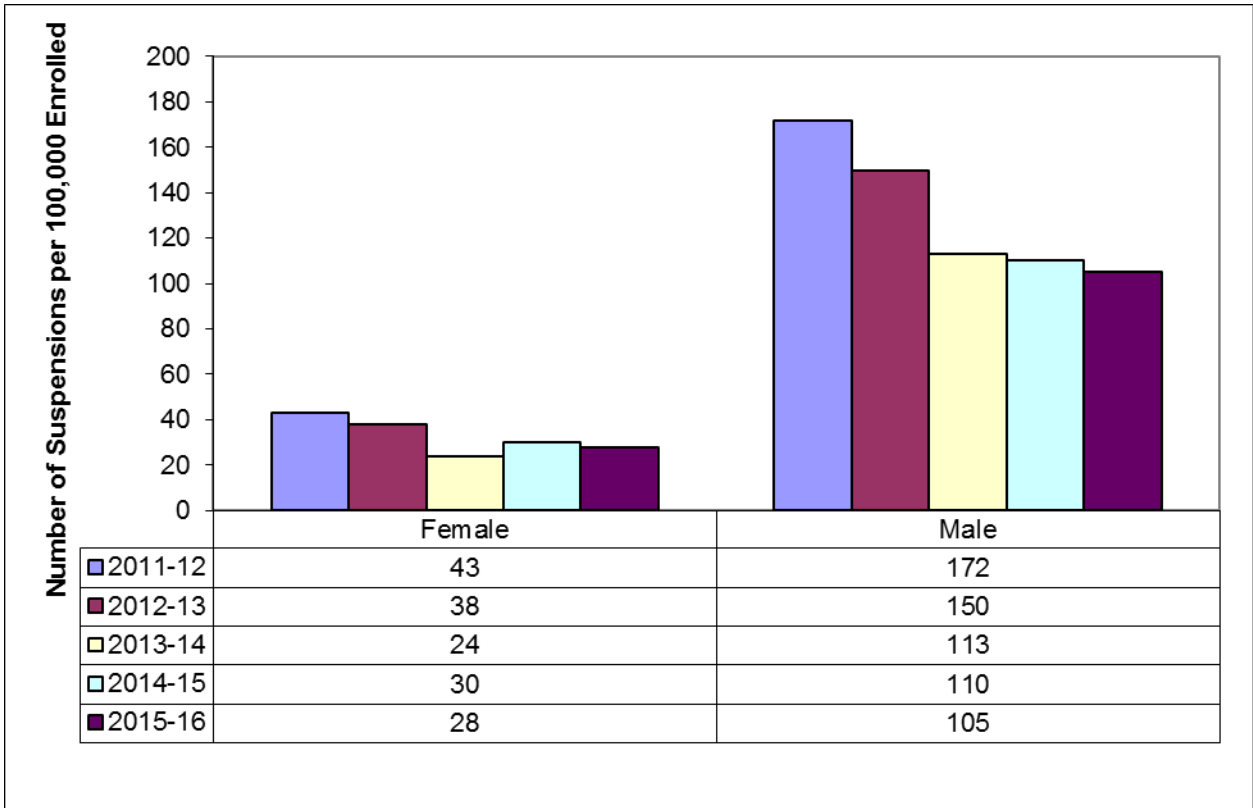
Long-Term Suspensions by Gender



Note: Gender was not reported for 4 long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, two in 2014-15, and six in 2015-16.

Figure S8. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Gender

- As in previous years, the majority of long-term suspensions in 2015-16 were given to male students. There were four long-term suspensions given to males for each one given to females.
- Long-term suspensions decreased for both male and female students.

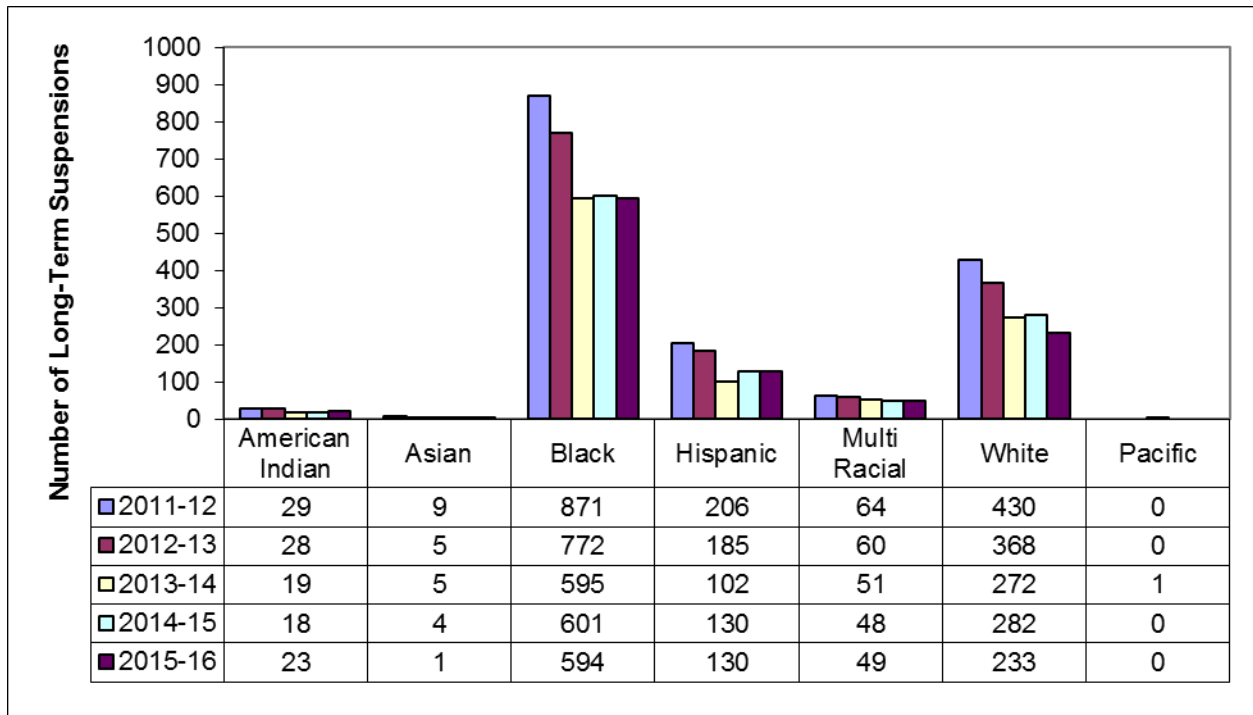


Note: Gender was not reported for 4 long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, two in 2014-15, and six in 2015-16.

Figure S9. Long-Term Suspension Rates by Gender

- The rate of long-term suspensions for females decreased in 2015-16 after increasing in 2014-15.
- The rate of long-term suspensions for males has continued to decrease since 2007-08.

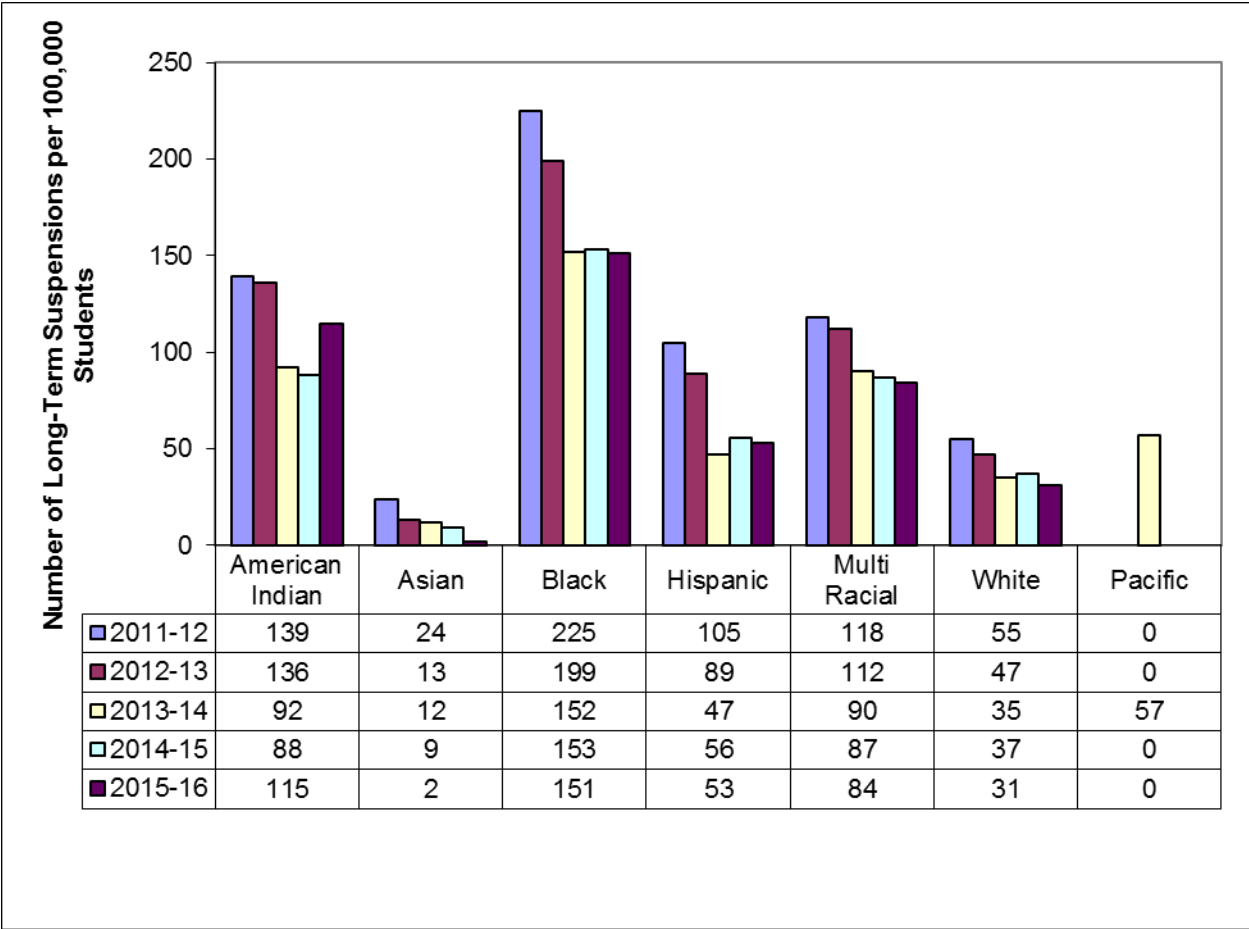
Long-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for five long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, two in 2014-15, and six in 2015-16.

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

- Black students received the most long-term suspensions in 2015-16, 594. This total was a 1.2% decrease from the 601 reported in 2014-15.
- White students received the second highest number of long-term suspensions in 2015-16, 233. This total was a decrease of 17.4% from the 282 reported in 2014-15.
- The number of long-term suspensions given to American Indian and multiracial students increased in 2015-16.

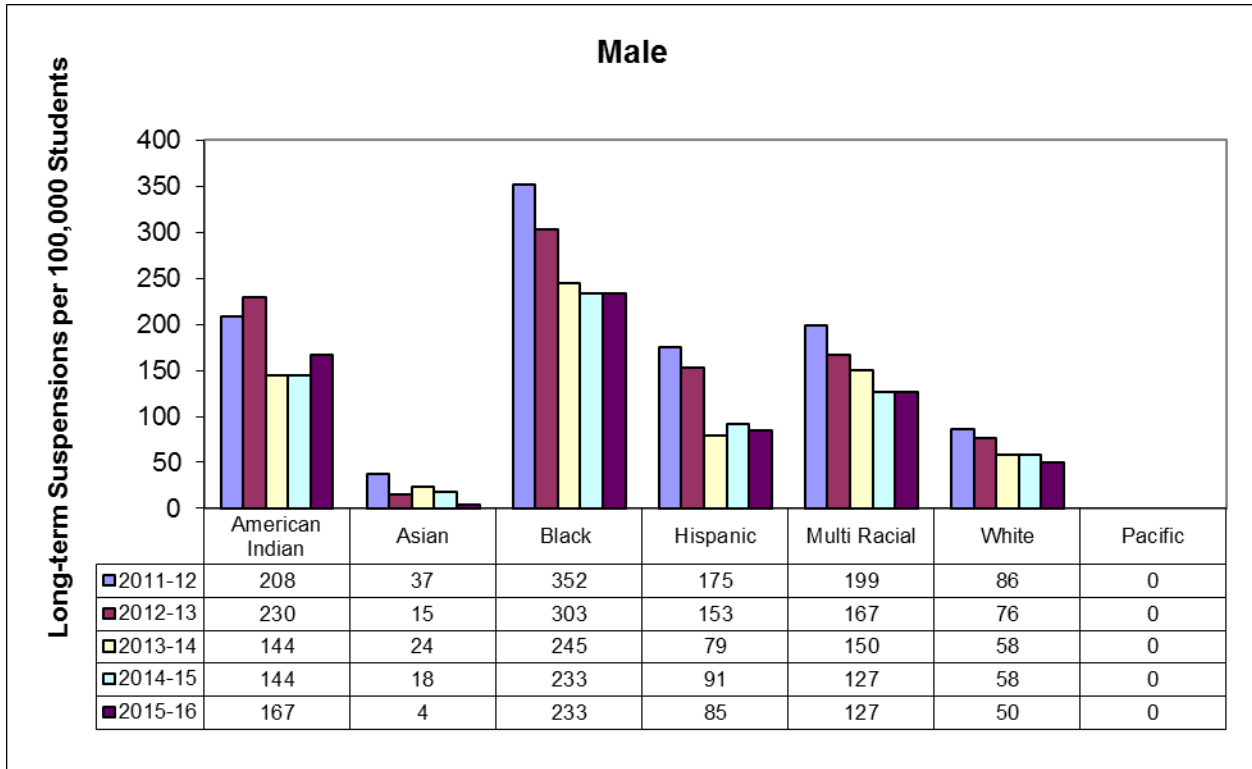


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for five long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, two in 2014-15, and six in 2015-16. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a race/ethnicity category by the school membership of that category and multiplying by 100,000.

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

- Black students had the highest rate of long-term suspensions (LTS) in 2015-16, 151 LTS per 100,000 students.
- American Indian students had the next highest rate with 115 LTS per 100,000, followed by multiracial students with 84 LTS per 100,000.
- From 2014-15 to 2015-16 the rate of long-term suspension increased for American Indian students, but decreased for all other groups.

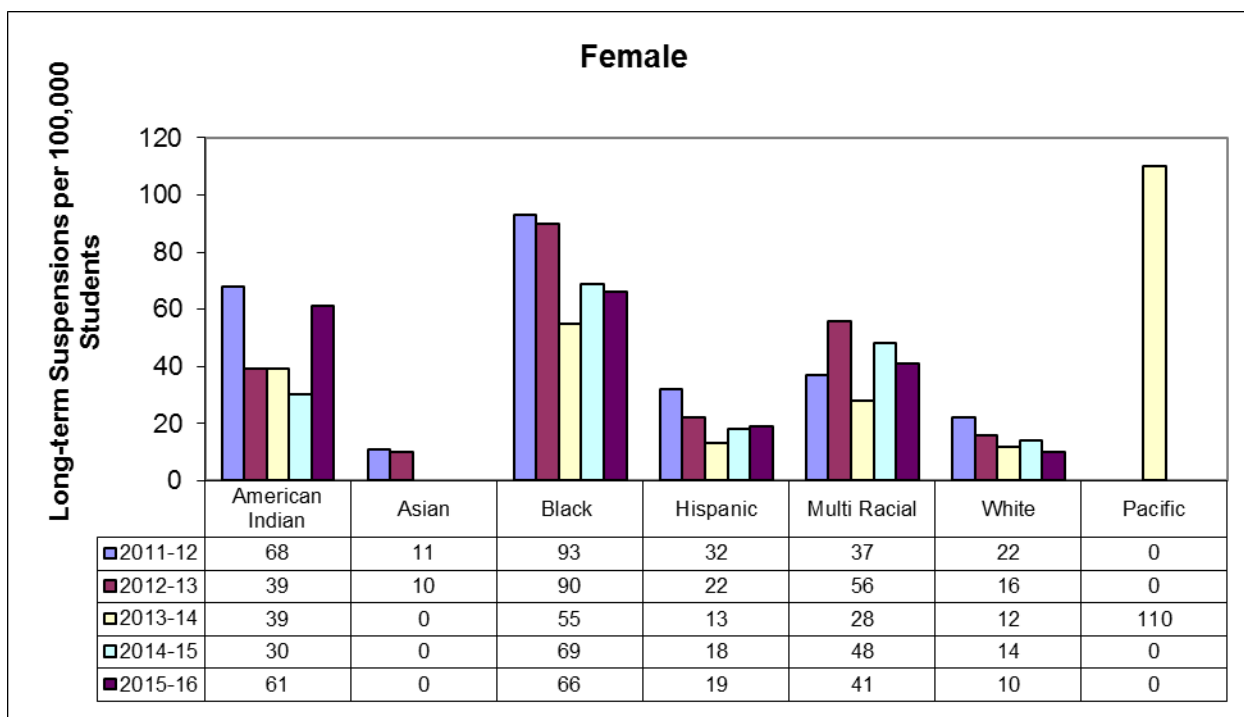
Long-Term Suspensions by Ethnicity and Gender



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for five long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, two in 2014-15, and six in 2015-16. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a gender-race/ethnicity category by the school membership of that 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 2015-16, 233 LTS per 100,000 students, followed by American Indian students (167 LTS per 100,000) and multiracial students (127 LTS per 100,000).
- The LTS rate for all groups of male students except American Indians declined or stayed the same.
- Among males, Asian students experienced the largest decrease in the LTS rate, 77.8%.

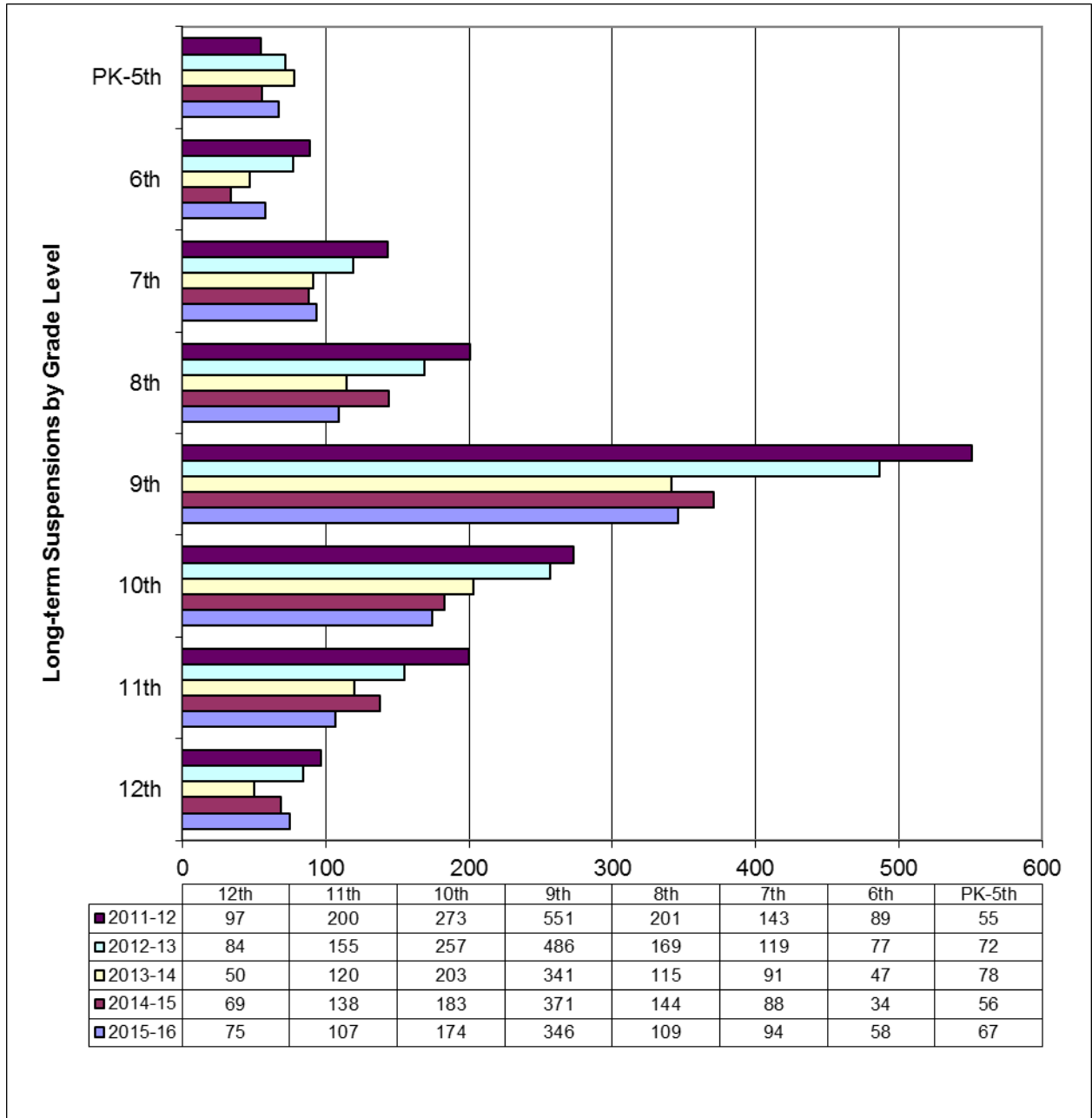


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for five long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, two in 2014-15, and six in 2015-16. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a gender-race/ethnicity category by the school membership of that category and multiplying by 100,000.

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

- Among females, black students had the highest rate of long-term suspension in 2015-16, 66 LTS per 100,000 students, followed by American Indian students (61 LTS per 100,000).
- The LTS rate for black, multiracial and white female students declined. The Asian and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander female rates remained at zero. The rates for American Indian and Hispanic females increased.
- Among females, American Indian students experienced a large increase in the LTS rate, 103.3%. Hispanic females experienced only a slight increase, 5.6%.

Long-Term Suspensions by Grade Level



Note: Grade level was not reported for 5 long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, two in 2014-15, and six in 2015-16.

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

- Ninth graders received the most long-term suspensions in 2015-16, followed by 10th, 8th, and 11th graders, respectively.

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

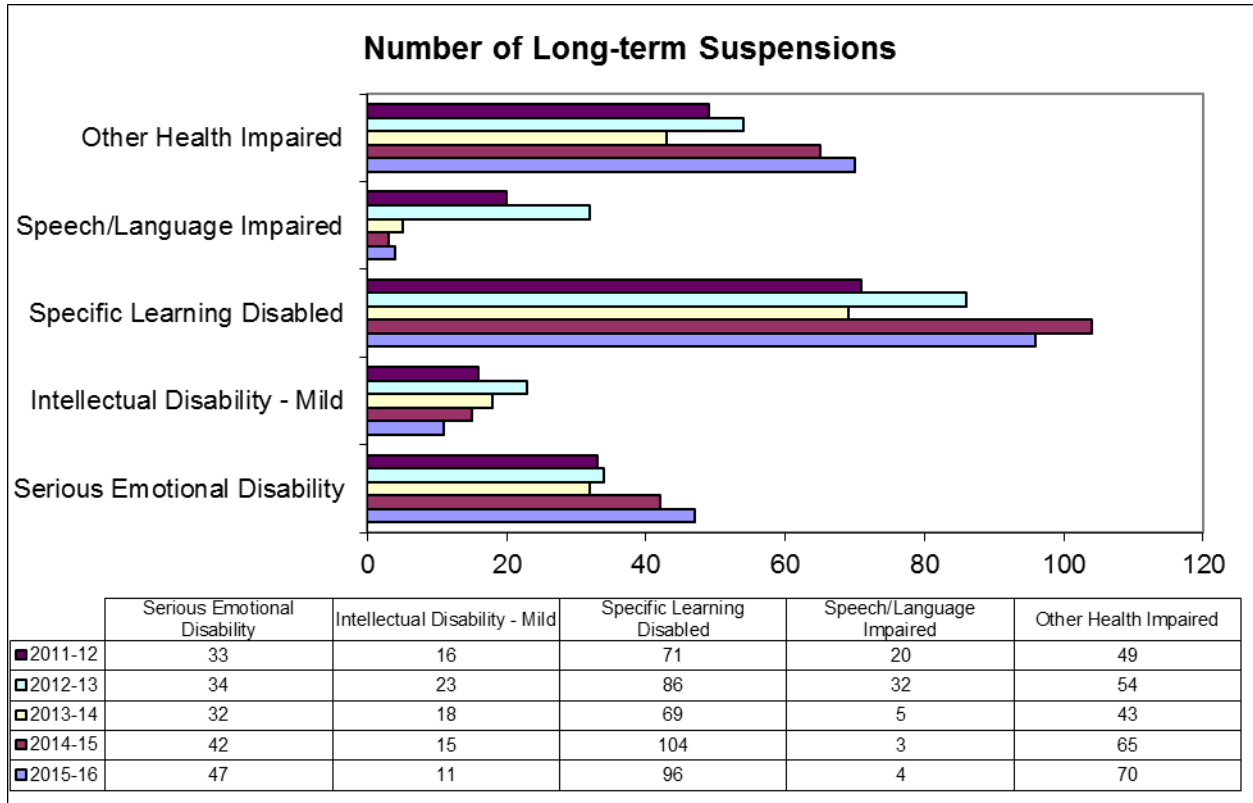


Figure S15. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Special Education Status

- Special education students received a total of 233 long-term suspensions in 2015-16, representing 22.5% of the total long-term suspensions reported across the state.
- The 228 suspensions received by students in the five categories depicted above account for 97.9% of the long-term suspensions received by exceptional children in 2015-16.

Section 3. Multiple Suspensions

This section reports data for students who were suspended on multiple occasions during the 2015-16 school year.

Multiple Short-Term Suspensions

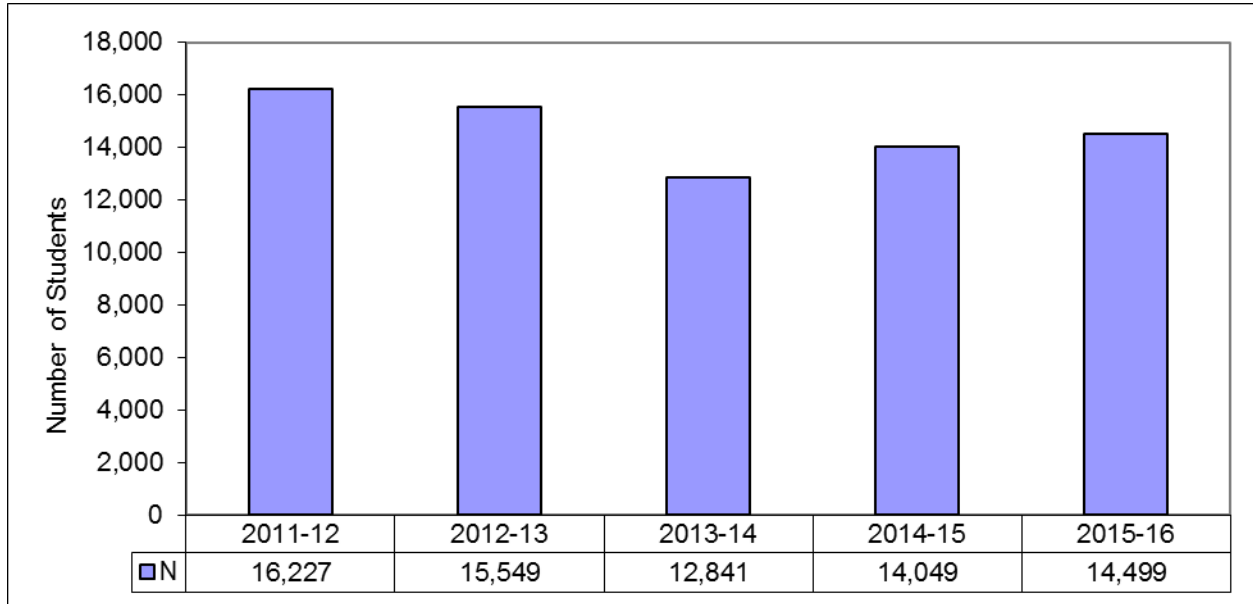


Figure S16. Number of Students with Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Summing to More than 10 Days

- The number of students whose combined lengths of multiple short-term suspensions exceeded ten days increased 3.2% from 2014-15 to 2015-16.

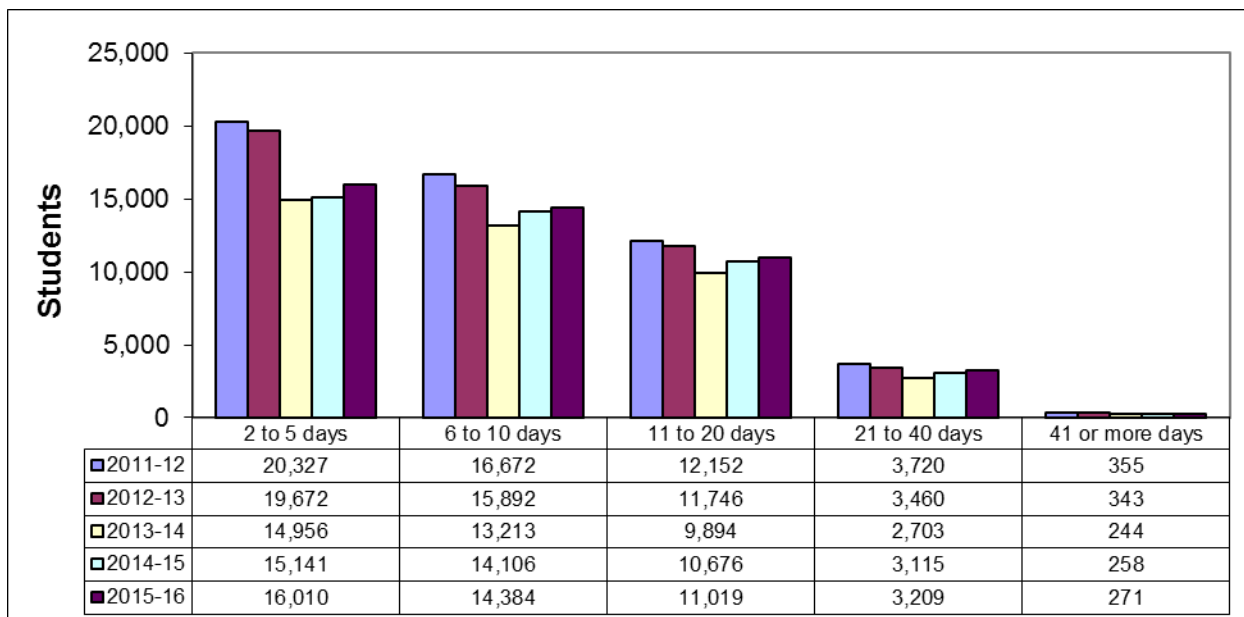


Figure S17. Duration of Multiple Short-Term Suspensions Given to Students

- The chart above shows that in 2015-16 all groups of total durations of short-term suspensions experienced increases from the numbers recorded in 2014-15.
- The largest percentage increase (5.7%) was for the number of students whose short-term suspensions summed to between 2 and 5 days. The second largest increase (5.0%) was for students whose short-term suspension days summed to over 40 days.

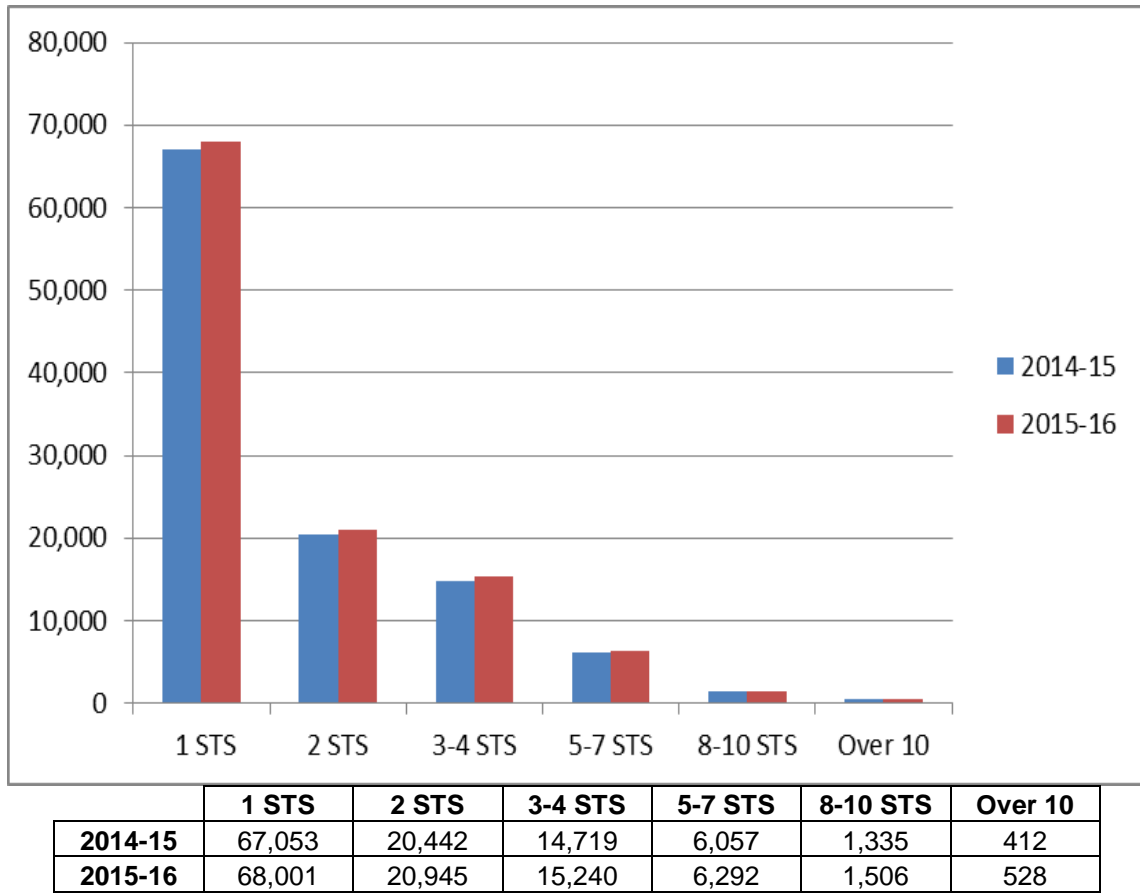


Figure S18. Number of Short-Term Suspensions Received by Students

- The pattern of distribution of short-term suspensions to individual students is similar from year to year.
- Of students receiving short-term suspensions in 2015-16, 60.4% received only one suspension.
- 18.6% of students receiving short-term suspensions received two suspensions.
- 13.5% received three or four short-term suspensions.
- 7.5% received five or more suspensions.

Section 4. Expulsions

This section reports data for students who were expelled from school during the 2015-16 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 or at a charter school.

In 2015-16 there were 27 expulsions in North Carolina schools, a 35.7% decrease from the 42 recorded in 2014-15. High school students received 21 of the 27 expulsions.

Expulsions by Gender

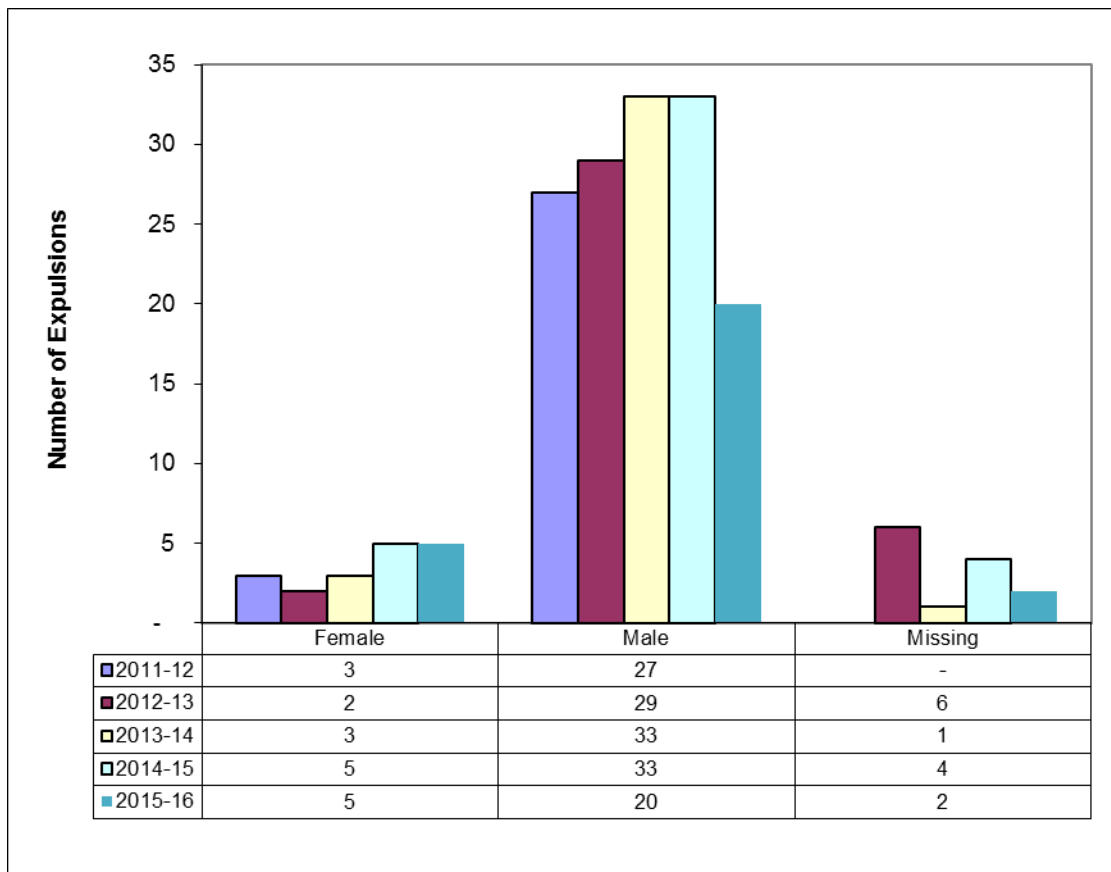


Figure S19. Number of Expulsions by Gender

Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity

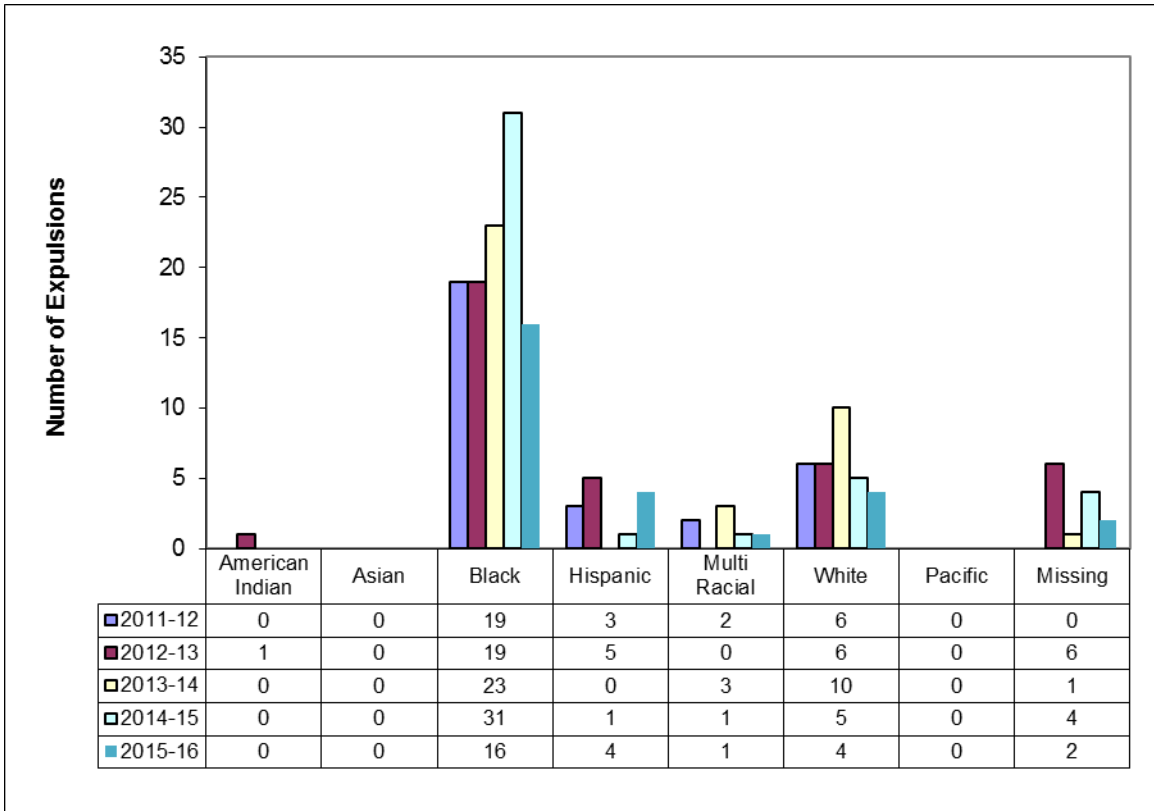
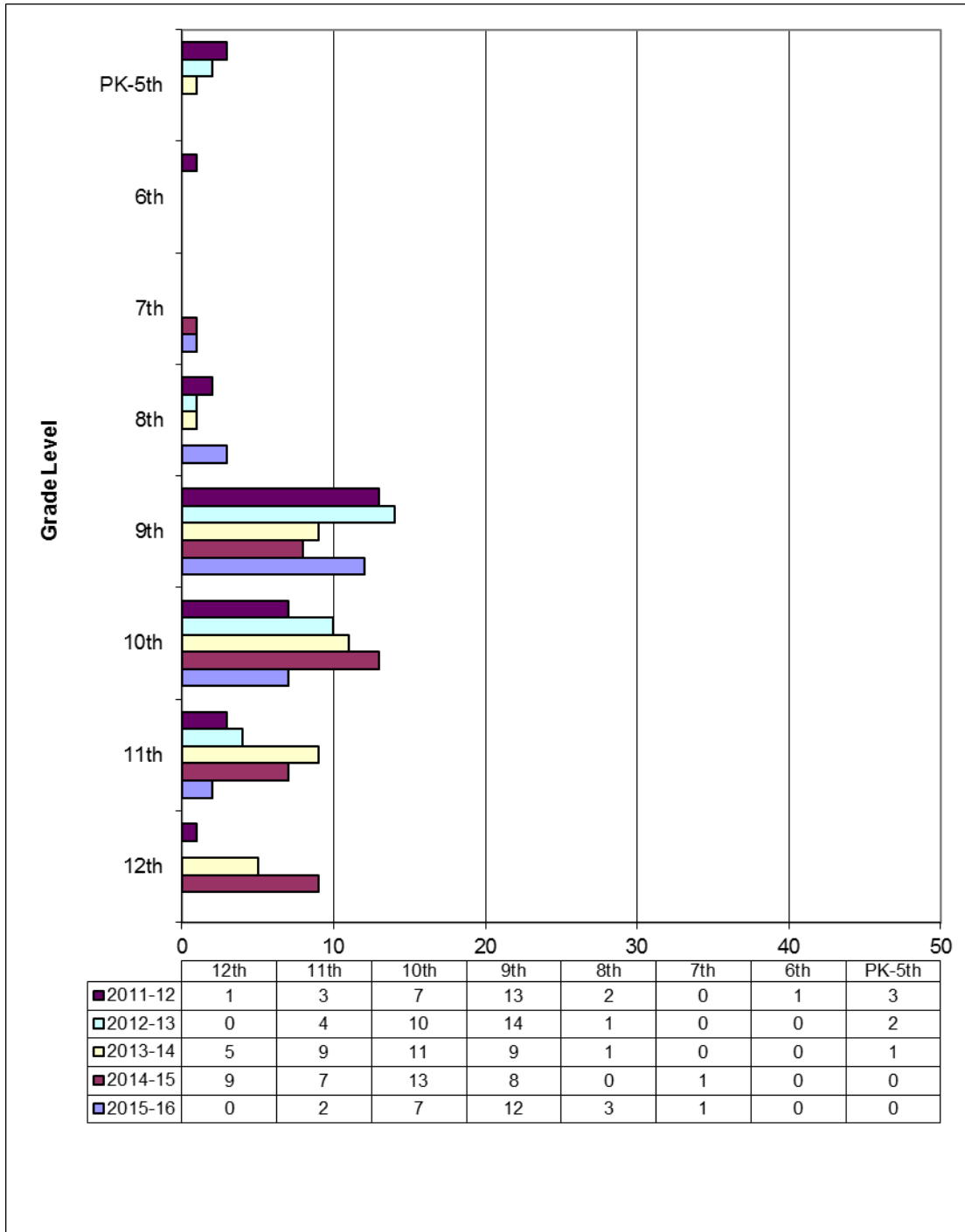


Figure S20. Number of Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity

- Among racial/ethnic groups, of the total of 27 students expelled, black students received the most expulsions, followed by Hispanic and white students.

Expulsions by Grade Level



Note: Grade data was missing for six expulsions in 2012-13, one in 2013-14, four in 2014-15, and two in 2015-16.

Figure S21. Number of Expulsions by Grade Level

- Ninth graders received the most expulsions with 12, followed by 10th graders with 7.

Expulsions for Students Receiving Special Education Services

Special Education Status	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Developmentally Delayed	0	1	0	0	0
Other Health Impaired	1	2	4	1	0
Serious Emotional Disability	1	0	0	0	1
Intellectual Disability - Mild	0	2	0	0	0
Specific Learning Disabled	2	2	2	3	2
Speech/Language Impaired	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	7	7	4	3

Table S1. Expulsions of Students Receiving Special Education Services

- Three of the 27 students expelled in 2015-16 were Special Education students (11.1%).

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. Race/ethnicity cell totals of fewer than ten students are suppressed to comply with recommendations for 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. Race/ethnicity cell totals of fewer than ten students are suppressed to comply with recommendations for protecting personally identifiable information. Charter schools are omitted if no suspensions or expulsions were reported.

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

Tables S5 and S6 are posted online at: <http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/research/discipline/reports/>
Table S5 displays the number of short-term suspensions, the number of days of short-term suspensions, the number of days per short-term suspension, and the short-term suspension rate for each school in a regular LEA. Table S6 displays the same information for charter schools.

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Alamance-Burlington (010)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	78	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	341	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	205	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	45	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	346	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1013	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	728	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	116	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2890	17
Alexander (020)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	59	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	24	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	194	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	14	< 10	< 10
	Totals			325	0
Alleghany (030)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	15	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	64	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			96	0	0
Anson (040)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	567	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	38	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	14	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	1229	19	< 10	
	Male	White	120	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	67	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			2051	25	0
Ashe (050)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	37	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	14	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	206	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			265	2	0
Avery (060)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	25	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			28	0	0
Beaufort (070)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	27	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	300	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	77	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	79	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	621	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	262	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	42	< 10	< 10	
				1423	4	1
	Bertie (080)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Black	101	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	217	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	26	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			361	1
Bladen (090)	Female	American Indian	12	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	16	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	171	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	64	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	57	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	475	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	237	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	29	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1100	6
Brunswick (100)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	34	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	118	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	213	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	104	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	385	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	753	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	78	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1729	1
Buncombe (110)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	73	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	156	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	471	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	47	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	192	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	411	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1420	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	143	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		2936	2	0
Asheville (111)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	208	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	18	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	26	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	343	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	105	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	39	< 10	< 10
Totals		761	3	0	
Burke (120)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	28	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	48	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	225	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	27	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	90	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	117	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	663	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	52	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1273	0	0
Cabarrus (130)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	101	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	387	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	204	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	37	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	358	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1025	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	994	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	123	< 10	< 10
	Totals		3248	5	0
Kannapolis (132)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	20	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	106	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	61	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	139	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	256	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	187	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	54	< 10	< 10
	Totals		836	5	1
	Caldwell (140)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10
Female		Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
Female		Black	37	< 10	< 10
Female		White	108	< 10	< 10
Female		Multiracial	18	< 10	< 10
Male		American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
Male		Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
Male		Hispanic	78	< 10	< 10
Male		Black	63	< 10	< 10
Male		White	519	< 10	< 10
Male		Multiracial	50	< 10	< 10
Totals		882	4	0	
Camden (150)		Female	Asian	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	17	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	38	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	6	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Totals		78	0	0
Carteret (160)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	54	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	108	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	71	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	89	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	121	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	567	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	83	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
		Totals		1105	5
Caswell (170)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	101	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	68	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	223	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	202	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
		Totals		635	2
Catawba (180)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	25	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	180	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	94	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	120	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	523	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	66	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
		Totals		1063	0
Hickory City (181)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	17	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Black	91	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	33	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	54	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	283	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	205	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	45	< 10	< 10
	Totals			759	8
Newton Conover City (182)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	17	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	17	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	28	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	55	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	63	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	88	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	15	< 10	< 10
Totals			289	1	0
Chatham (190)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	44	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	54	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	31	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	114	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	97	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	154	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	40	< 10	< 10
Totals			548	3	0
Cherokee (200)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	23	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	123	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		158	3	0
Edenton/Chowan (210)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	75	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	165	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	54	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		318	3	0	
Clay (220)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		24	0	0	
Cleveland (230)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	19	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	454	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	332	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	61	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	86	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1048	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1118	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	162	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		3288	7	0	
Columbus (240)	Female	American Indian	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Black	141	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	36	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	292	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	208	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10
	Totals			778	2
Whiteville City (241)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	70	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	12	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	219	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	45	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	21	< 10	< 10
Totals			394	0	0
Craven (250)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	32	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	432	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	238	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	25	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	131	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1081	13	< 10
	Male	White	571	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	82	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2640	22
Cumberland (260)	Female	American Indian	75	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	227	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	2271	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	285	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	235	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	106	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	584	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	4959	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1150	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	492	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			10438	10
Currituck (270)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	32	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	32	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	214	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	37	< 10	< 10
	Totals			350	0
Dare (280)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	16	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	25	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	120	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			184	0
Davidson (290)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	30	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	245	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	81	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	115	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1010	12	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	66	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1613	22
Lexington City (291)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			3	0	0
Thomasville City (292)	Female	Hispanic	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	129	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	21	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	106	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	216	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	117	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	46	< 10	< 10
Totals			656	0	1
Deaf and Blind Schools (298)	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			12	0
Davie (300)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	14	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	57	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	47	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	164	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	18	< 10	< 10
	Totals			332	1
Duplin (310)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	165	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	210	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	103	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	23	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	418	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	553	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	341	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	42	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			1880	0	0
Durham (320)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	123	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1052	11	< 10
	Female	White	40	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	355	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2116	42	< 10
	Male	White	106	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	52	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			3886	67	0
Edgecombe (330)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Black	415	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	97	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	79	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1321	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	250	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	38	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2227	6
Winston-Salem/ Forsyth (340)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	494	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1584	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	224	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	84	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	1575	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	3678	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	962	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	297	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	16	< 10	< 10
Totals			8952	4	0
Franklin (350)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	26	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	184	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	100	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	131	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	459	16	< 10
	Male	White	378	10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	37	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1333	37
Gaston (360)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	125	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	957	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	588	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	67	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	422	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2223	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	2229	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	321	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		6972	13	0
Gates (370)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	26	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	22	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	76	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	75	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		208	0	0	
Graham (380)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	27	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		35	0	0	
Granville (390)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	16	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	180	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	42	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	58	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	494	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	209	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	48	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Granville (390)	Totals		1062	14	0
Greene (400)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	113	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	34	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	48	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	300	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	60	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		577	0	0
Guilford (410)	Female	American Indian	12	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	26	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	184	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1698	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	195	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	87	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	51	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	516	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	3992	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	737	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	241	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		7770	6	0
Halifax (420)	Female	American Indian	25	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	452	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1082	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	40	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1689	3	0

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Roanoke Rapids City (421)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	62	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	31	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	148	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	110	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			382	0
Weldon City (422)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	86	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	252	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			345	0
Harnett (430)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	80	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	405	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	232	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	20	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	238	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1126	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	726	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	156	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			3039	12
Haywood (440)	Female	Hispanic	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	125	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	15	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	White	365	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	18	< 10	< 10
	Totals		568	4	0
Henderson (450)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	22	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	111	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	124	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	92	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	492	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	75	< 10	< 10
	Totals		965	0	0
Hertford (460)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	279	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	18	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	628	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	44	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1009	1	0
Hoke (470)	Female	American Indian	58	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	41	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	229	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	58	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	120	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	102	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	628	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	139	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Multiracial	80	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1487	0	0
Hyde (480)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	28	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	24	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		85	0	0	
Iredell-Statesville (490)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	53	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	338	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	195	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	36	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	178	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	729	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	860	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	96	< 10	< 10
Totals		2492	4	0	
Mooresville City (491)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	12	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	39	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	45	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	31	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	127	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	146	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		432	0	0	
Jackson (500)	Female	American Indian	21	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	55	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	56	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	194	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			378	3
Johnston (510)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	155	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	395	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	250	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	44	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	532	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1000	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1251	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	130	< 10	< 10
Totals			3781	10	0
Jones (520)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	34	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			72	2	0
Lee (530)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	121	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	287	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	88	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	44	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	312	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	518	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	339	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Multiracial	58	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1779	3	0
Lenoir (540)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	23	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	436	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	79	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	14	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	79	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1173	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	373	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	75	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		2267	1	0
Lincoln (550)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	40	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	76	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	169	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	43	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	69	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	81	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	712	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	44	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1236	0	0
	Macon (560)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10
Female		Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
Female		White	43	< 10	< 10
Female		Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Male		American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
Male		Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
Male		Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
Male		White	110	< 10	< 10
Male		Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		186	0	0	
Madison (570)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	19	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	120	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			152	0
Martin (580)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	292	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	38	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	662	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	134	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	15	< 10	< 10
Totals			1172	1	0
McDowell (590)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	55	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	25	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	209	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			328	0	0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg (600)	Female	American Indian	32	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	53	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	644	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	5403	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	360	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	145	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	68	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	149	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	2042	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	13209	16	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	White	1191	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	341	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		23648	23	13
Mitchell (610)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	46	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		60	1	0
Montgomery (620)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	21	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	63	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	47	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	106	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	216	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	165	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10
	Totals		646	2	0
Moore (630)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	32	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	116	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	78	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	63	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	364	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	325	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	31	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1034	2	0
Nash-Rocky Mount	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
(640)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	53	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	978	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	96	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	45	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	167	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2833	23	< 10
	Male	White	419	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	78	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			4697	31
New Hanover (650)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	62	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	797	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	214	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	45	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	211	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1686	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	828	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	134	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	13	< 10	< 10
Totals			4014	24	6
Northampton (660)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	190	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	12	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	564	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	35	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			835	1	0
Onslow (670)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Hispanic	63	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	253	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	229	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	54	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	23	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	253	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	676	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	855	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	169	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2594	7
Orange (680)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	25	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	59	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	46	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	32	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	106	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	155	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			442	2
Chapel Hill-Carrboro City (681)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	15	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	60	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	30	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	31	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	112	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	49	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10
	Totals			335	0
Pamlico (690)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	15	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
	Female	White	16	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	62	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	81	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	19	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			204	0	0
Pasquotank (700)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	334	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	97	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	23	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	27	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	731	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	331	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	51	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			1614	5	0
Pender (710)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	110	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	78	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	11	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	30	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	238	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	381	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	21	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			886	5	0
	Perquimans (720)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
Female		Black	29	< 10	< 10	
Female		White	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Female		Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Male		American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	112	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	109	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	20	< 10	< 10
	Totals		284	0	0
Person (730)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	198	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	64	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	27	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	37	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	389	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	191	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	43	< 10	< 10
	Totals		958	5	0
Pitt (740)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	104	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	2273	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	214	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	86	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	386	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	4898	14	< 10
	Male	White	882	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	215	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		9080	25	0
Polk (750)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	62	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		100	1	0
Randolph (760)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	23	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	33	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	85	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	75	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	65	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	399	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	44	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			743	10
Asheboro City (761)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	20	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	25	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	48	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	102	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	65	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10
Totals			293	1	0
Richmond (770)	Female	American Indian	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	15	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	462	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	95	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	51	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	49	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	91	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	912	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	488	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	103	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			2279	3	0
Robeson (780)	Female	American Indian	1026	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	172	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	942	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	170	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	139	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	2456	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	359	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2284	10	< 10
	Male	White	463	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	310	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
			Totals	8353	35
Rockingham (790)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	29	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	169	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	162	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	23	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	96	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	454	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	710	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	128	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
			Totals	1780	4
Rowan-Salisbury (800)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	92	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	553	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	356	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	54	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	249	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1373	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1348	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	130	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
			Totals	4165	9
Rutherford (810)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	57	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	170	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	242	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	678	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	93	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1310	4
Sampson (820)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	83	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	132	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	39	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	268	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	427	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	237	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	57	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1265	4
Clinton City (821)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	77	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	60	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	244	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	52	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Totals			482	3
Scotland (830)	Female	American Indian	27	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	12	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	235	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
	Female	White	36	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	95	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	26	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	654	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	112	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	45	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			1259	7	0
Stanly (840)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	16	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	179	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	143	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	28	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	69	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	382	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	670	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	82	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			1583	8	0
Stokes (850)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	103	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	16	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	21	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	333	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	11	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			506	2	0
	Surry (860)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
Female		Black	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Female		White	60	< 10	< 10	
Female		Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Male		American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Hispanic	49	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	44	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	323	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	23	< 10	< 10
	Totals		518	7	0
Elkin City (861)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		51	0	0
Mount Airy City (862)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	19	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	33	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Totals		88	0	0
Swain (870)	Female	American Indian	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	36	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		84	0	0
Transylvania (880)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	29	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	11	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Black	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	91	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	13	< 10	< 10
	Totals		179	5	0
Tyrrell (890)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	17	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	38	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		90	2	0
Union (900)	Female	American Indian	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	259	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	675	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	412	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	34	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	23	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	769	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1577	14	< 10
	Male	White	1492	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	145	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		5419	26	0
Vance (910)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	42	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	421	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	42	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	99	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1100	10	< 10
	Male	White	147	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	46	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1919	13	0

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Wake (920)	Female	American Indian	16	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	15	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	451	14	< 10
	Female	Black	2233	46	< 10
	Female	White	340	11	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	151	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	47	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	78	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	1326	42	< 10
	Male	Black	5035	167	< 10
	Male	White	1528	28	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	336	11	< 10
	Totals			11556	327
Warren (930)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	133	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	50	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	528	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	63	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			835	10
Washington (940)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	51	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	132	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			221	1	0
Watauga (950)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	60	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			83	0	0

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Wayne (960)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	114	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	897	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	144	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	42	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	316	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2041	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	637	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	139	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			4358	7
Wilkes (970)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	79	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	38	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	40	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	343	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	32	< 10	< 10
	Totals			564	5
Wilson (980)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	96	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1174	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	98	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	42	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	270	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2412	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	460	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	63	< 10	< 10
	Totals			4630	3
Yadkin (990)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	51	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2015-16 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	37	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	164	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			287	1
Yancey (995)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	73	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	11	< 10	< 10
	Totals			133	4

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Part A. Charter Schools with at least one demographic category that can be displayed.					
River Mill Academy (01B)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	23	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	69	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			124	1
The Hawbridge School (01D)	Missing	Other/Missing	12	0	0
	Totals		12	0	0
Washington Montessori (07A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	68	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	78	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			178	1
Charter Day (10A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			22	0
Evergreen Community Charter (11A)	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			12	0
Invest Collegiate - Imagine (11C)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			32	0
Carolina International School (13A)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			49	0
Cabarrus Charter Academy (13B)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			72	0	0
The Learning Center (20A)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			18	0
Pinnacle Classical Academy (23A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	11	< 10	< 10
	Totals			19	0
Flemington Academy (24B)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			23	0
The Capitol Encore Academy (26C)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			32	0
Healthy Start Academy Charter (32B)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	41	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Black	71	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		120	0	0
Kestrel Heights (32D)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	31	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	66	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		133	0	0	
Research Triangle Charter Academy (32H)	Female	Black	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	56	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		82	0	0
Voyager Academy (32L)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		45	3	0	
Global Scholars Academy (32M)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	26	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	24	< 10	< 10
	Totals		58	0	0
North East Carolina Prep School (33A)	Female	Hispanic	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	49	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	18	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	141	< 10	< 10

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	White	72	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		310	0	0
Forsyth Academy (34F)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	39	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	54	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		133	0	0	
Piedmont Community Charter (36B)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	41	< 10	< 10
Totals		79	0	0	
Mountain Island Charter (36C)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	48	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	208	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	68	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		396	1	0	
Falls Lake Academy (39A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	20	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		32	0	0	
Oxford Preparatory	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
High School (39B)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	22	< 10	< 10
	Totals		31	0	0
Phoenix Academy (41D)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	36	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		78	0	0
TRIAD Math and Science (41F)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	24	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	77	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		120	2	0
Cornerstone Charter Academy (41G)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		30	1	0	
Summerfield Charter Academy (41J)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	18	< 10	< 10
Totals		22	0	0	
Piedmont Classical High School (41K)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	13	< 10	< 10

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		30	1	0
American Renaissance (49B)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		32	0	0
Pine Lake Preparatory (49E)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		13	0	0
Langtree Charter Academy (49F)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	28	< 10	< 10
	Totals		39	1	0
Neuse Charter School (51A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	25	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		42	0	0
The Children's Village Academy (54A)	Female	Black	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	95	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		131	0	0
Lincoln Charter (55A)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	19	< 10	< 10
	Totals		32	0	0

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Bear Grass Charter School (58B)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	24	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		37	0	0
The Community Charter School (60A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		15	0	0
Sugar Creek Charter (60B)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	44	< 10	< 10
	Totals		56	0	1
Kennedy School (60C)	Female	Black	58	0	0
	Male	Hispanic	12	0	0
	Male	Black	148	0	0
	Totals		218	0	0
Lake Norman Charter (60D)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	26	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	34	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		74	0	0
Queen's Grant Community (60G)	Female	Black	29	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	49	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		120	2	0
Crossroads Charter High School (60H)	Female	Black	91	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Black	134	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		228	0	0
KIPP: Charlotte (60L)	Female	Black	33	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	84	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		121	2	0
Corvian Community School (60M)	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	17	< 10	< 10
	Totals		25	0	0
Charlotte Choice Charter (60P)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	58	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		75	0	0
Invest Collegiate (60Q)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	56	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		63	0	0
Bradford Preparatory (60S)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	36	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		80	0	0
Charlotte Learning Academy (60V)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Black	26	< 10	< 10
	Totals		51	1	0
Pioneer Springs Community School (60Y)	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		23	0	0
Charlotte Lab School (61M)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		20	0	0
Rocky Mount Preparatory (64A)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	45	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	172	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		255	14	0	
Gaston College Preparatory (66A)	Female	Black	26	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	50	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		83	0	0
Arapahoe Charter (69A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		59	0	0
Winterville Charter Academy (74C)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	18	< 10	< 10

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Totals			44	0	0
Uwharrie Charter Academy (76A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			35	0
Bethany Community Middle School (79A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			29	0
Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy (81A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	22	< 10	< 10
	Totals			43	0
Lake Lure Classical Academy (81B)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			17	3
Millennium Charter Academy (86T)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			14	0
Union Academy (90A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	42	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			56	1

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Vance Charter (91A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		27	0	0
Henderson Collegiate (91B)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	23	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		41	4	0	
The Franklin Academy (92F)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	61	< 10	< 10
	Totals		78	0	0
PreEminent Charter (92M)	Female	Black	51	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	85	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	94	< 10	< 10
	Totals		236	1	0
Hope Elementary (92Q)	Female	Black	20	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		48	0	0
Wake Forest Charter Academy (92V)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	21	< 10	< 10
	Totals		38	0	0

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Haliwa-Saponi Tribal School (93A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			26	2
Sallie B. Howard School (98A)	Female	Hispanic	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	92	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	37	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	141	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			287	0
Wilson Preparatory Academy (98B)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			20	0
Part B. Totals for Charter Schools with all demographic categories counts < 10.					
Williams Academy (06B)			7	0	0
Heritage Collegiate Leadership Academy (08A)			18	0	0
Paul R Brown Leadership Academy (09A)			9	0	1
ArtSpace Charter (11B)			17	1	0
The Franklin School of Innovation (11D)			12	0	0
Frances Delaney New School for Children (11K)			3	0	0
The New Dimensions School (12A)			13	0	0
A. C. E. Academy (13C)			8	0	0
Tiller School (16B)			4	0	0
Chatham Charter (19A)			3	0	0
The Woods Charter (19B)			2	0	0
Willow Oak Montessori (19C)			12	0	0
Columbus Charter School (24N)			12	0	0
Maureen Joy Charter School (32A)			20	0	0
Carter Community (32C)			11	0	0
Research Triangle High School (32N)			6	0	0
Institute for Development of Young Leaders (32P)			4	0	0
Excelsior Classical Academy (32R)			3	0	0
KIPP Durham College Preparatory (32S)			13	0	0

Table S3. Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Arts Based School (34G)			11	0	0
Crosscreek Charter School (35A)			11	0	0
Youngsville Academy (35B)			11	1	0
Greensboro Academy (41B)			9	0	0
Guilford Prep Academy (41C)			12	0	0
KIPP Halifax College Preparatory (42A)			12	0	0
Anderson Creek Club Charter School (43C)			13	0	0
The Mountain Community School (45A)			5	0	0
Summit Charter (50A)			1	0	0
Community School of Davidson (60I)			8	0	0
Socrates Academy (60J)			12	0	0
Charlotte Secondary (60K)			23	0	0
United Community School (61K)			21	0	0
Queen City STEM School (61N)			10	0	0
VERITAS Community School (61P)			14	0	0
The Academy of Moore County (63A)			5	0	0
Sandhills Theater Arts Renaissance School (63B)			14	0	0
Cape Fear Center for Inquiry (65A)			13	0	0
Orange Charter (68A)			1	1	0
The Expedition School (68C)			4	1	0
Northeast Academy of Aerospace & Ad (70A)			9	1	0
Roxboro Community (73B)			1	0	0
CIS Academy (78A)			6	0	0
Southeastern Academy (78B)			5	0	0
Mountain Discovery Charter (87A)			1	0	0
Brevard Academy (88A)			4	0	0
Exploris Middle School (92B)			4	0	0
East Wake Academy (92G)			15	0	0
Raleigh Charter High School (92K)			11	0	0
Southern Wake Academy (92P)			5	0	0
Endeavor Charter School (92S)			5	0	0
Triangle Math & Science Academy (92T)			16	0	0
Longleaf School of the Arts (92U)			11	0	0
Cardinal Charter (92W)			17	0	0
PAVE Southeast Raleigh Charter (93J)			3	0	0
Northeast Regional School - Biotech (94Z)			4	0	0
Two Rivers Community (95A)			8	0	0
Dillard Academy (96C)			19	0	0
Wayne Preparatory (96F)			24	0	0

Table S4. Grade 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	6958	947	13.61
020	Alexander County	1478	117	7.92
030	Alleghany County	450	30	6.67
040	Anson County	1044	1272	121.84
050	Ashe County	930	97	10.43
060	Avery County	637	16	2.51
070	Beaufort County	2156	623	28.90
080	Bertie County	775	121	15.61
090	Bladen County	1430	306	21.40
100	Brunswick County	3912	675	17.25
110	Buncombe County	7792	1575	20.21
111	Asheville City	1351	300	22.21
120	Burke County	4033	721	17.88
130	Cabarrus County	9825	1399	14.24
132	Kannapolis City	1436	210	14.62
140	Caldwell County	3902	370	9.48
150	Camden County	552	37	6.70
160	Carteret County	2715	742	27.33
170	Caswell County	813	317	38.99
180	Catawba County	5284	558	10.56
181	Hickory City	1205	366	30.37
182	Newton Conover City	1030	120	11.65
190	Chatham County	2486	299	12.03
200	Cherokee County	1123	77	6.86
210	Edenton/Chowan	585	114	19.49
220	Clay County	359	9	2.51
230	Cleveland County	4708	1535	32.60
240	Columbus County	1970	378	19.19
241	Whiteville City	709	97	13.68
250	Craven County	4111	1111	27.03
260	Cumberland County	15500	4082	26.34
270	Currituck County	1271	206	16.21
280	Dare County	1429	119	8.33
290	Davidson County	6116	949	15.52
291	Lexington City	773	0	0.00
292	Thomasville City	691	276	39.94
300	Davie County	1898	124	6.53
310	Duplin County	2853	586	20.54
320	Durham Public	10253	1842	17.97
330	Edgecombe County	1798	692	38.49

Table S4. Grade 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)
340	Forsyth County	16378	3254	19.87
350	Franklin County	2586	480	18.56
360	Gaston County	9767	2707	27.72
370	Gates County	500	128	25.60
380	Graham County	344	8	2.33
390	Granville County	2567	274	10.67
400	Greene County	1030	253	24.56
410	Guilford County	23139	3570	15.43
420	Halifax County	753	664	88.18
421	Roanoke Rapids City	928	84	9.05
422	Weldon City	336	52	15.48
430	Harnett County	6007	1331	22.16
440	Haywood County	2223	240	10.80
450	Henderson County	4124	493	11.95
460	Hertford County	838	439	52.39
470	Hoke County	2309	544	23.56
480	Hyde County	181	23	12.71
490	Iredell-Statesville	7014	1152	16.42
491	Mooresville City	1845	167	9.05
500	Jackson County	1184	129	10.90
510	Johnston County	10282	1768	17.20
520	Jones County	305	23	7.54
530	Lee County	2966	610	20.57
540	Lenoir County	2671	740	27.70
550	Lincoln County	3615	699	19.34
560	Macon County	1349	96	7.12
570	Madison County	800	105	13.13
580	Martin County	853	361	42.32
590	McDowell County	1905	166	8.71
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	41677	9770	23.44
610	Mitchell County	626	35	5.59
620	Montgomery County	1213	209	17.23
630	Moore County	4130	452	10.94
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	4800	1959	40.81
650	New Hanover County	7940	1188	14.96
660	Northampton County	488	234	47.95
670	Onslow County	7149	991	13.86
680	Orange County	2429	194	7.99
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	3626	203	5.60
690	Pamlico County	438	46	10.50

Table S4. Grade 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)
700	Pasquotank County	1642	510	31.06
710	Pender County	2747	373	13.58
720	Perquimans County	512	85	16.60
730	Person County	1338	404	30.19
740	Pitt County	7111	4239	59.61
750	Polk County	694	43	6.20
760	Randolph County	5443	279	5.13
761	Asheboro City	1319	93	7.05
770	Richmond County	2224	815	36.65
780	Robeson County	6851	3853	56.24
790	Rockingham County	4007	667	16.65
800	Rowan-Salisbury	5904	1364	23.10
810	Rutherford County	2572	660	25.66
820	Sampson County	2572	406	15.79
821	Clinton City	887	165	18.60
830	Scotland County	1713	659	38.47
840	Stanly County	2551	532	20.85
850	Stokes County	2040	256	12.55
860	Surry County	2599	217	8.35
861	Elkin City	387	23	5.94
862	Mount Airy City	530	33	6.23
870	Swain County	567	64	11.29
880	Transylvania County	1150	98	8.52
890	Tyrrell County	160	23	14.38
900	Union County	13209	1917	14.51
910	Vance County	1881	507	26.95
920	Wake County	46894	4654	9.92
930	Warren County	696	197	28.30
940	Washington County	430	92	21.40
950	Watauga County	1319	53	4.02
960	Wayne County	5569	1794	32.21
970	Wilkes County	2990	233	7.79
980	Wilson County	3728	2315	62.10
990	Yadkin County	1738	157	9.03
995	Yancey County	691	70	10.13

Uses of Corporal Punishment

2015-16



2015-16 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 2015-16 school year.

2015-16 USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

General Findings

In 2015-16 there were 73 uses of corporal punishment in North Carolina schools, a 50.3% decrease from the total of 147 reported in 2014-15.

Corporal punishment was assigned to 66 individual students. Of the 66 students, 61 received corporal punishment once, three students received it two times, and two students received it three times.

Use of Corporal Punishment by LEA

Corporal punishment was used at least once by 4 LEAs in 2015-16. Charter schools and the remaining 111 LEAs did not use corporal punishment.

Table P1. Uses of Corporal Punishment by LEA

LEA Name	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Robeson County	35
Graham County	22
Macon County	14
Wilson County	2
State Total	73

Use of Corporal Punishment by Ethnicity, Race, and Gender

Corporal punishment was applied 58 times to males and 15 times to females during the 2015-16 school year. The breakdown by race/ethnicity is shown below.

Table P2. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Uses of Corporal Punishment
American Indian	34
White	32
Multiracial	1
Black	5
Hispanic	1
Asian	0
Pacific Islander	0
State Total	73

Use of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level

As seen in the table below, the use of corporal punishment was highest in grade 3, followed by grades 1, 8, and 11.

Table P3. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level

Grade Level	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Kindergarten	6
Grade 1	10
Grade 2	5
Grade 3	11
Grade 4	5
Grade 5	3
Grade 6	0
Grade 7	0
Grade 8	10
Grade 9	3
Grade 10	6
Grade 11	9
Grade 12	5

Use of Corporal Punishment by Disability Status

Corporal punishment was applied 61 times to non-disabled students and 12 times to students with disabilities. The breakdown of those 12 uses by student's primary disability may be seen in the table below.

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

Primary Disability (EC Status)	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Other Health Impaired	4
Intellectual Disability - Mild	3
Specific Learning Disability	3
Speech or Language Impairment	1
Developmental Delay	1
State Total, Students with Disabilities	12

Reasons for the Use of Corporal Punishment

Offense types associated with the use of corporal punishment may be seen in the table below. In some cases, more than one offense was cited in the incident.

Table P5. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Offense Type

Reason for Use	Number of Uses
Disruptive Behavior	37
Aggressive Behavior	8
Insubordination	6
Leaving School	6
Use of Tobacco	5
Inappropriate Language	5
Disrespect of Staff	4
Disorderly Conduct	3
Other (not specified)	3
All Others	6
Total	83

Student Reassignments for Disciplinary Purposes

2015-16



2015-16 STUDENT REASSIGNMENTS FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES

Introduction

This report delivers disaggregated data on students reassigned for disciplinary purposes per G.S. 115C-12(27). In North Carolina, when students are reassigned to an area apart from the regular classroom for a relatively short period of time, the action is classified as an in-school suspension. Many assignments to in-school suspension are for a single day or only part of a day. Some assignments last multiple days. Students given in-school suspensions are usually provided with assignments from their teacher.

Students who are reassigned for longer periods of time attend alternative learning programs. Alternative learning programs have their own teachers who provide instruction to students. Decisions to reassign a student to an alternative learning program usually involve input from the LEA level as well as the schools involved. Alternative learning programs include programs located within schools, programs at off-site locations, and stand-alone alternative schools.

2015-16 STUDENT REASSIGNMENTS FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES

General Findings

In 2015-16, North Carolina public schools assigned 223,729 in-school suspensions of a half day or more to 114,311 students. This was a 7.6% increase over the 207,943 in-school suspensions reported in 2014-15.

Students spent a total of 356,347 days in in-school suspension. The average length of an in-school suspension was 1.59 days, down 15.9% from the average length of 1.89 days in 2014-15.

In addition, 32,493 partial day suspensions were assigned to 19,752 students. The total of 32,493 was a 12.0% increase over the 29,009 partial day suspensions assigned in 2014-15.

Full Day In-School Suspension Demographics

Of the 223,729 full day in-school suspensions, 159,035 were assigned to males and 64,693 were assigned to females.

The table below shows the reported number of full day in-school suspensions and days of in-school suspension by race/ethnicity. Black students received the most in-school suspensions, followed by white students and Hispanic students.

Table R1. Full Day In-School Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity.

Race/Ethnicity	In-School Suspensions	ISS Days
Asian	934	1,431
Black	102,406	168,607
Hispanic	27,965	44,568
American Indian	2,601	4,271
Multiracial	11,145	17,413
Hawaiian/Pacific Island	177	290
White	78,500	119,766
Missing	1	1

Table R2 displays in-school suspensions by grade level. Ninth graders received the most in-school suspensions, followed by seventh and eighth grades.

Table R2. Full Day In-School Suspensions by Grade Level, 2015-16.

Grade Level	In-School Suspensions	ISS Days
Kindergarten	2,417	2,799
1	3,551	4,475
2	4,613	5,586
3	5,279	6,839
4	6,631	9,082
5	8,057	11,436
6	26,574	45,986
7	35,506	59,261
8	32,222	55,131
9	39,524	64,119
10	25,590	40,126
11	19,033	29,082
12	14,732	22,425

Table R3 shows the breakdown of in-school suspensions assigned to special education students by primary exceptionality.

Table R3. Full Day In-School Suspensions by Exceptionality, 2015-16.

Primary Exceptionality	In-School Suspensions	ISS Days
Autism	1,385	2,160
Developmental Delay	458	585
Deafness	6	8
Serious Emotional Disability	4,429	7,361
Hearing Impairment	216	328
Intellectual Disability - Mild	3,204	5,362
Intellectual Disability - Moderate	197	294
Intellectual Disability - Severe	13	29
Specific Learning Disability	20,439	33,222
Multiple Disabilities	64	95
Other Health Impairment	13,301	21,355
Orthopedic Impairment	38	75
Speech or Language Impairment	1,215	1,762
Traumatic Brain Injury	114	192
Visual Impairment	51	80

Students are assigned to alternative schools or alternative learning programs for at least a grading period and sometimes for the remainder of the school year or longer. In 2015-16, schools reported 5,014 assignments of students to ALPs for disciplinary reasons.

Demographics for ALP as a Disciplinary Action

In the 2015-16 school year, 3,627 males and 1,387 females were assigned to alternative learning programs or alternative schools for disciplinary reasons.

Table R4 shows the breakdown by race/ethnicity.

Table R4. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Race/Ethnicity, 2015-16.

Race/Ethnicity	# ALP Assignments
American Indian	63
Asian	13
Hispanic	580
Black	3,367
White	747
Multiracial	240
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4
Total	5,014

Black students were assigned to ALPs for disciplinary reasons the most often, followed by white students and Hispanic students.

Table R5 displays a breakdown by grade level.

Table R5. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Grade Level, 2015-16.

Grade Level	# ALP Assignments
Kindergarten	6
1	12
2	8
3	114
4	109
5	119
6	430
7	689
8	779
9	1,361
10	644
11	447
12	296
Total	5,014

Ninth graders were most often assigned to ALPs for disciplinary reasons, followed by eighth graders and seventh graders.

Of the 5,014 ALP assignments for disciplinary reasons, 1,186 involved students with disabilities. Table R6 shows the primary exceptionality for these students.

Table R6. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Exceptionality, 2015-16.

Primary Exceptionality	# ALP Assignments
Autism	19
Developmental Delay	2
Serious Emotional Disability	224
Hearing Impairment	7
Intellectual Disability - Mild	107
Intellectual Disability - Moderate	4
Specific Learning Disability	467
Multiple Disabilities	1
Other Health Impairment	345
Speech or Language Impairment	8
Traumatic Brain Injury	2
Total	1,186

Alternative Learning Program Placements

2015-16



2015-16 ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM PLACEMENTS

Introduction

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. Some ALPs are programs within a regular school and some are actual schools.

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.

An alternative learning program should:

- provide the primary instruction for selected at-risk students
- enroll students for 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.
- provide smaller classes and/or student/teacher ratios.

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.

More information about alternative schools and alternative learning programs is available at www.ncpublicschools.org/alp/.

2015-16 ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM PLACEMENTS

General Findings

This section reports total placements in alternative schools and programs (ALPs) regardless of the reason for the placement. ALPs reported 14,000 student placements in 2015-16, a 4.1% increase from 2014-15. There were 12,865 individual students placed in ALPs over the course of the 2015-16 school year, an increase of 1.6% from 2014-15. Only 19% of the placements were for the entire school year. About 65% of the placements were for one semester or less.

Students are assigned to alternative schools and programs for a variety of purposes. In many cases, students are assigned for behavior reasons, either to address chronic behavioral issues or because an infraction was committed that would have otherwise resulted in a long-term suspension were it not for the alternative program option. Many students are assigned to ALPs for academic reasons so they can benefit from the generally low student-teacher ratios and targeted assistance employed by ALP teachers. In some LEAs, parents and/or students are allowed to request placement in an ALP for academic or other reasons. In general, students are assigned to ALPs because they are at-risk in some way or unable to function optimally in a traditional school environment.

When students are placed in an alternative school or alternative learning program an “enter code” designates the main reason for the placement. Table A1 below shows that the most frequently reported reason was chronic misbehavior.

Table A1. Reasons for Student Assignments to Alternative Schools and Programs.

Reason	Count	Percent
Placed because of chronic misbehavior	4186	29.9
Placed instead of a long-term suspension	2653	19.0
Academic difficulty	1802	12.9
Student and/or parent choice	1735	12.4
Academic acceleration or credit recovery	784	5.6
Transfer from ALP or other facility	651	4.7
Attendance problems	612	4.4
Emotional and/or psychological problems	604	4.3
Dropout recovery	307	2.2
Placed after EC hearing for discipline reasons	283	2.0
Personal and/or family problem	152	1.1
Placed because of a felony charge	149	1.1
Pregnancy related	39	0.3
Placed after EC hearing for academic reasons	38	0.3
Other	5	0.0

Demographics

As seen in Figures 1 and 2 below, more males were placed in ALPs than females, and black students were placed more frequently than other ethnic groups. American Indian students were placed at the highest rate (as measured by placements per 1000 students), followed by black and multiracial students (see Figure A3 on the following page). The grade level most frequently placed was ninth (see Figure A4).

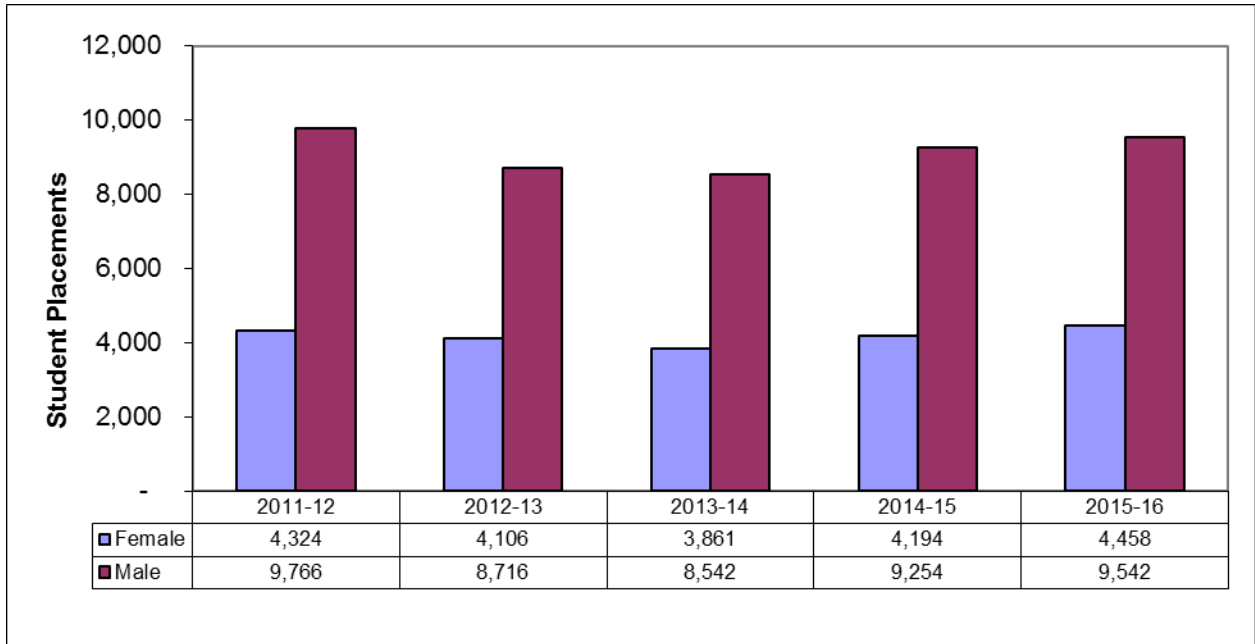


Figure A1. ALP Placements by Gender

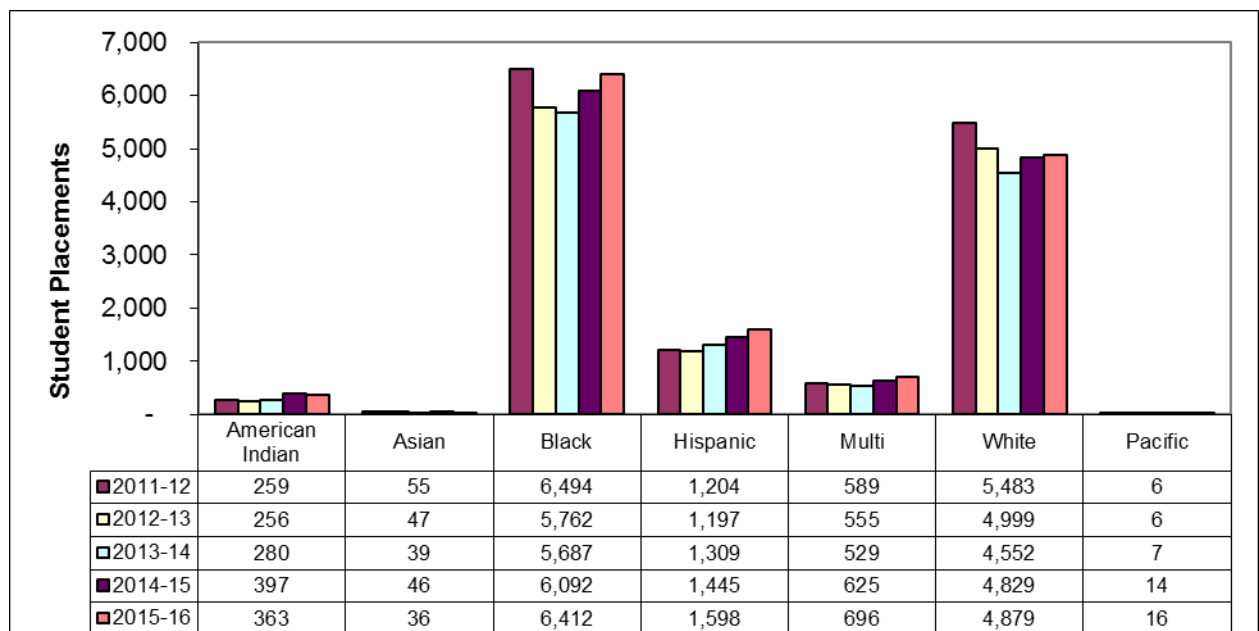


Figure A2. ALP Placements by Race/Ethnicity

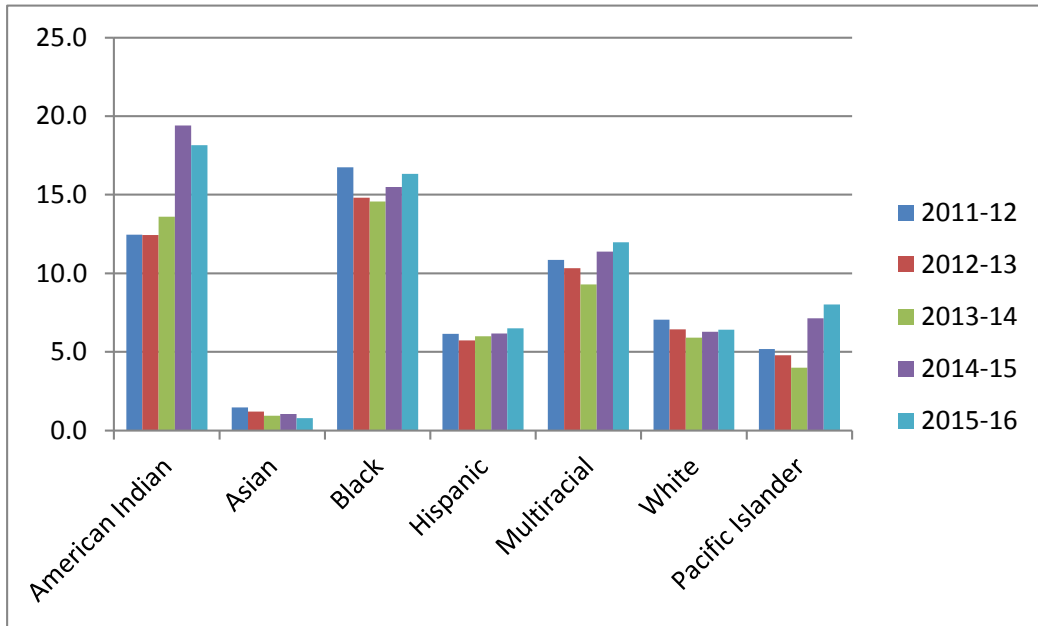


Figure A3. ALP Placement Rate by Race/Ethnicity (Placements per 1000 Students)

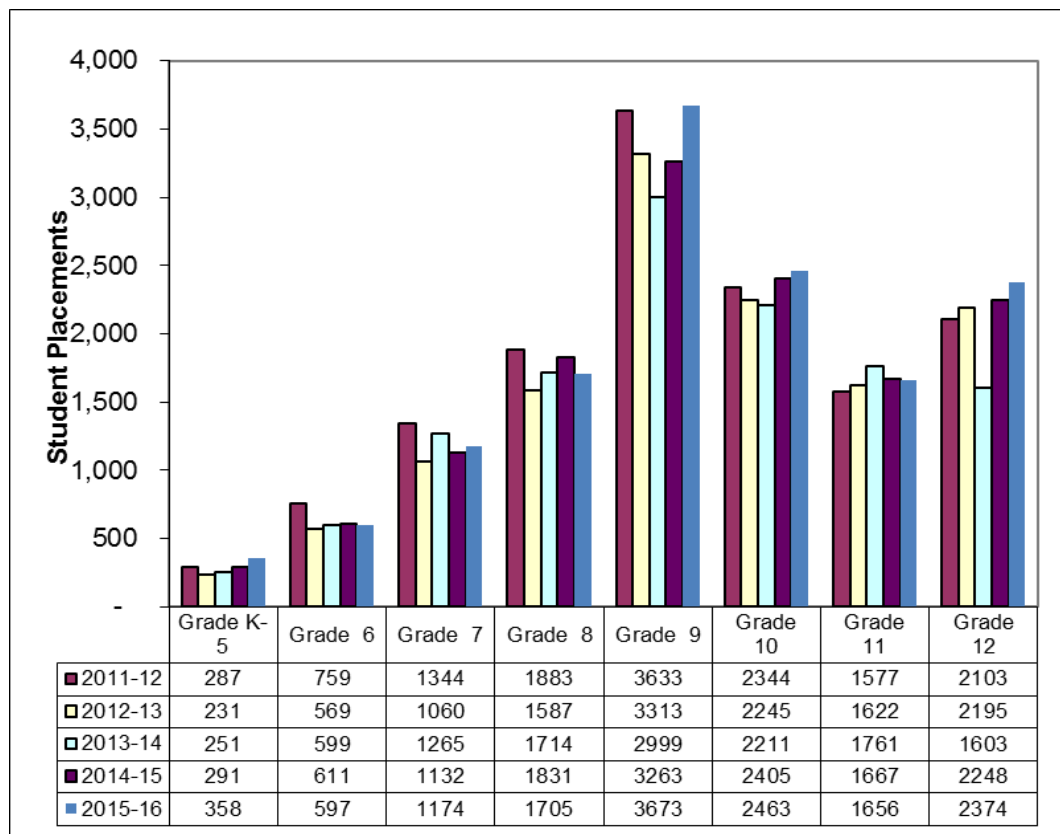


Figure A4. ALP Placements by Grade Level

Students with Disabilities

In the 2015-16 school year, there were 2,838 placements of students with disabilities (SWD) in alternative schools and alternative learning programs. (Students with disabilities are also called exceptional children). These placements comprised 20.3% of all ALP placements.

Figure A6 below illustrates recent trends of placing students with disabilities in alternative programs.

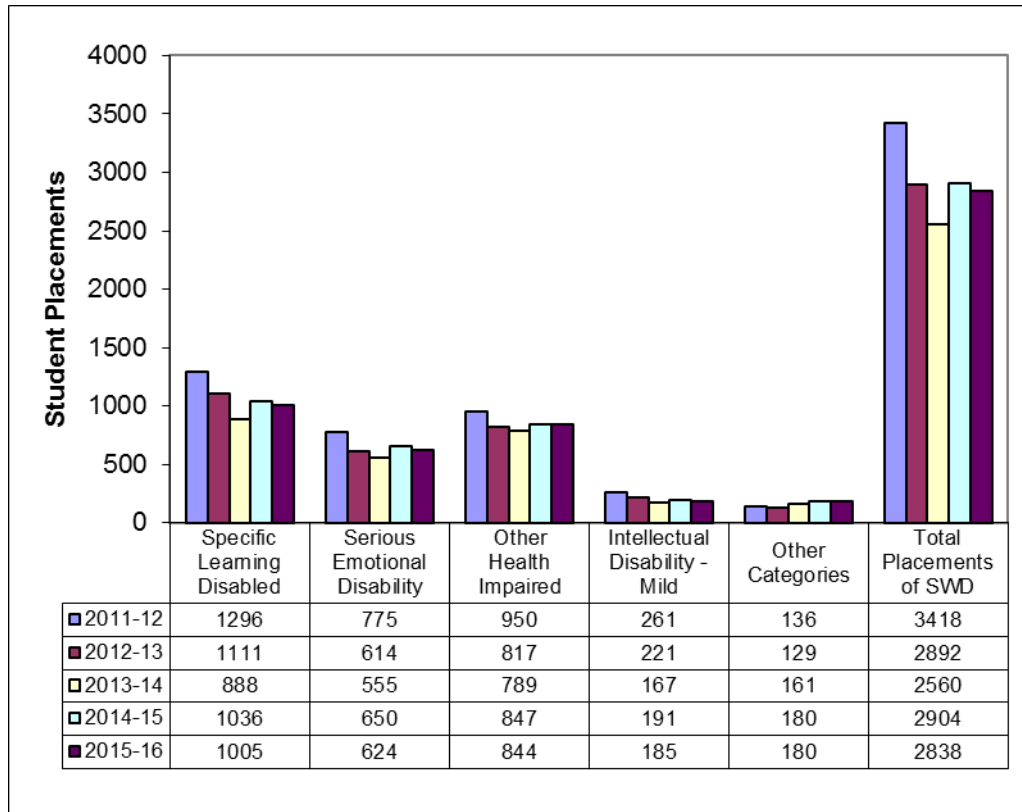


Figure A5. ALP Placements by Primary Exceptionality

Dropout Counts and Rates

2015-16



2015-16 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.

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 (GCS-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 United States 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. 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.

Beginning with the 2015-16 data collection LEAs may be granted an exception for students who leave school to attend an Adult High School program at the local community college as long as the district has an affiliation agreement with the college and the students are tracked for continuous enrollment. In these cases LEAs are required to submit the students in the dropout collection, but the dropouts do not count in the statistics.

The Safe and Healthy Schools Support Division of 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.

2015-16 DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

General Findings

High schools in North Carolina reported a dropout rate of 2.29% in 2015-16, a 4.2% decrease from the 2.39% rate reported the previous year.

Grades 9-13 reported 10,889 dropouts in 2015-16, a decrease of 301 from the 11,190 total reported in 2014-15. There were decreases in 52.2% (60 of 115) of the Local Educational Agencies (LEAs).

Dropout Rates:

- LEAs reporting the lowest high school dropout rates were Jones, Newton Conover City, Clay, Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Elkin City, Avery, Union, Pasquotank, Caldwell, and Tyrrell.
- LEAs reporting the highest dropout rates were Anson, Alleghany, Harnett, Edgecombe, Martin, Alamance-Burlington, Warren, Wilson, Halifax, and Lexington City.
- The largest 3-year percentage decreases in high school dropout rates were in Jones, Bladen, Thomasville City, Clay, and Newton Conover.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage increases were Rowan-Salisbury, Camden, Cherokee, Mount Airy City, and Macon. However, Cherokee and Macon still had rates below the state average.

Dropout Count:

- The 10,889 dropouts recorded in grades 9-13 represented a 2.7% decrease from the 11,190 dropouts reported in 2014-15.
- The largest 3-year decreases in high school dropout count for were found in Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Wayne, Pitt, Wake, Buncombe, Nash-Rocky Mount, and Randolph.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year dropout count increases were Cumberland, Rowan-Salisbury, Gaston, Iredell-Statesville, and Alamance-Burlington.

Gender, Race, and Grade:

Dropout counts and rates for most race/ethnic groups decreased. American Indian students had a substantial decrease in dropouts of 35.7%. The numbers of high school students dropping out at all grade levels decreased. Males accounted for 61.6% of the reported dropouts.

Reason Codes:

Attendance issues were again cited most frequently as the main reason for a student dropping out, accounting for 46.5% of all dropouts. The second most widely reported dropout reason code was “Enrollment in a Community College” This reason code now excludes students who are tracked while participating in a community college Adult High School program.

Trends and Categorical Data

North Carolina's dropouts and dropout rates over time

North Carolina recorded 10,889 dropouts in grades 9-13 for the 2015-2016 school year, a 2.7% decrease from the 11,190 reported in 2014-2015.

The grade 9-13 dropout rate in 2015-16 was 2.29. The 0.10 percentage point decrease in the dropout rate from 2014-15 to 2015-16 was a 4.2% decrease.

Dropouts and dropout rates from 2006-07 to 2015-16 are shown below in Figure D1.

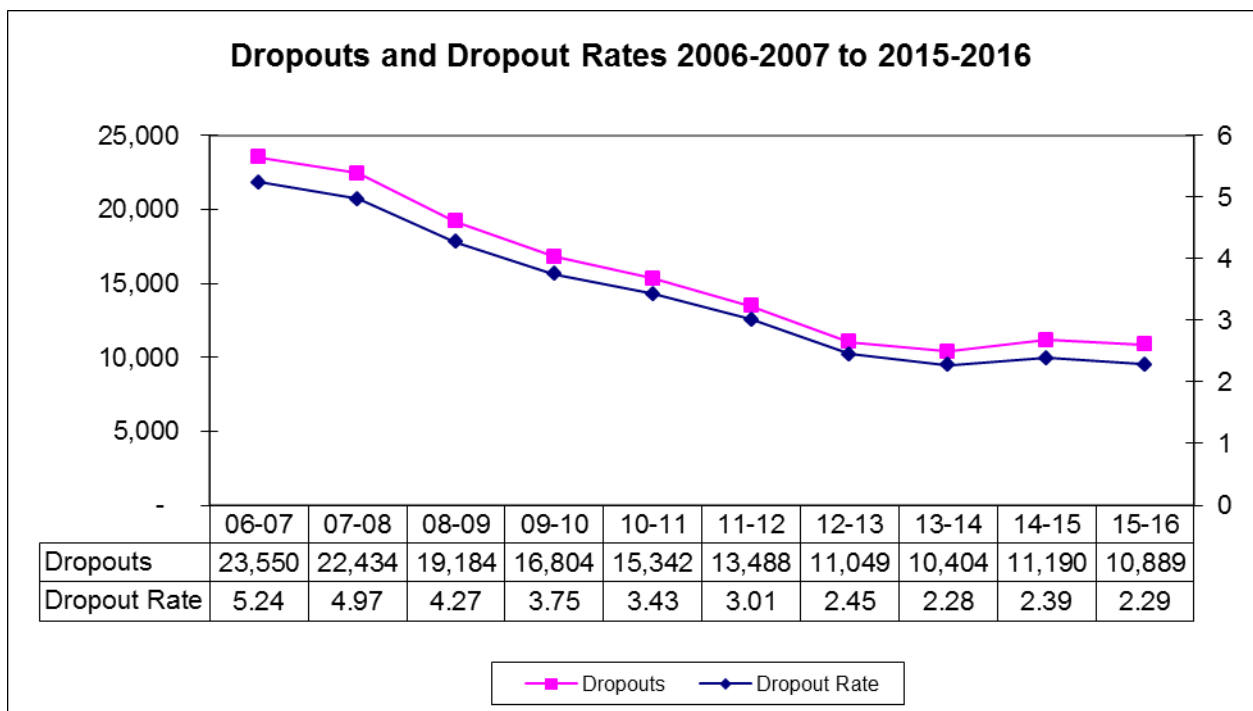


Figure D1. High school dropouts and dropout rates from 2006-07 to 2015-16.

The dropout rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{100 \times \text{Number of 2015-16 Dropouts}}{(\text{20th Day Membership 2015-16} + \text{Number of 2015-16 Dropouts})}$$

Dropouts are students who attended any part or all of the 2015-16 school year and did not return to school for the 2016-17 school year.

Specifically, the dropout designation was given to:

- any student who withdrew during the 2015-16 school year and was not enrolled on the 20th school day of 2016-17 and
- any student who completed the 2015-16 school year and did not enroll and attend at least one day during the first twenty days of 2016-17.

New exception for dropouts attending Community College Adult High School programs

In 2015 the State Board of Education amended policy GCS-Q-000, creating the W2T withdrawal code designation for students leaving school to attend an Adult High School program at the local Community College. These students continue to be reported as dropouts along with all students leaving school for community colleges, but they are not counted in the statistics as long as:

- the community college program is Adult High School, not GED or some other program,
- the LEA has an Agreement of Affiliation regarding the Adult High School program with the community college, and
- the students are tracked for continuous enrollment (meaning both fall and spring semesters).

If a student does not maintain continuous enrollment in the Adult High School program the school must change the W2T designation to W2 (non-completer) and report the student as a dropout in the next dropout data collection.

Because 2015-16 was the first year that W2T-designated dropouts were collected, an LEA representative was asked to confirm that the conditions detailed above were followed in all cases. There were 307 W2T-coded dropouts reported by 40 LEAs and one charter school. See Table D7 on page 150 for a detailed list.

If the 307 W2T-designated dropouts had been counted as regular dropouts as in previous years, the state total of high school dropouts would have been 11,196, an increase of six dropouts over the total of 11,190 reported in 2014-15. However, the dropout rate would have still declined-- from 2.39 to 2.36 (instead of 2.29 with the W2T dropouts excluded).

Grade levels of dropouts

Figure D2 below displays the numbers of dropouts by grade level. In 2015-16, students dropped out most frequently at grade 10 (30.2%), followed by grade 9 (28.3%), grade 11 (23.9%), and grade 12 (14.1%). The high school grade with the largest percentage decrease in dropouts from 2014-15 to 2015-16 was the twelfth (-6.2%). Five 2015-16 dropouts were thirteenth graders (in Early Colleges) and were included with twelfth graders in this analysis.

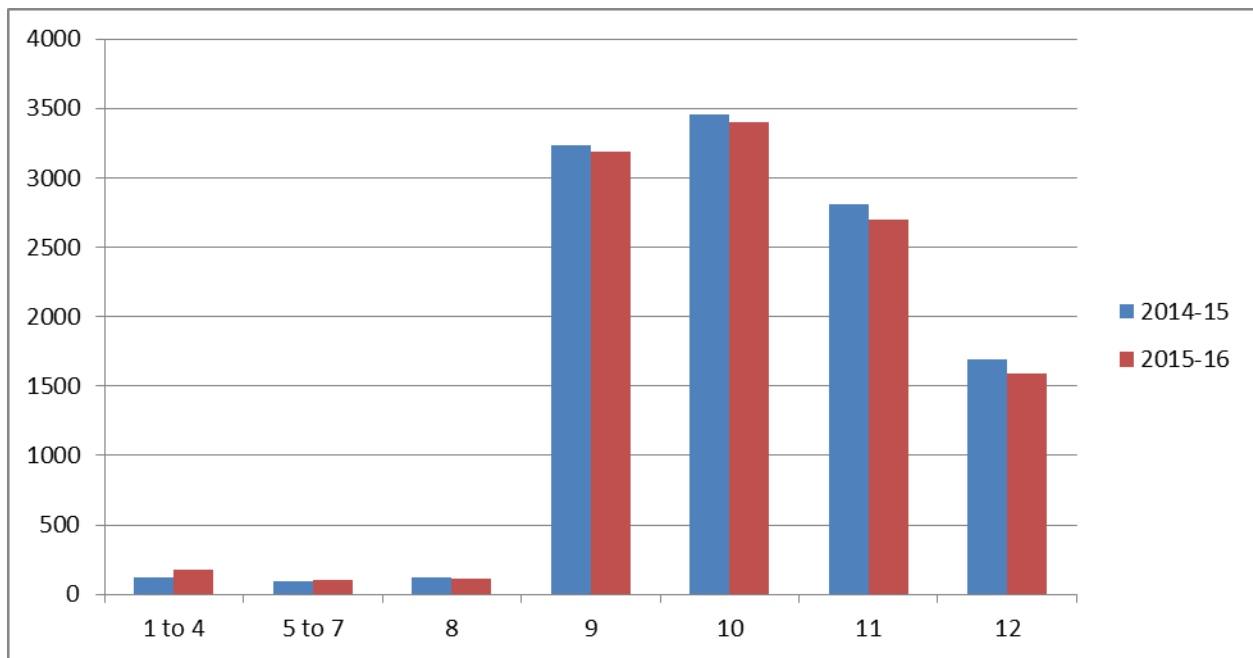


Figure D2. Frequency distribution of 2014-15 and 2015-16 dropouts by grade level.

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) reason code frequently has been used when one of the more specific reasons was not applicable. The Dropout Data Collecting and Reporting Procedures Manual states that ATTD should be used 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.” Year after year, ATTD is by far the most frequently reported reason code. ATTD accounted for 46.5% of all reasons for dropping out in 2015-16.

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 2015-16.

Reason	Code	Count	Percent
Attendance	ATTD	5062	46.5
Enrollment in a community college	COMM	1203	11.1
Lack of engagement with school and/or peers	ENGA	769	7.1
Unknown	UNKN	737	6.8
Choice of work over school	WORK	584	5.4
Moved, school status unknown	MOVE	504	4.6
Academic problems	ACAD	433	4.0
Incarcerated in adult facility	INCR	238	2.2
Unstable home environment	HOME	213	2.0
Discipline problem	DISC	189	1.7
Pregnancy	PREG	135	1.2
Need to care for children	CHLD	123	1.1
Failure to return after a long-term suspension	LTSU	120	1.1
Runaway	RNAW	111	1.0
Psychological or emotional difficulties	PSEM	109	1.0
Health problems	HEAL	94	0.9
Employment necessary	EMPL	87	0.8
Suspected substance abuse	ABUS	70	0.6
Expectations of culture, family, or peers	EXPC	58	0.5
Difficulties with English language	LANG	27	0.3
Marriage	MARR	23	0.2
	Total	10889	100.0

Students who are expelled from a school and who fail to return to school are coded with “Expulsion” (EXPL) as the 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 2015-16, there were 15 dropout events coded with EXPL.

Table D2 shows changes in the proportions of reason codes reported from 2014-15 to 2015-16.

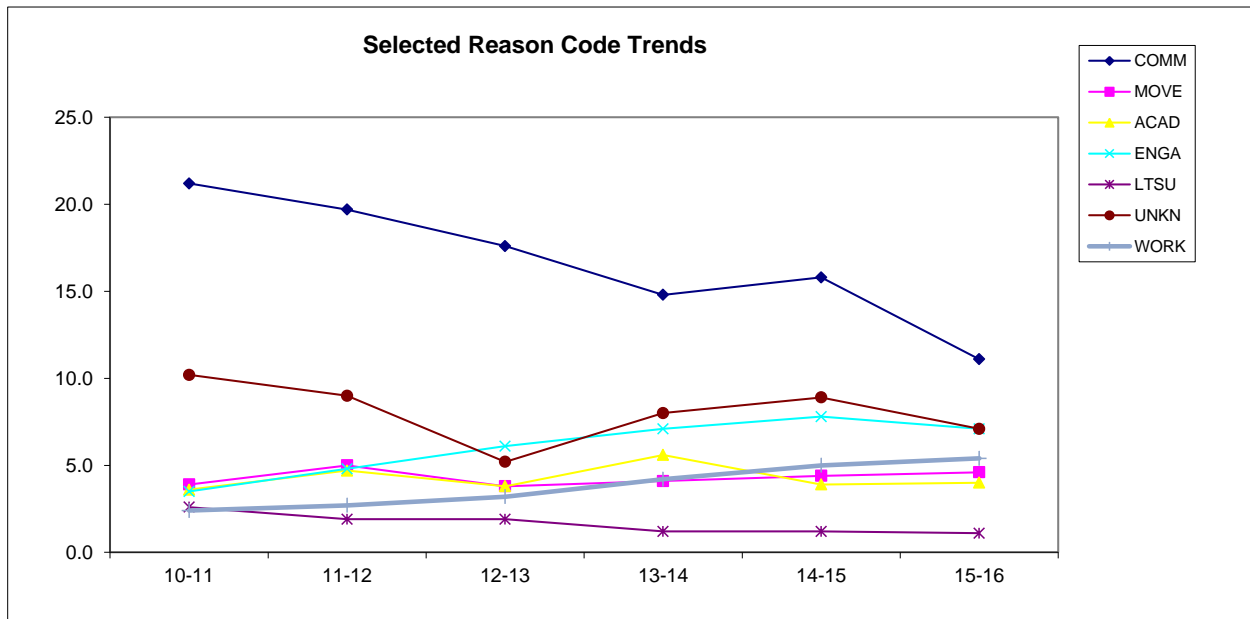
Table D2. Changes in proportions of high school dropout reason codes reported.

Reason	Percent of Codes Reported		Change in Percent
	2014-15	2015-16	
Attendance	40.3	46.5	6.2
Enrollment in a community college	15.8	11.1	-4.7
Lack of engagement with school and/or peers	7.8	7.1	-0.7
Unknown	8.9	6.8	-2.1
Choice of work over school	5.0	5.4	0.4
Moved, school status unknown	4.4	4.6	0.2
Academic problems	3.9	4.0	0.1
Incarcerated in adult facility	2.5	2.2	-0.3
Unstable home environment	1.8	2.0	0.2
Discipline problem	1.6	1.7	0.1
Pregnancy	1.4	1.2	-0.2
Need to care for children	1.0	1.1	0.1
Failure to return after a long-term suspension	1.2	1.1	-0.1
Runaway	1.0	1.0	0.0
Psychological or emotional difficulties	0.9	1.0	0.1
Health problems	0.9	0.9	0.0
Employment necessary	0.6	0.8	0.2
Suspected substance abuse	0.4	0.6	0.2
Expectations of culture, family, or peers	0.3	0.5	0.2
Difficulties with English language	0.1	0.3	0.2
Marriage	0.2	0.2	0.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	0.0

The proportion of dropouts coded as leaving school to take part in a community college programs (COMM) decreased by 4.7 percentage points, but about half of the decrease can be accounted for by the 307 students who would have counted as dropouts with reason code COMM if they had not received the dropout exception for Adult High School attendance.

The largest increase in reason code proportions from 2014-15 to 2015-16 was in the category of Attendance (ATTD). The reasons for this increase of 6.2 percentage points are not known.

Tracking reason codes over time can assist in identifying both the outside incentives and the environmental stressors that may 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 frequently reported reason codes (other than ATTD) over the last six years.



COMM=Enrolled in a Community College; MOVE=Moved, school status unknown; ACAD=Academic problems; ENGA=Lack of student engagement; LTSU=Failure to return after long-term suspension; UNKN=Unknown; WORK=Choice of work over school.

Figure D3. Trends in proportions of high school dropout reason codes reported.

Included among the six year trends depicted above are:

- A somewhat steady decrease in students leaving high school for community college (COMM)
- Variability over time in the Unknown (UNKN) category
- A steady increase in the Choice of Work over School (WORK) category, likely reflective of increased job opportunities in the economy over this time period
- A somewhat steady decrease in the Failure to Return after a Long-Term Suspension (LTSU) category that coincides with documented decreases in reported long-term suspensions

Gender and race of dropouts

Historically, males have dropped out more frequently than females, and this pattern was again seen in the 2015-16 dropout data. Males accounted for 61.6 % of the dropouts, down from 62.0% in 2014-15.

Table D3 shows the increase or decrease in dropouts experienced by each race/ethnic group. Dropouts of American Indian, Asian, and white students decreased while dropouts increased for black, Hispanic, multiracial, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students.

Table D3. Change in high school dropout counts by race/ethnicity, 2014-15 to 2015-16.

Ethnic Group	2014-15	2015-16	Change
American Indian	249	160	-89
Asian	108	103	-5
Black	3376	3379	3
Hispanic	1988	2202	214
Multi	431	452	21
White	5028	4579	-449
Pacific Islander	10	14	4
Total	11190	10889	-301

Figure D4 below shows that Hispanic students had the highest dropout rate and that American Indian, black, multiracial, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students also had dropout rates that were higher than the state average. The state’s average high school dropout rate in 2015-16 for all races was 2.29 (dropouts per 100). Only white and Asian students had rates that were below the state average.

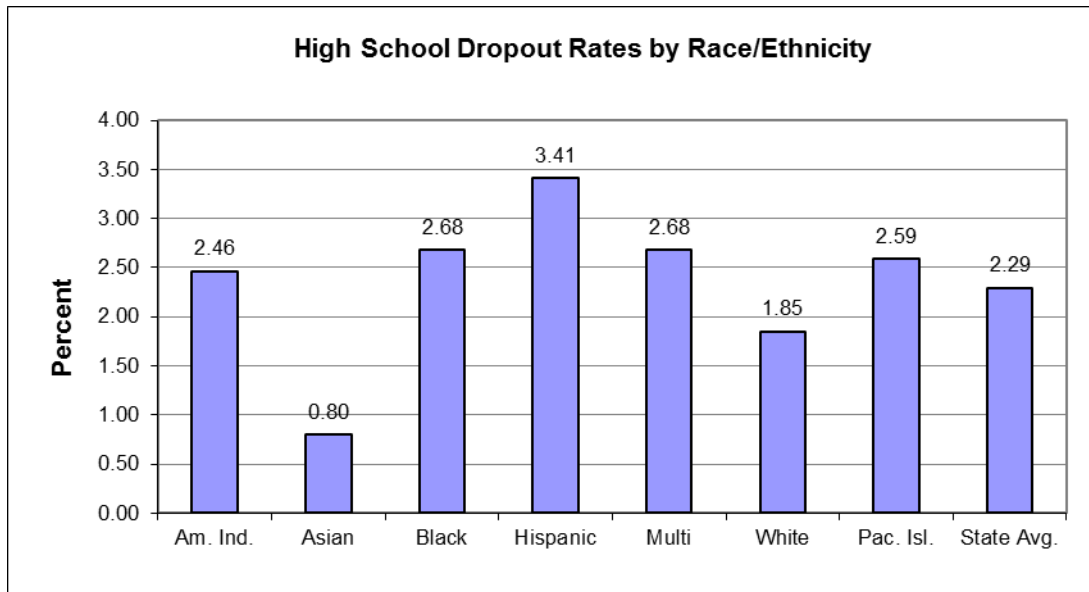


Figure D4. 2015-2016 high school dropout rates by race/ethnicity.

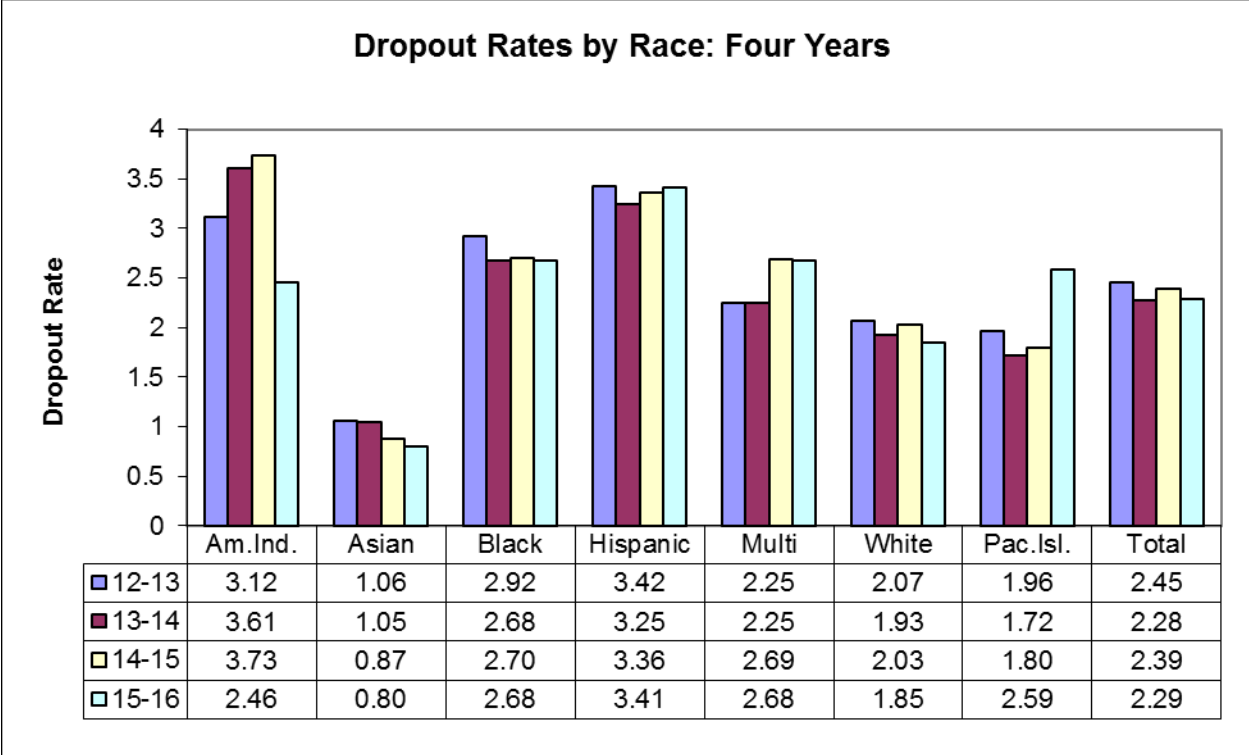


Figure D5. High school dropout rates for race/ethnic groups, 2012-13 to 2015-16.

Figure D5 shows the dropout rates for each group over the period of 2012-13 to 2015-16. The state dropout rate decreased 6.5% over the three-year period. The percentage decreases in dropout rate by group over this time span are American Indian (21.2%), Asian (24.5%), Black (8.2%), Hispanic (0.3%), and White (10.6%). Groups that had percentage increases over this time span were multiracial (19.1%) and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (32.1%).

The state dropout rate decreased 4.2% from 2.39 in 2014-15 to 2.29 in 2015-16. By far the largest decrease in dropout rate was experienced by American Indian students, 34.0%. Other groups with one-year percentage decreases were white students (8.9%), Asian students (8.0%), black students (0.7%) and multiracial students (0.4%).

Figure D6 below displays the dropout rates by race/ethnicity and gender combination groups.

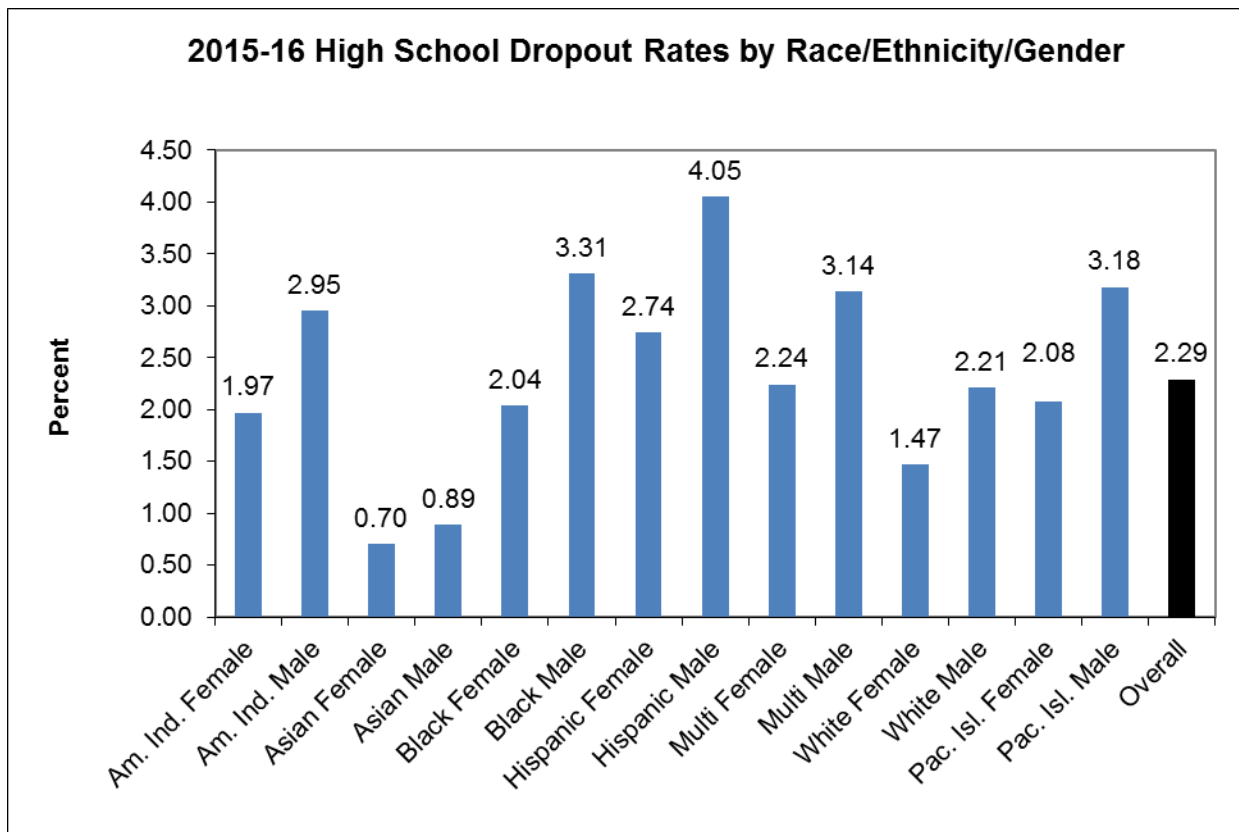


Figure D6. High school dropout rates for race/ethnic-gender groups for 2015-16.

Hispanic male students had the highest dropout rate at 4.05, followed by black males at 3.31, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander males at 3.18, multiracial males at 3.14, American Indian males at 2.95, and Hispanic females at 2.74. All other groups had rates lower than the state average of 2.29.

Figure D7 shows the changes in high school dropout rates for race/ethnic/gender groupings from 2012-2013 to 2015-2016. Most groups saw overall rate decreases over this time span, however, increases were seen for Hawaiian/Pacific Islander females, multiracial males and females, Hispanic females, and Asian females.

The largest rate decreases over the three year span were achieved by Asian males (0.60 points, 40.3%), American Indian males (1.14 points, 27.9%), white females (0.23 points, 13.5%), white males (0.20 points, 8.3%), black females (0.18 points, 8.1%), and black males (0.28 points, 7.8%).

Most groups also experienced one-year rate decreases. American Indian females had the largest one-year decrease (35.6%), followed by American Indian males (32.6%).

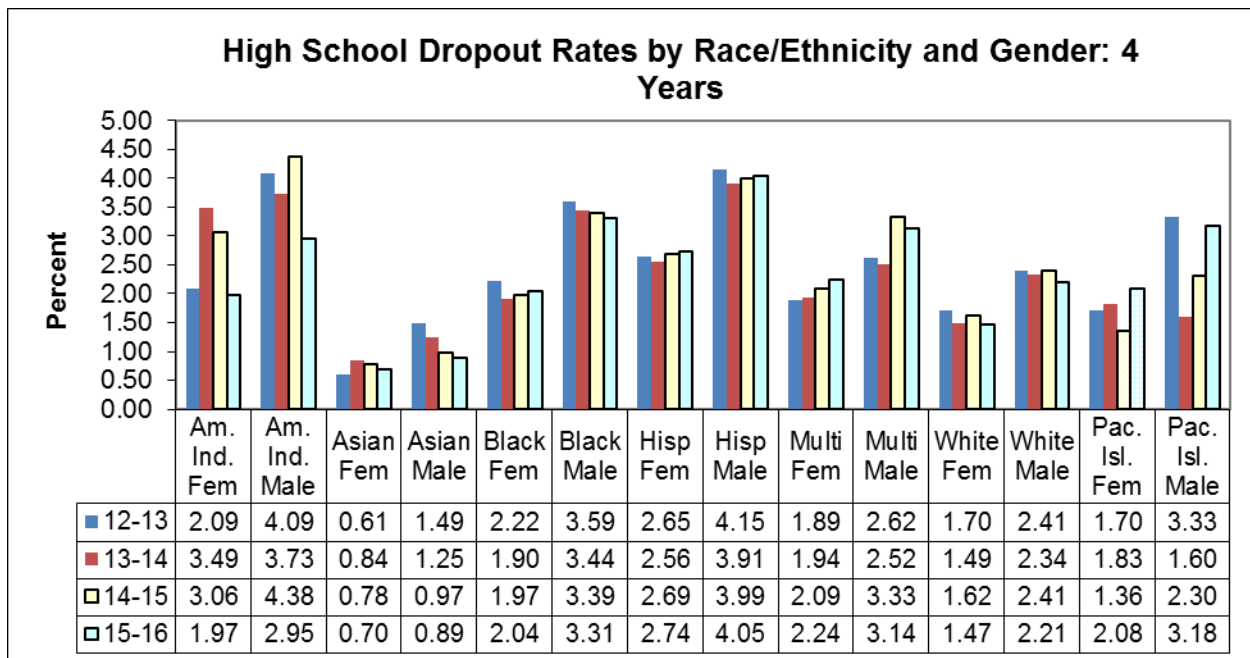


Figure D7. High school dropout rates for race/ethnic-gender groups, 2012-13 to 2015-16.

Summary of Trends

In 2015-16, dropout counts and rates declined in North Carolina’s public schools after experiencing the first increase in eight years in 2014-15. The analysis of trend data revealed the following significant findings:

- 1) The number of dropouts reported decreased in 60 of the 115 LEAs (52.2%). The number of dropouts reported increased in 48 LEAs (41.7%). The dropout count remained the same in seven LEAs (6.1%).
- 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. However, the proportion leaving to attend community college has generally declined over the past six years. The proportion of WORK (Choice of work over school) dropout reasons reported has increased steadily over five years, from 2.4% in 2010-11 to 5.4% in 2015-16, possibly reflecting the impact of an improving economy on student dropout decisions.
- 3) The highest dropout rates were seen for Hispanic males (4.05), black males (3.31), Hawaiian/Pacific Islander males (3.18) and multiracial males (3.14).
- 4) Rates for both American Indian males and females saw a sharp one-year decrease. The female rate dropped from 3.06 in 2014-15 to 1.97 in 2015-16 (35.6%), while the male rate decreased from 4.38 to 2.95 (32.6%).

Dropout Appendix – LEA Detail Data

Table D4 displays 2014-15 and 2015-16 grade 9-13 dropout counts and rates for each school district and charter school along with percent increases or decreases in counts. Charter schools are omitted if no dropouts were reported in 2014-15 or 2015-16.

Table D5 shows grade 9-13 dropout counts and rates for 2015-16 and the four previous years for each school district and charter school. Charter schools are omitted if no dropouts were reported over the time span.

Table D6 lists 2015-16 grade 9-13 dropout counts by school district (and charter school), gender, and race/ethnicity. Race/ethnicity cell totals of less than ten are redacted to comply with privacy recommendations. Charter schools are omitted if no dropouts were reported for 2015-16.

Table D7 lists the counts of dropouts by LEA that have been removed from the official dropout numbers because the students are attending an affiliated Adult High School program at the local community college.

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2014-15	2015-16
00A	NC Connections Academy	-	1	-	-	0.47
00B	NC Virtual Academy	-	1	-	-	0.67
010	Alamance-Burlington	256	293	14.5%	3.48	3.93
01B	River Mill Academy	1	1	0.0%	0.59	0.61
01C	Clover Garden	1	0	-100.0%	0.67	0.00
020	Alexander County	46	49	6.5%	2.79	3.13
030	Alleghany County	12	21	75.0%	2.58	4.28
040	Anson County	41	51	24.4%	3.75	4.57
050	Ashe County	39	21	-46.2%	3.93	2.14
060	Avery County	9	7	-22.2%	1.35	1.07
06A	Grandfather Academy	3	2	-33.3%	13.04	10.53
06B	Marjorie Williams Academy	2	1	-50.0%	4.44	2.44
070	Beaufort County	59	70	18.6%	2.59	3.05
080	Bertie County	17	27	58.8%	2.06	3.28
090	Bladen County	59	22	-62.7%	3.97	1.48
100	Brunswick County	158	137	-13.3%	3.82	3.28
110	Buncombe County	188	183	-2.7%	2.31	2.23
111	Asheville City	42	28	-33.3%	2.94	1.99
11C	Invest Collegiate - Imagine	0	2	-	0.00	4.44
11D	The Franklin School of Innovation	0	3	-	0.00	3.26
120	Burke County	86	95	10.5%	2.02	2.24
130	Cabarrus County	172	181	5.2%	1.78	1.78
132	Kannapolis City	54	44	-18.5%	3.53	2.93
13A	Carolina International School	1	0	-100.0%	1.43	0.00
140	Caldwell County	69	50	-27.5%	1.70	1.23
150	Camden County	18	18	0.0%	2.84	3.05
160	Carteret County	93	53	-43.0%	3.30	1.84
170	Caswell County	38	16	-57.9%	4.46	1.88
180	Catawba County	110	105	-4.5%	2.01	1.91
181	Hickory City	40	30	-25.0%	3.04	2.35
182	Newton Conover City	2	6	200.0%	0.19	0.57
190	Chatham County	54	39	-27.8%	2.11	1.52
19A	Chatham Charter	3	0	-100.0%	2.19	0.00
19B	The Woods Charter	2	5	150.0%	1.08	2.70
200	Cherokee County	16	23	43.8%	1.44	1.95
210	Edenton/Chowan	18	23	27.8%	2.66	3.63
220	Clay County	8	3	-62.5%	2.05	0.80
230	Cleveland County	116	110	-5.2%	2.35	2.22
240	Columbus County	40	38	-5.0%	1.97	1.81

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2014-15	2015-16
241	Whiteville City	19	22	15.8%	2.51	2.90
24B	Flemington Academy	3	3	0.0%	5.88	5.00
250	Craven County	98	108	10.2%	2.27	2.47
260	Cumberland County	336	418	24.4%	2.07	2.55
270	Currituck County	14	25	78.6%	1.13	1.89
280	Dare County	19	19	0.0%	1.29	1.28
290	Davidson County	169	147	-13.0%	2.62	2.27
291	Lexington City	43	31	-27.9%	5.16	3.69
292	Thomasville City	38	18	-52.6%	5.15	2.49
298	Schools for Deaf and Blind	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
300	Davie County	69	61	-11.6%	3.40	3.01
310	Duplin County	65	70	7.7%	2.19	2.34
320	Durham County	282	334	18.4%	2.67	3.06
32D	Kestrel Heights	9	4	-55.6%	2.80	1.23
32L	Voyager Academy	1	0	-100.0%	0.24	0.00
32N	Research Triangle High School	0	1	-	0.00	0.22
330	Edgecombe County	83	76	-8.4%	4.33	3.96
340	Forsyth County	483	410	-15.1%	2.84	2.39
34B	Quality Education Academy	1	1	0.0%	0.98	0.83
350	Franklin County	128	100	-21.9%	4.71	3.65
360	Gaston County	204	235	15.2%	2.02	2.29
36B	Piedmont Community	5	0	-100.0%	1.62	0.00
36C	Mountain Island Charter	0	1	-	0.00	0.25
370	Gates County	14	10	-28.6%	2.53	1.89
380	Graham County	4	12	200.0%	1.09	3.23
390	Granville County	91	74	-18.7%	3.23	2.75
400	Greene County	14	20	42.9%	1.31	1.84
410	Guilford County	529	490	-7.4%	2.20	2.04
41K	Piedmont Classical	0	1	-	0.00	0.77
420	Halifax County	40	30	-25.0%	4.75	3.78
421	Roanoke Rapids City	43	25	-41.9%	4.44	2.54
422	Weldon City	13	7	-46.2%	3.65	1.97
430	Harnett County	218	260	19.3%	3.46	4.00
440	Haywood County	80	49	-38.8%	3.43	2.11
450	Henderson County	59	74	25.4%	1.37	1.72
460	Hertford County	29	24	-17.2%	3.22	2.66
470	Hoke County	53	43	-18.9%	2.22	1.77
480	Hyde County	1	6	500.0%	0.61	3.14
490	Iredell-Statesville	174	196	12.6%	2.36	2.66

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2014-15	2015-16
491	Mooresville City	30	38	26.7%	1.65	1.98
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	0	5	-	0.00	0.92
500	Jackson County	39	35	-10.3%	3.25	2.81
510	Johnston County	206	179	-13.1%	1.99	1.67
520	Jones County	5	1	-80.0%	1.48	0.32
530	Lee County	73	86	17.8%	2.35	2.74
540	Lenoir County	139	76	-45.3%	4.71	2.71
550	Lincoln County	104	79	-24.0%	2.71	2.09
55A	Lincoln Charter	0	1	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.17
560	Macon County	14	24	71.4%	1.03	1.69
570	Madison County	36	15	-58.3%	4.03	1.79
580	Martin County	26	36	38.5%	2.86	3.94
58B	Bear Grass Charter School	3	3	0.0%	1.72	1.53
590	McDowell County	86	70	-18.6%	4.20	3.47
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	996	1050	5.4%	2.33	2.40
60C	Kennedy School	1	11	1000.0%	0.74	11.11
60D	Lake Norman Charter	1	1	0.0%	0.12	0.12
60G	Queen's Grant Community	4	2	-50.0%	0.87	0.39
60H	Crossroads Charter High	38	20	-47.4%	17.27	10.00
60K	Charlotte Secondary	0	1	-	0.00	0.43
60U	Commonwealth High School	33	218	560.6%	12.99	45.51
610	Mitchell County	18	19	5.6%	2.68	2.83
61L	Stewart Creek High School	-	128	-	-	52.24
620	Montgomery County	22	30	36.4%	1.73	2.31
630	Moore County	57	82	43.9%	1.36	1.91
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	150	153	2.0%	2.94	3.02
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	1	4	300.0%	0.31	1.31
650	New Hanover County	231	137	-40.7%	2.82	1.65
660	Northampton County	13	17	30.8%	2.42	3.30
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	3	6	100.0%	0.90	1.68
670	Onslow County	122	135	10.7%	1.68	1.81
680	Orange County	52	56	7.7%	2.04	2.21
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	25	31	24.0%	0.67	0.84
68N	PACE Academy	12	closed	-	9.84	-
690	Pamlico County	16	8	-50.0%	3.26	1.75
700	Pasquotank County	21	21	0.0%	1.24	1.23
710	Pender County	52	43	-17.3%	1.84	1.50
720	Perquimans County	12	15	25.0%	2.25	2.75
730	Person County	74	50	-32.4%	5.20	3.49

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2014-15	2015-16
73B	Roxboro Community	1	1	0.0%	0.26	0.26
740	Pitt County	195	150	-23.1%	2.67	2.01
750	Polk County	15	11	-26.7%	2.01	1.53
760	Randolph County	104	92	-11.5%	1.82	1.61
761	Asheboro City	26	20	-23.1%	1.95	1.45
76A	Uwharrie Charter Academy	6	7	16.7%	1.85	1.55
770	Richmond County	73	77	5.5%	3.03	3.27
780	Robeson County	160	122	-23.8%	2.22	1.71
790	Rockingham County	157	138	-12.1%	3.67	3.22
800	Rowan-Salisbury	158	194	22.8%	2.52	3.10
810	Rutherford County	87	102	17.2%	3.16	3.67
81A	Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy	0	2	-	0.00	0.56
81B	Lake Lure Classical Academy	0	1	-	0.00	0.78
820	Sampson County	108	61	-43.5%	4.00	2.26
821	Clinton City	9	21	133.3%	1.05	2.29
830	Scotland County	97	46	-52.6%	4.98	2.50
840	Stanly County	73	80	9.6%	2.79	2.97
84B	Gray Stone Day School	1	0	-100.0%	0.24	0.00
850	Stokes County	69	62	-10.1%	3.00	2.87
860	Surry County	56	56	0.0%	2.03	2.05
861	Elkin City	6	4	-33.3%	1.50	1.01
862	Mount Airy City	9	18	100.0%	1.66	3.21
870	Swain County	29	19	-34.5%	4.52	3.07
880	Transylvania County	38	22	-42.1%	3.13	1.83
890	Tyrrell County	4	2	-50.0%	2.34	1.23
900	Union County	127	146	15.0%	0.99	1.08
90A	Union Academy	0	1	-	0.00	0.22
910	Vance County	68	59	-13.2%	3.22	2.92
91B	Henderson Collegiate	0	1	-	0.00	1.02
920	Wake County	1019	819	-19.6%	2.15	1.69
92F	Franklin Academy	1	1	0.0%	0.20	0.20
92G	East Wake Academy	2	1	-50.0%	0.63	0.31
92P	Southern Wake Academy	4	2	-50.0%	2.20	1.10
930	Warren County	43	29	-32.6%	5.43	3.91
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal School	3	3	0.0%	4.69	4.55
940	Washington County	5	11	120.0%	1.08	2.47
94Z	Northeast Regional School	0	3	-	0.00	1.42
950	Watauga County	23	23	0.0%	1.66	1.67
960	Wayne County	156	156	0.0%	2.67	2.64

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2014-15	2015-16
970	Wilkes County	85	79	-7.1%	2.68	2.50
980	Wilson County	122	154	26.2%	3.10	3.83
990	Yadkin County	21	32	52.4%	1.17	1.74
995	Yancey County	11	11	0.0%	1.61	1.54
	NORTH CAROLINA	11190	10889	-2.7%	2.39	2.29

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 through 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
00A	NC Connections Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.47
00B	NC Virtual Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.67
010	Alamance-Burlington	318	4.47	233	3.31	232	3.25	256	3.48	293	3.93
01B	River Mill Academy	0	0.00	1	0.59	0	0.00	1	0.59	1	0.61
01C	Clover Garden	0	0.00	1	0.79	3	2.05	1	0.67	0	0.00
020	Alexander County	51	2.93	42	2.49	47	2.82	46	2.79	49	3.13
030	Alleghany County	6	1.41	13	2.97	12	2.54	12	2.58	21	4.28
040	Anson County	51	4.16	46	4.06	21	1.96	41	3.75	51	4.57
050	Ashe County	29	3.10	24	2.48	29	2.86	39	3.93	21	2.14
060	Avery County	11	1.70	8	1.23	14	2.01	9	1.35	7	1.07
06A	Grandfather Academy	2	9.09	2	7.41	2	8.33	3	13.04	2	10.53
06B	Marjorie Williams Academy	2	4.35	1	2.13	2	4.44	2	4.44	1	2.44
070	Beaufort County	79	3.66	44	2.05	49	2.24	59	2.59	70	3.05
080	Bertie County	23	2.51	27	3.12	25	2.99	17	2.06	27	3.28
090	Bladen County	89	5.45	65	4.22	69	4.62	59	3.97	22	1.48
09A	Paul R Brown Leadership Academy	-	-	-	-	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
100	Brunswick County	145	3.69	108	3.09	130	3.20	158	3.82	137	3.28
110	Buncombe County	257	3.13	243	2.84	225	2.75	188	2.31	183	2.23
111	Asheville City	37	2.92	33	2.53	39	2.85	42	2.94	28	1.99
11C	Invest Collegiate - Imagine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	2	4.44
11D	The Franklin School of Innovation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	3	3.26
120	Burke County	88	2.03	65	1.53	33	0.79	86	2.02	95	2.24
130	Cabarrus County	182	2.08	175	1.95	158	1.71	172	1.78	181	1.78
132	Kannapolis City	69	4.56	44	2.98	48	3.24	54	3.53	44	2.93
13A	Carolina International School	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.43	0	0.00
140	Caldwell County	116	2.89	77	1.93	64	1.60	69	1.70	50	1.23
150	Camden County	17	2.81	8	1.34	12	1.96	18	2.84	18	3.05
160	Carteret County	82	3.05	43	1.59	62	2.29	93	3.30	53	1.84
16A	Cape Lookout Marine Science HS	11	13.92	12	14.63	46	50.55	closed	-	closed	-
170	Caswell County	33	3.83	25	2.97	6	0.75	38	4.46	16	1.88
180	Catawba County	115	2.07	92	1.66	98	1.81	110	2.01	105	1.91
181	Hickory City	61	4.85	45	3.72	35	2.84	40	3.04	30	2.35
182	Newton Conover City	45	4.70	9	0.98	9	0.92	2	0.19	6	0.57
190	Chatham County	94	3.82	53	2.23	45	1.88	54	2.11	39	1.52
19A	Chatham Charter	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.15	3	2.19	0	0.00
19B	The Woods Charter	1	0.54	1	0.54	3	1.60	2	1.08	5	2.70
200	Cherokee County	29	2.56	10	0.92	11	1.02	16	1.44	23	1.95
210	Edenton/Chowan	26	3.44	27	3.79	21	3.08	18	2.66	23	3.63
220	Clay County	10	2.53	6	1.52	11	2.89	8	2.05	3	0.80

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 through 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
230	Cleveland County	180	3.56	133	2.67	132	2.69	116	2.35	110	2.22
240	Columbus County	74	3.54	54	2.65	52	2.59	40	1.97	38	1.81
241	Whiteville City	24	3.35	28	3.64	18	2.40	19	2.51	22	2.90
24B	Flemington Charter	-	-	-	-	1	3.03	3	5.88	3	5.00
250	Craven County	93	2.13	101	2.33	110	2.56	98	2.27	108	2.47
260	Cumberland County	436	2.63	267	1.64	363	2.22	336	2.07	418	2.55
270	Currituck County	25	2.01	22	1.84	27	2.10	14	1.13	25	1.89
280	Dare County	40	2.66	10	0.68	18	1.21	19	1.29	19	1.28
290	Davidson County	191	2.99	144	2.25	180	2.79	169	2.62	147	2.27
291	Lexington City	32	3.90	28	3.46	27	3.39	43	5.16	31	3.69
292	Thomasville City	40	5.28	36	4.85	38	5.26	38	5.15	18	2.49
298	Schools for Deaf and Blind	-	-	2	1.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
300	Davie County	68	3.42	58	2.86	50	2.49	69	3.40	61	3.01
310	Duplin County	85	3.29	57	2.18	61	2.20	65	2.19	70	2.34
320	Durham County	362	3.55	322	3.21	294	2.88	282	2.67	334	3.06
32D	Kestrel Heights	0	0.00	4	1.34	8	2.31	9	2.80	4	1.23
32L	Voyager Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.24	0	0.00
32N	Research Triangle High School	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.39	0	0.00	1	0.22
330	Edgecombe County	106	4.81	86	4.04	57	2.88	83	4.33	76	3.96
340	Forsyth County	540	3.38	435	2.72	370	2.28	483	2.84	410	2.39
34B	Quality Education Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.27	1	0.98	1	0.83
34D	C G Woodson School of Challenge	0	0.00	1	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
350	Franklin County	120	4.48	117	4.31	79	3.00	128	4.71	100	3.65
360	Gaston County	336	3.43	156	1.61	182	1.84	204	2.02	235	2.29
36B	Piedmont Community	5	2.08	2	0.84	4	1.40	5	1.62	0	0.00
36C	Mountain Island Charter	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.79	0	0.00	1	0.25
370	Gates County	13	2.20	10	1.69	16	2.86	14	2.53	10	1.89
380	Graham County	9	2.49	11	3.10	15	4.07	4	1.09	12	3.23
390	Granville County	88	3.26	94	3.46	97	3.45	91	3.23	74	2.75
39B	Oxford Preparatory High School	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
400	Greene County	21	2.16	18	1.81	15	1.46	14	1.31	20	1.84
410	Guilford County	495	2.15	487	2.07	467	1.97	529	2.20	490	2.04
41K	Piedmont Classical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.77
420	Halifax County	61	5.54	29	3.11	26	3.10	40	4.75	30	3.78
421	Roanoke Rapids City	49	5.52	20	2.19	44	4.66	43	4.44	25	2.54
422	Weldon City	7	2.03	12	3.32	10	2.68	13	3.65	7	1.97
430	Harnett County	251	4.13	242	3.85	218	3.47	218	3.46	260	4.00
440	Haywood County	81	3.36	35	1.48	46	1.96	80	3.43	49	2.11
450	Henderson County	107	2.58	64	1.52	74	1.75	59	1.37	74	1.72

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 through 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
460	Hertford County	13	1.40	23	2.43	10	1.11	29	3.22	24	2.66
470	Hoke County	78	3.60	50	2.32	53	2.26	53	2.22	43	1.77
480	Hyde County	4	2.33	4	2.34	0	0.00	1	0.61	6	3.14
490	Iredell-Statesville	141	1.99	120	1.68	126	1.76	174	2.36	196	2.66
491	Mooreville City	32	2.00	47	2.80	40	2.29	30	1.65	38	1.98
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	2	0.50	2	0.50	1	0.21	0	0.00	5	0.92
500	Jackson County	42	3.75	19	1.73	26	2.19	39	3.25	35	2.81
510	Johnston County	249	2.65	189	1.95	182	1.82	206	1.99	179	1.67
520	Jones County	10	3.03	16	5.11	4	1.35	5	1.48	1	0.32
530	Lee County	107	3.63	93	3.14	89	2.94	73	2.35	86	2.74
540	Lenoir County	134	4.37	89	3.01	61	2.06	139	4.71	76	2.71
550	Lincoln County	110	2.85	93	2.46	61	1.64	104	2.71	79	2.09
55A	Lincoln Charter	1	0.28	1	0.028	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17
560	Macon County	37	2.78	12	0.90	12	0.90	14	1.03	24	1.69
570	Madison County	22	2.73	20	2.35	21	2.39	36	4.03	15	1.79
580	Martin County	38	3.55	35	3.67	30	3.12	26	2.86	36	3.94
58B	Bear Grass Charter School	-	-	3	2.44	5	3.11	3	1.72	3	1.53
590	McDowell County	91	4.49	84	4.24	70	3.55	86	4.20	70	3.47
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	1278	3.20	1232	3.02	947	2.31	996	2.33	1050	2.40
60C	Kennedy School	10	5.88	6	3.61	2	1.27	1	0.74	11	11.11
60D	Lake Norman Charter	8	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12	1	0.12
60G	Queen's Grant Community	19	3.29	14	2.44	0	0.00	4	0.87	2	0.39
60H	Crossroads Charter High	61	21.40	67	23.02	54	19.78	38	17.27	20	10.00
60K	Charlotte Secondary	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.10	0	0.00	1	0.43
60U	Commonwealth High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	12.99	218	45.51
610	Mitchell County	16	2.45	24	3.61	20	3.16	18	2.68	19	2.83
61L	Stewart Creek High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	52.24
620	Montgomery County	40	3.23	27	2.21	30	2.36	22	1.73	30	2.31
630	Moore County	118	2.96	111	2.73	40	0.97	57	1.36	82	1.91
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	254	4.68	200	3.79	194	3.76	150	2.94	153	3.02
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	4	1.41	7	2.45	3	1.06	1	0.31	4	1.31
650	New Hanover County	172	2.26	177	2.29	224	2.88	231	2.82	137	1.65
660	Northampton County	21	3.27	16	2.17	17	3.26	13	2.42	17	3.30
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	3	0.94	7	2.17	2	0.66	3	0.90	6	1.68
670	Onslow County	157	2.32	162	2.32	101	1.44	122	1.68	135	1.81
680	Orange County	58	2.46	54	2.28	56	2.27	52	2.04	56	2.21
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	38	1.02	23	0.60	19	0.50	25	0.67	31	0.84
68N	PACE Academy	19	11.05	13	7.83	10	5.52	12	9.84	closed	-
690	Pamlico County	7	1.29	14	2.78	14	2.82	16	3.26	8	1.75

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 through 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
69A	Arapahoe Charter School	0	0.00	1	3.33	2	9.52	0	0.00	0	0.00
700	Pasquotank County	35	2.04	23	1.37	17	1.03	21	1.24	21	1.23
710	Pender County	51	1.89	53	1.95	69	2.48	52	1.84	43	1.50
720	Perquimans County	20	3.88	11	2.08	7	1.34	12	2.25	15	2.75
730	Person County	94	6.10	61	4.19	55	3.89	74	5.20	50	3.49
73B	Roxboro Community	2	0.59	1	0.30	1	0.28	1	0.26	1	0.26
740	Pitt County	243	3.32	201	2.78	153	2.13	195	2.67	150	2.01
750	Polk County	26	3.32	18	2.32	19	2.55	15	2.01	11	1.53
760	Randolph County	104	1.85	139	2.41	102	1.82	104	1.82	92	1.61
761	Asheboro City	56	4.11	30	2.31	28	2.18	26	1.95	20	1.45
76A	Uwharrie Charter Academy	-	-	-	-	4	2.08	6	1.85	7	1.55
770	Richmond County	88	3.59	60	2.47	80	3.27	73	3.03	77	3.27
780	Robeson County	192	2.71	165	2.34	207	2.92	160	2.22	122	1.71
790	Rockingham County	172	3.89	171	3.89	165	3.80	157	3.67	138	3.22
800	Rowan-Salisbury	185	2.91	73	1.17	89	1.44	158	2.52	194	3.10
810	Rutherford County	121	4.22	128	4.52	94	3.40	87	3.16	102	3.67
81A	Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy	4	1.23	0	0.00	1	0.29	0	0.00	2	0.56
81B	Lake Lure Classical Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.41	0	0.00	1	0.78
820	Sampson County	80	3.14	85	3.25	89	3.34	108	4.00	61	2.26
821	Clinton City	14	1.78	19	2.29	25	2.98	9	1.05	21	2.29
830	Scotland County	81	4.15	83	4.22	80	4.18	97	4.98	46	2.50
840	Stanly County	95	3.45	110	4.04	84	3.19	73	2.79	80	2.97
84B	Gray Stone Day School	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.71	1	0.24	0	0.00
850	Stokes County	73	3.06	44	1.90	41	1.81	69	3.00	62	2.87
860	Surry County	93	3.48	74	2.75	55	2.03	56	2.03	56	2.05
861	Elkin City	7	1.85	4	1.07	5	1.30	6	1.50	4	1.01
862	Mount Airy City	8	1.41	9	1.55	8	1.40	9	1.66	18	3.21
870	Swain County	23	3.59	19	3.04	32	4.92	29	4.52	19	3.07
880	Transylvania County	32	2.73	24	1.97	41	3.37	38	3.13	22	1.83
890	Tyrrell County	2	1.28	3	2.10	0	0.00	4	2.34	2	1.23
900	Union County	201	1.69	169	1.38	138	1.10	127	0.99	146	1.08
90A	Union Academy	0	0.00	2	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.22
910	Vance County	127	5.70	102	4.67	81	3.82	68	3.22	59	2.92
91B	Henderson Collegiate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.02
920	Wake County	1236	2.83	870	1.95	1017	2.22	1019	2.15	819	1.69
92F	Franklin Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.20	1	0.20
92G	East Wake Academy	1	0.36	1	0.36	2	0.67	2	0.63	1	0.31
92K	Raleigh Charter High	2	0.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
92P	Southern Wake Academy	5	3.88	11	8.15	5	2.79	4	2.20	2	1.10

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 through 2015-16.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
92U	Longleaf School of the Arts	-	-	-	-	3	1.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
930	Warren County	23	2.92	33	4.10	39	4.87	43	5.43	29	3.91
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal School	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.69	3	4.69	3	4.55
940	Washington County	27	4.62	16	2.91	1	0.20	5	1.08	11	2.47
94Z	Northeastern Regional School	-	-	1	1.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.42
950	Watauga County	43	2.90	39	2.60	30	2.13	23	1.66	23	1.67
960	Wayne County	228	3.95	230	4.00	164	2.86	156	2.67	156	2.64
970	Wilkes County	75	2.46	67	2.22	52	1.71	85	2.68	79	2.50
980	Wilson County	136	3.75	127	3.43	94	2.45	122	3.10	154	3.83
990	Yadkin County	52	2.79	39	2.15	19	1.07	21	1.17	32	1.74
995	Yancey County	19	2.57	11	1.60	10	1.45	11	1.61	11	1.54
	NORTH CAROLINA	13488	3.01	11049	2.45	10404	2.28	11190	2.39	10889	2.29

Table D6. 2015-2016 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac Islander	Multiracial
00A	NC Connections Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
00B	NC Virtual Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
010	Alamance-Burlington	293	177	116	115	85	<10	78	<10	<10	<10
01B	River Mill Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
020	Alexander County	49	33	16	41	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
030	Alleghany County	21	11	10	18	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
040	Anson County	51	34	17	14	32	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
050	Ashe County	21	16	5	18	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
060	Avery County	7	5	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
06A	Grandfather Academy	2	1	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
06B	Marjorie Williams Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
070	Beaufort County	70	37	33	30	29	<10	10	<10	<10	<10
080	Bertie County	27	19	8	<10	18	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
090	Bladen County	22	14	8	15	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
100	Brunswick County	137	87	50	93	14	<10	21	<10	<10	<10
110	Buncombe County	183	112	71	139	12	<10	21	<10	<10	10
111	Asheville City	28	16	12	15	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
11C	Invest Collegiate - Imagine	2	0	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
11D	Franklin School of Innovation	3	1	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
120	Burke County	95	61	34	77	<10	<10	15	<10	<10	<10
130	Cabarrus County	181	103	78	72	46	<10	55	<10	<10	<10
132	Kannapolis City	44	31	13	20	12	<10	10	<10	<10	<10
140	Caldwell County	50	33	17	40	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
150	Camden County	18	15	3	17	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
160	Carteret County	53	33	20	45	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
170	Caswell County	16	7	9	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
180	Catawba County	105	68	37	72	<10	<10	18	<10	<10	<10
181	Hickory City	30	19	11	10	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
182	Newton Conover City	6	5	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
190	Chatham County	39	22	17	14	<10	<10	19	<10	<10	<10
19B	The Woods Charter	5	2	3	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
200	Cherokee County	23	15	8	18	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
210	Edenton/Chowan	23	14	9	<10	11	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
220	Clay County	3	1	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
230	Cleveland County	110	63	47	72	28	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
240	Columbus County	38	28	10	20	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
241	Whiteville City	22	16	6	<10	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Table D6. 2015-2016 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac Islander	Multiracial
24B	Flemington Academy	3	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
250	Craven County	108	65	43	59	36	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
260	Cumberland County	418	267	151	123	206	13	46	<10	<10	29
270	Currituck County	25	19	6	19	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
280	Dare County	19	13	6	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
290	Davidson County	147	99	48	125	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
291	Lexington City	31	25	6	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
292	Thomasville City	18	7	11	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
300	Davie County	61	40	21	48	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
310	Duplin County	70	36	34	20	<10	<10	39	<10	<10	<10
320	Durham County	334	207	127	28	180	<10	118	<10	<10	<10
32D	Kestrel Heights	4	3	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
32N	Research Triangle High School	1	0	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
330	Edgecombe County	76	49	27	29	40	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
340	Forsyth County	410	241	169	119	129	<10	131	<10	<10	26
34B	Quality Education Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
350	Franklin County	100	56	44	50	36	<10	10	<10	<10	<10
360	Gaston County	235	144	91	149	43	<10	27	<10	<10	13
36C	Mountain Island Charter	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
370	Gates County	10	4	6	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
380	Graham County	12	3	9	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
390	Granville County	74	37	37	32	27	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
400	Greene County	20	11	9	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
410	Guilford County	490	313	177	121	240	<10	90	15	<10	22
41K	Piedmont Classical	1	0	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
420	Halifax County	30	23	7	<10	28	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
421	Roanoke Rapids City	25	18	7	17	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
422	Weldon City	7	5	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
430	Harnett County	260	156	104	135	69	<10	37	<10	<10	14
440	Haywood County	49	24	25	44	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
450	Henderson County	74	48	26	43	<10	<10	12	<10	<10	<10
460	Hertford County	24	14	10	<10	20	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
470	Hoke County	43	26	17	11	10	11	<10	<10	<10	<10
480	Hyde County	6	2	4	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
490	Iredell-Statesville	196	119	77	131	33	<10	28	<10	<10	<10
491	Mooresville City	38	23	15	26	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	5	5	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Table D6. 2015-2016 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac Islander	Multiracial
500	Jackson County	35	19	16	28	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
510	Johnston County	179	121	58	59	55	<10	56	<10	<10	<10
520	Jones County	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
530	Lee County	86	56	30	31	15	<10	39	<10	<10	<10
540	Lenoir County	76	44	32	27	36	<10	11	<10	<10	<10
550	Lincoln County	79	44	35	72	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
55A	Lincoln Charter	1	0	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
560	Macon County	24	11	13	17	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
570	Madison County	15	7	8	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
580	Martin County	36	23	13	15	21	0	0	0	0	0
58B	Bear Grass Charter School	3	2	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
590	McDowell County	70	48	22	64	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	1050	664	386	148	378	<10	452	37	<10	27
60C	Kennedy School	11	8	3	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
60D	Lake Norman Charter School	1	0	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
60G	Queen's Grant Community	2	2	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
60H	Crossroads Charter High School	20	14	6	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
60K	Charlotte Secondary	1	0	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
60U	Commonwealth High School	218	100	118	11	138	<10	57	<10	<10	10
610	Mitchell County	19	14	5	17	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
61L	Stewart Creek High School	128	76	52	<10	91	<10	15	<10	<10	<10
620	Montgomery County	30	23	7	17	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
630	Moore County	82	55	27	47	22	<10	11	<10	<10	<10
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	153	99	54	43	85	<10	16	<10	<10	<10
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	4	2	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
650	New Hanover County	137	90	47	75	25	<10	24	<10	<10	<10
660	Northampton County	17	12	5	<10	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	6	4	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
670	Onslow County	135	74	61	85	20	<10	19	<10	<10	<10
680	Orange County	56	34	22	36	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	31	24	7	<10	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
690	Pamlico County	8	6	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
700	Pasquotank County	21	14	7	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
710	Pender County	43	26	17	34	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
720	Perquimans County	15	10	5	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
730	Person County	50	27	23	18	23	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
73B	Roxboro Community	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Table D6. 2015-2016 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac Islander	Multiracial
740	Pitt County	150	102	48	33	97	<10	12	<10	<10	<10
750	Polk County	11	7	4	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
760	Randolph County	92	68	24	76	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
761	Asheboro City	20	10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
76A	Uwharrie Charter Academy	7	1	6	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
770	Richmond County	77	37	40	46	20	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
780	Robeson County	122	72	50	35	30	40	12	<10	<10	<10
790	Rockingham County	138	93	45	95	25	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
800	Rowan-Salisbury	194	123	71	129	35	<10	21	<10	<10	<10
810	Rutherford County	102	61	41	79	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
81A	Thomas Jefferson Classical Acad	2	1	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
81B	Lake Lure Classical Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
820	Sampson County	61	40	21	16	11	<10	29	<10	<10	<10
821	Clinton City	21	13	8	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
830	Scotland County	46	26	20	16	17	12	<10	<10	<10	<10
840	Stanly County	80	46	34	57	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
850	Stokes County	62	37	25	55	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
860	Surry County	56	27	29	38	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
861	Elkin City	4	2	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
862	Mount Airy City	18	8	10	14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
870	Swain County	19	10	9	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
880	Transylvania County	22	8	14	19	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
890	Tyrrell County	2	1	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
900	Union County	146	90	56	84	25	<10	34	<10	<10	<10
90A	Union Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
910	Vance County	59	35	24	15	33	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
91B	Vance Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
920	Wake County	819	516	303	185	344	<10	253	12	<10	20
92F	Franklin Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
92G	East Wake Academy	1	1	0	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
92P	Southern Wake Academy	2	1	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
930	Warren County	29	17	12	<10	21	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal School	3	2	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
940	Washington County	11	5	6	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
94Z	Northeast Regional School	3	1	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
950	Watauga County	23	13	10	18	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
960	Wayne County	156	95	61	52	35	<10	59	<10	<10	<10

Table D6. 2015-2016 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac Islander	Multiracial
970	Wilkes County	79	48	31	64	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
980	Wilson County	154	99	55	33	94	<10	19	<10	<10	<10
990	Yadkin County	32	17	15	20	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10
995	Yancey County	11	7	4	11	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
State Totals		10889	6708	4181	4383	3183	76	1944	64	0	171

Table D7. LEAs Reporting Dropouts Attending Adult High School (AHS) Programs.

LEA #	LEA Name	# AHS Exceptions
010	Alamance-Burlington	8
020	Alexander County	3
090	Bladen County	24
120	Burke County	7
130	Cabarrus County	3
140	Caldwell County	34
150	Camden County	1
160	Carteret County	8
180	Catawba County	4
181	Hickory City	9
230	Cleveland County	5
260	Cumberland County	3
290	Davidson County	10
292	Thomasville City	1
300	Davie County	4
320	Durham County	3
390	Granville County	1
39B	Oxford Preparatory	4
440	Haywood County	3
470	Hoke County	11
510	Johnston County	1
530	Lee County	9
540	Lenoir County	5
550	Lincoln County	1
610	Mitchell County	5
620	Montgomery County	3
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	1
650	New Hanover County	34
710	Pender County	4
740	Pitt County	5
760	Randolph County	46
761	Asheboro City	1
780	Robeson County	1
790	Rockingham County	4
810	Rutherford County	10
830	Scotland County	15
900	Union County	1

Table D7. LEAs Reporting Dropouts Attending Adult High School (AHS) Programs.

LEA #	LEA Name	# AHS Exceptions
920	Wake County	11
930	Warren County	1
950	Watauga County	2
960	Wayne County	1

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-000](#)

Policy Title: Policy defining acts of school violence and the annual report of these crimes for these acts

Current Policy Date: 09/04/2014

Other Historical Information: Previous board dates: 12/02/1993, 12/07/1995, 08/07/1996, 12/05/1996, 02/05/1998, 01/13/1999, 01/10/2001,03/04/2010, 02/02/2012

Statutory Reference: GS 115C-12(21)

(a) Local Education Agencies (LEAs) shall report the following crimes and offenses within five school days to the State Board of Education via the Department of Public Instruction-approved discipline reporting system in conformity with the State's Uniform Education Reporting System:

- (1) Homicide as defined in G.S. §14-17 and 14.18;
- (2) Assault resulting in serious personal injury as defined in G.S. §14-32.4;
- (3) Assault involving the use of a weapon as defined in G.S. §14-32 through 14-34.10;
- (4) Rape as defined in G.S. §14-27.2, 14-27.3 and 14-27.7A;
- (5) Sexual offense as defined in G.S. §14-27.4, 14-27.5 and 14-27.7A;
- (6) Sexual assault as defined in G.S. §14-27.5A and 14-33(c)(2);
- (7) Kidnapping as defined in G.S. §14-39;
- (8) Robbery with a dangerous weapon as defined in G.S. §14-87;
- (9) Indecent liberties with a minor as defined in G.S. §14-202.1, 14-202.2 and 14-202.4;
- (10) Assault with a firearm or powerful explosive as defined in G.S. §14-34 through 14-34.10 and §14.49 through 14-50.1;
- (11) Robbery with a firearm or dangerous explosive as defined in G.S. §14-87;
- (12) Willfully burning a school building as defined in G.S. §14-60;
- (13) Making bomb threats or engaging in bomb hoaxes as defined in G.S. §14-69.2;
- (14) Assault on school officials, employees, and volunteers as defined in G.S. §14-33(c)(6);
- (15) Possession of a controlled substance in violation of the law as defined in G.S. §90-86 through 90-113.8;

- (16) Possession of a firearm in violation of the law as defined in G.S. §14-269.2;
- (17) Possession of a weapon in violation of the law as defined in G.S. §14-269.2;
- (18) Unlawful, underage sales, purchase, provision, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages as defined in G.S. §18B-302;
- (19) Assault as defined in G.S. §14-33 but not resulting in an injury as severe as defined in G.S. §14-32.4;
- (20) Fighting, or affray as defined in G.S. §14-33;
- (21) Gang activity as defined in G.S. §14-50.16 14-50.20;
- (22) Robbery as defined in G.S. §14-87, but without the use of a dangerous weapon;
- (23) Extortion as defined in G.S. §14-118.4;
- (24) Communicating threats as defined in G.S. §14-277.1;
- (25) Threat of assault with a firearm or powerful explosive as defined in G.S. §14-277.1;
- (26) Threat of assault with a weapon as defined in G.S. §14-277.1;
- (27) Threat of assault without a weapon as defined in G.S. §14-277.1;
- (28) Possession or use of tobacco products as defined in G.S. §14-313;
- (29) Property damage as defined in G.S. §115C-398;
- (30) Bullying as defined in G.S. §115C-407.15;
- (31) Cyberbullying as defined in G.S. §14-458.1 and 14-458.2;
- (32) Verbal harassment as defined in G.S. §115C-407.15;
- (33) Sexual harassment as defined in G.S. §115C-335.5; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq.;
- (34) Harrassment - Race/Ethnicity as defined in §115C-407.15;
- (35) Harrassment – Disability as defined in § 115C-407.15;
- (36) Harrassment – Sexual orientation as defined in §115C-407.15;
- (37) Harrassment – Religious affiliation as defined in §115C-407.15; and
- (38) Discrimination as defined in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000d et seq.; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq.; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §§1681-1688; Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.

(b) Failure to follow reporting requirements under this provision may justify disciplinary action pursuant to 16 NCAC 6C.0312 (License Suspension and Revocation).

(c) These offenses must be reported when they occur under the following conditions and circumstances: (1) on school property, defined as any public school building, bus, public school campus, grounds, recreational area, or athletic field in the charge of the principal or (2) off school property on a school-sponsored field trip.

History Note: Authority G.S. 115C-12(21); G.S. 115C-288(g); G.S. 115C-307(a); NC Constitution Article IX, Sec. 5.
Effective Date: July 1, 2010; _____

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: 10/02/2014

Other Historical Information: 06/06/2002, 02/02/2012

Statutory Reference: 20 USCS 7912 (2002)

(a) The following definitions apply to this policy.

- (1) Violent criminal offenses are the following crimes:
 - (A) Homicide as defined in G.S. §14-17 and 14-18;
 - (B) Assault resulting in serious bodily injury as defined in G.S. §14-32.4;
 - (C) Assault involving use of a weapon as defined in G.S. §14-32 through 14-34.10;
 - (D) Rape as defined in G.S. §14-27.2,14-27.3 and 14-27.7A;
 - (E) Sexual offense as defined in G.S. §14-27.4, 14-27.5 and 14-27.7A;
 - (F) Sexual assault as defined in G.S. §14-27.5A and 14-33(c)(2);
 - (G) Kidnapping as defined in G.S. §14-39;
 - (H) Robbery with a dangerous weapon as defined in G.S. §14-87; and
 - (I) Indecent liberties with a minor as defined in G.S. §14-202.1, 14-202.2 and 14-202.4.

(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 five or more such offenses per 1000 students were committed during each of the two most recent school years and in which the conditions that contributed to the commission of those offenses are determined by the State Board of Education as being likely to continue into another school year.

(3) These offenses must be reported when they occur under the following conditions and circumstances: (1) on school property, defined as any public school building, bus, public school campus, grounds, recreational area, or athletic field in the charge of the principal or (2) off school property on a school-sponsored field trip.

(b) Whenever the State Board of Education has information that at least two violent criminal offenses and five or more such offenses per 1000 students were committed on school property 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 school

charter 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 education agencies (LEAs) 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 safety component of the School Improvement 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 that is not designated a persistently dangerous school, provided there is such a school in the LEA that 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 that offers instruction at the student's grade level and provided the student's choice shall not be limited to persistently dangerous schools.

(i) LEAs 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 that is not persistently dangerous.

(j) The LEA shall report to the State Board of Education each student transfer effected pursuant to this rule.

(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.

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 to NCDPI, 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.

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.