YOUTH JUSTICE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL-TO-PRISON PIPELINE FACT SHEET (JANUARY 2014)

Austerity/Resource Starvation Academic Failure • NC is spending \$7.9 billion on K-12 • 466,889 students in grades 3-8 (67%) public education (2013-14) - \$500 failed at least one end-of-grade (EOG) million less than what's needed to stay exam (2012-13) even with services provided in 2007-08 • 191,259 high school students (55.9%) when NC had 48.185 fewer students failed at least one end-of-course (EOC) • NC ranks 48th in the amount it spends on exam (2012-13) public education per student (2012) • 19,246 students who entered high • NC ranks 46th in teacher salary (2012) school 4 years earlier (22.7%) didn't graduate on time (2012-13) • NC's 2013-15 biennial budget cut nearly 4,000 teacher assistants • Huge achievement gaps exist, with Black and Latino students, students with • 26,000 out of 67,000 eligible children were enrolled in pre-K; approximately disabilities, economically disadvantaged 12,000 were on waiting lists (2012) students, and students with limited English proficiency on the lower end **Policing** Suspension • 258,197 short-term suspensions, 1,609 • 849 law enforcement officers patrolling long-term suspensions, and 30 schools on a full-time basis (2008-09) expulsions (2011-12) • 47% of delinquency complaints were • 791,442 school days missed as a result school-based (FY 2012-13) of out-of-school suspension (2011-12) • 94% of school-based delinquency • Black students were greater than four complaints were for misdemeanors (FY times more likely than White students to 2012-13) be suspended (2011-12) • NC is only state that treats all 16- and • Students with disabilities were 14% of 17-year-olds as adults when they're student population, but received 25.1% charged with criminal offenses and then denies them the ability to appeal for of short-term suspensions (2011-12) return to the juvenile system • 14,090 placements in alternative NC doesn't collect any data about learning programs (2011-12) school-based criminal complaints

What North Carolina Needs to Ensure Safe and Fair Schools

Prevention: Small classes and schools; engaging curriculum; School-Wide Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (SWPBIS); staff training; parent engagement initiatives; social and emotional learning programs **Interventions:** Mentoring; counseling; social work services; support groups; truly individualized Personal Education Plans (PEPs) and Individualized Education Programs (IEPs); Student Support Teams (SSTs) **Alternatives:** Community service; restitution; restorative justice; substance abuse treatment; Saturday school; high-quality alternative schools

Policy: Prohibit out-of-school suspensions and court referrals for minor misbehavior; provide adequate due process for students facing suspension; clarify the appropriate roles of security personnel **Accountability:** Involve all stakeholders in creating and revising policies; evaluate programs and practices

regularly; have in place well-publicized grievance procedures; collect and publish comprehensive data annually