



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

Report to the North Carolina General Assembly

Consolidated Data Report, 2014-15

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, 2016

Report # 41 & 43

DPI Chronological Schedule, 2015-2016

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 :: Raleigh

KEVIN D. HOWELL

Raleigh

PATRICIA N. WILLOUGHBY

Raleigh

JANET COWELL

State Treasurer :: Raleigh

GREG ALCORN

Salisbury

JUNE ST. CLAIR ATKINSON

Secretary to the Board :: Raleigh

OLIVIA OXENDINE

Lumberton

NC DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

June St. Clair Atkinson, Ed.D., 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.....	102
General Findings.....	103

STUDENT REASSIGNMENTS FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES

Introduction.....	108
General Findings.....	109

ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM PLACEMENTS

Introduction114
General Findings115

DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

Introduction122
General Findings123
Trends and Categorical Data124
Appendix – LEA Dropout Data133

APPENDICES

I. General Statutes146
II. SBE Policies147
III. Reportable Offenses151

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. 2014-15 Reported Statewide Crimes by School Levels.....	17
Tables C2, C3. Reported Statewide Crimes by School Levels, Two Year Comparison	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	97

USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

TABLES

Table P1. Uses of Corporal Punishment by LEA	103
Table P2. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Race/Ethnicity	104
Table P3. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level	104
Table P4. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Student’s Primary Disability	105
Table P5. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Offense Type	105

STUDENT REASSIGNMENTS FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES

TABLES

Table R1. Full Day In-School Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity	109
Table R2. Full Day In-School Suspensions by Grade Level	110
Table R3. Full Day In-School Suspensions by Exceptionality	110
Table R4. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Race/Ethnicity	111
Table R5. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Grade Level	112

Table R6. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Exceptionality	112
---	-----

ALTERNATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM (ALP) PLACEMENTS

FIGURES

Figure A1. ALP Placements by Gender	116
Figure A2. ALP Placements by Race/Ethnicity	116
Figure A3. ALP Placement Rate by Race/Ethnicity	117
Figure A4. ALP Placements by Grade Level.....	117
Figure A5. ALP Placements by Primary Exceptionality	118

TABLE

Table A1. Reasons for Student Assignments to Alternative Schools and Programs	115
--	-----

DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

FIGURES

Figure D1. High School Dropouts and Dropout Rates from 2005-06 to 2014-15	122
Figure D2. Frequency Distribution of 2013-14 and 2014-15 Dropouts by Grade	123
Figure D3. Proportions of High School Dropout Reason Codes Reported	126
Figure D4. 2014-15 High School Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity	127
Figure D5. High School Dropout Rates Among Race/Ethnic Groups, 2011-12 to 2014-15	128
Figure D6. High School Dropout Rates Among Race/Ethnic Groups for 2014-15.....	129
Figure D7. High School Dropout Rates for Race/Ethnic/Gender Groups, 2011-12 to 2014-15	130

TABLES

Table D1. High School Dropout Reason Codes Reported in 2014-15.....	124
Table D2. Changes in Proportions of High School Dropout Reason Codes Reported	125
Table D3. Change in High School Dropout Counts by Race/Ethnicity, 2013-14 to 2014-15	127

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2013-14 and 2014-15132
Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2011-12 to 2014-15.....136
Table D6. 2014-15 High School Dropout Events by LEA, Gender and Race/Ethnicity141

2014-15 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Introduction

This consolidated report on school crime, suspensions, and dropouts was created with the hope 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. However, we can say that the factors are associated with one another.

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

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

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

2014-15 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

General Findings

Reportable Crimes

- The number of reportable crimes by high school students increased by 372 from 2013-14 to 2014-15, a 6.8% increase. The high school reportable crime rate increased 6.6%. However, there was a decrease in crimes by students in lower grades, resulting in an overall increase in reportable crimes for all grades of 215 and an overall crime rate increase of 1.5%.
- 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 Elkin City, Jones County, Tyrrell County, and Washington County. Of the LEAs with more than zero, those with the lowest rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Cherokee County, Columbus County, Bertie County, Roanoke Rapids City, Dare County and Gates County.
- LEAs with the highest rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Transylvania County, Warren County, Perquimans County, Yadkin County, Asheville City, Greene County, Chatham County, Brunswick County, McDowell County, and Buncombe County.
- LEAs reporting the largest 3-year decreases in rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Elkin City, Jones County, Tyrell County, Washington County, and Cherokee County.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year increases in rates of grade 9-13 reportable crimes were Swain County, Newton Conover City, Warren County, Edenton/Chowan and Greene County. Although Newton Conover City and Edenton/Chowan had large increases, their 2014-15 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 86,578 grade 9-13 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2014-15, an increase of 2.7% from the 2013-14 total of 84,295.

- One of nine North Carolina high school students received at least one out-of-school short-term suspension in 2014-15. 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 2014-15 averaged 1.83 suspensions each. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for high school students who received at least one suspension was 6.44 days. The average duration of a single short-term suspension was 3.51 days. The grade 9-13 short-term suspension rate was 1.95 suspensions per ten students.
- Ninth grade students received the largest number of short-term suspensions. The rate of short-term suspensions for male students was 2.8 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 2014-15 for black, Hispanic, multiracial, and white students. Rates decreased for American Indian, Asian, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students.
- Lexington City Schools reported zero short-term suspensions in 2014-15. Other LEAs reporting the lowest rates of grade 9-13 short-term suspensions were Watauga County, Clay County, Granville County, Asheboro City, Mooresville City, Elkin City, Alexander County, and Ashe County.
- LEAs with the highest rates of grade 9-13 short-term suspensions were Halifax County, Anson County, Weldon City, Richmond County, Caswell County, Robeson County, Hertford County, Edgecombe County, Whiteville City, and Northampton County.
- LEAs reporting the largest 3-year percentage decreases in rates of grade 9-13 short-term suspensions were Lexington City, Roanoke Rapids City, Watauga County, Tyrrell County, and Granville County.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage increases in rates of grade 9-13 short-term suspensions were Clinton City, Graham County, Caswell County, Brunswick County, and Richmond County. Of these with large percentage increases, only Richmond County and Caswell City had 2014-15 rates that were above the state average.

Long-Term Suspensions

- The number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) for all students declined slightly from 1,088 to 1,085. Average school days per suspension increased from 62.6 to 72.4 school days. High school students received 761 long-term suspensions, a 6.6% increase from 2013-14.

Expulsions

- The number of expulsions increased to 42, a 13.5% increase from the 37 reported for 2013-14. High school students received 37 of the 42 expulsions.

Alternative Schools and Programs

- Alternative schools and programs (ALPs) reported 13,448 student placements in 2014-15, an 8.4% increase from the 12,403 reported in 2013-14. There were 12,657 individual students placed in ALPs during the 2014-15 school year. Schools made 4,023 assignments of students to ALPs as disciplinary actions.

Dropouts

- High schools in North Carolina reported 11,190 dropouts in 2014-15. The grade 9-13 dropout rate in 2014-15 was 2.39%, up from the 2.28% reported for 2013-14. The increase in the dropout rate was 4.8%.
- There were increases in the dropout count in 58.3% (67 of 115) of the LEAs. Four LEAs stayed the same as the previous year. There were decreases in 38.3% (44 of 115) of the LEAs.
- The 11,190 dropouts recorded in grades 9-13 represented a 7.6% increase from the count of 10,404 recorded in 2013-14.
- LEAs reporting the lowest high school dropout rates were Newton Conover City, Hyde County, Chapel Hill-Carrboro City, Union County, Macon County, Clinton City, Washington County, Graham County, Currituck County, and Yadkin County.
- LEAs reporting the highest dropout rates were Warren County, Person County, Lexington City, Thomasville City, Scotland County, Halifax County, Lenoir County, Franklin County, Swain County, and Caswell County.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage decreases in high school dropout rates were Newton Conover City, Washington County, Hyde County, Macon County, and Yadkin County.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage increases were Pamlico County, Hertford County, Warren County, Tyrrell County, and Alleghany County. Despite the large 3-year increase, Tyrrell County's rate is 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. No LEAs were on all three of the "top ten" lists of lowest high school rates of crime, short-term suspensions and dropouts. Three 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
 - Washington County

- Washington County was on all three of the “top ten” lists of largest 3-year decreases in high school rates of crime, short-term suspensions, and dropouts. Four LEAs were on two of the three “top ten” lists for 3-year decreases in high school rates of crime, short-term suspensions, and dropouts. They are:
 - Asheboro City
 - Dare County
 - Jones County
 - Tyrrell County

Corporal Punishment

- There were 147 uses of corporal punishment statewide 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

2014-15



2014-15 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.

The other seven acts included in this report are:

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

Superintendents, principals, teachers, and other school and central office personnel are to be commended for their collaboration in reporting the data that results in the production of this report.

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, with the data being pulled into a state discipline dataset at year's end. Wake County and Durham County used third-party software conforming to state specifications to enter their data, 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.

2014-15 SCHOOL CRIME AND VIOLENCE

General Findings

The number of reportable crimes in grades K-13 increased by 2.1% in 2014-15, and the rate increased by 1.5%. 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
2010-11	11,657	8.03
2011-12	11,161	7.63
2012-13	10,630	7.20
2013-14	10,132	6.79
2014-15	10,347	6.89

The changes in the numbers of each of the offenses reported from 2013-14 to 2014-15 are shown in the table below.

Acts	Number of Acts 2013-14	Number of Acts 2014-15
Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of Law	4,478	4,672
Possession of a Weapon	2,812	3,052
Assault of School Personnel	1,333	1,272
Possession of Alcoholic Beverage	1,007	950
Sexual Assault not including Rape or Sexual Offense	179	105
Possession of a Firearm or Powerful Explosive	88	86
Bomb Threat	66	78
Assault Involving Use of a Weapon	47	49
Assault Resulting in Serious Injury	49	43
Sexual Offense	65	28
Burning of a School Building	5	8
Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon	3	1
Rape	0	1
Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor	0	1
Kidnapping	0	1
Death By Other Than Natural Causes	0	0
TOTAL	10,132	10,347

The following categories experienced increases from 2013-14 to 2014-15 (numerical increase and percent increase in parentheses):

- Possession of a weapon excluding firearms and powerful explosives (240, 8.5%)
- Possession of controlled substance in violation of law (194, 4.3%)
- Bomb threat (12, 18.2%)
- Burning of a school building (3, 60.0%)
- Assault involving use of a weapon (2, 4.3%)
- Rape (1)
- Taking indecent liberties with a minor (1)
- Kidnapping (1)

The numbers of the crimes below decreased from 2013-14 to 2014-15 (numerical decrease and percent decrease in parentheses):

- Sexual assault (74, 41.3%)
- Assault on school personnel (61, 4.6%)
- Possession of an alcoholic beverage (57, 5.7%)
- Sexual offense (37, 56.9%)
- Assault resulting in serious injury (6, 12.2%)
- Robbery with a dangerous weapon (2, 66.7%)
- Possession of a firearm (2, 2.3%)

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 increased by 6.8% from 2013-14 to 2014-15. The rate of crimes reported increased 6.6% to 13.19 acts per 1000 students in membership.

Reporting Year	Total Acts	Acts Per 1000 Students
2010-11	6,132	14.60
2011-12	5,980	14.15
2012-13	5,759	13.10
2013-14	5,475	12.37
2014-15	5,847	13.19

School Crime and Violence

2014-15

Figures and Tables

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

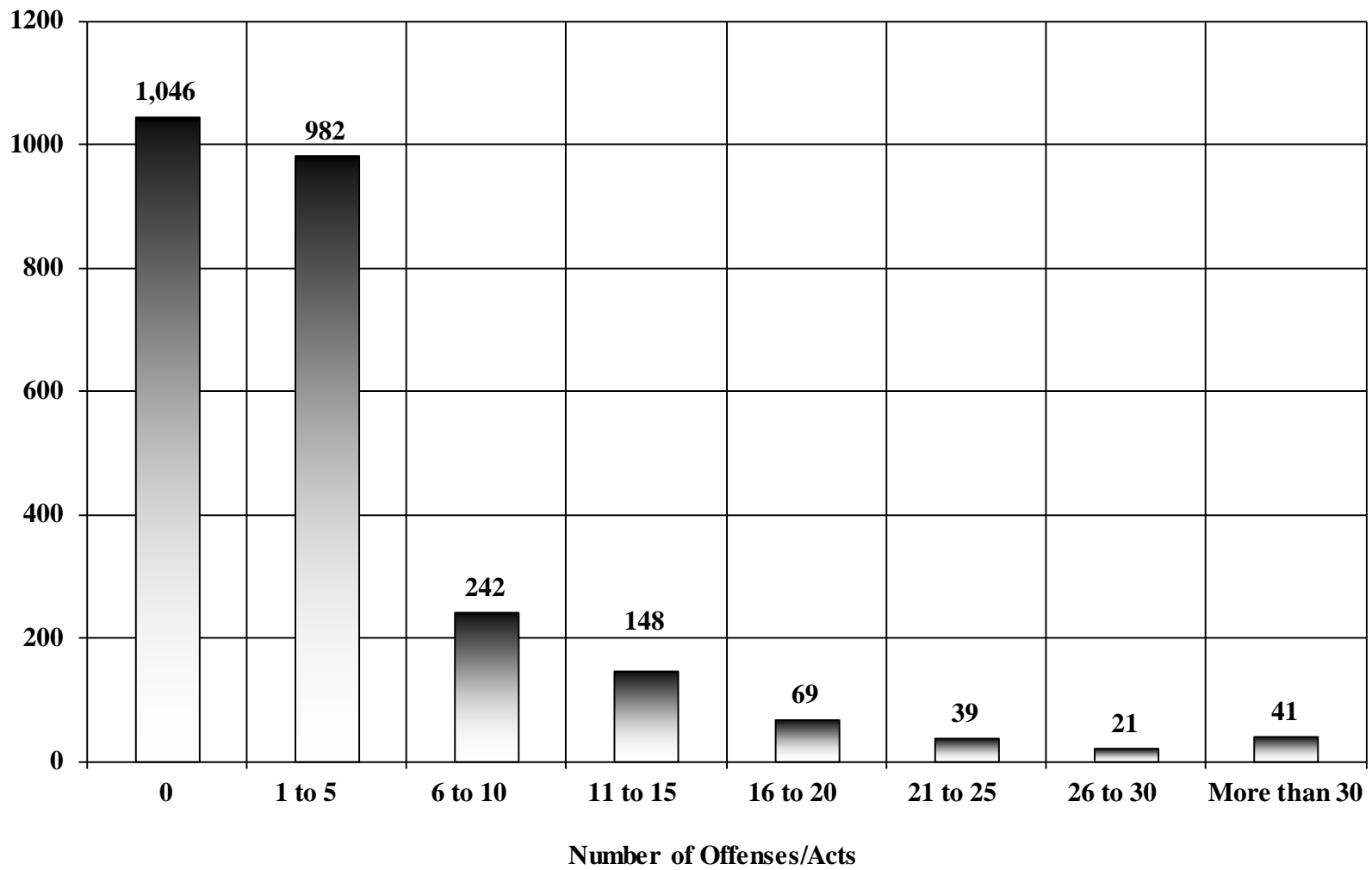


Figure C2. Ten-Year Trend in Number of Reported Acts Receiving the Highest Total Occurrences

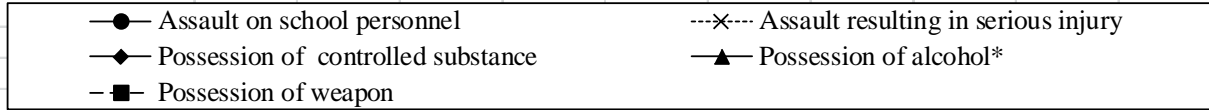
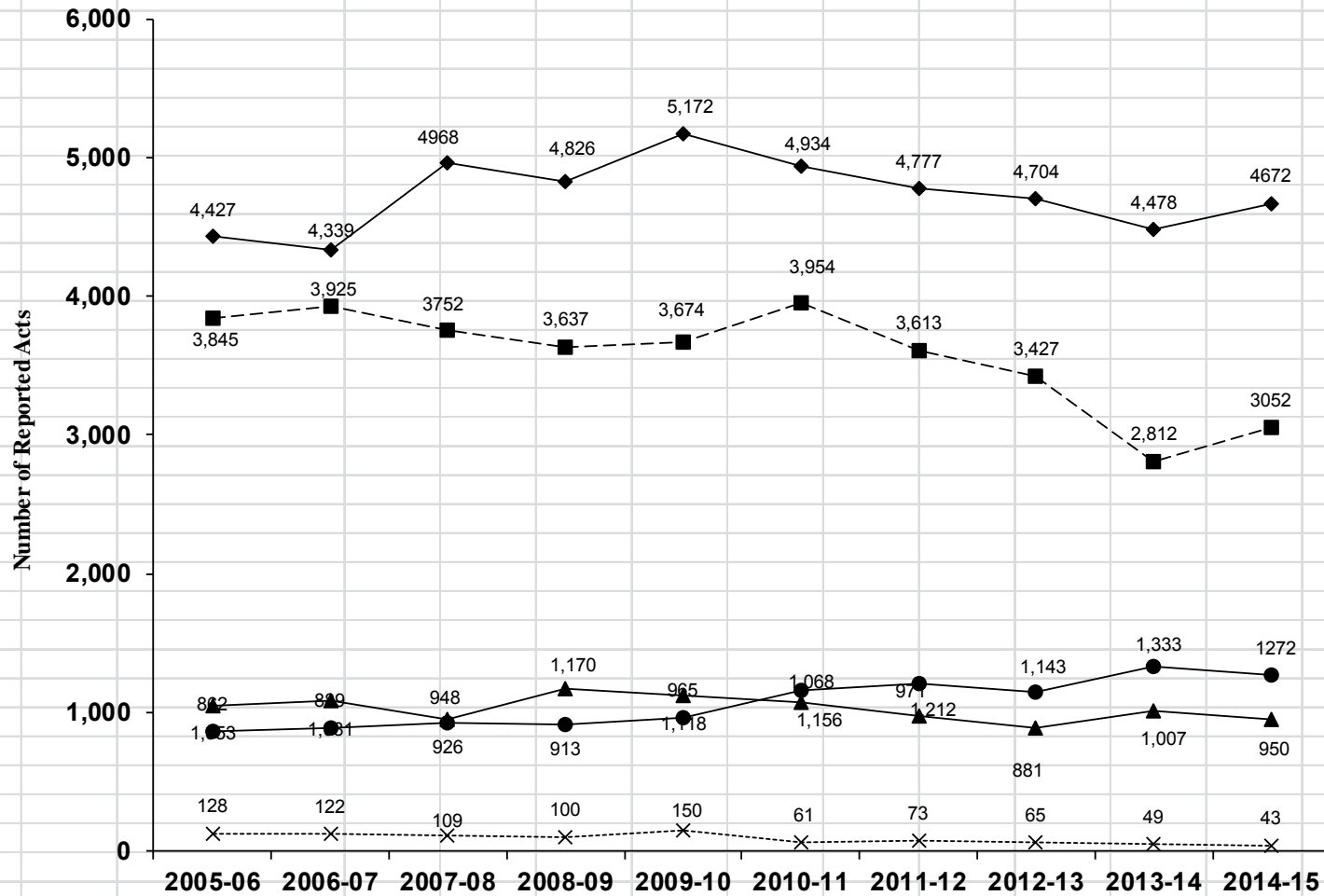


Table C1. Reported Statewide Acts by School Levels

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	4,672	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

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. 2014-15 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	79	6872	11.50
020	Alexander County	7	1563	4.48
030	Alleghany County	4	429	9.32
040	Anson County	18	1034	17.41
050	Ashe County	10	921	10.86
060	Avery County	8	644	12.42
070	Beaufort County	40	2139	18.70
080	Bertie County	2	772	2.59
090	Bladen County	13	1398	9.30
100	Brunswick County	87	3807	22.85
110	Buncombe County	167	7710	21.66
111	Asheville City	33	1339	24.65
120	Burke County	75	4073	18.41
130	Cabarrus County	61	9353	6.52
132	Kannapolis City	19	1431	13.28
140	Caldwell County	32	3852	8.31
150	Camden County	5	593	8.43
160	Carteret County	23	2635	8.73
170	Caswell County	9	775	11.61
180	Catawba County	95	5268	18.03
181	Hickory City	21	1229	17.09
182	Newton Conover City	11	1018	10.81
190	Chatham County	57	2434	23.42
200	Cherokee County	1	1058	0.95
210	Edenton/Chowan	10	641	15.60
220	Clay County	3	368	8.15
230	Cleveland County	91	4697	19.37
240	Columbus County	5	1932	2.59
241	Whiteville City	5	721	6.93
250	Craven County	36	4064	8.86
260	Cumberland County	249	15459	16.11
270	Currituck County	11	1208	9.11
280	Dare County	5	1410	3.55
290	Davidson County	89	6070	14.66
291	Lexington City	7	768	9.11
292	Thomasville City	12	673	17.83
300	Davie County	17	1916	8.87
310	Duplin County	37	2801	13.21
320	Durham Public	189	9966	18.96

Table C4. 2014-15 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	9	1785	5.04
340	Forsyth County	188	16105	11.67
350	Franklin County	25	2522	9.91
360	Gaston County	84	9627	8.73
370	Gates County	2	515	3.88
380	Graham County	3	364	8.24
390	Granville County	49	2628	18.65
400	Greene County	24	1014	23.67
410	Guilford County	340	23036	14.76
420	Halifax County	13	764	17.02
421	Roanoke Rapids City	3	901	3.33
422	Weldon City	2	335	5.97
430	Harnett County	76	5839	13.02
440	Haywood County	37	2169	17.06
450	Henderson County	39	4106	9.50
460	Hertford County	12	843	14.23
470	Hoke County	37	2218	16.68
480	Hyde County	2	159	12.58
490	Iredell-Statesville	75	7014	10.69
491	Mooresville City	14	1764	7.94
500	Jackson County	11	1135	9.69
510	Johnston County	96	9890	9.71
520	Jones County	0	321	0.00
530	Lee County	62	2939	21.10
540	Lenoir County	39	2658	14.67
550	Lincoln County	63	3633	17.34
560	Macon County	13	1301	9.99
570	Madison County	8	807	9.91
580	Martin County	4	873	4.58
590	McDowell County	42	1879	22.35
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	624	40675	15.34
610	Mitchell County	3	629	4.77
620	Montgomery County	17	1147	14.82
630	Moore County	68	4046	16.81
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	45	4833	9.31
650	New Hanover County	92	7699	11.95
660	Northampton County	7	503	13.92
670	Onslow County	76	6925	10.97
680	Orange County	25	2435	10.27

Table C4. 2014-15 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	3675	16.33
690	Pamlico County	2	472	4.24
700	Pasquotank County	7	1642	4.26
710	Pender County	25	2710	9.23
720	Perquimans County	13	517	25.15
730	Person County	25	1306	19.14
740	Pitt County	89	6948	12.81
750	Polk County	5	717	6.97
760	Randolph County	87	5456	15.95
761	Asheboro City	15	1283	11.69
770	Richmond County	19	2274	8.36
780	Robeson County	135	6820	19.79
790	Rockingham County	84	3960	21.21
800	Rowan-Salisbury	66	5960	11.07
810	Rutherford County	36	2561	14.06
820	Sampson County	15	2521	5.95
821	Clinton City	4	829	4.83
830	Scotland County	32	1787	17.91
840	Stanly County	49	2475	19.80
850	Stokes County	21	2136	9.83
860	Surry County	36	2647	13.60
861	Elkin City	0	390	0.00
862	Mount Airy City	3	523	5.74
870	Swain County	12	584	20.55
880	Transylvania County	37	1120	33.04
890	Tyrrell County	0	163	0.00
900	Union County	146	12552	11.63
910	Vance County	18	1977	9.10
920	Wake County	562	45134	12.45
930	Warren County	23	732	31.42
940	Washington County	0	448	0.00
950	Watauga County	15	1341	11.19
960	Wayne County	45	5511	8.17
970	Wilkes County	36	2984	12.06
980	Wilson County	48	3709	12.94
990	Yadkin County	43	1729	24.87
995	Yancey County	5	660	7.58

Suspensions and Expulsions

2014-15



2014-15 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.

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. As with long-term suspensions, the superintendent and/or the local board of education, upon the recommendation of the principal, make decisions about student expulsions on a case-by-case basis. An expulsion is usually reserved for cases where the student is at least 14 years of age and presents a clear threat of danger to self or others. The acts do not have to occur on school premises for the superintendent and/or school board to expel a student. Some districts allow expelled students to apply for readmission after a period of time.

2014-15 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 5.2% -- from a 2013-14 total of 198,254 to 208,650 in 2014-15. During this time the number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) decreased 0.3% from 1,088 to 1,085.

There were 86,578 grade 9-13 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2014-15, an increase of 2.7% from the 2013-14 total of 84,295. The grade 9-13 short-term suspension rate was 1.95 suspensions per ten students.

Approximately one out of thirteen North Carolina students received at least one out-of-school short-term suspension in 2014-15. When looking at high school students only, this ratio rises to one 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 2014-15 averaged about 1.8 suspensions each. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for students who received at least one suspension was 6.44 days for high school students and 5.51 days for all students. The average duration of a single short-term suspension for high school students was 3.51 days and 3.01 days for all students.

In 2014-15 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 1,088 in 2013-14 to 1,085 in 2014-15, a slight 0.3% decrease. Average school days per suspension increased from 62.6 to 71.5 school days. High school students received 761 long-term suspensions, a 6.6% increase over 2013-14.

The number of expulsions went from 37 to 42, an increase of 13.5%. High school students received 37 of these expulsions.

Section 1. Short-Term Suspensions

Short-Term Suspensions

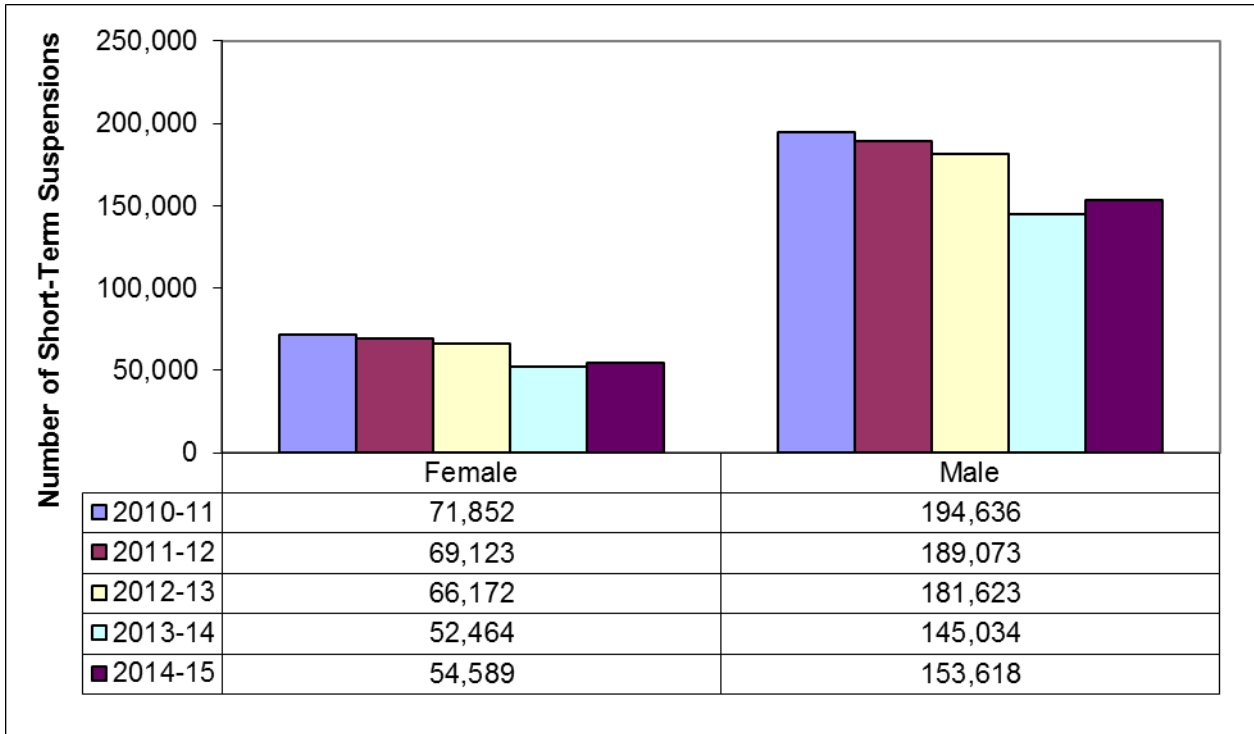
This section reports data for students who were suspended for 10 days or less. The data reflect numbers of short-term suspensions that may include multiple suspensions per student, as some students receive multiple short-term suspensions each year. *These charts and tables represent numbers of suspensions, not numbers of unique students.* However, as noted below, the statewide number of suspensions per suspended student is calculated each year. That number for 2014-15 is 1.83. To approximate the number of students suspended from data on total short-term suspensions, divide the total suspensions by 1.83.

There were 208,650 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2014-15, an increase of 5.2% from the 2013-14 total of 198,254. School days lost due to short-term suspensions increased by 6.8%. The short-term suspension rate was 1.39 suspensions per ten students.

The 208,650 short-term suspensions in 2014-15 were given to 113,974 different students for an average of 1.83 short-term suspensions per suspended student. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for students who received at least one such suspension in 2014-15 was 5.51 days. The average duration of a single short-term suspension was 3.01 days.

In 2014-15, a total of 86,578 high school short-term suspensions were reported statewide, an increase of 2.7% from the 2013-14 total of 84,295. The high school short-term suspension rate was 1.95 suspensions per ten students.

Short-Term Suspensions by Gender

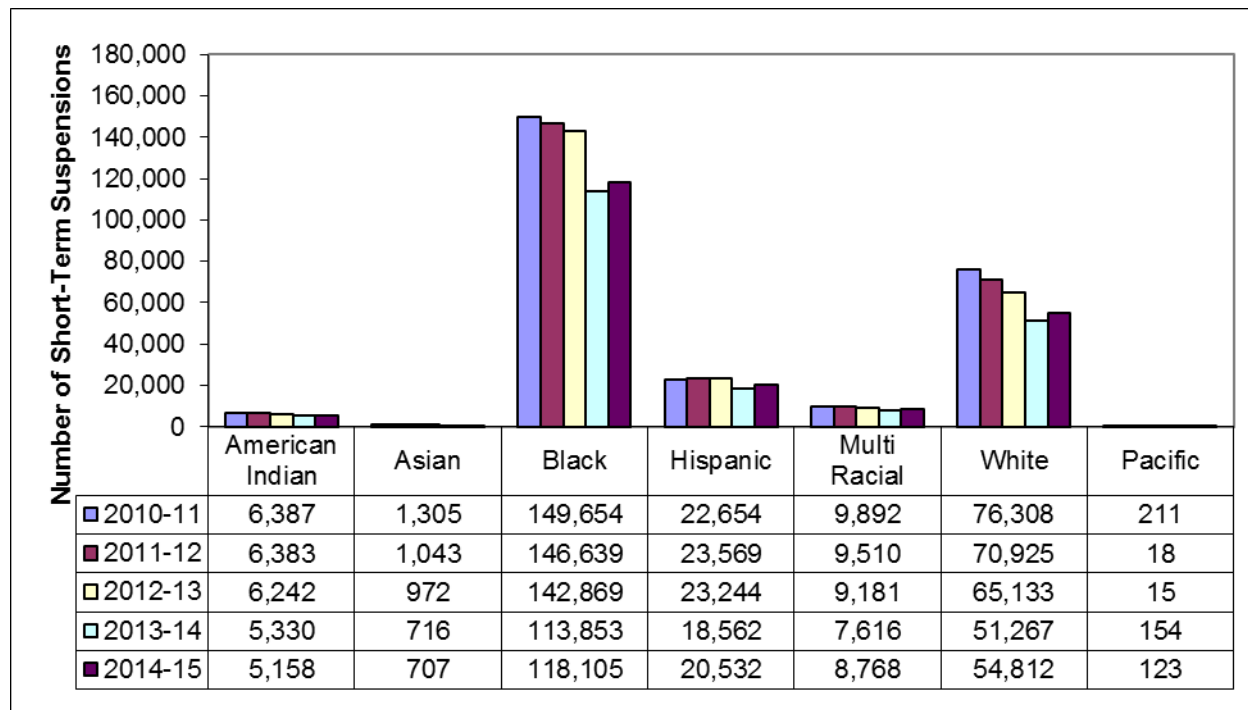


Note: Gender was not reported for 1 short-term suspension in 2011-12, 124 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, and 443 in 2014-15.

Figure S1. Number of Short-Term Suspensions by Gender

- The number of short-term suspensions for male students in 2014-15 was 2.8 times higher than for females.
- Males received 153,618 short-term suspensions (ten days or less) in 2014-15, a 5.9% increase over the previous year.
- Females received 54,589 short-term suspensions, a 4.1% increase.

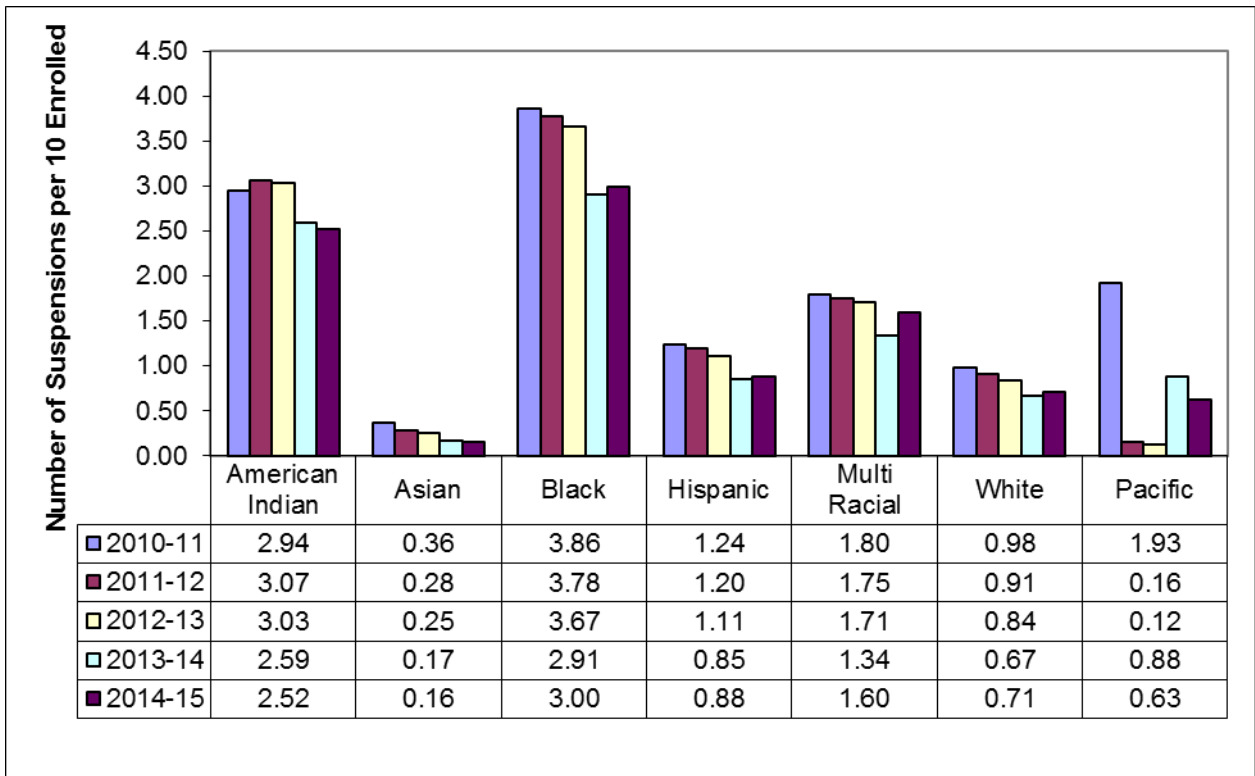
Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for 77 short-term suspensions in 2010-11, 110 in 2011-12, 264 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, and 445 in 2014-15.

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 2014-15 the number of short-term suspensions increased for black, Hispanic, multiracial, and white students. The number of short-term suspensions decreased for American Indian, Asian, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students.



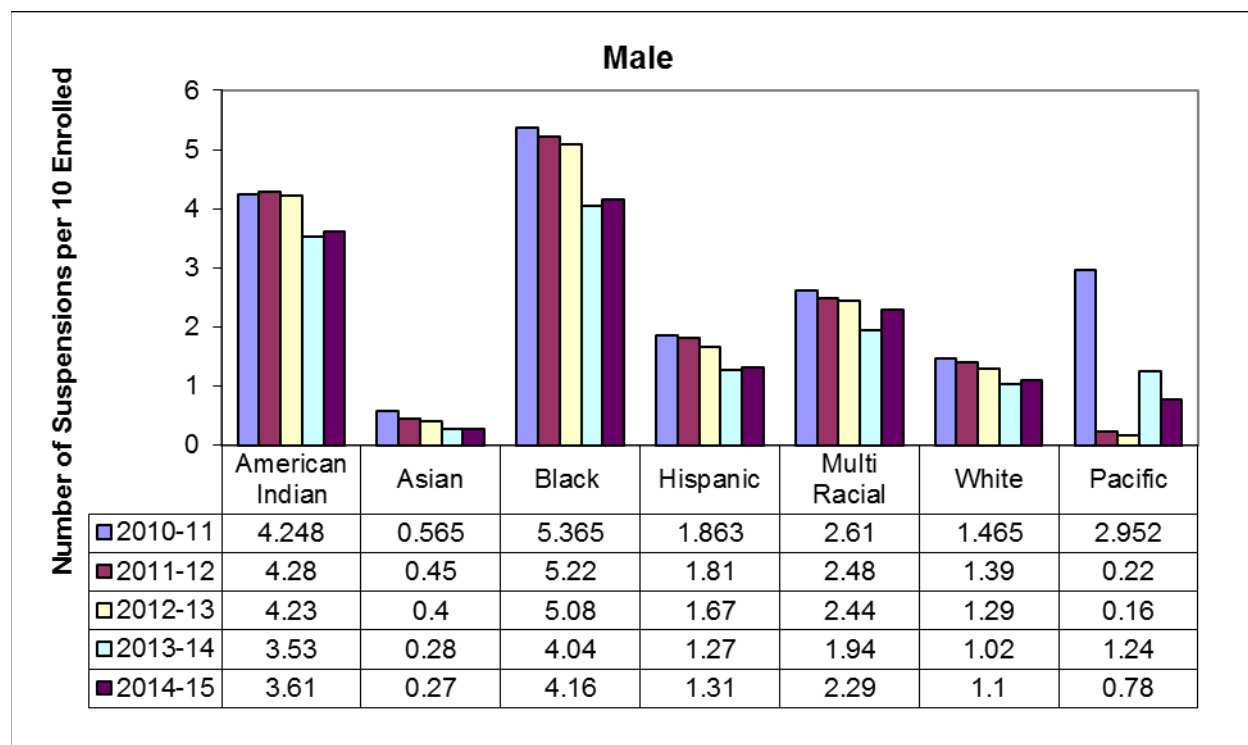
Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for 77 short-term suspensions in 2010-11, 110 in 2011-12, 264 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, and 445 in 2014-15. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a race/ethnicity category by membership in that race/ethnicity category and multiplying by ten.

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

- As in previous years, black students had the highest rate of short-term suspension in 2014-15, followed by American Indian students.
- In 2014-15, short-term suspension rates increased for black, Hispanic, multiracial, and white students. Rates decreased for American Indian, Asian, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students.
- Multiracial students had the largest rate increase at 19.4%.
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students had the largest rate decrease, 19.3%.

Short-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

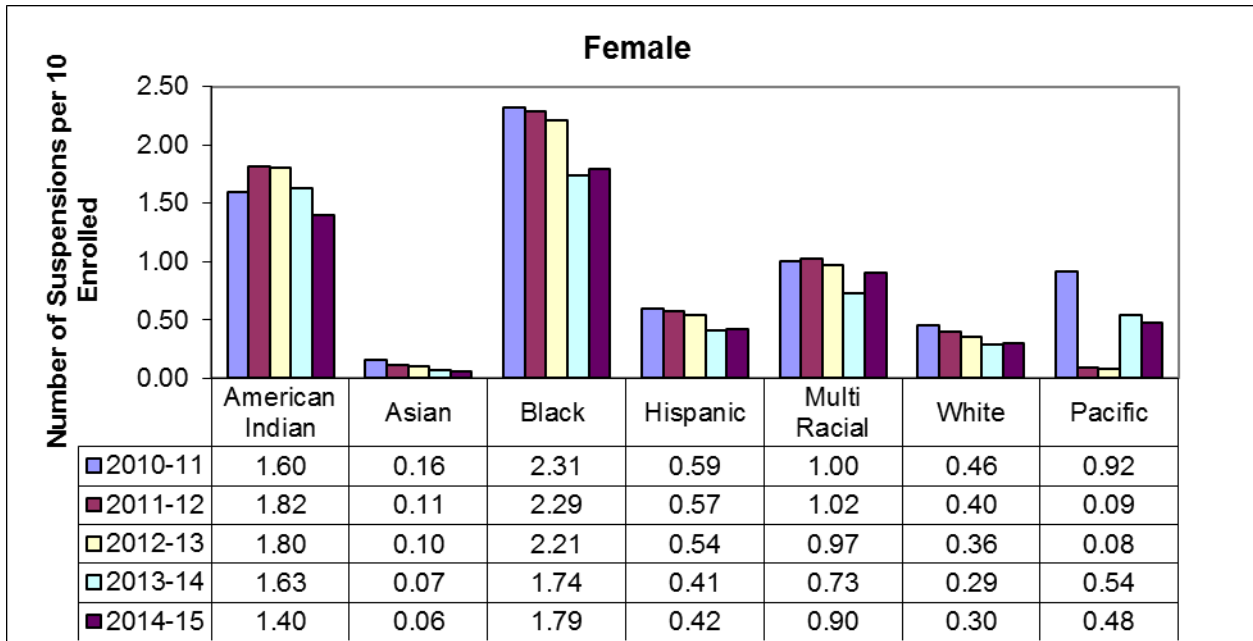
The following charts show short-term suspension rates for recent school years by ethnicity for males (Figure S4) and females (Figure S5).



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for 77 short-term suspensions in 2010-11, 110 in 2011-12, 264 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, and 445 in 2014-15. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a gender-race/ethnicity category by membership in that gender-race/ethnicity category and multiplying by ten.

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

- Among males, Black students had the highest rate of short-term suspensions, followed by American Indian students.
- In 2014-15, male short-term suspension rates increased for American Indian, black, Hispanic, multiracial, and white students. Rates decreased for Asian and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students.
- The largest male rate increase was in the multiracial group, 18.0%.

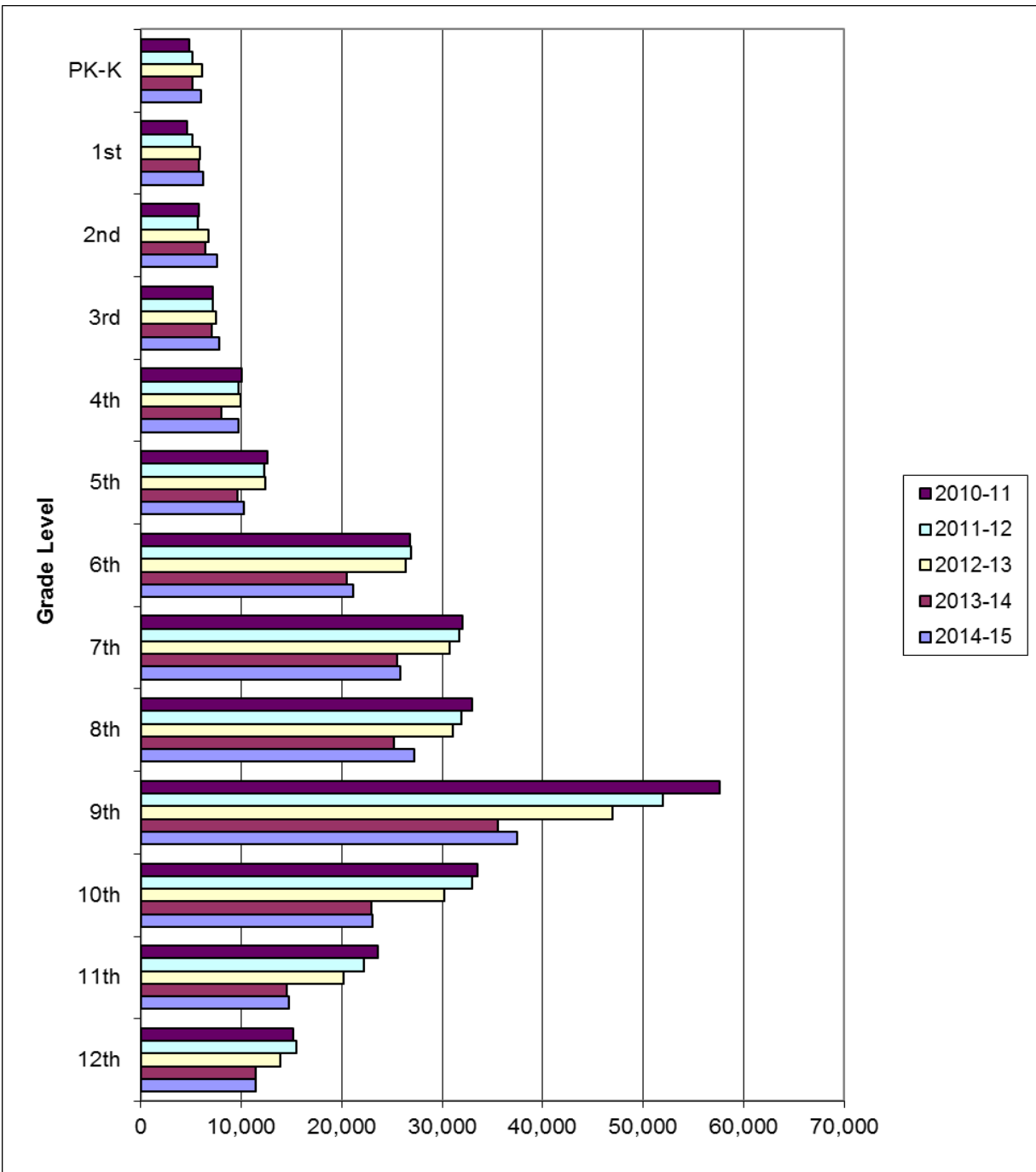


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for 77 short-term suspensions in 2010-11, 110 in 2011-12, 264 in 2012-13, 756 in 2013-14, and 445 in 2014-15. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a gender-race/ethnicity category by membership in that gender-race/ethnicity category and multiplying by ten.

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

- In 2014-15, female short-term suspension rates increased for black, Hispanic, multiracial, and white students. Rates decreased for American Indian, Asian, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students.
- The largest female rate increase was in the multiracial group, 23.3%.

Short-Term Suspensions by Grade

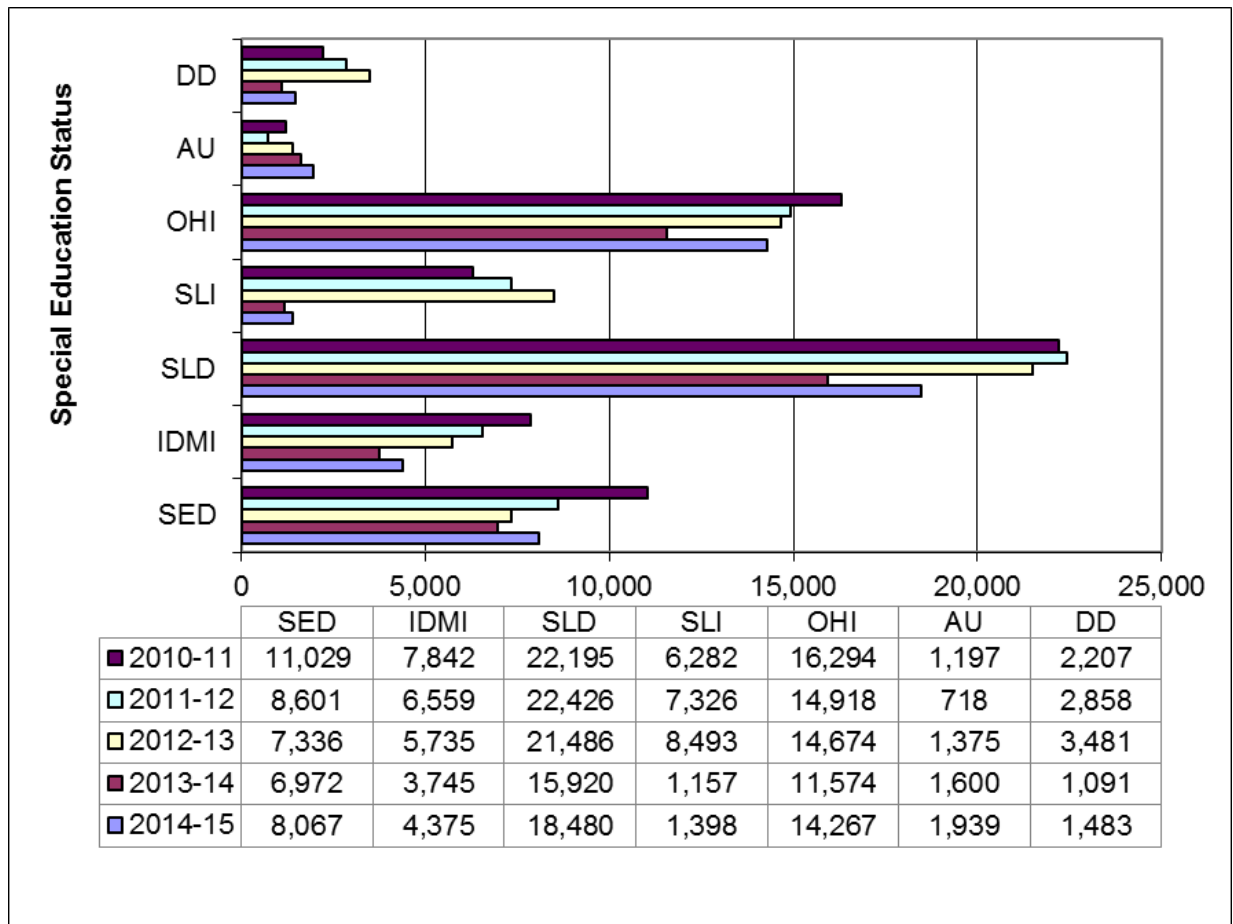


Note: Grade level was not reported for 58 short-term suspensions in 2010-11, 49 in 2011-12, 131 in 2012-13, 816 in 2013-14, and 449 in 2014-15. 13th graders at Early Colleges are included in grade 12.

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 50,976, or 24.4% of the 208,650 short-term suspensions in 2014-15. Exceptional children are students receiving special education services.
- The 50,009 suspensions received by students in the seven categories depicted above account for 98.1% of the short-term suspensions received by exceptional children in 2014-15.

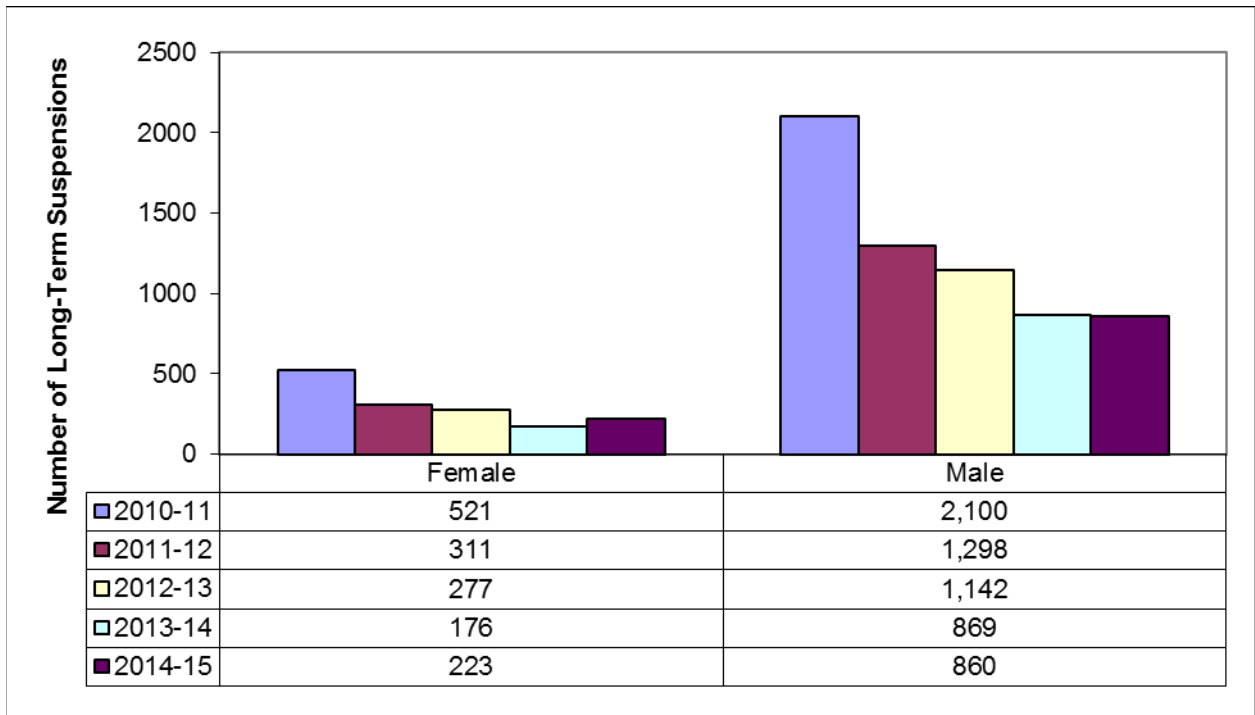
Section 2. Long-Term Suspensions

This section reports data for students who were suspended for 11 or more school days.

Overall in 2014-15 there were 1,085 long-term suspensions reported, a slight 0.3% decrease from the total of 1,088 long-term suspensions reported in 2013-14. High school students received 761 long-term suspensions, a 6.6% increase from the 714 recorded in 2013-14.

The 1,085 long-term suspensions in 2014-15 were given to 1,045 different students (i.e., some students were long-term suspended more than once). Long-term suspensions in the state in 2014-15 totaled 78,549 days, or an average of 72.4 school days per suspension, up from 62.6 days per suspension in 2013-14.

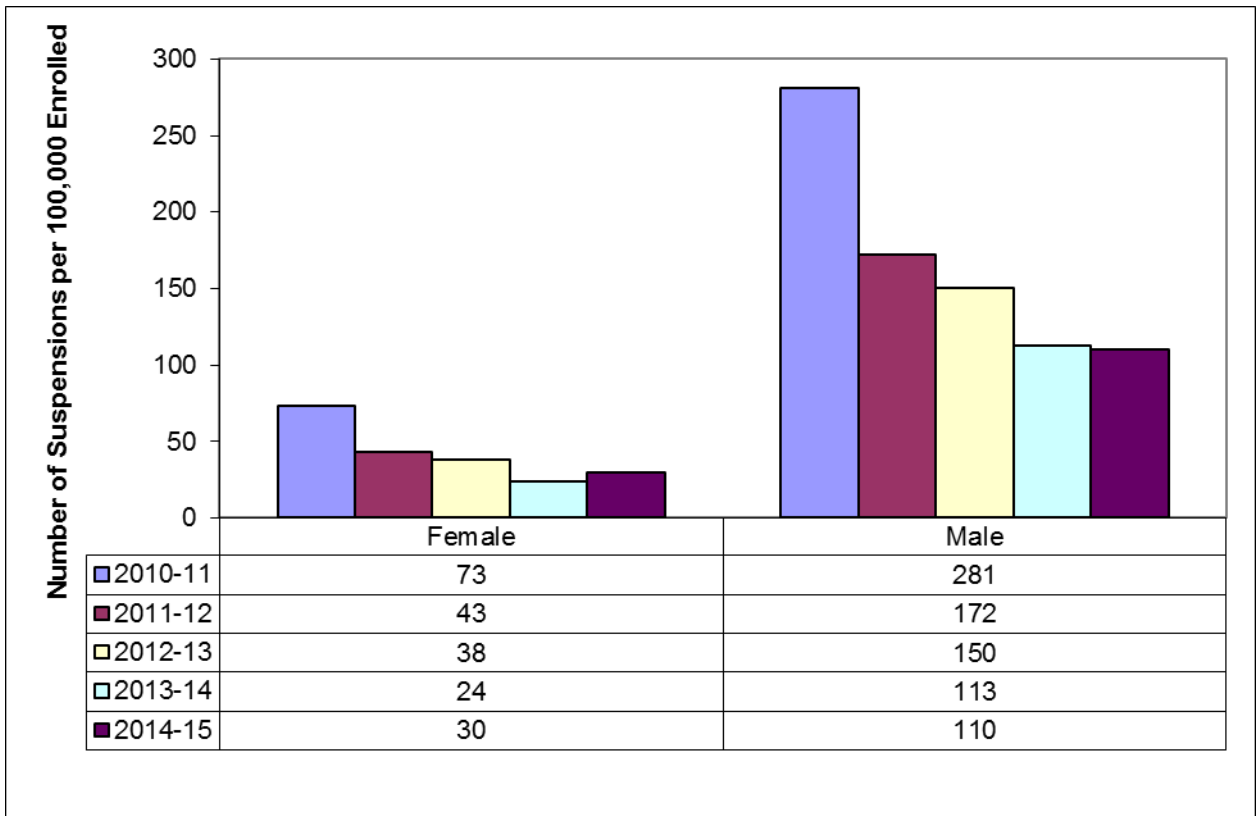
Long-Term Suspensions by Gender



Note: Gender was not reported for 4 long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, and 2 in 2014-15.

Figure S8. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Gender

- As in previous years, the majority of long-term suspensions in 2014-15 were given to male students. There were four long-term suspensions given to males for each one given to females.
- Female long-term suspensions increased for the first time since 2007-08.

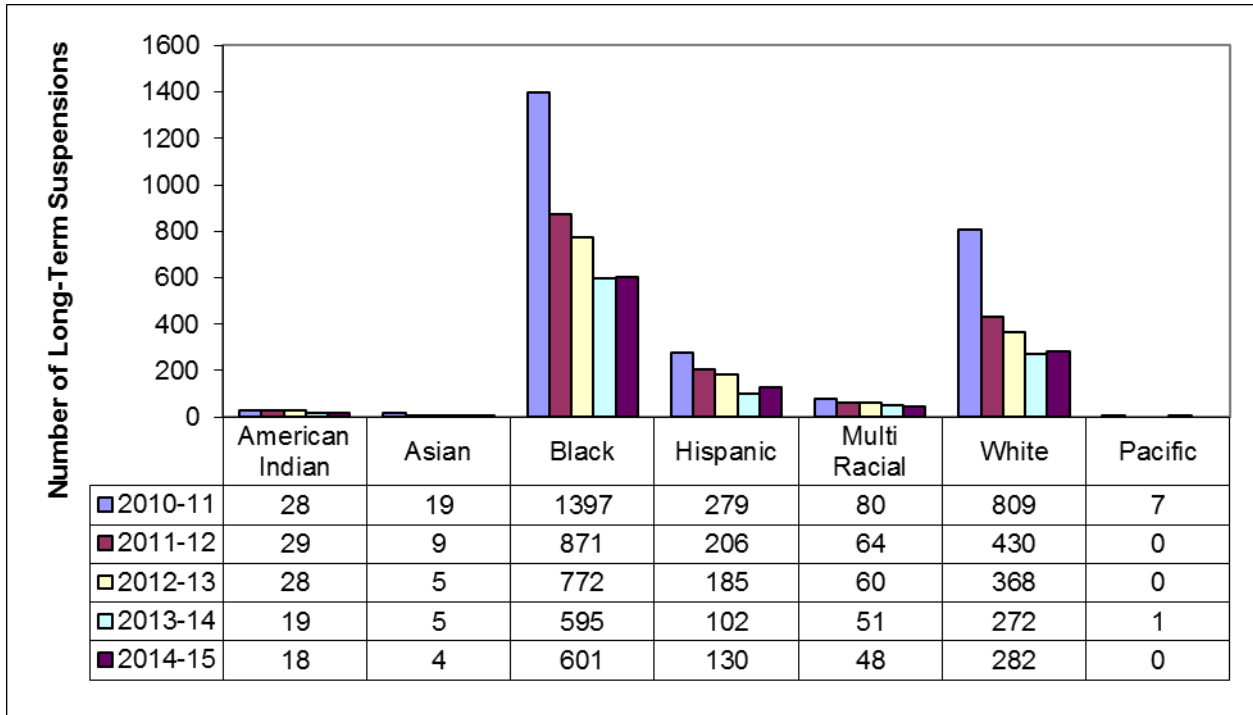


Note: Gender was not reported for 4 long-term suspensions in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, and 2 in 2014-15.

Figure S9. Long-Term Suspension Rates by Gender

- The rate of long-term suspensions for females increased for the first time since 2007-08.
- The rate of long-term suspensions for males has continued to decrease since 2007-08.

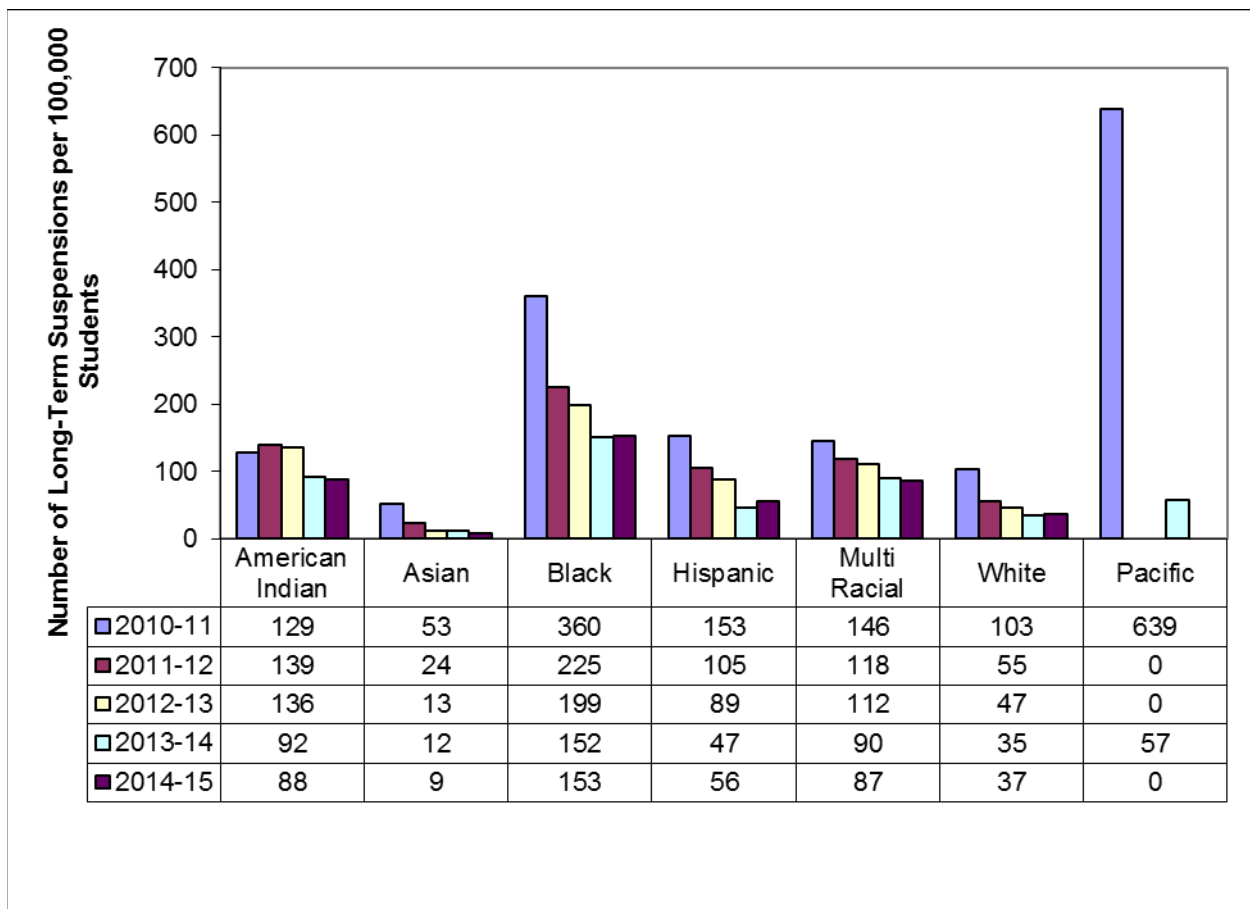
Long-Term Suspensions by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for two long-term suspensions in 2010-11, five in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, and two in 2014-15.

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

- Black students received the most long-term suspensions in 2014-15, 601. This total was a 1.0% increase from the 595 reported in 2013-14 but was a 22.2% decrease from the 772 reported the year before in 2012-13.
- White students received the second highest number of long-term suspensions in 2013-14, 282. This total was an increase of 3.7% from the 272 reported in 2013-14 but was a 23.4% decrease from the 368 reported the year before in 2012-13.

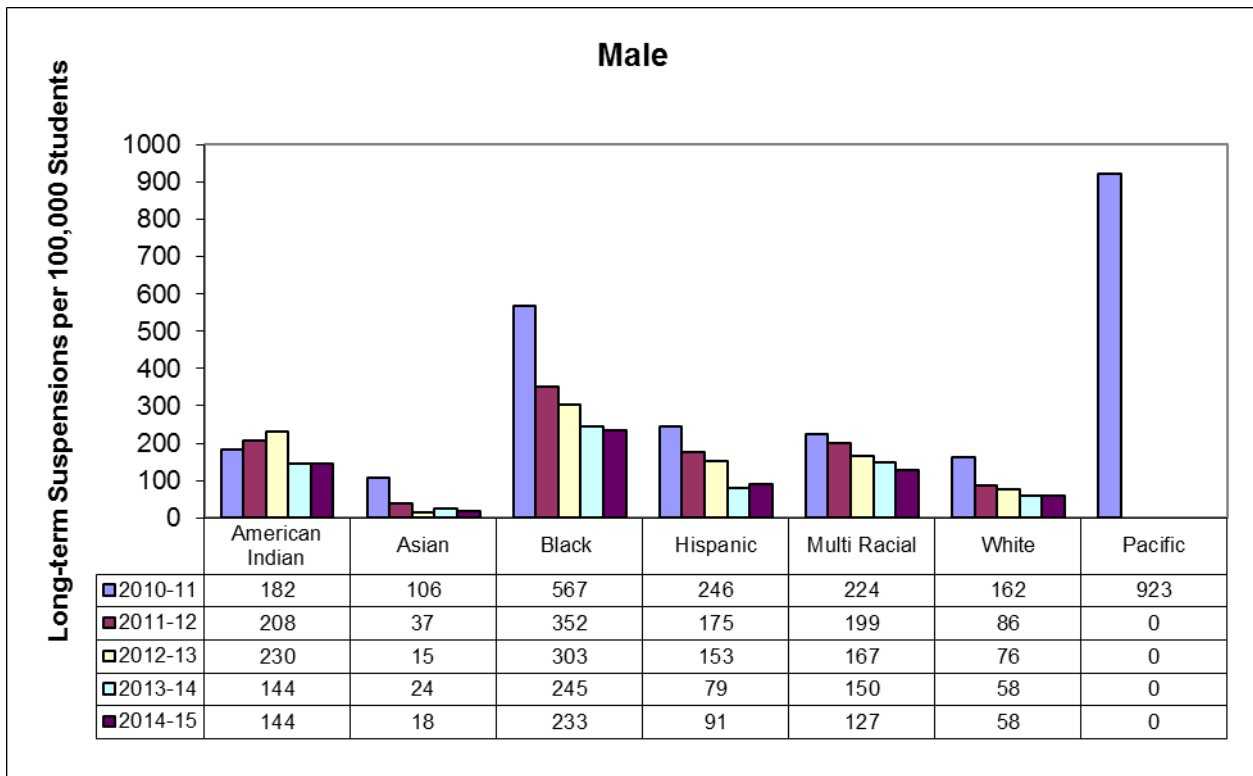


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for two long-term suspensions in 2010-11, five in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, and two in 2014-15. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a race/ethnicity category by membership in that race/ethnicity category and multiplying by 100,000.

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 2014-15, 153 LTS per 100,000 students.
- American Indian students had the next highest rate with 88 LTS per 100,000, followed by multiracial students with 87 LTS per 100,000.
- From 2013-14 to 2014-15 the rate of long-term suspension increased for black, Hispanic, and white students. The rate decreased for American Indian, Asian, multiracial, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students.

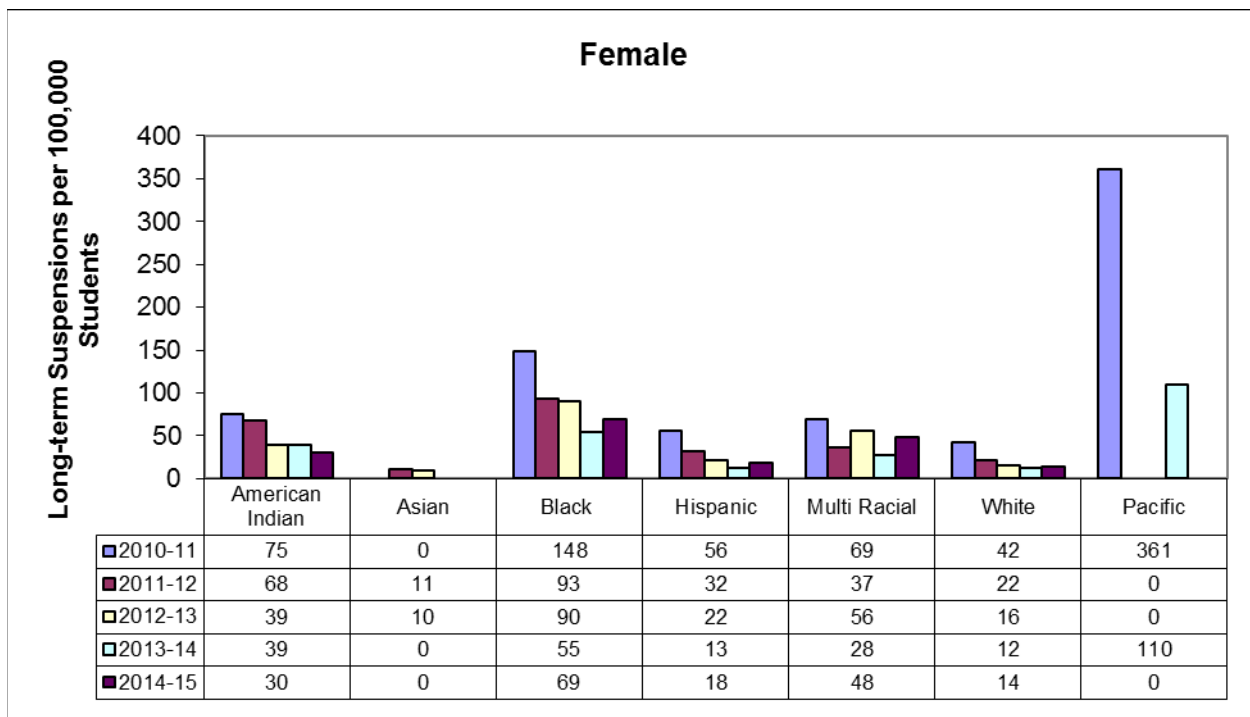
Long-Term Suspensions by Ethnicity and Gender



Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for two long-term suspensions in 2010-11, five in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, and two in 2014-15. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a gender-race/ethnicity category by membership in that gender-race/ethnicity 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 2014-15, 233 LTS per 100,000 students, followed by American Indian students (144 LTS per 100,000) and multiracial students (127 LTS per 100,000).
- The LTS rate for all groups of male students except Hispanics declined or stayed the same.
- Among males, Asian students experienced the largest decrease in the LTS rate, 25.0%, followed by multiracial students (15.3%), and black students (4.9%).

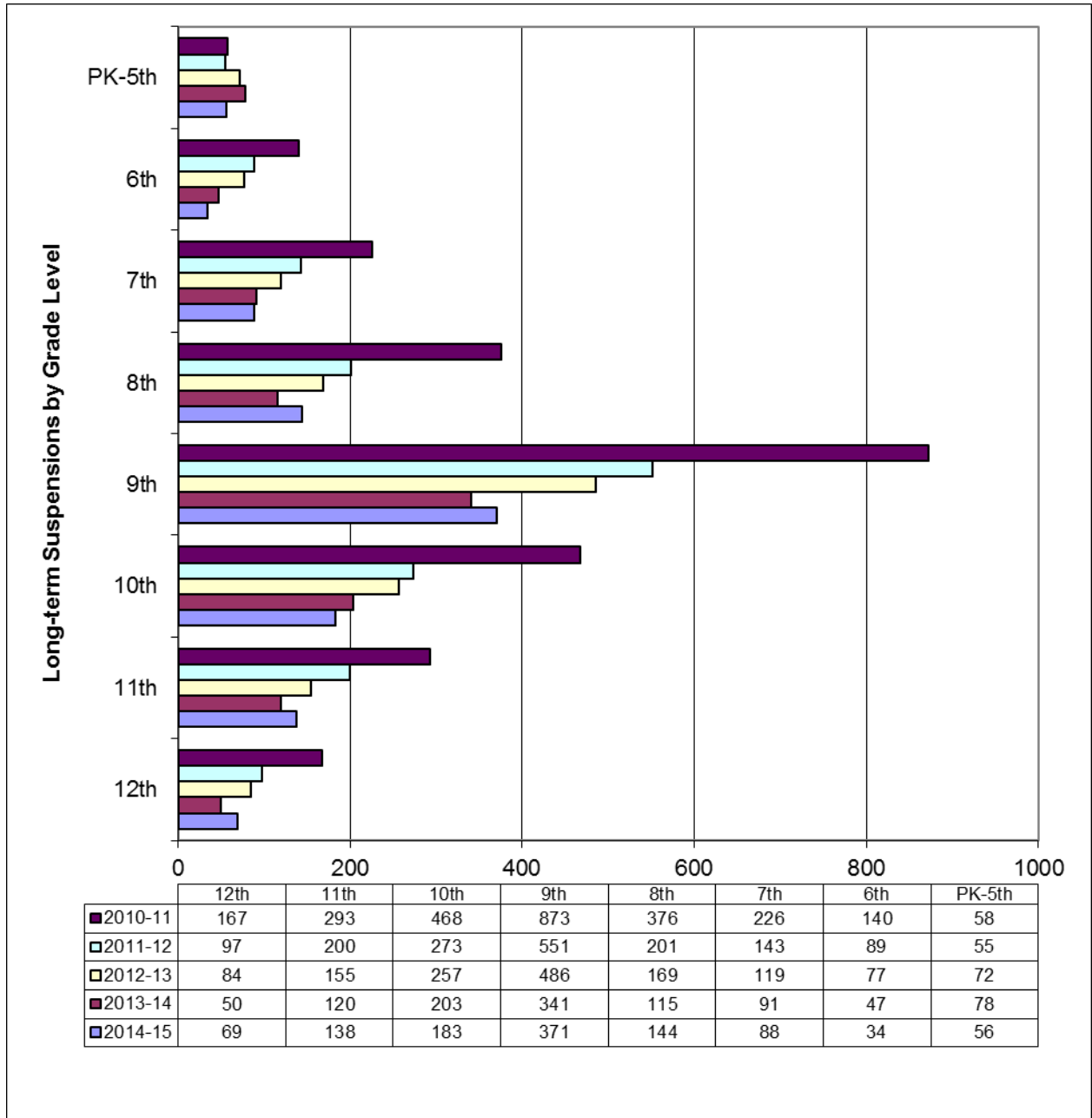


Note: Race/Ethnicity was not reported for two long-term suspensions in 2010-11, five in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14, and two in 2014-15. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of suspensions in a gender-race/ethnicity category by membership in that gender-race/ethnicity category and multiplying by 100,000.

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

- Among females, black students had the highest rate of long-term suspension in 2014-15, 69 LTS per 100,000 students, followed by multiracial students (48 LTS per 100,000).
- The LTS rate for American Indian and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander female students declined. The Asian female rate remained at zero. The rates for all other groups increased.
- Among females, multiracial students experienced the largest increase in the LTS rate, 71.4%. Other groups with increases were Hispanic students (38.5%), black students (25.4%), and white students (16.7%).

Long-Term Suspensions by Grade Level



Note: Grade level was not provided for six long-term suspensions in 2010-11, five in 2012-13, 43 in 2013-14 and two in 2014-15.

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

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

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

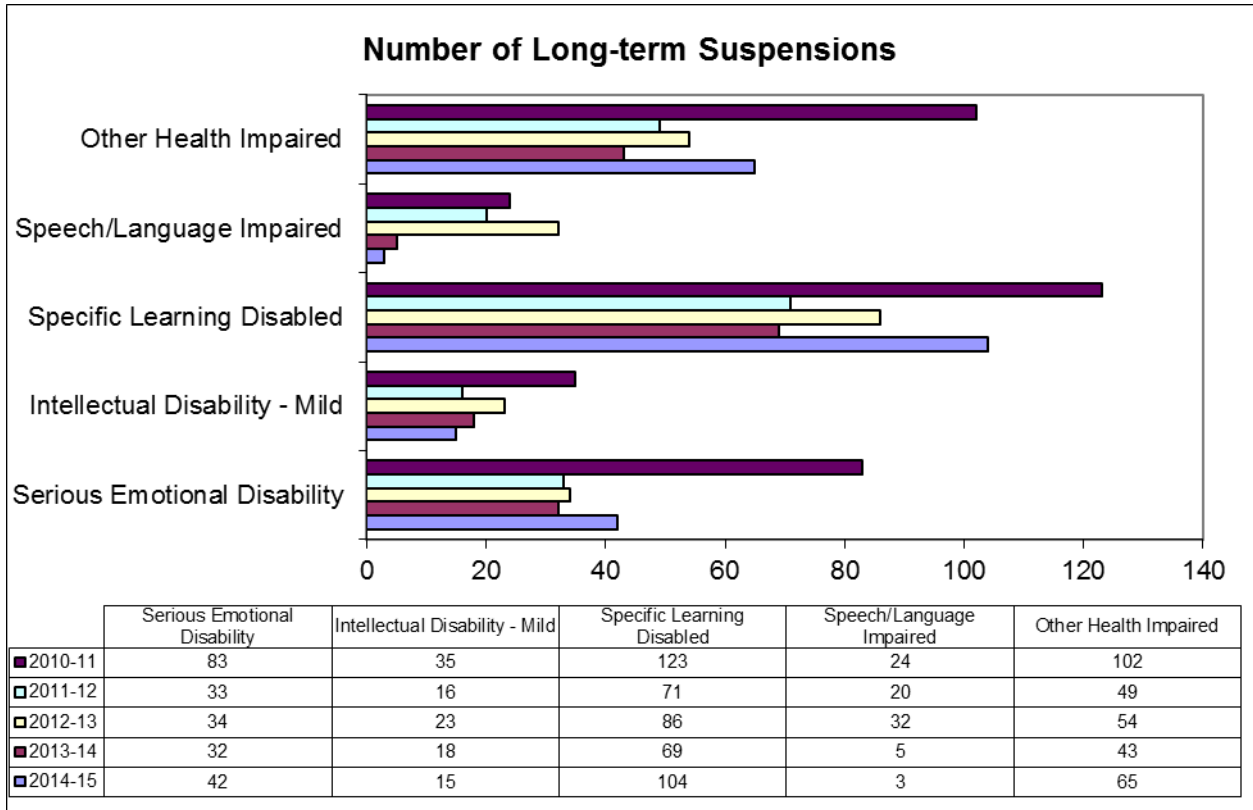


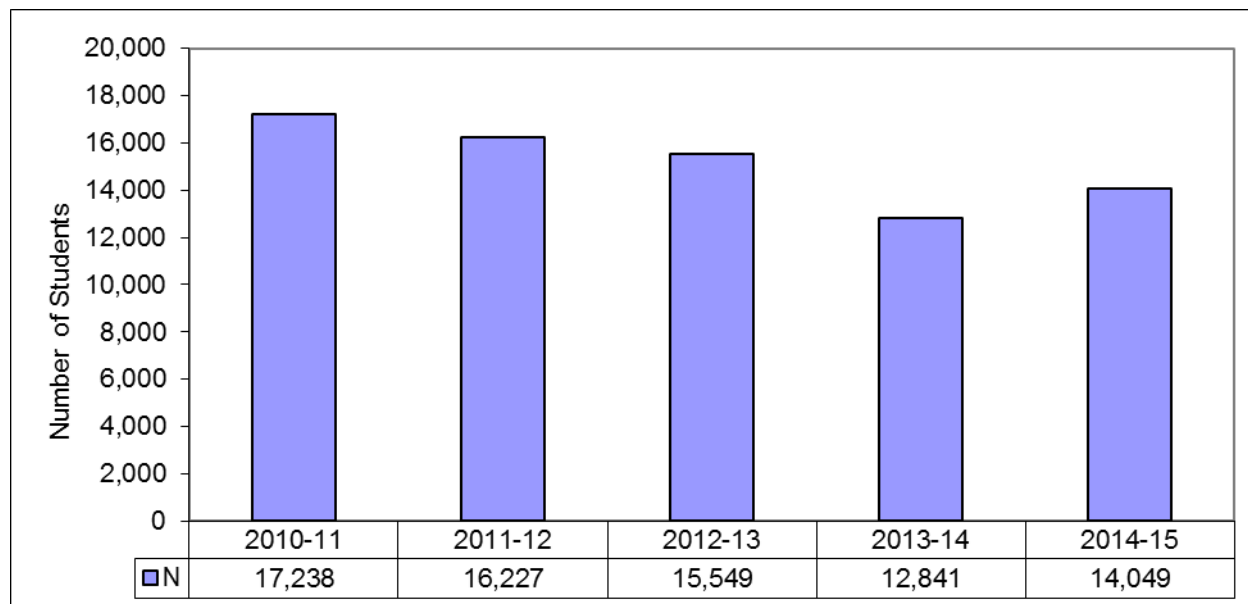
Figure S15. Number of Long-Term Suspensions by Special Education Status

- Special education students received 239 long-term suspensions in 2014-15, representing 22.0% of the total long-term suspensions reported across the state.
- The 229 suspensions received by students in the five categories depicted above account for 95.8% of the long-term suspensions received by exceptional children in 2014-15.

Section 3. Multiple Suspensions

This section reports data for students who were suspended on multiple occasions. Actual numbers are likely slightly higher than depicted. Short-term suspensions were reported for 233 students without student ID numbers in 2014-15, making it impossible to determine if any of these students were suspended multiple times.

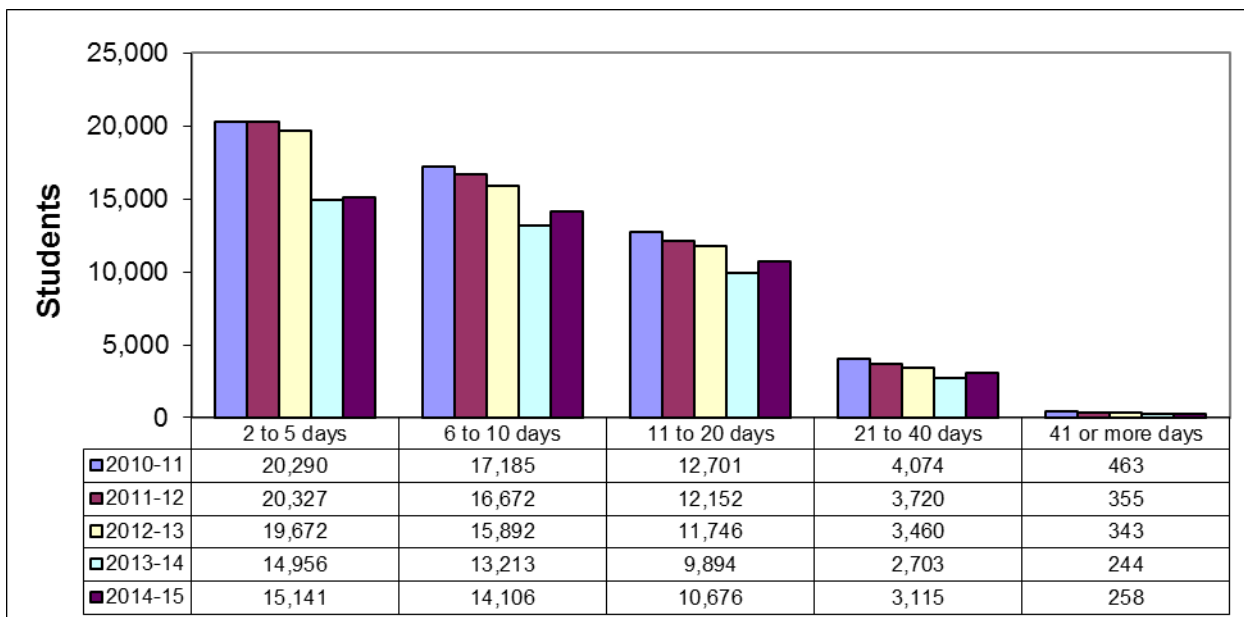
Multiple Short-Term Suspensions



Note: In 2014-15 student IDs were missing for 233 short-term suspensions.

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

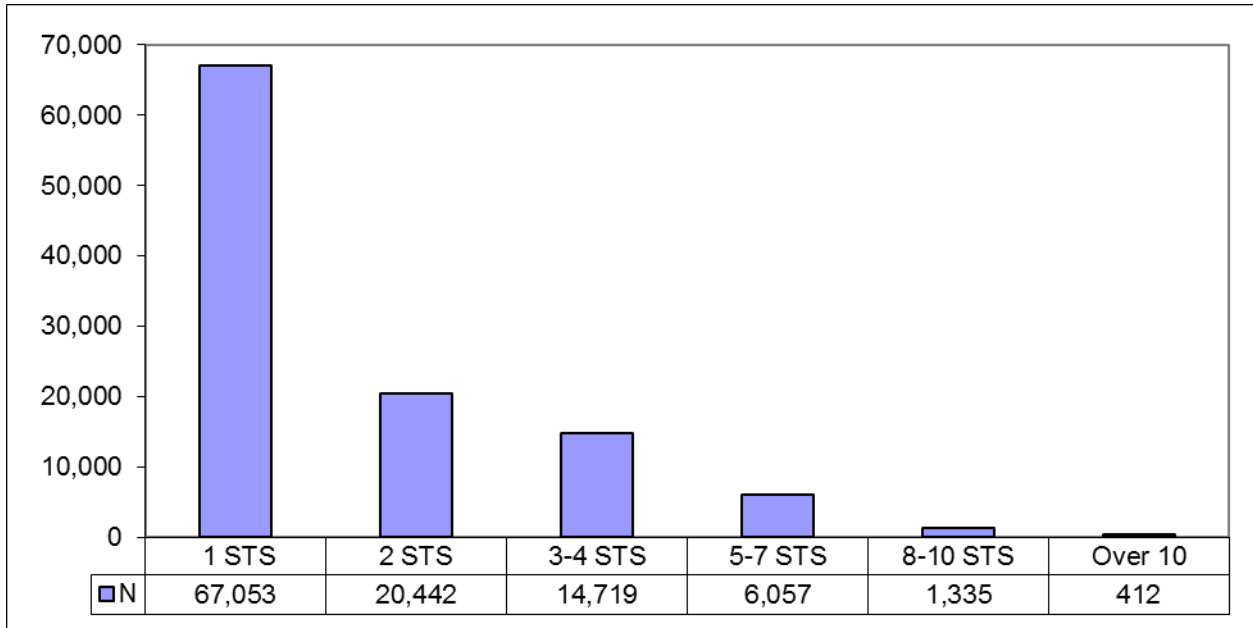
- The number of students whose combined lengths of multiple short-term suspensions exceeded ten days increased 9.4% from 2013-14 to 2014-15.



Note: In 2014-15 student IDs were missing for 233 short-term suspensions.

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

- The chart above shows that in 2014-15 all groups of total durations of short-term suspensions experienced increases.
- The largest percentage increase (15.2%) was for the number of students whose short-term suspensions summed to between 21 and 40 days. The second largest increase (7.9%) was for students whose short-term suspension days summed to between 11 and 20.



Note: Student IDs were missing for 233 short-term suspensions.

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

- Of students receiving short-term suspensions in 2014-15, 60.8% received only one suspension.
- 18.5% of students receiving short-term suspensions received two suspensions.
- 13.4% of students receiving short-term suspensions received three or four suspensions.
- 7.3% of students receiving short-term suspensions received five or more suspensions.

Section 4. Expulsions

This section reports data for students who were expelled from school during the 2014-15 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 2014-15 there were 42 expulsions in North Carolina schools, a 13.5% increase over 2013-14. High school students received 37 of these expulsions.

Expulsions by Gender

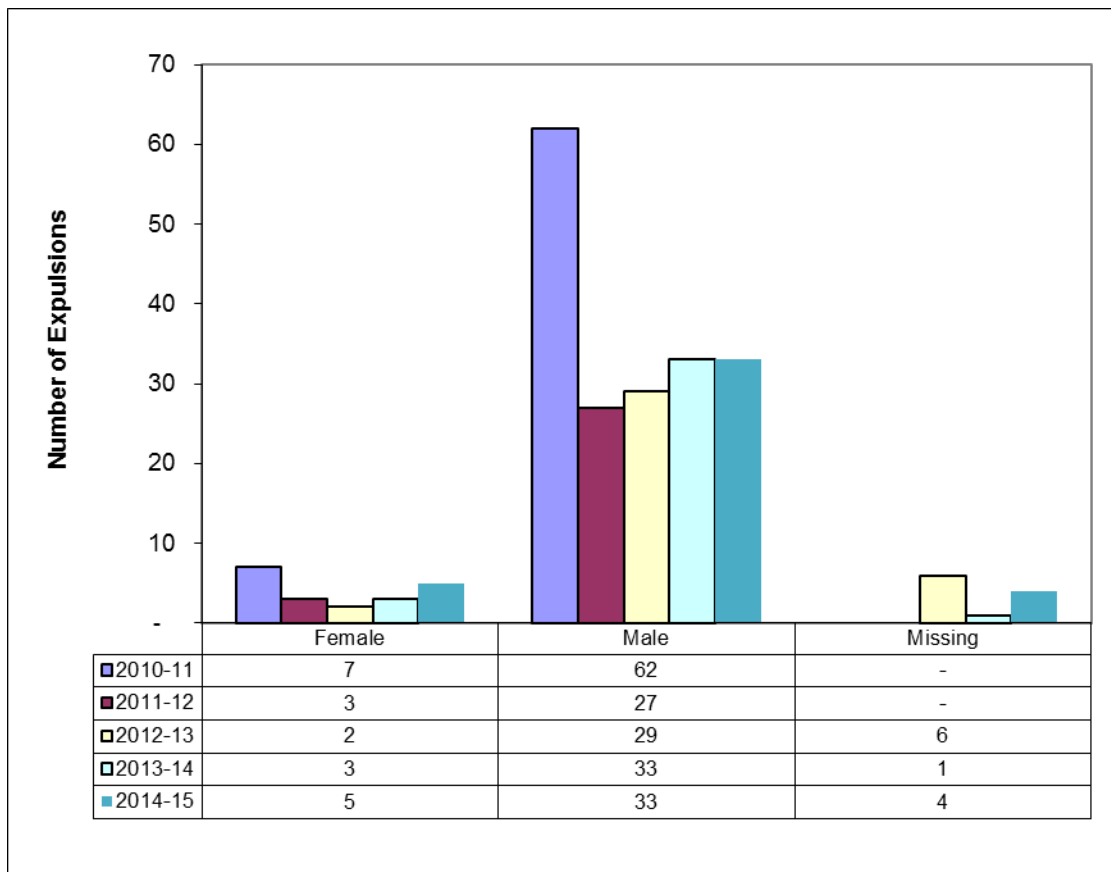


Figure S19. Number of Expulsions by Gender

Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity

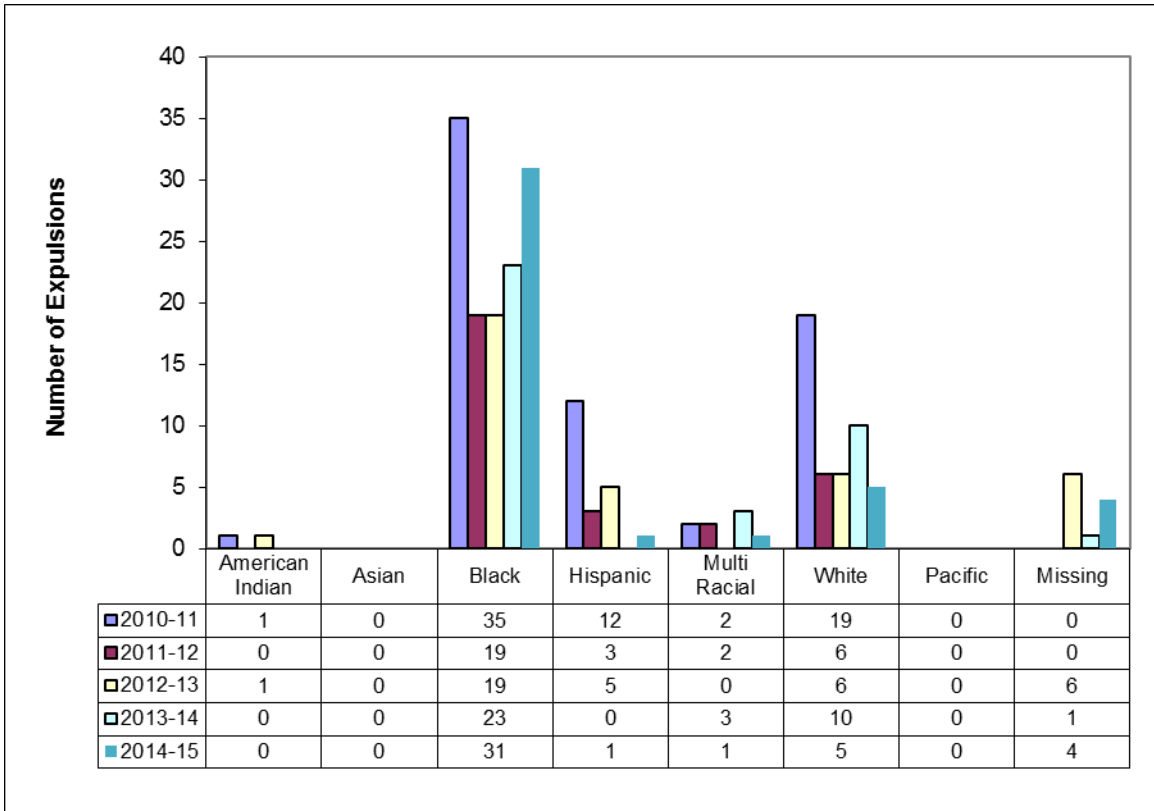
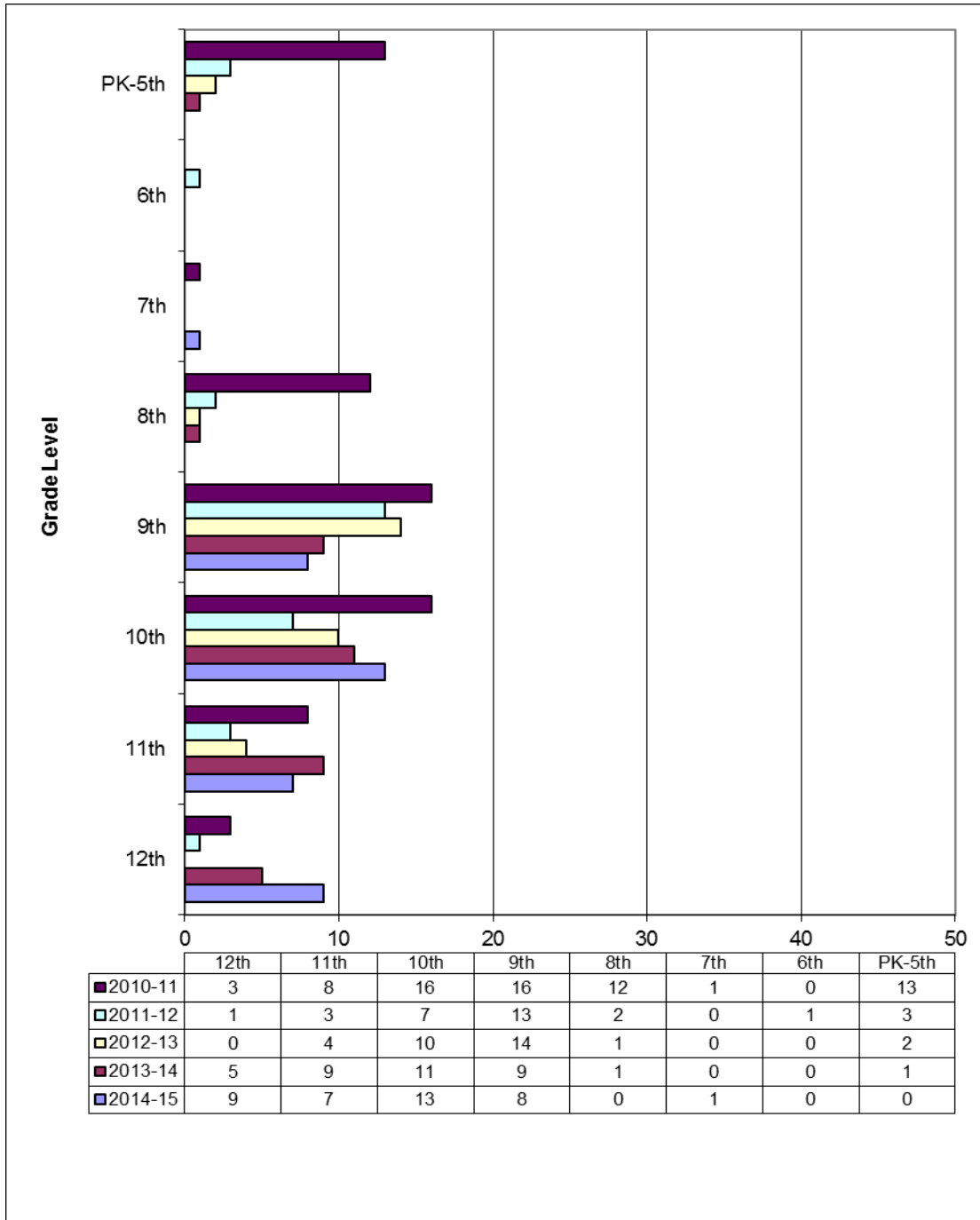


Figure S20. Number of Expulsions by Race/Ethnicity

- Among racial/ethnic groups, of the total of 42 students expelled, black students received the most expulsions, followed by white students.

Expulsions by Grade Level



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

Figure S21. Number of Expulsions by Grade Level

- Tenth graders received the most expulsions with 13, followed by 12th graders with 9, 9th graders with 8, and 11th graders with 7.

Expulsions for Students Receiving Special Education Services

Special Education Status	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Developmentally Delayed	1	0	1	0	0
Other Health Impaired	5	1	2	4	1
Serious Emotional Disability	8	1	0	0	0
Intellectual Disability - Mild	0	0	2	0	0
Specific Learning Disabled	7	2	2	2	3
Speech/Language Impaired	3	0	0	1	0
Total	17	4	7	7	4

Table S1. Expulsions of Students Receiving Special Education Services

- Four of the 42 students expelled in 2014-15 were Special Education students (9.5%).

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.

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

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	86	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	312	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	210	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	28	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	317	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	820	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	725	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	141	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			2,639	0	0
Alexander (020)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	44	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	12	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	15	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	171	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			242	0	0
	Alleghany (030)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
Female		Black	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Female		White	15	< 10	< 10	
Female		Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Male		Hispanic	16	< 10	< 10	
Male		Black	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Male		White	133	< 10	< 10	
Totals			171	0	0	
Anson (040)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	365	11	< 10	
	Female	White	28	< 10	< 10	

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	947	31	< 10
	Male	White	89	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	44	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1,505	46
Ashe (050)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	21	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	128	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			165	0	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	White	54	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			65	0	0
Beaufort (070)	Female	Hispanic	15	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	242	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	73	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	67	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	615	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	282	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	27	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1,355	4
Bertie (080)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	121	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	281	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			435	0
Bladen (090)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	42	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	213	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	78	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	27	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	57	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	541	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	319	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	55	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1,351	5
Brunswick (100)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	45	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	163	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	311	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	46	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	165	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	421	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	969	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	96	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2,242	12
Buncombe (110)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	53	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	105	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	481	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	87	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Hispanic	209	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	318	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1,387	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	128	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		2,789	5	0
Asheville (111)	Female	Hispanic	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	225	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	27	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	27	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	436	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	135	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	38	< 10	< 10
	Totals		904	4	0
Burke (120)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	19	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	234	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	20	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	61	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	98	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	895	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	52	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1,426	5	0
Cabarrus (130)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	142	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	357	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	217	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	49	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	387	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	871	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	859	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Multiracial	93	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		3,015	0	0
Kannapolis (132)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	23	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	92	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	58	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	88	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	328	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	163	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	49	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		815	15	0
Caldwell (140)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	123	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	48	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	63	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	442	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	58	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		794	2	0
Camden (150)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	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	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	41	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		78	0	0	

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Carteret (160)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	12	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	41	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	142	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	75	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	132	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	551	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	65	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1,049	1
Caswell (170)	Female	Hispanic	16	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	108	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	97	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	253	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	240	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	15	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	35	< 10	< 10
	Totals			787	2
Catawba (180)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	25	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	57	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	130	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	144	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	138	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	587	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	47	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1,171	1

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Hickory City (181)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	16	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	104	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	48	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	20	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	74	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	256	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	175	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	56	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			752	16
Newton Conover City (182)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	26	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	27	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	32	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	58	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	93	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	145	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			440	0
Chatham (190)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	51	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	50	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	52	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	150	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	123	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	183	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	43	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			664	5
Cherokee (200)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	22	< 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	161	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			200	1
Edenton/Chowan (210)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	40	< 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	146	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	36	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			237	7	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	25	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			26	0	0
Cleveland (230)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	18	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	438	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	289	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	54	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	73	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	949	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	White	1,107	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	150	< 10	< 10
	Totals		3,089	22	0
Columbus (240)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	272	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	106	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	15	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	38	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	601	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	303	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	37	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1,420	19	0
Whiteville City (241)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	169	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	24	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	273	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	109	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	21	< 10	< 10
	Totals		645	0	0
Craven (250)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	39	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	526	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	173	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	31	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	110	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1,067	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	671	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	81	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
			2,713	15	0
Cumberland (260)	Female	American Indian	80	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	188	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1,974	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	278	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	174	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	127	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	494	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	4,556	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1,076	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	484	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
		Totals	9,477	6	0
Currituck (270)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	41	< 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	46	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	171	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	25	< 10	< 10
			Totals	309	0
Dare (280)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	25	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	164	< 10	< 10
Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Totals		218	0	0
Davidson (290)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	17	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	38	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	243	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	83	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	136	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1,044	11	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	49	< 10	< 10
		Totals		1,651	23
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		0	0
Thomasville City (292)	Female	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	72	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	30	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	241	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	69	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	26	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
		Totals		497	1
Deaf and Blind Schools (298)	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		13	2	0
Davie (300)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	15	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	37	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	33	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	170	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	17	< 10	< 10
	Totals		295	1	0
Duplin (310)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	135	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	236	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	90	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	33	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	454	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	545	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	417	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	36	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1,966	0	1
Durham (320)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	133	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1,088	18	< 10
	Female	White	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	483	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2,573	33	< 10
	Male	White	165	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		4,479	64	0
Edgecombe (330)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Hispanic	14	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	451	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	73	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	51	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1,550	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	315	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	52	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2,534	7
Winston-Salem/ Forsyth (340)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	536	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1,724	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	314	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	138	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	1,592	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	4,013	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1,188	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	238	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			9,811	0	6
Franklin (350)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	196	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	113	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	121	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	416	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	263	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	33	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1,181	26
Gaston (360)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	95	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Black	835	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	470	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	118	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	331	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2,191	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	2,040	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	278	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			6,375	9
Gates (370)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	27	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	18	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	56	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	56	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			164	1	0
Graham (380)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	19	< 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	23	< 10	< 10
Totals			48	0	0
Granville (390)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	43	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	14	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	31	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	147	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	84	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	20	< 10	< 10
Totals			347	1	0

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Greene (400)	Female	Hispanic	18	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	127	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	24	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	65	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	347	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	81	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	19	< 10	< 10
	Totals			685	1
Guilford (410)	Female	American Indian	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	130	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1,453	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	191	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	55	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	37	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	49	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	416	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	3,282	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	745	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	193	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			6,583	7
Halifax (420)	Female	American Indian	17	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	422	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	36	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1,174	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	34	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	20	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1,736	1
Roanoke Rapids City (421)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	50	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	30	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	130	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	70	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			310	0
Weldon City (422)	Female	Black	149	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	293	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			448	6
Harnett (430)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	68	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	424	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	182	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	255	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	965	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	605	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	122	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2,698	8
Haywood (440)	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	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	345	11	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		509	18	0
Henderson (450)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	32	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	49	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	84	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	21	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	122	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	67	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	450	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	48	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		885	0	0
Hertford (460)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	285	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	34	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	659	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	63	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1,091	4	0
Hoke (470)	Female	American Indian	78	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	37	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	254	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	55	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	32	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	147	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	90	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	607	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	White	150	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	72	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1,523	0	0
Hyde (480)	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	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	13	< 10	< 10
Totals		60	0	0	
Iredell-Statesville (490)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	37	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	284	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	229	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	35	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	166	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	653	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	949	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	70	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		2,435	4	0	
Mooresville City (491)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	38	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	30	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	122	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	134	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		385	3	0	
Jackson (500)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	51	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	35	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	162	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	14	< 10	< 10
	Totals			295	0
Johnston (510)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	173	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	386	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	279	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	50	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	564	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1,035	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1,181	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	157	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			3,871	16
Jones (520)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	16	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	45	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			99	0
Lee (530)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	73	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	243	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	139	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	24	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Hispanic	226	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	429	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	380	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	63	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1,590	0	0
Lenoir (540)	Female	Hispanic	31	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	522	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	81	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	111	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1,250	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	411	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	88	< 10	< 10
	Totals		2,508	0	0
Lincoln (550)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	21	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	55	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	157	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	55	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	79	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	679	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	35	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1,097	4	0
Macon (560)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	27	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	112	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		159	1	0	
Madison (570)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	29	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	136	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			170	0
Martin (580)	Female	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	257	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	19	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	640	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	97	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	34	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	23	< 10	< 10
Totals			1,114	0	0
McDowell (590)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	69	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	25	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	271	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			405	0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg (600)	Female	American Indian	41	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	17	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	579	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	5,076	21	< 10
	Female	White	325	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	122	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	83	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	117	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Hispanic	1,887	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	12,461	20	< 10
	Male	White	1,159	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	324	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			22,196	46
Mitchell (610)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	37	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			50	0
Montgomery (620)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	28	< 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	133	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	144	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	148	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			555	1
Moore (630)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	26	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	175	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	61	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	20	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	82	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	365	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	285	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1,053	4	0
Nash-Rocky Mount (640)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	55	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1,106	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	102	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	74	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	166	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2,777	15	< 10
	Male	White	429	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	130	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
		Totals		4,878	25
New Hanover (650)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	34	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	829	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	185	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	56	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	187	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1,744	< 10	13
	Male	White	720	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	117	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		3,922	14	19
Northampton (660)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	123	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	365	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	16	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		535	2	0
Onslow (670)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	49	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	183	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	230	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	42	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	23	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	179	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	641	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	794	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	136	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		2,299	8	0
Orange (680)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	56	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	51	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	41	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	126	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	224	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		547	4	0
Chapel Hill-Carrboro City (681)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	42	< 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	37	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	100	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	White	49	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	12	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		287	0	0
Pamlico (690)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	39	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	25	< 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	76	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	103	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		260	0	0
Pasquotank (700)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	15	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	234	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	81	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	26	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	53	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	780	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	335	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	45	< 10	< 10
	Totals		1,575	6	0
Pender (710)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	111	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	76	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	41	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Black	233	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	340	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	21	< 10	< 10
	Totals		850	5	0
Perquimans (720)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	35	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	19	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	116	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	72	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	11	< 10	< 10
	Totals		261	0	0
Person (730)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	192	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	60	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	384	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	200	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	34	< 10	< 10
	Totals		911	9	0
Pitt (740)	Female	American Indian	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	86	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1,660	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	152	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	46	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	342	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	3,759	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	680	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	129	< 10	< 10
Totals		6,883	11	0	
Polk (750)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	15	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	12	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	60	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			96	0	0
Randolph (760)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	15	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	25	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	107	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	81	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	67	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	444	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	37	< 10	< 10	
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			792	15	0
Asheboro City (761)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	12	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	12	< 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	53	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	108	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	57	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	16	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			269	0	0
	Richmond (770)	Female	American Indian	28	< 10	< 10
Female		Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Female		Hispanic	19	< 10	< 10	
Female		Black	560	< 10	< 10	
Female		White	266	< 10	< 10	
Female		Multiracial	43	< 10	< 10	
Female		Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Male		American Indian	85	< 10	< 10	

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	64	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1,146	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	549	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	84	< 10	< 10
	Male	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2,851	0
Robeson (780)	Female	American Indian	944	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	150	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	909	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	157	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	118	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	2,522	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	347	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2,438	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	516	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	195	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	34	< 10	< 10
Totals			8,349	19	0
Rockingham (790)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	43	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	194	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	206	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	34	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	110	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	576	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	762	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	86	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2,019	2
Rowan-Salisbury (800)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	71	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions	
	Female	Black	458	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	349	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	27	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	18	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	211	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	991	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	1,232	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	74	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Missing	Other/Missing	109	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			3,552	9	0
Rutherford (810)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	69	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	173	< 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	28	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	178	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	631	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	76	< 10	< 10	
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			1,192	4	0
Sampson (820)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Hispanic	71	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Black	103	< 10	< 10	
	Female	White	71	< 10	< 10	
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	American Indian	10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Hispanic	246	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Black	377	< 10	< 10	
	Male	White	288	< 10	< 10	
	Male	Multiracial	52	< 10	< 10	
	Totals			1,227	4	0
	Clinton City (821)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	81	< 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	69	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	216	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	64	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	15	< 10	< 10
	Totals			474	0
Scotland (830)	Female	American Indian	42	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	263	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	30	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	128	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	20	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	779	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	172	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	50	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			1,514	4	0
Stanly (840)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	19	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	199	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	155	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	71	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	414	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	850	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	79	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals			1,830	8	2
Stokes (850)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	69	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	21	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	42	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	359	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			510	1
Surry (860)	Female	Hispanic	14	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	90	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	73	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	31	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	370	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	27	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			624	5
Elkin City (861)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			35	0
Mount Airy City (862)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	44	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	16	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			124	0
Swain (870)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	36	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			81	6
Transylvania (880)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	27	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	23	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	128	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	21	< 10	< 10
	Totals			230	13
Tyrrell (890)	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	37	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			62	2
Union (900)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	226	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	527	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	379	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	44	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	30	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	666	< 10	< 10

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Black	1,351	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	1,500	10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	130	< 10	< 10
	Male	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			4,872	28
Vance (910)	Female	Hispanic	32	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	441	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	26	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	64	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1,116	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	148	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	19	< 10	< 10
	Totals			1,861	7
Wake (920)	Female	American Indian	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	15	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	408	11	< 10
	Female	Black	2,227	31	< 10
	Female	White	330	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	122	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	28	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	83	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	1,293	41	< 10
	Male	Black	5,081	165	< 10
	Male	White	1,564	43	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	349	16	< 10
	Totals			11,511	318
Warren (930)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	99	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	21	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	25	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	26	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	396	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	52	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			630	11

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Washington (940)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	52	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	129	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	37	< 10	< 10
	Totals			236	0
Watauga (950)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	42	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			68	0
Wayne (960)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	94	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	1,095	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	163	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	55	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	14	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	407	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	2,348	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	647	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	140	< 10	< 10
	Totals			4,972	6
Wilkes (970)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	84	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	37	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	43	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	380	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	28	< 10	< 10
	Totals			603	9

Table S2. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by LEA, Gender, and Race

LEA	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Wilson (980)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	37	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	581	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	76	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	152	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	1,473	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	288	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	53	< 10	< 10
	Totals			2,682	5
Yadkin (990)	Female	Hispanic	14	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	38	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	53	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	165	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			315	2
Yancey (995)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	17	< 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	67	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			97	2

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

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)	Male	Black	11	0	0
	Male	White	46	0	0
	Totals		57	0	0
Clover Garden (01C)	Male	White	19	0	0
	Totals		19	0	0
Washington Montessori (07A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	26	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	85	< 10	< 10
	Totals		124	0	0
Charter Day (10A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		23	0	0
Evergreen Community Charter (11A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		12	0	0
The Franklin School of Innovation (11D)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		16	0	0
Carolina International School (13A)	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	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		54	0	0
Pinnacle Classical	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Academy (23A)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		30	0	0
The Capitol Encore Academy (26C)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	38	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		84	1	0	
Maureen Joy Charter (32A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		45	0	0	
Healthy Start Academy Charter (32B)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	56	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	80	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		138	1	0	
Kestrel Heights (32D)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	19	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	61	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		87	1	0	
Research Triangle Charter Academy (32H)	Female	Black	12	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	44	< 10	< 10

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		64	0	0
Voyager Academy (32L)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	11	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	34	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	31	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		87	2	0	
Global Scholars Academy (32M)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	16	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	45	< 10	< 10
Totals		72	0	0	
North East Carolina Prep School (33A)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	78	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	248	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	123	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		494	1	0	
Forsyth Academy (34F)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	32	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	86	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		159	0	0	

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Mountain Island Charter (36C)	Female	Black	32	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	24	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	25	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	104	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	86	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	20	< 10	< 10
	Totals			295	3
Oxford Preparatory High School (39B)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	12	< 10	< 10
	Totals			17	0
Phoenix Academy (41D)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	18	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			30	0
TRIAD Math and Science (41F)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	15	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			22	0
Cornerstone Charter Academy (41G)	Female	Asian	< 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	17	< 10	< 10
	Totals			31	0
American Renaissance (49B)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	White	17	< 10	< 10
	Totals		23	0	0
Lincoln Charter (55A)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	17	< 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	46	< 10	< 10
	Totals		89	0	0
Bear Grass Charter School (58B)	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	17	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		28	0	0
The Community Charter School (60A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		24	0	0
Kennedy School (60C)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	30	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	88	< 10	< 10
	Totals		125	0	0
Lake Norman Charter (60D)	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	35	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	53	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		99	0	0

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Queen's Grant Community (60G)	Female	Asian	< 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	29	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			73	0
Crossroads Charter High School (60H)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	105	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	177	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			297	0
Charlotte Secondary (60K)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			42	11
KIPP: Charlotte (60L)	Female	Black	20	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	99	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			125	0
Charlotte Choice Charter (60P)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	13	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			19	0
Invest Collegiate (60Q)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	22	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			25	0
Charlotte Learning Academy (60V)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	48	< 10	< 10

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Pacific Islander	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	83	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			160	1
Rocky Mount Preparatory (64A)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Asian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	33	< 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	114	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	12	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			178	10
Gaston College Preparatory (66A)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	53	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	46	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			110	2
Arapahoe Charter (69A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	31	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			58	0
Uwharrie Charter Academy (76N)	Missing	Other/Missing	13	0	0
	Totals			13	0
Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy (81A)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	11	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			24	0
Lake Lure Classical Academy (81B)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	24	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals			35	1
Union Academy (90A)	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			43	3
Vance Charter (91A)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Totals			20	0
The Franklin Academy (92F)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	29	< 10	< 10
	Totals			39	0
PreEminent Charter (92M)	Female	Black	25	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	73	< 10	< 10
	Missing	Other/Missing	28	< 10	< 10
	Totals			128	0
Hope Elementary (92Q)	Female	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	14	< 10	< 10
	Totals			19	0
Wake Forest Charter	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Academy (92V)	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	13	< 10	< 10
	Totals		33	0	0
Haliwa-Saponi Tribal School (93A)	Female	American Indian	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	American Indian	19	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		29	5	2	
Dillard Academy (96C)	Female	Black	14	0	0
	Male	Black	29	0	0
	Totals		43	0	0
Wayne Preparatory (96F)	Missing	Other/Missing	22	0	0
	Totals		22	0	0
Sallie B. Howard School (98A)	Female	Hispanic	25	< 10	< 10
	Female	Black	91	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Hispanic	66	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	127	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
Totals		314	5	0	
Wilson Preparatory Academy (98B)	Female	Black	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Female	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Black	10	< 10	< 10
	Male	White	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Male	Multiracial	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Totals		22	0	0
Part B. Totals for Charter Schools with all demographic categories having < 10.					
Crossnore Academy (06B) - Totals			9	3	0
Heritage Collegiate Leadership Academy (08A) - Totals			4	0	0
ArtSpace Charter (11B) - Totals			11	0	0
Invest Collegiate Imagine (11C) - Totals			4	1	0
Frances Delaney New School for Children (11K) - Totals			2	0	0
Cabarrus Charter Academy (13B) - Totals			8	0	0

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
A. C. E. Academy (13C) - Totals			2	0	0
Chatham Charter (19A) - Totals			6	0	0
The Woods Charter (19B) - Totals			8	0	0
Willow Oak Montessori (19C) - Totals			2	0	0
The Learning Center (20A) - Totals			15	0	0
Flemington Academy (24B) - Totals			19	1	0
Columbus Charter School (24N) - Totals			13	0	0
Carter Community (32C) - Totals			11	0	0
The Central Park School for Children (32K) - Totals			13	0	0
Research Triangle High School (32N) - Totals			6	0	0
Institute for the Development of Young Leaders (32P)			5	0	0
Crosscreek Charter (35A) - Totals			5	0	0
Falls Lake Academy (39A) - Totals			14	0	0
Greensboro Academy (41B) - Totals			18	0	0
Guilford Prep Academy (41C) - Totals			1	0	0
Summerfield Charter Academy (41J) - Totals			14	0	0
Anderson Creek Club Charter School (43C) - Totals			6	1	0
The Mountain Community School (45A) - Totals			4	0	0
Pine Lake Preparatory (49E) - Totals			12	0	0
Langtree Charter Academy (49F) - Totals			10	0	0
The Children's Village Academy (54A) - Totals			8	0	0
Community School of Davidson (60I) - Totals			5	0	0
Socrates Academy (60J) - Totals			7	0	0
Corvian Community School (60M) - Totals			10	0	0
Bradford Preparatory School (60S) - Totals			10	0	0
Pioneer Springs Community School (60Y) - Totals			1	0	0
United Community School (61K) - Totals			15	0	0
The Academy of Moore County (63A) - Totals			6	1	0
Sandhills Theater Arts Renaissance School (63B) - Totals			15	0	0
Cape Fear Center for Inquiry (65A) - Totals			4	0	0
Orange Charter (68A) - Totals			2	0	0
The Expedition School (68C) - Totals			5	0	0
Bethel Hill Charter (73A) - Totals			1	0	0
CIS Academy (78A) - Totals			12	0	0
Bethany Community Middle School (79A) - Totals			15	0	0
Millennium Charter Academy (86T) - Totals			7	0	0
Mountain Discovery Charter (87A) - Totals			2	0	0
Brevard Academy (88A) - Totals			4	0	0
Henderson Collegiate (91B) - Totals			14	5	0
East Wake Academy (92G) - Totals			8	0	0

Table S3. 2014-15 Suspensions and Expulsions by Charter School, Gender, and Race

Charter School	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	# Short-Term Suspensions	# Long-Term Suspensions	# Expulsions
Raleigh Charter High School (92K) - Totals			9	1	0
Southern Wake Academy (92P) - Totals			9	0	0
Triangle Math & Science Academy (92T) - Totals			16	0	0
Longleaf School of the Arts (92U) - Totals			3	0	0
Cardinal Charter (92W) - Totals			7	0	0
Dynamic Community Charter (92X) - Totals			3	0	0
Two Rivers Community (95A) - Totals			6	0	0

Table S4. 2014-15 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	6872	1081	15.73
020	Alexander County	1563	74	4.73
030	Alleghany County	429	116	27.04
040	Anson County	1034	786	76.02
050	Ashe County	921	44	4.78
060	Avery County	644	55	8.54
070	Beaufort County	2139	623	29.13
080	Bertie County	772	283	36.66
090	Bladen County	1398	367	26.25
100	Brunswick County	3807	1079	28.34
110	Buncombe County	7710	1483	19.23
111	Asheville City	1339	473	35.32
120	Burke County	4073	894	21.95
130	Cabarrus County	9353	1349	14.42
132	Kannapolis City	1431	289	20.20
140	Caldwell County	3852	383	9.94
150	Camden County	593	35	5.90
160	Carteret County	2635	732	27.78
170	Caswell County	775	483	62.32
180	Catawba County	5268	629	11.94
181	Hickory City	1229	487	39.63
182	Newton Conover City	1018	210	20.63
190	Chatham County	2434	401	16.47
200	Cherokee County	1058	76	7.18
210	Edenton/Chowan	641	114	17.78
220	Clay County	368	9	2.45
230	Cleveland County	4697	1387	29.53
240	Columbus County	1932	481	24.90
241	Whiteville City	721	316	43.83
250	Craven County	4064	983	24.19
260	Cumberland County	15459	3943	25.51
270	Currituck County	1208	132	10.93
280	Dare County	1410	149	10.57
290	Davidson County	6070	1053	17.35
291	Lexington City	768	0	0.00
292	Thomasville City	673	277	41.16
300	Davie County	1916	125	6.52
310	Duplin County	2801	785	28.03
320	Durham Public	9966	1969	19.76
330	Edgecombe County	1785	810	45.38

Table S4. 2014-15 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	16105	3803	23.61
350	Franklin County	2522	489	19.39
360	Gaston County	9627	2249	23.36
370	Gates County	515	92	17.86
380	Graham County	364	38	10.44
390	Granville County	2628	70	2.66
400	Greene County	1014	346	34.12
410	Guilford County	23036	3072	13.34
420	Halifax County	764	726	95.03
421	Roanoke Rapids City	901	51	5.66
422	Weldon City	335	248	74.03
430	Harnett County	5839	1169	20.02
440	Haywood County	2169	236	10.88
450	Henderson County	4106	520	12.66
460	Hertford County	843	402	47.69
470	Hoke County	2218	562	25.34
480	Hyde County	159	30	18.87
490	Iredell-Statesville	7014	1031	14.70
491	Mooresville City	1764	70	3.97
500	Jackson County	1135	129	11.37
510	Johnston County	9890	1732	17.51
520	Jones County	321	59	18.38
530	Lee County	2939	635	21.61
540	Lenoir County	2658	1017	38.26
550	Lincoln County	3633	595	16.38
560	Macon County	1301	84	6.46
570	Madison County	807	86	10.66
580	Martin County	873	327	37.46
590	McDowell County	1879	235	12.51
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	40675	8679	21.34
610	Mitchell County	629	37	5.88
620	Montgomery County	1147	236	20.58
630	Moore County	4046	491	12.14
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	4833	1955	40.45
650	New Hanover County	7699	970	12.60
660	Northampton County	503	211	41.95
670	Onslow County	6925	923	13.33
680	Orange County	2435	285	11.70
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	3675	176	4.79
690	Pamlico County	472	122	25.85

Table S4. 2014-15 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	539	32.83
710	Pender County	2710	327	12.07
720	Perquimans County	517	140	27.08
730	Person County	1306	442	33.84
740	Pitt County	6948	2788	40.13
750	Polk County	717	41	5.72
760	Randolph County	5456	295	5.41
761	Asheboro City	1283	48	3.74
770	Richmond County	2274	1486	65.35
780	Robeson County	6820	3848	56.42
790	Rockingham County	3960	951	24.02
800	Rowan-Salisbury	5960	978	16.41
810	Rutherford County	2561	610	23.82
820	Sampson County	2521	428	16.98
821	Clinton City	829	114	13.75
830	Scotland County	1787	601	33.63
840	Stanly County	2475	705	28.48
850	Stokes County	2136	249	11.66
860	Surry County	2647	255	9.63
861	Elkin City	390	16	4.10
862	Mount Airy City	523	43	8.22
870	Swain County	584	41	7.02
880	Transylvania County	1120	145	12.95
890	Tyrrell County	163	13	7.98
900	Union County	12552	1888	15.04
910	Vance County	1977	710	35.91
920	Wake County	45134	4710	10.44
930	Warren County	732	222	30.33
940	Washington County	448	51	11.38
950	Watauga County	1341	32	2.39
960	Wayne County	5511	1809	32.83
970	Wilkes County	2984	258	8.65
980	Wilson County	3709	1303	35.13
990	Yadkin County	1729	142	8.21
995	Yancey County	660	53	8.03

Uses of Corporal Punishment

2014-15



2014-15 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 2014-15 school year.

2014-15 USES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

General Findings

In 2014-15 there were 147 uses of corporal punishment in North Carolina schools, a 20.5% increase from the total of 122 reported in 2013-14.

Corporal punishment was assigned to 124 individual students. Of the 124 students, 108 received corporal punishment once, ten students received it two times, five students received it three times, and one student received it four times.

Use of Corporal Punishment by LEA

Corporal punishment was used at least once by 4 LEAs in 2014-15. 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	88
Graham County	47
Macon County	11
Swain County	1
State Total	147

Use of Corporal Punishment by Ethnicity, Race, and Gender

Corporal punishment was applied 115 times to males and 32 times to females during the 2014-15 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	80
White	50
Multiracial	9
Black	7
Hispanic	1
Asian	0
Pacific Islander	0
State Total	147

Use of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level

As seen in the table below, the use of corporal punishment was highest in grade 1, followed by grades 3, 4, 11, and 10.

Table P3. Uses of Corporal Punishment by Grade Level

Grade Level	Uses of Corporal Punishment
Pre-K	0
Kindergarten	8
Grade 1	31
Grade 2	10
Grade 3	26
Grade 4	16
Grade 5	5
Grade 6	2
Grade 7	2
Grade 8	4
Grade 9	5
Grade 10	13
Grade 11	14
Grade 12	11

Use of Corporal Punishment by Disability Status

Corporal punishment was applied 132 times to non-disabled students and 15 times to students with disabilities. The breakdown of those 15 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
Specific Learning Disability	5
Other Health Impaired	5
Speech or Language Impairment	2
Serious Emotional Disability	2
Developmental Delay	1
State Total, Students with Disabilities	15

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	82
Leaving School	16
Cell Phone Use	12
Insubordination	10
Aggressive Behavior	7
Inappropriate Language	6
Disrespect of Staff	4
Other (not specified)	4
All Others	11
Total	152

Student Reassignments for Disciplinary Purposes

2014-15



2014-15 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. Most assignments to in-school suspension are only a few days or even a part of a day. 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.

2014-15 STUDENT REASSIGNMENTS FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES

General Findings

In 2014-15, North Carolina public schools assigned 207,943 in-school suspensions of a half day or more to 109,995 students. Suspensions of a half-day or more are considered full day suspensions for data collection purposes. Students spent 343,257 days in in-school suspension. The average length of an in-school suspension was 1.89 days.

In addition, 29,009 partial day suspensions were assigned to 18,201 students.

Full Day In-School Suspension Demographics

Of the 207,943 full day in-school suspensions, 148,569 were assigned to males and 59,230 were assigned to females.

Demographic data was missing for 144 in-school suspensions.

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	827	1,385
Black	92,853	158,234
Hispanic	24,405	40,616
American Indian	2,993	4,727
Multiracial	9,306	15,394
Hawaiian/Pacific Island	183	296
White	77,232	122,370

Table R2 displays reported 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, 2014-15.

Grade Level	In-School Suspensions	ISS Days
Kindergarten	2,303	2,622
1	3,159	3,746
2	3,943	4,935
3	4,211	5,543
4	5,515	7,325
5	6,679	9,468
6	26,595	46,802
7	32,514	57,506
8	31,698	55,765
9	35,173	60,123
10	24,269	39,111
11	18,026	28,866
12	13,696	21,196

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, 2014-15.

Primary Exceptionality	In-School Suspensions	ISS Days
Autism	1,188	1,822
Developmental Delay	449	531
Deafness	15	15
Serious Emotional Disability	4,056	7,158
Hearing Impairment	164	227
Intellectual Disability - Mild	3,265	5,851
Intellectual Disability - Moderate	185	347
Intellectual Disability - Severe	1	3
Specific Learning Disability	19,311	32,640
Multiple Disabilities	55	69
Other Health Impairment	12,116	20,559
Orthopedic Impairment	29	61
Speech or Language Impairment	1,147	1,674
Traumatic Brain Injury	103	197
Visual Impairment	67	97

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 2014-15, schools reported 4,023 assignments of students to ALPs for disciplinary reasons.

Demographics for ALP as a Disciplinary Action

In the 2014-15 school year, 2,974 males and 1,045 females were assigned to alternative learning programs or alternative schools for disciplinary reasons. Demographic data was missing for four of the disciplinary assignments

Table R4 shows the breakdown by race/ethnicity.

Table R4. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-15.

Race/Ethnicity	# ALP Assignments
Asian	17
Black	2,503
Hispanic	572
American Indian	67
Multiracial	176
Hawaiian/Pacific Island	2
White	682
Missing	4
Total	4,023

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, 2014-15.

Grade Level	# ALP Assignments
Kindergarten	3
1	1
2	7
3	11
4	16
5	16
6	378
7	550
8	672
9	1,124
10	610
11	380
12	251
Missing	4
Total	4,023

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

Of the 4,023 ALP assignments for disciplinary reasons, 1,009 involved students with disabilities. Table R6 shows the primary exceptionality for these students.

Table R6. ALP as a Disciplinary Action by Exceptionality, 2014-15.

Primary Exceptionality	# ALP Assignments
Autism	20
Serious Emotional Disability	213
Hearing Impairment	3
Intellectual Disability - Mild	92
Intellectual Disability - Moderate	5
Specific Learning Disability	371
Multiple Disabilities	3
Other Health Impairment	288
Speech or Language Impairment	7
Traumatic Brain Injury	4
Other	3
Total	1,009

Alternative Learning Program Placements

2014-15



2014-15 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 the kinds of alternative learning programs aimed at addressing the needs of students is available on the NCDPI website: www.ncpublicschools.org/alp/.

2014-15 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 13,448 student placements in 2014-15, an 8.4% increase from 2013-14. There were 12,657 individual students placed in ALPs over the course of the 2014-15 school year, an increase of 9.1% from 2013-14. Only 20% of the placements were for the entire school year. 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 a behavior 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	3946	29.3
Placed instead of a long-term suspension	2750	20.5
Academic difficulty	2065	15.4
Student and/or parent choice	1641	12.2
Academic acceleration or credit recovery	785	5.8
Transfer from ALP or other facility	576	4.3
Emotional and/or psychological problems	468	3.5
Attendance problems	356	2.7
Dropout recovery	255	1.9
Placed after EC hearing for discipline reasons	184	1.4
Personal and/or family problem	153	1.1
Placed because of a felony charge	147	1.1
Pregnancy related	78	0.6
Placed after EC hearing for academic reasons	39	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).

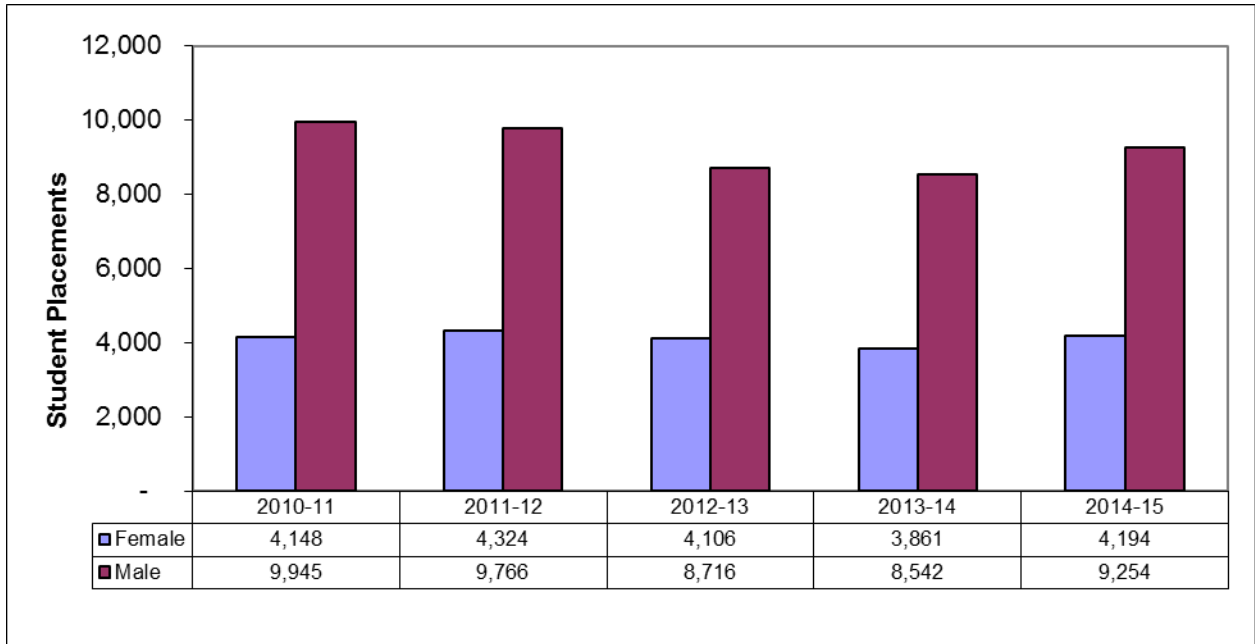


Figure A1. ALP Placements by Gender

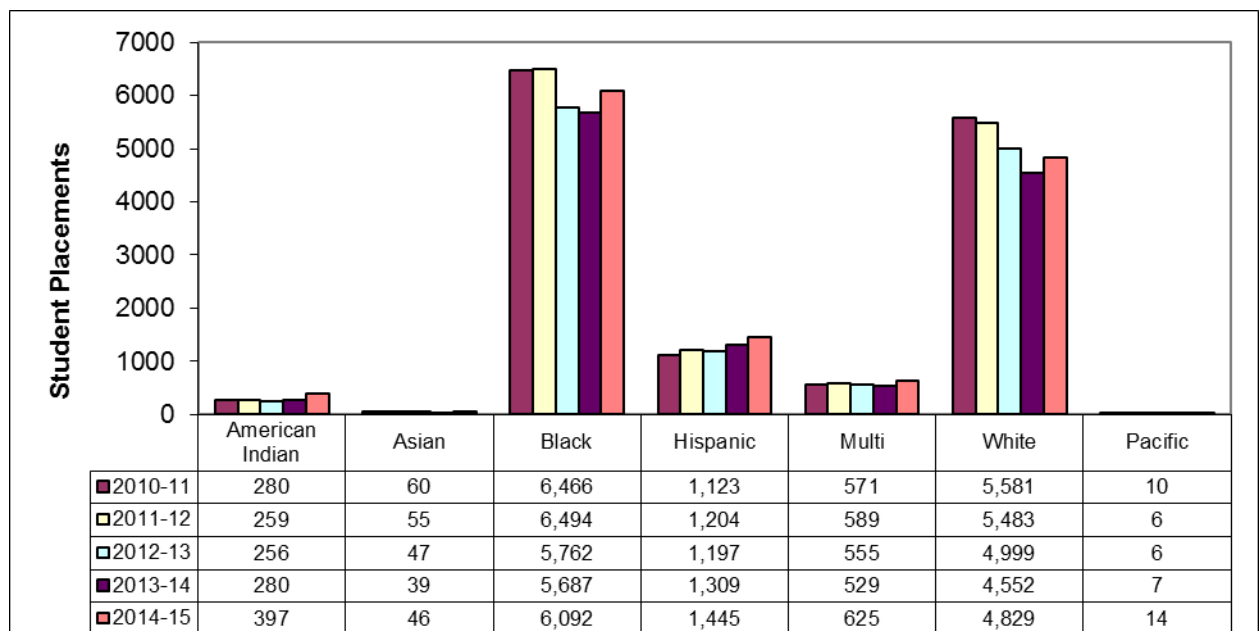


Figure A2. ALP Placements by Race/Ethnicity

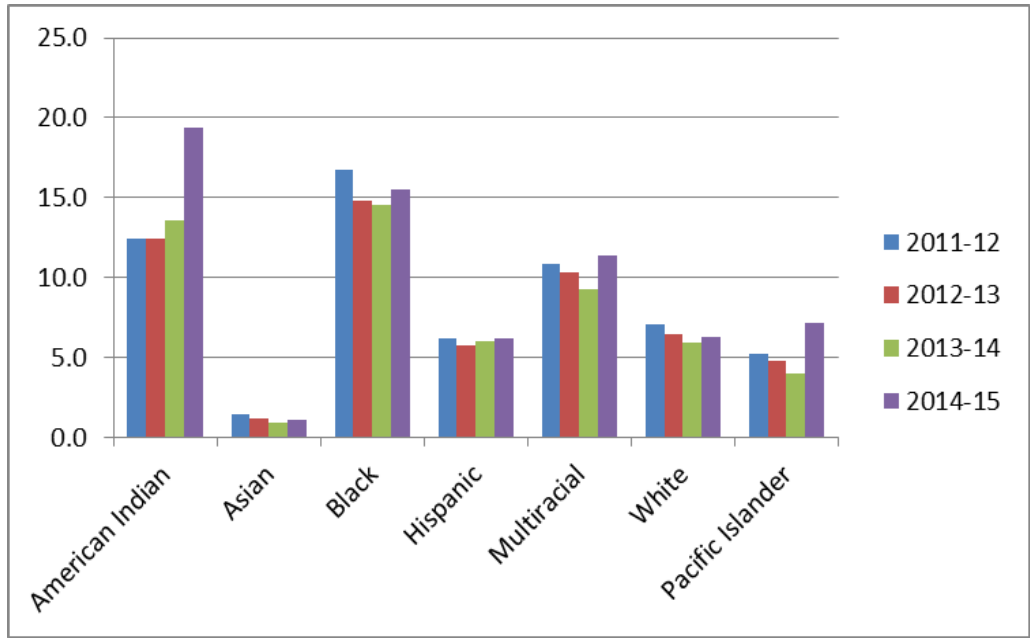


Figure A3. ALP Placement Rate by Race/Ethnicity (Placements per 1000 Students)

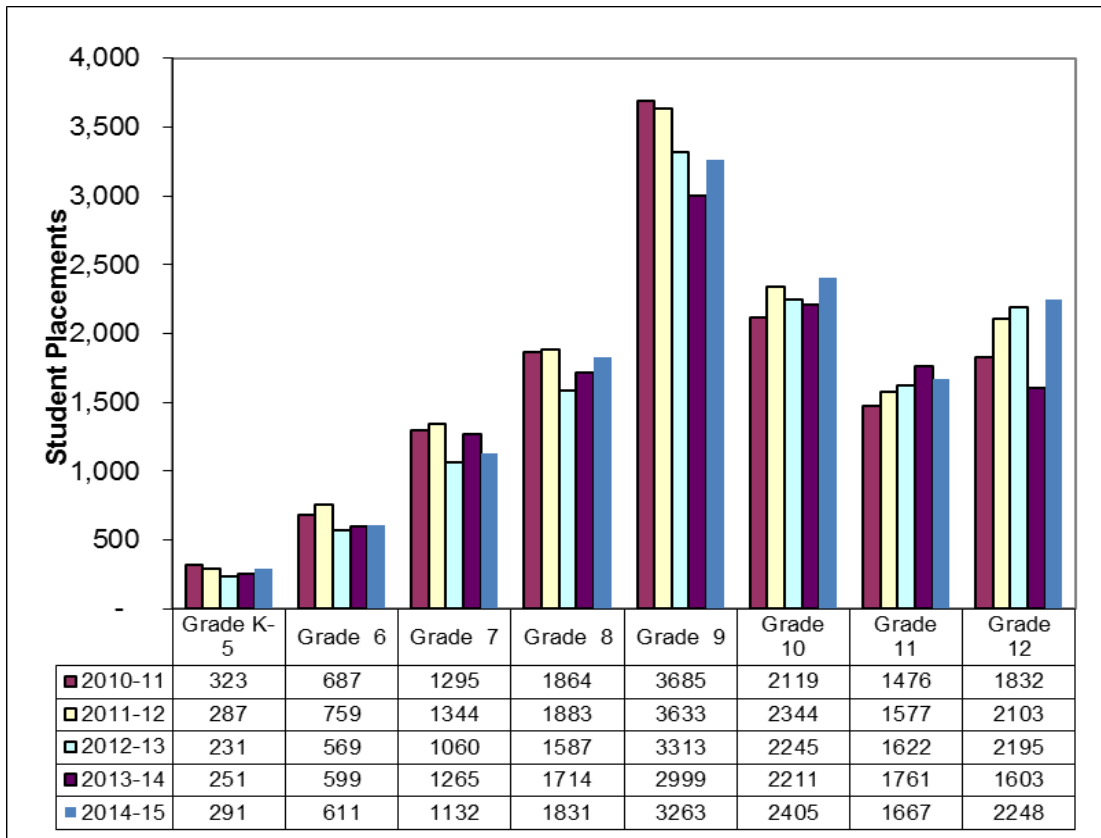


Figure A4. ALP Placements by Grade Level

Students with Disabilities

In the 2014-15 school year, there were 2,904 placements of students with disabilities (SWD) in alternative schools and alternative learning programs. (Students with disabilities are also called exceptional children). These placements comprised 21.6% of all ALP placements.

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

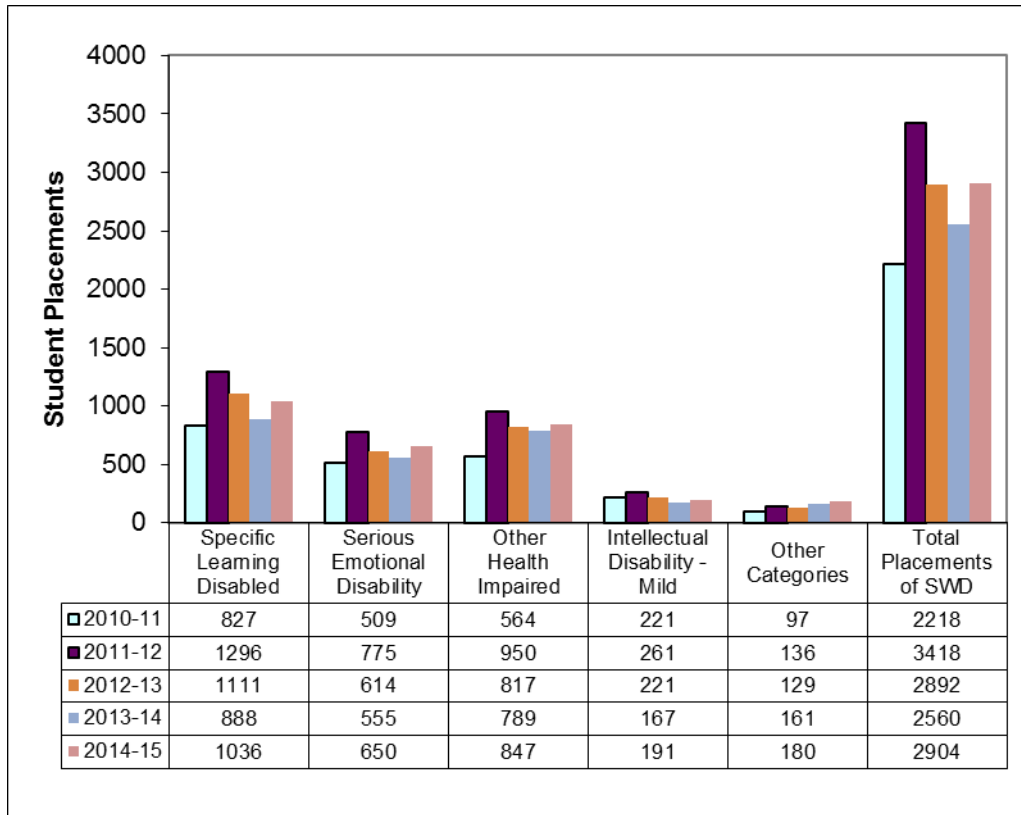


Figure A5. ALP Placements by Primary Exceptionality

Dropout Counts and Rates

2014-15



2014-15 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 (HSP-Q-001) as “any student who leaves school for any reason before graduation or completion of a program of studies without transferring to another elementary or secondary school.” For reporting purposes, a dropout is a student who was enrolled at some time during the previous school year, but who was not enrolled (and who does not meet reporting exclusions) on day 20 of the current school year. Schools that cannot document a former student’s enrollment in a US school must report that student as a dropout. An exception is made for students who are known to have left the country.

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

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

2014-15 DROPOUT COUNTS AND RATES

General Findings

High schools in North Carolina reported a dropout rate of 2.39%, a 4.8% increase from the 2.28% rate reported the previous year.

Grades 9-13 reported 11,190 dropouts in 2014-15, an increase of 786 from the 10,404 total reported in 2013-14. There were increases in 58.3% (67 of 115) of the Local Educational Agencies (LEAs).

Dropout Rates:

- LEAs reporting the lowest high school dropout rates were Newton-Conover City, Hyde, Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Union, Macon, Clinton City, Washington, Graham, Currituck, and Yadkin.
- LEAs reporting the highest dropout rates were Warren, Person, Lexington City, Thomasville City, Scotland, Halifax, Lenoir, Franklin, Swain, and Caswell.
- The largest 3-year percentage decreases in high school dropout rates were in Newton Conover City, Washington, Hyde, Macon, and Yadkin.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year percentage increases were Pamlico, Hertford, Warren, Tyrrell, and Alleghany.

Dropout Count:

- The 11,190 dropouts recorded in grades 9-13 represented a 7.6% increase from the 10,404 dropouts reported in 2013-14.
- The largest 3-year decreases in high school dropout count for were found in Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Wake, Gaston, Nash-Rocky Mount, and Cumberland.
- LEAs with the largest 3-year dropout count increases were New Hanover, Guilford, Iredell-Statesville, Sampson, and Warren.

Gender, Race, and Grade:

Dropout counts and rates for most race/ethnic groups increased for the first time in many years. Males accounted for 62.0% of the reported dropouts. The numbers of high school students dropping out at all grade levels increased.

Reason Codes:

Attendance issues were again cited most frequently as the main reason for a student dropping out, accounting for 40.3% of all dropouts. For the first year after four years of decreases, there was an increase in the reporting of "Enrollment in a Community College," the second most widely reported dropout reason code.

Trends and Categorical Data

North Carolina's dropouts and dropout rates over time

North Carolina recorded 11,190 dropouts in grades 9-13 for the 2014-2015 school year, a 7.6% increase from the 10,404 reported in 2013-2014.

The grade 9-13 dropout rate in 2014-15 was 2.39. The 0.11 percentage point increase in the dropout rate from 2013-14 to 2014-15 was a 4.8% increase. It was the first increase in dropout rate since 2006-07, when the dropout rate increased from 5.04 to 5.24.

Dropouts and dropout rates from 2005-06 to 2014-15 are shown below in Figure D1.

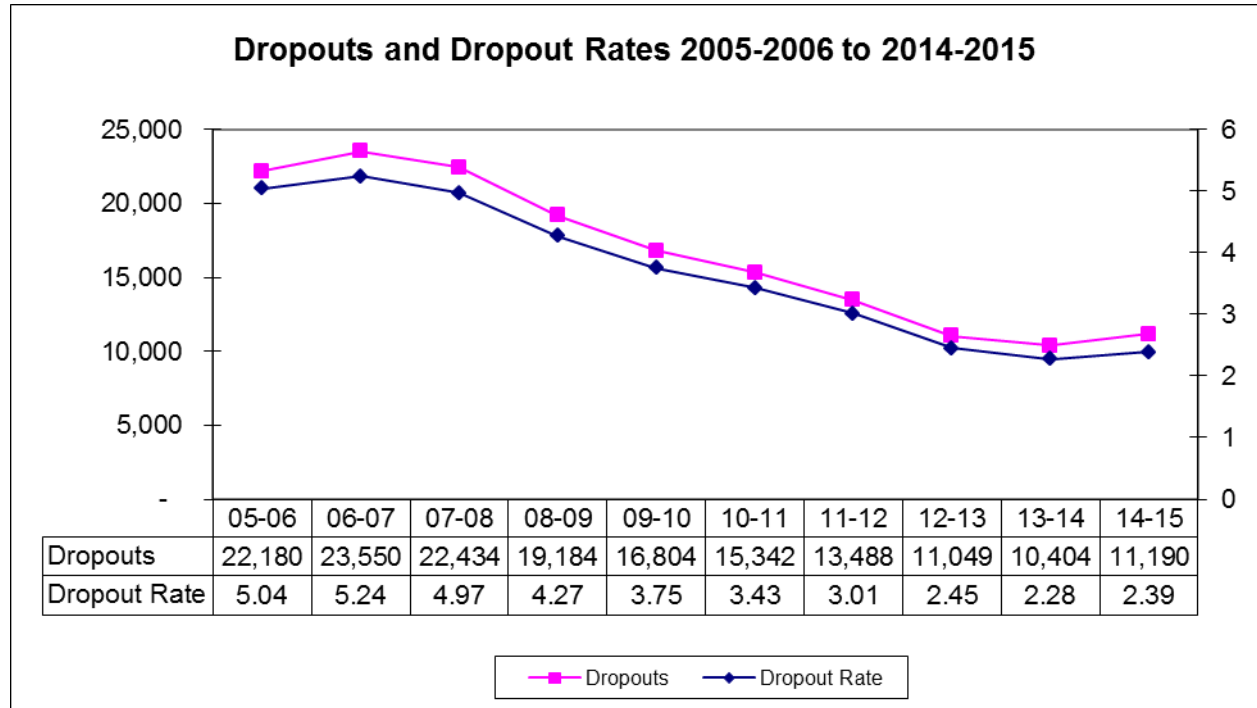


Figure D1. High school dropouts and dropout rates from 2005-06 to 2014-15.

The dropout rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{100 \times \text{Number of 2014-15 Dropouts}}{(\text{20th Day Membership 2014-15} + \text{Number of 2014-15 Dropouts})}$$

Dropouts are students who attended any part or all of the 2014-15 school year and did not return to school for the 2015-16 school year.

The dropout designation was given to:

- any student who withdrew during the 2014-15 school year and was not enrolled on the 20th school day of 2015-16 and
- any student who completed the 2014-15 school year and did not enroll and attend at least one day during the first 20 days of 2015-16.

Grade levels of dropouts

In 2014-15, students dropped out most frequently at grade 10 (30.0%), followed by grade 9 (28.1%), grade 11 (24.4%), and grade 12 (14.7%). The high school grade with the largest percentage increase in dropouts from 2013-14 to 2014-15 was the tenth (9.2%). Four 2014-15 dropouts were thirteenth graders (in Early Colleges) and were included with twelfth graders in this analysis.

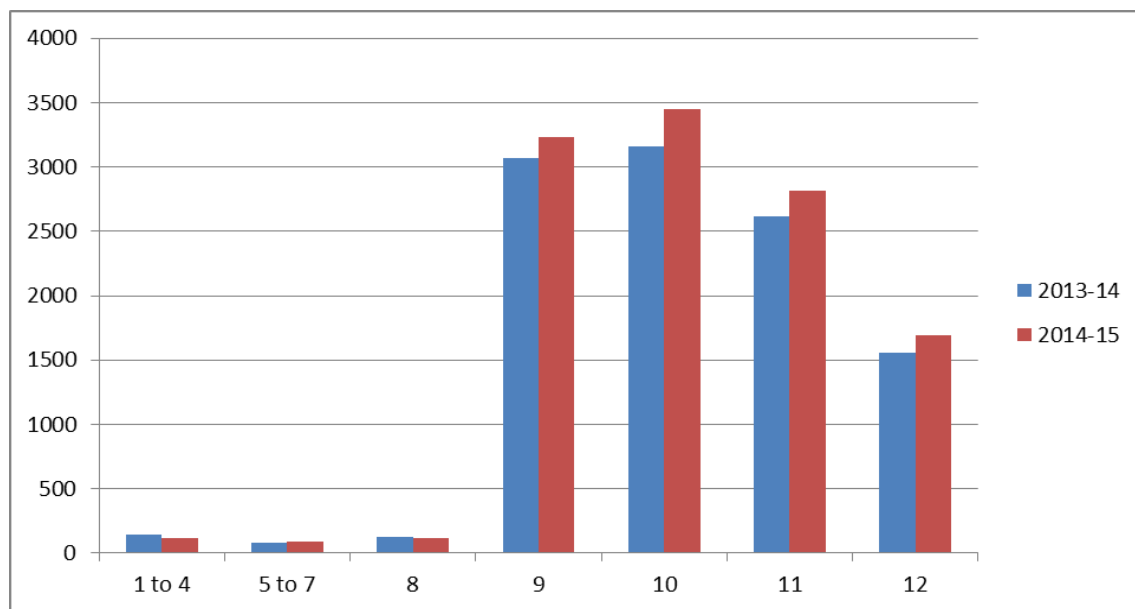


Figure D2. Frequency distribution of 2013-14 and 2014-15 dropouts by grade level.

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 40.3% of all reasons for dropping out in 2014-15.

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 2014-15.

Reason	Code	Count	Percent
Attendance	ATTD	4505	40.3
Enrollment in a community college	COMM	1765	15.8
Unknown	UNKN	991	8.9
Lack of engagement with school and/or peers	ENGA	875	7.8
Choice of work over school	WORK	563	5.0
Moved, school status unknown	MOVE	494	4.4
Academic problems	ACAD	439	3.9
Incarcerated in adult facility	INCR	278	2.5
Unstable home environment	HOME	202	1.8
Discipline problem	DISC	180	1.6
Pregnancy	PREG	158	1.4
Failure to return after a long-term suspension	LTSU	135	1.2
Need to care for children	CHLD	114	1.0
Runaway	RNAW	113	1.0
Health problems	HEAL	96	0.9
Psychological or emotional difficulties	PSEM	106	0.9
Employment necessary	EMPL	68	0.6
Suspected substance abuse	ABUS	41	0.4
Expectations of culture, family, or peers	EXPC	32	0.3
Marriage	MARR	20	0.2
Difficulties with English language	LANG	15	0.1
	Total	11190	100.0

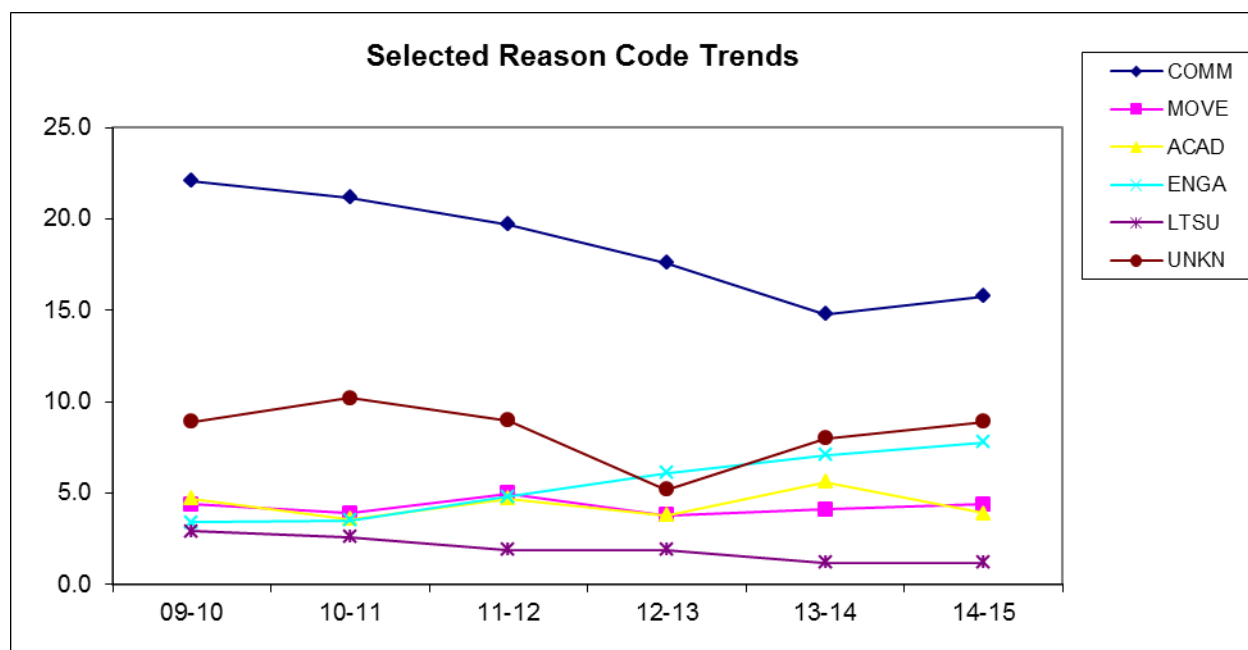
Students who are expelled from a school and who fail to return to school are coded with “Expulsion” (EXPL) as a reason for dropping out. In accordance with NC General Statute §115C-12 (21), expelled students are not to be counted in the dropout rate, therefore, these dropout events are not included in the official counts or rates that appear in this report. In 2014-15, there were 31 dropout events coded with EXPL.

Table D2 shows changes in the proportions of reason codes reported from 2013-14 to 2014-15.

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

Reason	Percent of Codes Reported		Change in Percent
	2013-14	2014-15	
Attendance	42.0	40.3	-1.7
Enrollment in a community college	14.8	15.8	1.0
Unknown	8.0	8.9	0.9
Lack of engagement with school and/or peers	7.1	7.8	0.7
Choice of work over school	4.2	5.0	0.8
Moved, school status unknown	4.1	4.4	0.3
Academic problems	5.6	3.9	-1.7
Incarcerated in adult facility	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Unstable home environment	1.9	1.8	-0.1
Discipline problem	1.9	1.6	-0.3
Pregnancy	1.3	1.4	0.1
Failure to return after a long-term suspension	1.2	1.2	0.0
Need to care for children	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Runaway	0.8	1.0	0.2
Health problems	1.1	0.9	-0.2
Psychological or emotional difficulties	0.7	0.9	0.2
Employment necessary	0.5	0.6	0.1
Suspected substance abuse	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Expectations of culture, family, or peers	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Marriage	0.1	0.2	0.1
Difficulties with English language	0.1	0.1	0.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	0.0

Tracking reason codes over time can assist in identifying the changes in both the outside incentives and the environmental stressors that can lead to dropouts. ATTD (Attendance) has been by far the most frequently cited reason code for many years, accounting for over 40% of dropout reasons. Figure D3 shows the variation in proportions of frequently reported reason codes 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.

Figure D3. Proportions of high school dropout reason codes reported.

After four years of decreases, the proportion of dropouts coded as leaving school to take part in a community college programs increased. According to state guidelines, students leaving to attend community college programs must be counted as dropouts. Per SBE policy and starting with the 2015-16 dropout data collection (next year), students leaving to attend Adult High School programs at community colleges will be recorded as dropouts but will be exempted from dropout counts and rates.

Four dropout reason categories had substantial increases in the proportion of reason codes reported in 2014-15:

- Enrollment in a community college (COMM) – 14.8% to 15.8%
- Unknown (UNKN) – 8.0% to 8.9%
- Choice of work over school (WORK) – 4.2% to 5.0% (not shown in Figure D3)
- Lack of engagement with school and/or peers (ENGA) – 7.1% to 7.8%

The proportion of WORK (Choice of work over school) reason codes reported has doubled in four years, increasing from 2.4% in 2010-11 to 5.0% in 2014-15, possibly reflecting the impact of an improving economy on student dropout decisions.

Two categories tied for the largest decrease in reason code proportions at 1.7%. The category of Attendance (ATTD, not shown in Figure D3) decreased from 42.0% in 2013-14 to 40.3% in 2014-15. The category of Academic Problems (ACAD) declined from 5.6% to 3.9%.

Gender and race of dropouts

Historically, males have dropped out more frequently than females, and this pattern was again seen in the 2014-15 dropout data. Males accounted for 62.0 % of the dropouts, down from 62.7% in 2013-14.

Table D3 shows the increase or decrease in dropouts experienced by each race/ethnic group. All groups except Asian students had increases.

Table D3. Change in high school dropout counts by race/ethnicity, 2013-14 to 2014-15.

Ethnic Group	2013-14	2014-15	Change
American Indian	235	249	14
Asian	123	108	-15
Black	3281	3376	95
Hispanic	1717	1988	271
Multi	363	431	68
White	4676	5028	352
Pacific Islander	9	10	1
Total	10404	11190	786

Figure D4 below shows that American Indian, Hispanic, multiracial, and black students had dropout rates that were higher than the state average. The state's average high school dropout rate in 2014-15 for all races was 2.39 (dropouts per 100). American Indian students left school at a rate of 3.73; Hispanic students left at a rate of 3.36; black students left at a rate of 2.70; and multiracial students dropped out at a rate of 2.69.

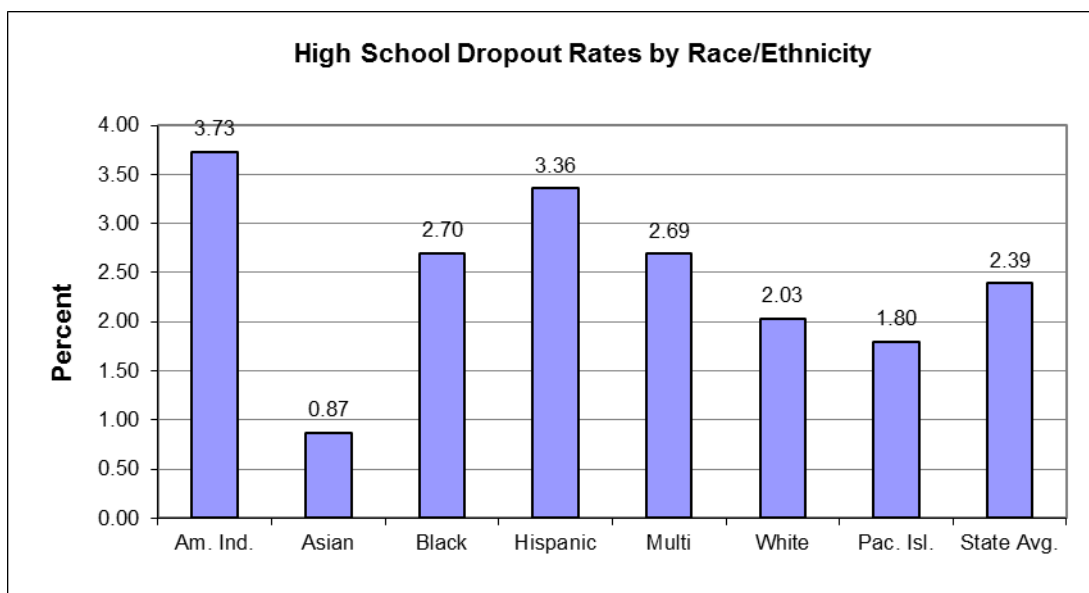


Figure D4. 2014-2015 high school dropout rates by race/ethnicity.

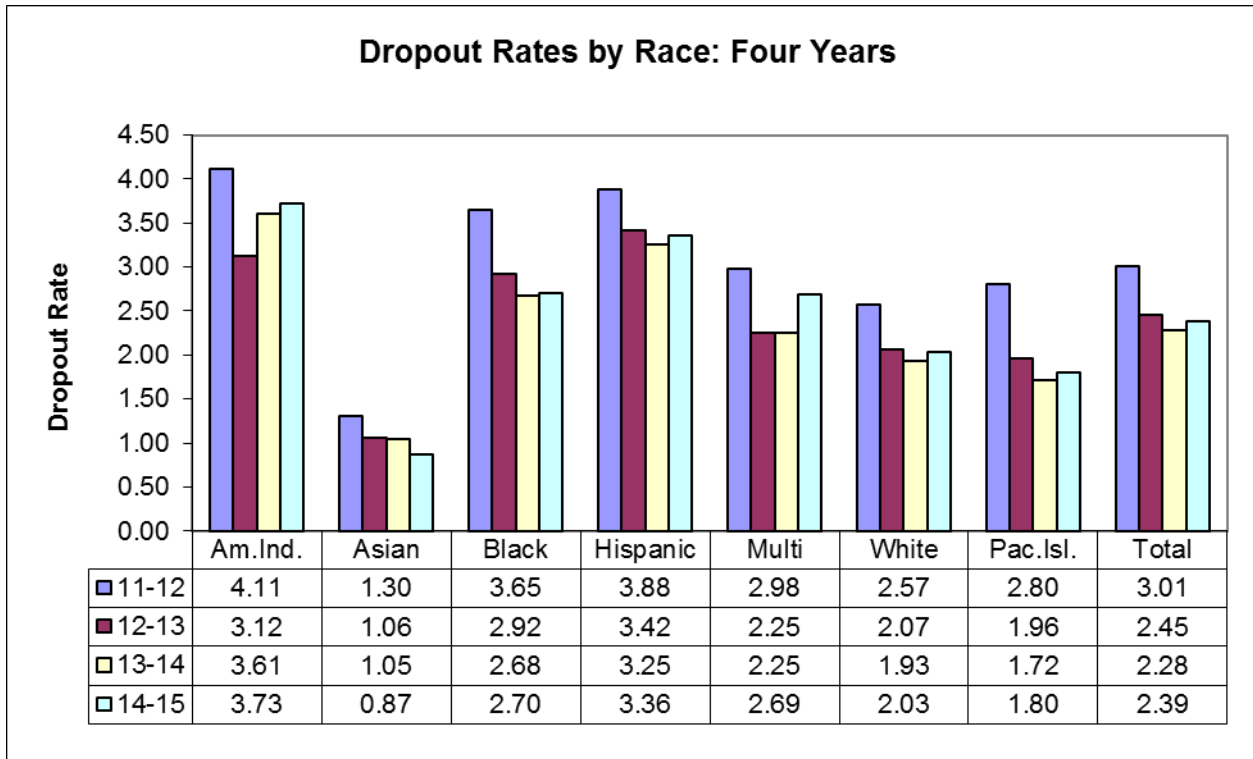


Figure D5. High school dropout rates among race/ethnic groups, 2011-12 to 2014-15.

Figure D5 shows the dropout rates for each group over time. Despite increases for most groups in 2014-15, the dropout rate for all groups declined over the three-year period from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

The state dropout rate decreased 20.6% over the three year period. The percentage decreases in dropout rate by group over this time span are Hawaiian/Pacific Islander--35.7%, Black--26.0%, White--21.0%, Hispanic—13.3%, Multiracial--9.9%, Asian—33.1%, and American Indian—9.2%.

The state dropout rate increased 4.8% from 2.28 in 2013-14 to 2.39 in 2014-15. By far the largest increase in dropout rate was experienced by multiracial students, 19.6%. Other groups with one-year percentage increases were white students (5.2%), Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students (4.7%), Hispanic students (3.4%), American Indian students (3.3%) and black students (0.7%).

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

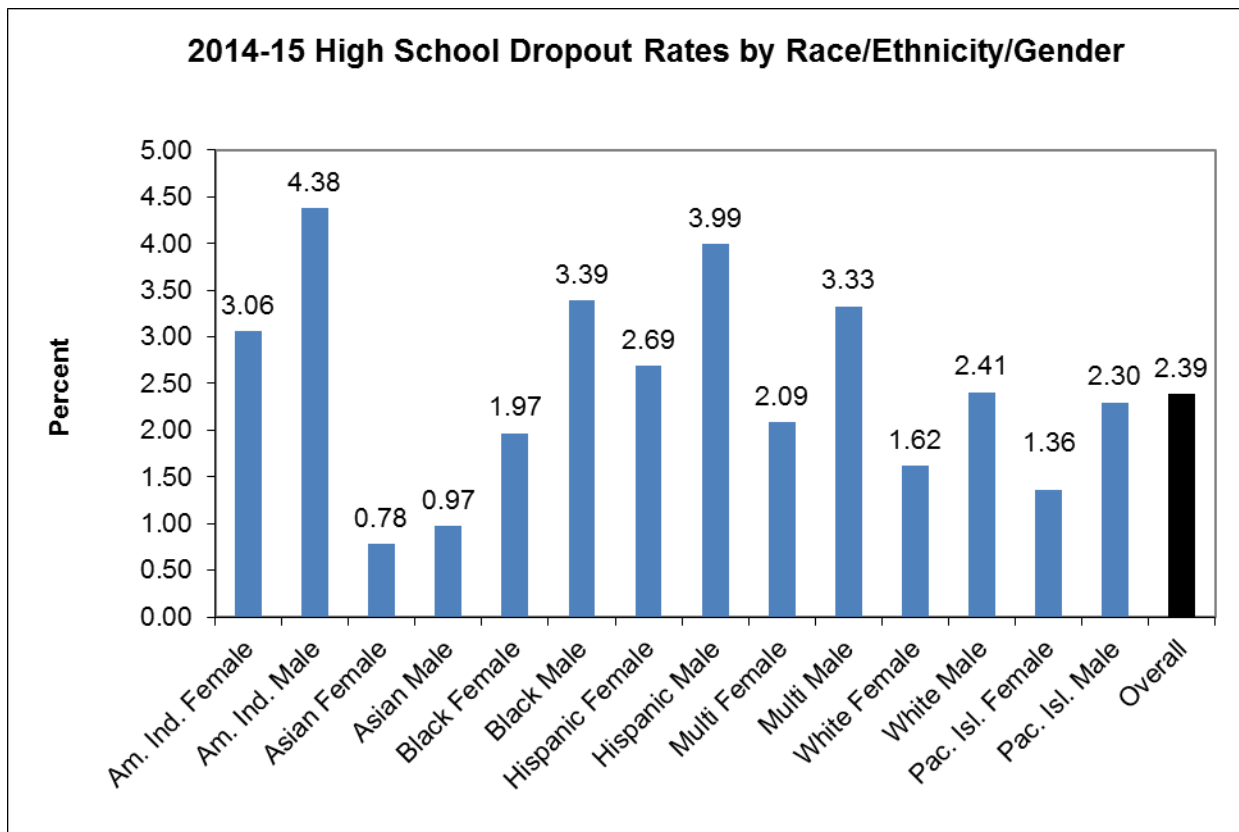


Figure D6. High school dropout rates among race/ethnic/gender groups for 2014-15.

American Indian male students had the highest dropout rate at 4.38, followed by Hispanic males at 3.99, black males at 3.39, multiracial males at 3.33, American Indian females at 3.06, Hispanic females at 2.69, and white males at 2.41. All other groups had rates lower than the state average of 2.39.

Figure D7 shows the changes in high school dropout rates for race/ethnic/gender groupings from 2011-2012 to 2014-2015. All groups saw overall rate decreases over this period.

The largest rate decreases over the three year span were achieved by Hawaiian/Pacific Island females (1.97 points, 59.2%), Asian males (0.67 points, 40.9%), black females (0.83 points, 29.6%), white females (0.53 points, 24.7%), and black males (1.08 points, 24.2%).

All groups except Hawaiian/Pacific Island females, American Indian females, Asian males and females, and black males had a one-year rate increase. Hawaiian/Pacific Island females had the largest one-year dropout rate decrease (25.7%), followed by Asian males at 22.4%. The largest one-year dropout rate increases were seen by Hawaiian/Pacific Island males (43.8%), multiracial males (32.1%), and American Indian males (17.4%).

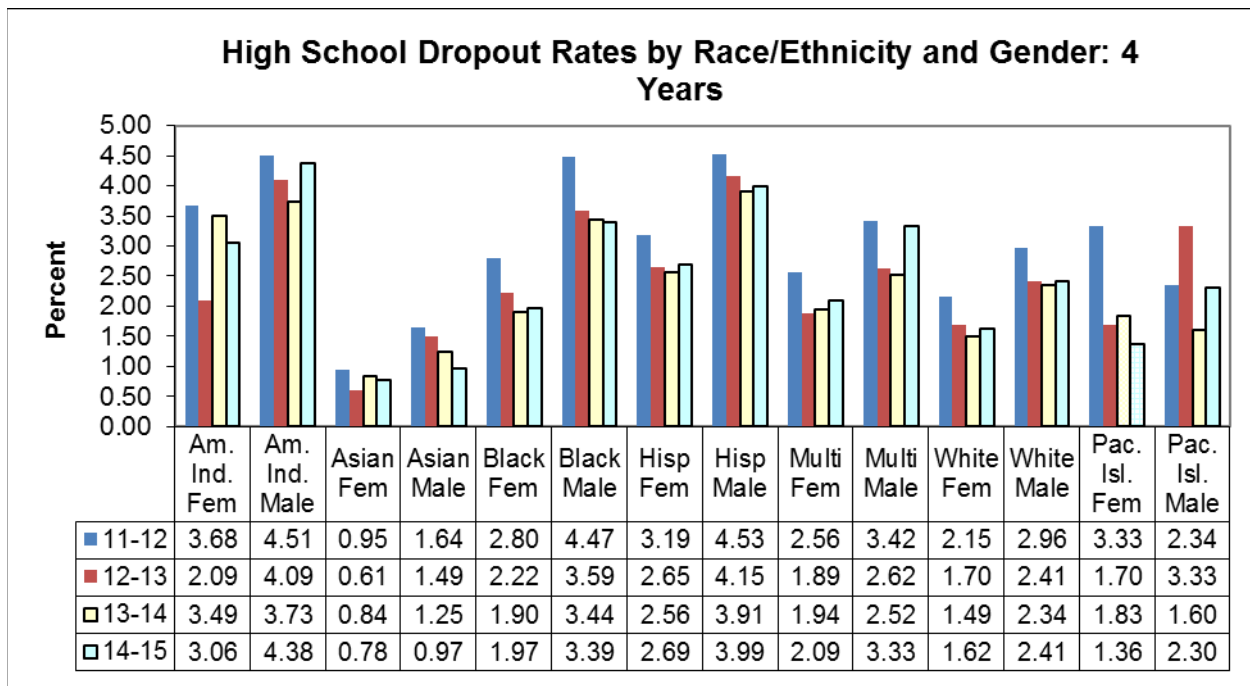


Figure D7. High school dropout rates for race/ethnic/gender groups, 2011-12 to 2014-15.

Summary of Trends

In 2014-2015, dropout counts and rates increased in North Carolina’s public schools for the first time in eight years. The analysis of trend data revealed the following significant findings:

- 1) The number of dropouts reported increased in 67 of the 115 LEAs (58.3%). The number of dropouts reported decreased in 44 LEAs (38.3%). The dropout count remained the same in four LEAs (3.5%).
- 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. The proportion of WORK (Choice of work over school) dropout reasons reported has increased steadily over four years, from 2.4% in 2010-11 to 5.0% in 2014-15, possibly reflecting the impact of an improving economy on student dropout decisions.
- 3) Despite large improvements in recent years, several male groups continue to experience higher than average dropout rates. The rates for American Indian (4.38), Hispanic (3.99) and black (3.39) males are considerably higher than most other ethnic/gender groups. In 2014-15, the rate for multiracial males increased 32.1% to 3.33.

Appendix – LEA Dropout Data

Table D4 presents 2013-14 and 2014-15 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 2013-14 or 2014-15.

Table D5 shows grade 9-13 dropout counts and rates for 2014-15 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 2014-15 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 2014-15.

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2013-14	2014-15	% Change	2013-14	2014-15
010	Alamance-Burlington	232	256	10.3%	3.25	3.48
01B	River Mill Academy	0	1	-	0.00	0.59
01C	Clover Garden	3	1	-66.7%	2.05	0.67
020	Alexander County	47	46	-2.1%	2.82	2.79
030	Alleghany County	12	12	0.0%	2.54	2.58
040	Anson County	21	41	95.2%	1.96	3.75
050	Ashe County	29	39	34.5%	2.86	3.93
060	Avery County	14	9	-35.7%	2.01	1.35
06A	Grandfather Academy	2	3	50.0%	8.33	13.04
06B	Marjorie Williams Academy	2	2	0.0%	4.44	4.44
070	Beaufort County	49	59	20.4%	2.24	2.59
080	Bertie County	25	17	-32.0%	2.99	2.06
090	Bladen County	69	59	-14.5%	4.62	3.97
09A	Paul R Brown Leadership	1	0	-	3.33	0.00
100	Brunswick County	130	158	21.5%	3.20	3.82
110	Buncombe County	225	188	-16.4%	2.75	2.31
111	Asheville City	39	42	7.7%	2.85	2.94
120	Burke County	33	86	160.6%	0.79	2.02
130	Cabarrus County	158	172	8.9%	1.71	1.78
132	Kannapolis City	48	54	12.5%	3.24	3.53
13A	Carolina International School	0	1	-	0.00	1.43
140	Caldwell County	64	69	7.8%	1.60	1.70
150	Camden County	12	18	50.0%	1.96	2.84
160	Carteret County	62	93	50.0%	2.29	3.30
16A	Cape Lookout Marine Sci HS	46	closed	-	50.55	-
170	Caswell County	6	38	533.3%	0.75	4.46
180	Catawba County	98	110	12.2%	1.81	2.01
181	Hickory City	35	40	14.3%	2.84	3.04
182	Newton Conover City	9	2	-77.8%	0.92	0.19
190	Chatham County	45	54	20.0%	1.88	2.11
19A	Chatham Charter	1	3	200.0%	1.15	2.19
19B	The Woods Charter	3	2	-33.3%	1.60	1.08
200	Cherokee County	11	16	45.5%	1.02	1.44
210	Edenton/Chowan	21	18	-14.3%	3.08	2.66
220	Clay County	11	8	-27.3%	2.89	2.05
230	Cleveland County	132	116	-12.1%	2.69	2.35
240	Columbus County	52	40	-23.1%	2.59	1.97
241	Whiteville City	18	19	5.6%	2.40	2.51
24B	Flemington Academy	1	3	200.0%	3.03	5.88

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2013-14	2014-15	% Change	2013-14	2014-15
250	Craven County	110	98	-10.9%	2.56	2.27
260	Cumberland County	363	336	-7.4%	2.22	2.07
270	Currituck County	27	14	-48.1%	2.10	1.13
280	Dare County	18	19	5.6%	1.21	1.29
290	Davidson County	180	169	-6.1%	2.79	2.62
291	Lexington City	27	43	59.3%	3.39	5.16
292	Thomasville City	38	38	0.0%	5.26	5.15
298	Schools for Deaf and Blind	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0.00
300	Davie County	50	69	38.0%	2.49	3.40
310	Duplin County	61	65	6.6%	2.20	2.19
320	Durham County	294	282	-4.1%	2.88	2.67
32D	Kestrel Heights	8	9	12.5%	2.31	2.80
32L	Voyager Academy	0	1	-	0.00	0.24
32N	Research Triangle High School	1	0	-100.0%	0.39	0.00
330	Edgecombe County	57	83	45.6%	2.88	4.33
340	Forsyth County	370	483	30.5%	2.28	2.84
34B	Quality Education Academy	1	1	0.0%	1.27	0.98
350	Franklin County	79	128	62.0%	3.00	4.71
360	Gaston County	182	204	12.1%	1.84	2.02
36B	Piedmont Community	4	5	25.0%	1.40	1.62
36C	Mountain Island Charter	1	0	-100.0%	0.79	0.00
370	Gates County	16	14	-12.5%	2.86	2.53
380	Graham County	15	4	-73.3%	4.07	1.09
390	Granville County	97	91	-6.2%	3.45	3.23
39B	Oxford Preparatory HS	1	0	-100.0%	1.45	0.00
400	Greene County	15	14	-6.7%	1.46	1.31
410	Guilford County	467	529	13.3%	1.97	2.20
420	Halifax County	26	40	53.8%	3.10	4.75
421	Roanoke Rapids City	44	43	-2.3%	4.66	4.44
422	Weldon City	10	13	30.0%	2.68	3.65
430	Harnett County	218	218	0.0%	3.47	3.46
440	Haywood County	46	80	73.9%	1.96	3.43
450	Henderson County	74	59	-20.3%	1.75	1.37
460	Hertford County	10	29	190.0%	1.11	3.22
470	Hoke County	53	53	0.0%	2.26	2.22
480	Hyde County	0	1	-	0.00	0.61
490	Iredell-Statesville	126	174	38.1%	1.76	2.36
491	Mooresville City	40	30	-25.0%	2.29	1.65
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	1		-100.0%	0.21	

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2013-14	2014-15	% Change	2013-14	2014-15
500	Jackson County	26	39	50.0%	2.19	3.25
510	Johnston County	182	206	13.2%	1.82	1.99
520	Jones County	4	5	25.0%	1.35	1.48
530	Lee County	89	73	-18.0%	2.94	2.35
540	Lenoir County	61	139	127.9%	2.06	4.71
550	Lincoln County	61	104	70.5%	1.64	2.71
560	Macon County	12	14	16.7%	0.90	1.03
570	Madison County	21	36	71.4%	2.39	4.03
580	Martin County	30	26	-13.3%	3.12	2.86
58B	Bear Grass Charter School	5	3	-40.0%	3.11	1.72
590	McDowell County	70	86	22.9%	3.55	4.20
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	947	996	5.2%	2.31	2.33
60C	Kennedy School	2	1	-50.0%	1.27	0.74
60D	Lake Norman Charter	0	1	-	0.00	0.12
60G	Queen's Grant Community	0	4	-	0.00	0.87
60H	Crossroads Charter High	54	38	-29.6%	19.78	17.27
60K	Charlotte Secondary	1	0	-	1.10	0.00
60U	Commonwealth High School	-	33	-	-	12.99
610	Mitchell County	20	18	-10.0%	3.16	2.68
620	Montgomery County	30	22	-26.7%	2.36	1.73
630	Moore County	40	57	42.5%	0.97	1.36
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	194	150	-22.7%	3.76	2.94
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	3	1	-66.7%	1.06	0.31
650	New Hanover County	224	231	3.1%	2.88	2.82
660	Northampton County	17	13	-23.5%	3.26	2.42
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	2	3	50.0%	0.66	0.90
670	Onslow County	101	122	20.8%	1.44	1.68
680	Orange County	56	52	-7.1%	2.27	2.04
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	19	25	31.6%	0.50	0.67
68N	PACE Academy	10	12	20.0%	5.52	9.84
690	Pamlico County	14	16	14.3%	2.82	3.26
69A	Arapahoe Charter School	2	0	-100.0%	9.52	0.00
700	Pasquotank County	17	21	23.5%	1.03	1.24
710	Pender County	69	52	-24.6%	2.48	1.84
720	Perquimans County	7	12	71.4%	1.34	2.25
730	Person County	55	74	34.5%	3.89	5.20
73B	Roxboro Community	1	1	0.0%	0.28	0.26
740	Pitt County	153	195	27.5%	2.13	2.67
750	Polk County	19	15	-21.1%	2.55	2.01

Table D4. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	Counts			Rates	
		2013-14	2014-15	% Change	2013-14	2014-15
760	Randolph County	102	104	2.0%	1.82	1.82
761	Asheboro City	28	26	-7.1%	2.18	1.95
76N	Uwharrie Charter Academy	4	6	50.0%	2.08	1.85
770	Richmond County	80	73	-8.8%	3.27	3.03
780	Robeson County	207	160	-22.7%	2.92	2.22
790	Rockingham County	165	157	-4.8%	3.80	3.67
800	Rowan-Salisbury	89	158	77.5%	1.44	2.52
810	Rutherford County	94	87	-7.4%	3.40	3.16
81A	Thomas Jefferson Class Acad	1	0	-100.0%	0.29	0.00
81B	Lake Lure Classical Academy	1	0	-100.0%	1.41	0.00
820	Sampson County	89	108	21.3%	3.34	4.00
821	Clinton City	25	9	-64.0%	2.98	1.05
830	Scotland County	80	97	21.3%	4.18	4.98
840	Stanly County	84	73	-13.1%	3.19	2.79
84B	Gray Stone Day School	3	1	-66.7%	0.71	0.24
850	Stokes County	41	69	68.3%	1.81	3.00
860	Surry County	55	56	1.8%	2.03	2.03
861	Elkin City	5	6	20.0%	1.30	1.50
862	Mount Airy City	8	9	12.5%	1.40	1.66
870	Swain County	32	29	-9.4%	4.92	4.52
880	Transylvania County	41	38	-7.3%	3.37	3.13
890	Tyrrell County	0	4	-	0.00	2.34
900	Union County	138	127	-8.0%	1.10	0.99
910	Vance County	81	68	-16.0%	3.82	3.22
920	Wake County	1017	1019	0.2%	2.22	2.15
92F	Franklin Academy	0	1	-	0.00	0.20
92G	East Wake Academy	2	2	0.0%	0.67	0.63
92P	Southern Wake Academy	5	4	-20.0%	2.79	2.20
92U	Longleaf School of the Arts	3	0	-100.0%	1.69	0.00
930	Warren County	39	43	10.3%	4.87	5.43
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal	1	3	200.0%	1.69	4.69
940	Washington County	1	5	400.0%	0.20	1.08
950	Watauga County	30	23	-23.3%	2.13	1.66
960	Wayne County	164	156	-4.9%	2.86	2.67
970	Wilkes County	52	85	63.5%	1.71	2.68
980	Wilson County	94	122	29.8%	2.45	3.10
990	Yadkin County	19	21	10.5%	1.07	1.17
995	Yancey County	10	11	10.0%	1.45	1.61
	NORTH CAROLINA	10404	11190	7.6%	2.28	2.39

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 through 2014-15.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
010	Alamance-Burlington	263	3.77	318	4.47	233	3.31	232	3.25	256	3.48
01B	River Mill Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.59	0	0.00	1	0.59
01C	Clover Garden	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.79	3	2.05	1	0.67
01D	The Hawbridge School	1	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
020	Alexander County	66	3.72	51	2.93	42	2.49	47	2.82	46	2.79
030	Alleghany County	19	4.13	6	1.41	13	2.97	12	2.54	12	2.58
040	Anson County	50	3.91	51	4.16	46	4.06	21	1.96	41	3.75
050	Ashe County	34	3.54	29	3.10	24	2.48	29	2.86	39	3.93
060	Avery County	18	2.71	11	1.70	8	1.23	14	2.01	9	1.35
06A	Grandfather Academy	6	50.00	2	9.09	2	7.41	2	8.33	3	13.04
06B	Crossnore Academy	0	0.00	2	4.35	1	2.13	2	4.44	2	4.44
070	Beaufort County	111	5.02	79	3.66	44	2.05	49	2.24	59	2.59
080	Bertie County	34	3.57	23	2.51	27	3.12	25	2.99	17	2.06
090	Bladen County	90	5.36	89	5.45	65	4.22	69	4.62	59	3.97
09A	Paul R Brown Leadership Acad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.33	0	0.00
100	Brunswick County	136	3.50	145	3.69	108	3.09	130	3.20	158	3.82
110	Buncombe County	292	3.50	257	3.13	243	2.84	225	2.75	188	2.31
111	Asheville City	39	3.24	37	2.92	33	2.53	39	2.85	42	2.94
120	Burke County	99	2.22	88	2.03	65	1.53	33	0.79	86	2.02
130	Cabarrus County	225	2.57	182	2.08	175	1.95	158	1.71	172	1.78
132	Kannapolis City	81	5.57	69	4.56	44	2.98	48	3.24	54	3.53
13A	Carolina International School	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.43
140	Caldwell County	167	4.02	116	2.89	77	1.93	64	1.60	69	1.70
150	Camden County	20	3.26	17	2.81	8	1.34	12	1.96	18	2.84
160	Carteret County	102	3.72	82	3.05	43	1.59	62	2.29	93	3.30
16A	Cape Lookout Marine Sci HS	16	15.69	11	13.92	12	14.63	46	50.55	closed	-
170	Caswell County	37	4.01	33	3.83	25	2.97	6	0.75	38	4.46
180	Catawba County	130	2.34	115	2.07	92	1.66	98	1.81	110	2.01
181	Hickory City	49	4.10	61	4.85	45	3.72	35	2.84	40	3.04
182	Newton Conover City	45	4.54	45	4.70	9	0.98	9	0.92	2	0.19
190	Chatham County	92	3.97	94	3.82	53	2.23	45	1.88	54	2.11
19A	Chatham Charter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.15	3	2.19
19B	The Woods Charter	3	1.64	1	0.54	1	0.54	3	1.60	2	1.08
200	Cherokee County	30	2.57	29	2.56	10	0.92	11	1.02	16	1.44
210	Edenton/Chowan	44	5.66	26	3.44	27	3.79	21	3.08	18	2.66
220	Clay County	7	1.78	10	2.53	6	1.52	11	2.89	8	2.05
230	Cleveland County	250	4.81	180	3.56	133	2.67	132	2.69	116	2.35
240	Columbus County	74	3.46	74	3.54	54	2.65	52	2.59	40	1.97
241	Whiteville City	12	1.79	24	3.35	28	3.64	18	2.40	19	2.51

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 through 2014-15.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
24B	Flemington Charter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.03	3	5.88
250	Craven County	93	2.13	93	2.13	101	2.33	110	2.56	98	2.27
260	Cumberland County	516	3.12	436	2.63	267	1.64	363	2.22	336	2.07
270	Currituck County	48	3.73	25	2.01	22	1.84	27	2.10	14	1.13
280	Dare County	27	1.77	40	2.66	10	0.68	18	1.21	19	1.29
290	Davidson County	228	3.57	191	2.99	144	2.25	180	2.79	169	2.62
291	Lexington City	57	6.53	32	3.90	28	3.46	27	3.39	43	5.16
292	Thomasville City	42	5.69	40	5.28	36	4.85	38	5.26	38	5.15
298	Schools for Deaf and Blind	-	-	-	-	2	1.82	0	0.00	0	0.00
300	Davie County	81	4.02	68	3.42	58	2.86	50	2.49	69	3.40
310	Duplin County	87	3.52	85	3.29	57	2.18	61	2.20	65	2.19
320	Durham County	371	3.67	362	3.55	322	3.21	294	2.88	282	2.67
32D	Kestrel Heights	3	1.15	0	0.00	4	1.34	8	2.31	9	2.80
32L	Voyager Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.24
32N	Research Triangle High School	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.39	0	0.00
330	Edgecombe County	112	4.92	106	4.81	86	4.04	57	2.88	83	4.33
340	Forsyth County	606	3.81	540	3.38	435	2.72	370	2.28	483	2.84
34B	Quality Education Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.27	1	0.98
34D	C G Woodson Sch of Challenge	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
350	Franklin County	110	4.23	120	4.48	117	4.31	79	3.00	128	4.71
360	Gaston County	450	4.46	336	3.43	156	1.61	182	1.84	204	2.02
36B	Piedmont Community	10	4.76	5	2.08	2	0.84	4	1.40	5	1.62
36C	Mountain Island Charter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.79	0	0.00
370	Gates County	18	2.94	13	2.20	10	1.69	16	2.86	14	2.53
380	Graham County	8	2.14	9	2.49	11	3.10	15	4.07	4	1.09
390	Granville County	150	5.34	88	3.26	94	3.46	97	3.45	91	3.23
39B	Oxford Preparatory HS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.45	0	0.00
400	Greene County	25	2.56	21	2.16	18	1.81	15	1.46	14	1.31
410	Guilford County	625	2.71	495	2.15	487	2.07	467	1.97	529	2.20
420	Halifax County	45	3.68	61	5.54	29	3.11	26	3.10	40	4.75
421	Roanoke Rapids City	33	3.74	49	5.52	20	2.19	44	4.66	43	4.44
422	Weldon City	14	4.06	7	2.03	12	3.32	10	2.68	13	3.65
430	Harnett County	270	4.48	251	4.13	242	3.85	218	3.47	218	3.46
440	Haywood County	68	2.81	81	3.36	35	1.48	46	1.96	80	3.43
450	Henderson County	92	2.28	107	2.58	64	1.52	74	1.75	59	1.37
460	Hertford County	23	2.32	13	1.40	23	2.43	10	1.11	29	3.22
470	Hoke County	69	3.31	78	3.60	50	2.32	53	2.26	53	2.22
480	Hyde County	3	1.76	4	2.33	4	2.34	0	0.00	1	0.61
490	Iredell-Statesville	159	2.27	141	1.99	120	1.68	126	1.76	174	2.36

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 through 2014-15.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
491	Mooresville City	43	2.65	32	2.00	47	2.80	40	2.29	30	1.65
49E	Pine Lake Preparatory	3	0.92	2	0.50	2	0.50	1	0.21	0	0.00
500	Jackson County	22	2.11	42	3.75	19	1.73	26	2.19	39	3.25
510	Johnston County	303	3.28	249	2.65	189	1.95	182	1.82	206	1.99
520	Jones County	16	4.42	10	3.03	16	5.11	4	1.35	5	1.48
530	Lee County	140	4.72	107	3.63	93	3.14	89	2.94	73	2.35
540	Lenoir County	109	3.52	134	4.37	89	3.01	61	2.06	139	4.71
550	Lincoln County	132	3.39	110	2.85	93	2.46	61	1.64	104	2.71
55A	Lincoln Charter	2	0.63	1	0.28	1	0.028	0	0.00	0	0.00
560	Macon County	55	4.00	37	2.78	12	0.90	12	0.90	14	1.03
570	Madison County	21	2.64	22	2.73	20	2.35	21	2.39	36	4.03
580	Martin County	42	3.79	38	3.55	35	3.67	30	3.12	26	2.86
58B	Bear Grass Charter School	-	-	-	-	3	2.44	5	3.11	3	1.72
590	McDowell County	79	4.03	91	4.49	84	4.24	70	3.55	86	4.20
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	1404	3.57	1278	3.20	1232	3.02	947	2.31	996	2.33
60C	Kennedy School	8	6.30	10	5.88	6	3.61	2	1.27	1	0.74
60D	Lake Norman Charter	0	0.00	8	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12
60G	Queen's Grant Community	23	4.23	19	3.29	14	2.44	0	0.00	4	0.87
60H	Crossroads Charter High	64	19.94	61	21.40	67	23.02	54	19.78	38	17.27
60K	Charlotte Secondary	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.10	0	0.00
60U	Commonwealth High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	12.99
610	Mitchell County	26	3.83	16	2.45	24	3.61	20	3.16	18	2.68
620	Montgomery County	40	3.13	40	3.23	27	2.21	30	2.36	22	1.73
630	Moore County	96	2.40	118	2.96	111	2.73	40	0.97	57	1.36
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	243	4.47	254	4.68	200	3.79	194	3.76	150	2.94
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	1	0.40	4	1.41	7	2.45	3	1.06	1	0.31
650	New Hanover County	295	3.83	172	2.26	177	2.29	224	2.88	231	2.82
660	Northampton County	26	3.72	21	3.27	16	2.17	17	3.26	13	2.42
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	5	1.55	3	0.94	7	2.17	2	0.66	3	0.90
670	Onslow County	191	2.84	157	2.32	162	2.32	101	1.44	122	1.68
680	Orange County	54	2.37	58	2.46	54	2.28	56	2.27	52	2.04
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	44	1.19	38	1.02	23	0.60	19	0.50	25	0.67
68N	PACE Academy	15	8.72	19	11.05	13	7.83	10	5.52	12	9.84
690	Pamlico County	8	1.48	7	1.29	14	2.78	14	2.82	16	3.26
69A	Arapahoe Charter School	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.33	2	9.52	0	0.00
700	Pasquotank County	39	2.16	35	2.04	23	1.37	17	1.03	21	1.24
710	Pender County	83	3.16	51	1.89	53	1.95	69	2.48	52	1.84
720	Perquimans County	19	3.39	20	3.88	11	2.08	7	1.34	12	2.25
730	Person County	89	5.47	94	6.10	61	4.19	55	3.89	74	5.20

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 through 2014-15.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
73B	Roxboro Community	3	0.96	2	0.59	1	0.30	1	0.28	1	0.26
740	Pitt County	318	4.31	243	3.32	201	2.78	153	2.13	195	2.67
750	Polk County	26	3.25	26	3.32	18	2.32	19	2.55	15	2.01
760	Randolph County	112	1.98	104	1.85	139	2.41	102	1.82	104	1.82
761	Asheboro City	37	2.88	56	4.11	30	2.31	28	2.18	26	1.95
76N	Uwharrie Charter Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.08	6	1.85
770	Richmond County	105	4.34	88	3.59	60	2.47	80	3.27	73	3.03
780	Robeson County	242	3.48	192	2.71	165	2.34	207	2.92	160	2.22
790	Rockingham County	205	4.58	172	3.89	171	3.89	165	3.80	157	3.67
800	Rowan-Salisbury	214	3.36	185	2.91	73	1.17	89	1.44	158	2.52
810	Rutherford County	137	4.67	121	4.22	128	4.52	94	3.40	87	3.16
81A	Thomas Jefferson Class Acad	0	0.00	4	1.23	0	0.00	1	0.29	0	0.00
81B	Lake Lure Classical Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.41	0	0.00
820	Sampson County	122	4.81	80	3.14	85	3.25	89	3.34	108	4.00
821	Clinton City	21	2.64	14	1.78	19	2.29	25	2.98	9	1.05
830	Scotland County	108	5.37	81	4.15	83	4.22	80	4.18	97	4.98
840	Stanly County	111	3.85	95	3.45	110	4.04	84	3.19	73	2.79
84B	Gray Stone Day School	2	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.71	1	0.24
850	Stokes County	89	3.76	73	3.06	44	1.90	41	1.81	69	3.00
860	Surry County	129	4.72	93	3.48	74	2.75	55	2.03	56	2.03
861	Elkin City	12	3.07	7	1.85	4	1.07	5	1.30	6	1.50
862	Mount Airy City	17	3.20	8	1.41	9	1.55	8	1.40	9	1.66
870	Swain County	46	6.81	23	3.59	19	3.04	32	4.92	29	4.52
880	Transylvania County	35	2.92	32	2.73	24	1.97	41	3.37	38	3.13
890	Tyrrell County	4	2.48	2	1.28	3	2.10	0	0.00	4	2.34
900	Union County	233	2.02	201	1.69	169	1.38	138	1.10	127	0.99
90A	Union Academy	1	0.33	0	0.00	2	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00
910	Vance County	129	5.55	127	5.70	102	4.67	81	3.82	68	3.22
920	Wake County	1386	3.25	1236	2.83	870	1.95	1017	2.22	1019	2.15
92F	Franklin Academy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.20
92G	East Wake Academy	2	0.76	1	0.36	1	0.36	2	0.67	2	0.63
92K	Raleigh Charter High	0	0.00	2	0.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
92P	Southern Wake Academy	8	9.20	5	3.88	11	8.15	5	2.79	4	2.20
92U	Longleaf School of the Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.69	0	0.00
930	Warren County	32	3.90	23	2.92	33	4.10	39	4.87	43	5.43
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal	4	8.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.69	3	4.69
940	Washington County	18	2.98	27	4.62	16	2.91	1	0.20	5	1.08
94Z	Northeastern Regional School	-	-	-	-	1	1.64	0	0.00	0	0.00
950	Watauga County	35	2.41	43	2.90	39	2.60	30	2.13	23	1.66

Table D5. High School Dropout Counts and Rates, 2010-11 through 2014-15.

LEA #	LEA or Charter School	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
960	Wayne County	241	4.18	228	3.95	230	4.00	164	2.86	156	2.67
970	Wilkes County	78	2.62	75	2.46	67	2.22	52	1.71	85	2.68
980	Wilson County	168	4.53	136	3.75	127	3.43	94	2.45	122	3.10
990	Yadkin County	51	2.68	52	2.79	39	2.15	19	1.07	21	1.17
995	Yancey County	36	4.74	19	2.57	11	1.60	10	1.45	11	1.61
	NORTH CAROLINA	15342	3.43	13488	3.01	11049	2.45	10404	2.28	11190	2.39

Table D6. 2014-2015 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac Islander	Multiracial
010	Alamance-Burlington	256	147	109	123	52	<10	71	<10	<10	10
01B	River Mill Academy	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
01C	Clover Garden	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
020	Alexander County	46	33	13	40	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
030	Alleghany County	12	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
040	Anson County	41	29	12	14	26	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
050	Ashe County	39	25	14	33	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
060	Avery County	9	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
06A	Grandfather Academy	3	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
06B	Marjorie Williams Academy	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
070	Beaufort County	59	44	15	30	20	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
080	Bertie County	17	12	<10	<10	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
090	Bladen County	59	25	34	35	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
100	Brunswick County	158	88	70	114	18	<10	15	<10	<10	10
110	Buncombe County	188	122	66	147	12	<10	15	<10	<10	13
111	Asheville City	42	24	18	22	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
120	Burke County	86	48	38	76	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
130	Cabarrus County	172	114	58	85	38	<10	41	<10	<10	<10
132	Kannapolis City	54	26	28	34	<10	<10	11	<10	<10	<10
13A	Carolina International	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
140	Caldwell County	69	40	29	59	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
150	Camden County	18	12	<10	14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
160	Carteret County	93	58	35	68	<10	<10	12	<10	<10	<10
170	Caswell County	38	23	15	23	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
180	Catawba County	110	64	46	89	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
181	Hickory City	40	23	17	11	14	<10	10	<10	<10	<10
182	Newton Conover City	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
190	Chatham County	54	37	17	29	11	<10	13	<10	<10	<10
19A	Chatham Charter	3	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
19B	The Woods Charter	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
200	Cherokee County	16	<10	<10	15	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
210	Edenton/Chowan	18	14	<10	11	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
220	Clay County	8	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
230	Cleveland County	116	63	53	80	25	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
240	Columbus County	40	20	20	16	14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
241	Whiteville City	19	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
24B	Flemington Academy	3	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Table D6. 2014-2015 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac Islander	Multiracial
250	Craven County	98	66	32	55	28	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
260	Cumberland County	336	204	132	95	178	13	26	<10	<10	23
270	Currituck County	14	<10	<10	11	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
280	Dare County	19	13	<10	14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
290	Davidson County	169	98	71	154	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
291	Lexington City	43	24	19	16	11	<10	13	<10	<10	<10
292	Thomasville City	38	21	17	11	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
300	Davie County	69	52	17	58	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
310	Duplin County	65	45	20	20	10	<10	32	<10	<10	<10
320	Durham County	282	169	113	25	185	<10	66	<10	<10	<10
32D	Kestrel Heights	9	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
32L	Voyager Academy	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
330	Edgecombe County	83	54	29	34	42	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
340	Forsyth County	483	301	182	154	151	<10	158	<10	<10	19
34B	Quality Education Academy	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
350	Franklin County	128	83	45	51	47	<10	25	<10	<10	<10
360	Gaston County	204	129	75	130	42	<10	22	<10	<10	<10
36B	Piedmont Community	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
370	Gates County	14	<10	<10	11	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
380	Graham County	4	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
390	Granville County	91	60	31	43	34	<10	11	<10	<10	<10
400	Greene County	14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
410	Guilford County	529	299	230	123	261	<10	96	20	<10	22
420	Halifax County	40	32	<10	<10	33	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
421	Roanoke Rapids City	43	27	16	35	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
422	Weldon City	13	<10	<10	<10	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
430	Harnett County	218	124	94	110	72	<10	29	<10	<10	<10
440	Haywood County	80	48	32	68	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
450	Henderson County	59	39	20	42	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
460	Hertford County	29	18	11	13	14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
470	Hoke County	53	37	16	13	18	14	<10	<10	<10	<10
480	Hyde County	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
490	Iredell-Statesville	174	110	64	123	15	<10	31	<10	<10	<10
491	Mooresville City	30	17	13	17	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
500	Jackson County	39	26	13	24	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
510	Johnston County	206	146	60	81	46	<10	69	<10	<10	<10
520	Jones County	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Table D6. 2014-2015 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac Islander	Multiracial
530	Lee County	73	42	31	38	16	<10	14	<10	<10	<10
540	Lenoir County	139	90	49	47	73	<10	17	<10	<10	<10
550	Lincoln County	104	54	50	82	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
560	Macon County	14	10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
570	Madison County	36	24	12	35	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
580	Martin County	26	14	12	<10	16	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
58B	Bear Grass Charter	3	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
590	McDowell County	86	47	39	72	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
600	Charlotte-Mecklenburg	996	654	342	156	420	<10	356	35	<10	19
60C	Kennedy School	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
60D	Lake Norman Charter	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
60G	Queen's Grant Community	4	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
60H	Crossroads Charter High	38	22	16	<10	34	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
60U	Commonwealth High	33	<10	25	<10	20	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
610	Mitchell County	18	10	<10	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
620	Montgomery County	22	17	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
630	Moore County	57	35	22	28	18	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
640	Nash-Rocky Mount	150	96	54	48	78	<10	18	<10	<10	<10
64A	Rocky Mount Preparatory	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
650	New Hanover County	231	130	101	129	68	<10	20	<10	<10	11
660	Northampton County	13	10	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
66A	Gaston College Preparatory	3	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
670	Onslow County	122	68	54	95	16	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
680	Orange County	52	27	25	33	<10	<10	11	<10	<10	<10
681	Chapel Hill-Carrboro	25	20	<10	<10	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10
68N	PACE Academy	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
690	Pamlico County	16	10	<10	14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
700	Pasquotank County	21	15	<10	15	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
710	Pender County	52	34	18	38	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
720	Perquimans County	12	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
730	Person County	74	45	29	30	33	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
73B	Roxboro Community	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
740	Pitt County	195	117	78	52	111	<10	26	<10	<10	<10
750	Polk County	15	11	<10	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
760	Randolph County	104	72	32	78	<10	<10	15	<10	<10	<10
761	Asheboro City	26	15	11	<10	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	<10
76N	Uwharrie Charter Academy	6	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Table D6. 2014-2015 High School Dropouts by LEA, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

LEA #	LEA Name	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Am Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pac Islander	Multiracial
770	Richmond County	73	44	29	39	14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
780	Robeson County	160	85	75	28	30	85	14	<10	<10	<10
790	Rockingham County	157	103	54	98	35	<10	<10	<10	<10	14
800	Rowan-Salisbury	158	102	56	91	38	<10	20	<10	<10	<10
810	Rutherford County	87	53	34	65	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
820	Sampson County	108	67	41	32	17	<10	51	<10	<10	<10
821	Clinton City	9	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
830	Scotland County	97	58	39	24	38	27	<10	<10	<10	<10
840	Stanly County	73	46	27	45	16	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
84B	Gray Stone Day School	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
850	Stokes County	69	45	24	65	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
860	Surry County	56	33	23	46	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
861	Elkin City	6	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
862	Mount Airy City	9	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
870	Swain County	29	15	14	20	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
880	Transylvania County	38	19	19	30	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
890	Tyrrell County	4	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
900	Union County	127	77	50	75	21	<10	25	<10	<10	<10
910	Vance County	68	51	17	15	50	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
920	Wake County	1019	674	345	263	387	10	298	25	<10	36
92F	Franklin Academy	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
92G	East Wake Academy	2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
92P	Southern Wake Academy	4	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
930	Warren County	43	29	14	<10	27	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
93A	Haliwa-Saponi Tribal School	3	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
940	Washington County	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
950	Watauga County	23	12	11	20	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
960	Wayne County	156	103	53	61	51	<10	34	<10	<10	<10
970	Wilkes County	85	48	37	68	<10	<10	11	<10	<10	<10
980	Wilson County	122	73	49	34	67	<10	19	<10	<10	<10
990	Yadkin County	21	14	<10	18	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
995	Yancey County	11	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
State Totals		11190	6939	4251	4881	3212	249	1988	108	10	177

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, along with a detailed description of each offense.

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

1. **Assault Resulting in Serious Personal Injury:** An intentional offer or attempt by force or violence to do injury to the person of another that causes reasonable apprehension of immediate bodily harm resulting in one of the following: (1) substantial risk of death, (2) serious permanent disfigurement, (3) a coma, (4) a permanent or protracted condition that causes extreme pain, (5) permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or (6) that results in prolonged hospitalization.
 - If an offender used a weapon in an assault resulting in serious injury, report both Assault Resulting in Serious Injury and Assault Involving Use of a Weapon.
 - G.S. 115C-391 (state law) requires that local education agencies remove any student who is 13 years or older to an alternative educational setting if the student physically assaults and seriously injures a teacher or other school personnel.
 - If no alternative educational setting is available, then the board shall suspend the student for no less than 300 days, but not more than 365 days.

2. **Assault Involving Use of a Weapon:** An intentional offer or attempt by force or violence to do injury to the person of another that causes reasonable apprehension of immediate bodily harm through the use of one of the following: (1) any gun, rifle, pistol, or other firearm, (2) BB gun, (3) stun gun, (4) air rifle, (5) air pistol, (6) bowie knife, (7) dirk, (8) dagger, (9) slingshot, (10) leaded cane, (11) switchblade knife, (12) blackjack, (13) metallic knuckles, (14) razors and razor blades, (15) fireworks, or (16) any sharp-pointed or edged instrument except instructional supplies, unaltered nail files and clips and tools used solely for preparation of food, instruction, and maintenance.
 - If a firearm or other weapon is used in the commission of any offense, the type of weapon must be identified in the *Weapon Used/Possessed* column of the Date Collection Form.

3. **Assault on School Officials, Employees, and Volunteers:** An intentional offer or attempt by force or violence to do injury to a school official, employee, or volunteer that

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

-The “duties” of a school official, employee, or volunteer include the following: (1) all activities on school property, (2) all activities during a school authorized event or the accompanying of students to or from that event, and (3) all activities relating to the operation of school transportation.

-An “employee” includes (1) one who is employed by a local board of education, (2) one who is employed by a charter school, (3) one who is employed by a nonpublic school that operates under Part 1 or Part 2 of Article 39 of Chapter 115C of the General Statutes, or (4) an independent contractor if the independent contractor or employee of the independent contractor carries out duties customarily performed by employees of the school.

-A “volunteer” is one who volunteers his/her services or presence at any school activity and is under the supervision of an employee.

- This offense includes assaults on school personnel that do not involve the use of a weapon and do not result in apparent serious injury.

4. **Making Bomb Threats or Engaging in Bomb Hoaxes:** A person who, with intent to perpetrate a hoax, conceals, places, or displays in or at a public building any device, machine, instrument, or artifact, so as to cause any person reasonably to believe the same to be a bomb or other device capable of causing injury to persons or property.

-A “public building” encompasses all educational property, as defined in G.S. 14-269.2, including: (1) any school building or bus, and (2) school campus, grounds, recreational area, athletic field, or other property owned, used, or operated, by any board of education or school board of trustees or directors for the administration of any school.

-“Public buildings” also include: (1) hospitals, and (2) buildings that house only State, federal, or local government offices, or the offices of the State, federal, or local government located in a building that is not exclusively occupied by the State, federal, or local government.

- This offense includes when a person communicates a bomb threat by any means.

5. **Willfully Burning a School Building:** A person who wantonly and willfully sets fire to, burns, causes to be burned, or aids, counsels, or procures the burning of any schoolhouse or building owned, leased, or used by any public school, private school, college, or educational institution.

6. **Homicide:** A murder which is perpetrated by one of the following means: (1) nuclear, biological, or chemical weapon of mass destruction, (2) poison, (3) lying in wait, (4) imprisonment, (5) starving, (6) torture, (7) any other kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated murder, (8) during the perpetration or attempted perpetration of an arson, rape, sex offense, robbery, kidnapping, burglary, or other felony committed or attempted with the use of a deadly weapon, (9) the unlawful distribution and ingestion by someone of opium or any other synthetic or natural salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium, cocaine, or methamphetamine resulting in death, or (10) all other types of murder.

7. **Kidnapping:** A person who unlawfully confines, restrains, or removes from one place to another, any other person 16 years of age or over without the consent of such person, or any other person under the age of 16 years old without the consent of a parent or legal

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

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

- Persons authorized to carry weapons on school property are law enforcement officers, firefighters, and emergency service personnel when discharging their official duties.

12. Rape: A person who engages in vaginal intercourse with another person by force and against the will of the other person.

- Statutory rape is vaginal intercourse committed on a child under the age of 16 by a person who is at least 12 years old and at least 4 years older than the victim, regardless of whether the victim consented.

13. Robbery With a Dangerous Weapon: Any person or persons who, having in possession or with the use or threatened use of any firearms or other dangerous weapon, implement or means, whereby the life of a person is endangered or threatened, unlawfully takes or attempts to take personal property from another or from any place of business, residence, or banking institution or any other place where there is a person or persons in attendance, at any time, either day or night, or who aids or abets any such person or persons in the commission of such crime.

14. Sexual Assault (not involving rape or sexual offense): A person is guilty of sexual battery if he/she, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, engages in sexual contact with another person by force and against the will of the other person, or if the person being assaulted is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

- NCGS 14-27.1 defines "sexual contact" as touching the sexual organ, anus, breast, groin or buttocks of any person or a person touching another person with their own sexual organ, anus, breast, groin, or buttocks.

- The difference between a sexual assault and a sexual offense is that the sexual assault involves forcible and intentional touching without penetration, and a sexual offense involves penetration of a sex organ or anus by any object, or touching another's mouth or anus by the male sex organ.

15. Sexual Offense:

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

-Sexual offense with a child (adult offender): A person is guilty of sexual offense with a child if the person is at least 18 years of age and engages in a sexual act with a victim who is a child and under the age of 13 years.

-Second-degree sexual offense: A person is guilty of a sexual offense in the second degree if the person engages in a sexual act with another person (1) by force and against the will of the other person, or (2) who is mentally disabled,

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

-Statutory rape or sexual offense of person who is 13, 14, or 15 years old: A person is guilty if he/she engages in vaginal intercourse or a sexual act with another person who is 13, 14, or 15 years old and the person committing the act is at least six years older than the person, except when the person committing the act is lawfully married to the other person.

16. Taking Indecent Liberties With A Minor: A person is guilty of taking indecent liberties with a child if, being 16 years of age or more and at least five years older than the child in question, he/she either: (1) willfully takes or attempts to take any immoral, improper, or indecent liberties with any child of either sex under the age of 16 years for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire, or (2) willfully commits or attempts to commit any lewd or lascivious act upon or with the body or any part or member of the body of any child of either sex under the age of 16 years.

-A "lewd and lascivious act" is defined as an act that is obscene, lustful, or indecent, or tending to deprave the morals with respect to sexual relations.