

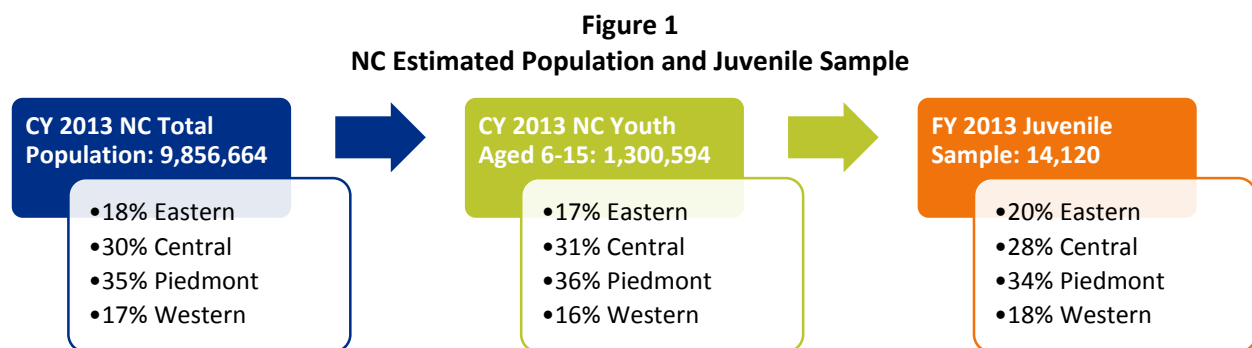
FY 2013 JUVENILE RECIDIVISM SAMPLE: JUVENILES BY GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

In 2005, the North Carolina General Assembly directed the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission (SPAC) to conduct biennial recidivism studies on adjudicated youth in the state (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 164-48). The studies expanded the scope of the mandate and examined recidivism using all juveniles who were the subject of a delinquent complaint in a given fiscal year and followed for a fixed three-year period in both the juvenile justice (JJ) and criminal justice systems.

As reported in the most recent recidivism study (2017),¹ 14,120 juveniles with a delinquent complaint in FY 2013 were assigned to one of four levels of involvement in the juvenile system. Based on the first decision that was made regarding their involvement, the juvenile's complaint was either closed, diverted, dismissed, or adjudicated. This brief examines those juveniles by four geographic areas, 30 districts, and 100 counties used by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice's Section of Juvenile Justice (DACJJ's SJJ) for administrative purposes (see map in appendix). For additional context, the brief includes North Carolina's 2013 estimated population for the state as a whole and for youth aged 6-15, the age eligible for complaints in the juvenile system that would be crimes if committed by an adult. Those populations were compared to the juvenile recidivism sample.²

NC Population and Juvenile Sample

Figure 1 shows the distribution of NC's total population, population of youth aged 6-15, and the juvenile sample by the four areas of the state – Eastern, Central, Piedmont, and Western. Most of the juveniles who committed an alleged offense that placed them in the JJ system were located in the Central and Piedmont areas (28% and 34% respectively), while the Eastern and Western areas contained fewer juveniles (20% and 18%). These distributions were similar to the NC population distributions by geographic areas.

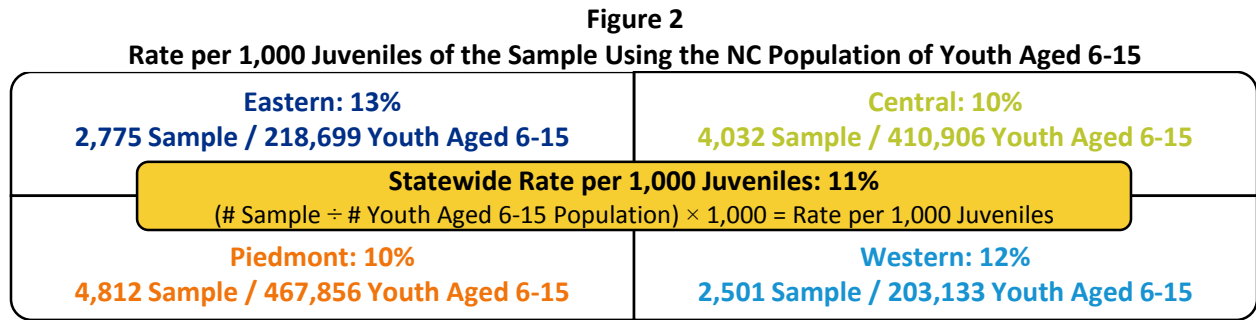


Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management and NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

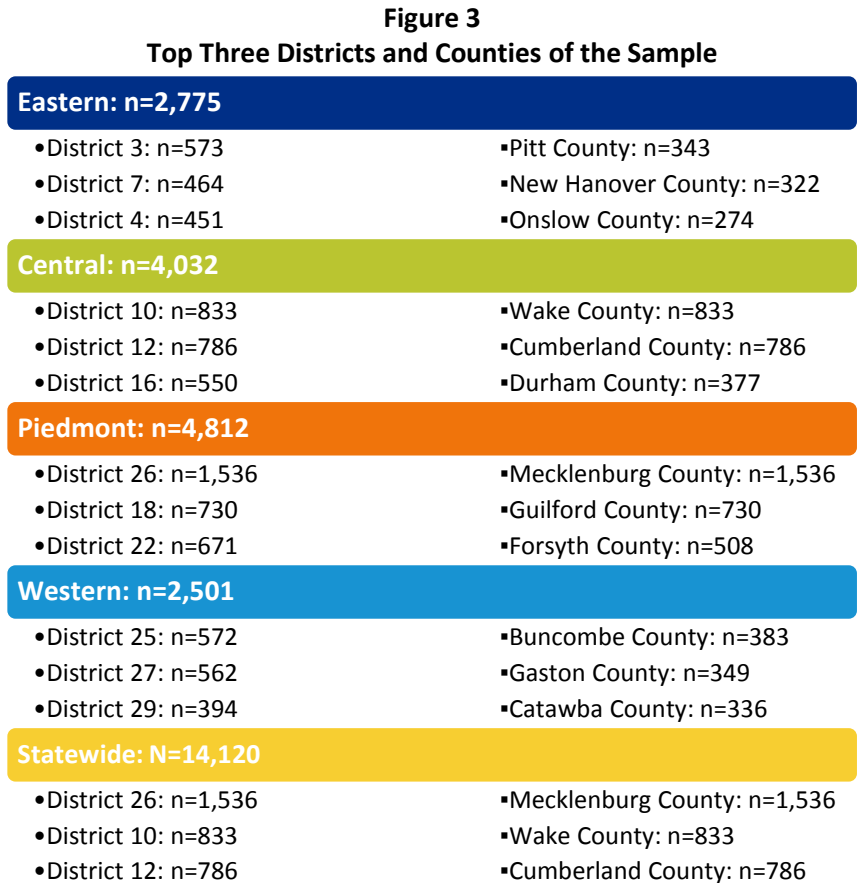
¹ For more details on the sample and for definitions, see the Sentencing Commission's report titled *Juvenile Recidivism Study: FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample* at http://www.nccourts.org/Courts/CRS/Councils/spac/Documents/ncspacjuvrecid_2017.pdf

² See the State Demographics branch of NC Office of State Budget and Management for the population data at https://ncosbm.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/demog/countytotals_agegroup_2013.html and for their description of the methodology used to estimate county and statewide populations at <https://www.osbm.nc.gov/demog/county-estimates-methodology>.

Table A.1 in the Appendix provides detailed information on NC’s population and the juvenile sample by geographic area, judicial district, and county. Figures 2 and 3 summarize selected information from that table. For the sample, the statewide rate per 1,000 juveniles was 11% (see Figure 2). The rate per 1,000 juveniles was very similar among the regions, ranging from 10% to 13%. Examining the counties, Edgecombe County had the highest rate per 1,000 juveniles at 20%, while Hyde County had the lowest rate at 2%. Figure 3 summarizes the top three districts and counties for the sample by geographic area. Twenty-two percent of the juvenile sample was from the single-county districts of Mecklenburg, Wake, and Cumberland Counties.



Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management and NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample



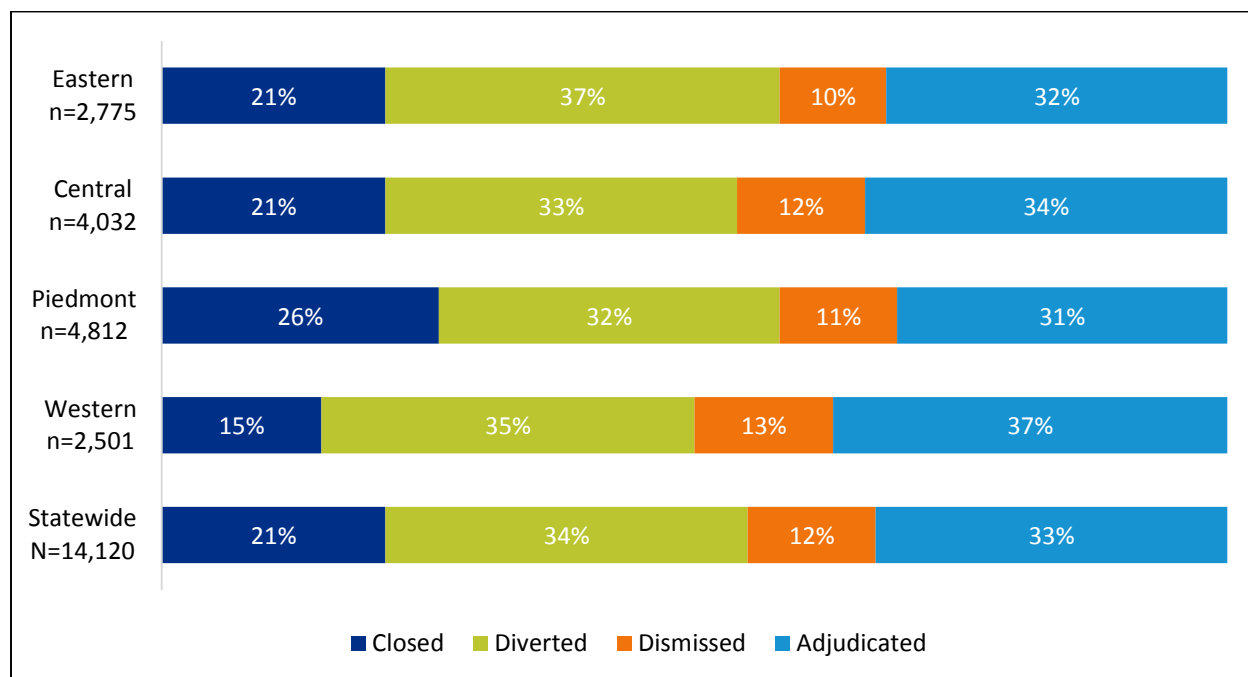
Note: The top three districts and counties were selected independently of one another, although in some instances the top districts may be equivalent to the top counties.

Source: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

Level of Involvement in the Juvenile Justice System

Based on the initial complaint that placed the juvenile in the sample, the geographic areas differed somewhat in the decisions made at intake about the juveniles. Figure 4 shows the level of involvement distribution for each area. (See Table A.2 in the Appendix for the distribution by areas, districts, and counties.) For the juveniles whose cases were either closed or diverted at intake, the court counselor determined that no petition would be filed for a court hearing. For the Piedmont area, 26% of the juveniles' cases were closed at intake, while 15% of the juveniles in the Western part of the state had their cases closed. The Eastern area diverted the largest percentage of juveniles at intake at 37%, while the Piedmont diverted the lowest percentage at 32%. The remaining juveniles in the sample had a petition filed for a court hearing. For juveniles with a dismissal, 13% of the Western juveniles were in the dismissed group compared to 10% of the Eastern juveniles. Finally, the Western area had the largest percentage of juveniles in the adjudicated group at 37%, while 31% of the juveniles from the Piedmont area were adjudicated.

Figure 4
Level of Involvement



Source: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

Sample Profile

Examination of the profile for the juvenile sample revealed similarities and differences between the four geographic areas (see Table A.3 in the Appendix). Similarities were found for the following characteristics:

- Males ranged from 70%-73%.
- Over half of the juveniles were 14-15 years at the time the alleged offense was committed, ranging from 57% to 61% for that age group.

- Similar patterns of delinquency history were reported for each area based on whether the juvenile had a delinquent complaint prior to sample entry (30%-34%).
- Most juveniles (88%-91%) had a misdemeanor as their most serious sample offense, while few juveniles (1%-2%) had a violent offense classification (Class A through Class E).

Some differences in the profile characteristics included:

- Juveniles in the sample who were black ranged from 25% in the Western area to 61% in the Eastern, 57% in the Central, and 53% in the Piedmont areas.
- Looking at crime categories, juveniles from the Piedmont and Central areas had the fewest person offenses at 37% and 39% respectively, while juveniles from the Eastern and Western areas had the most at 44% and 42% respectively. Western juveniles had fewer property crimes at 26%, compared to juveniles from the Central and Piedmont areas at 32% each and juveniles in the Eastern area at 30%. Juveniles in the Eastern area had committed the fewest drug offenses at 8%, compared to juveniles from the other three areas.
- Finally, juveniles from the Western area had the most school-based offenses at 65%, while juveniles from the Eastern and Piedmont areas had 57% each and juveniles from the Central area had 58%.

Risk and Needs Assessments

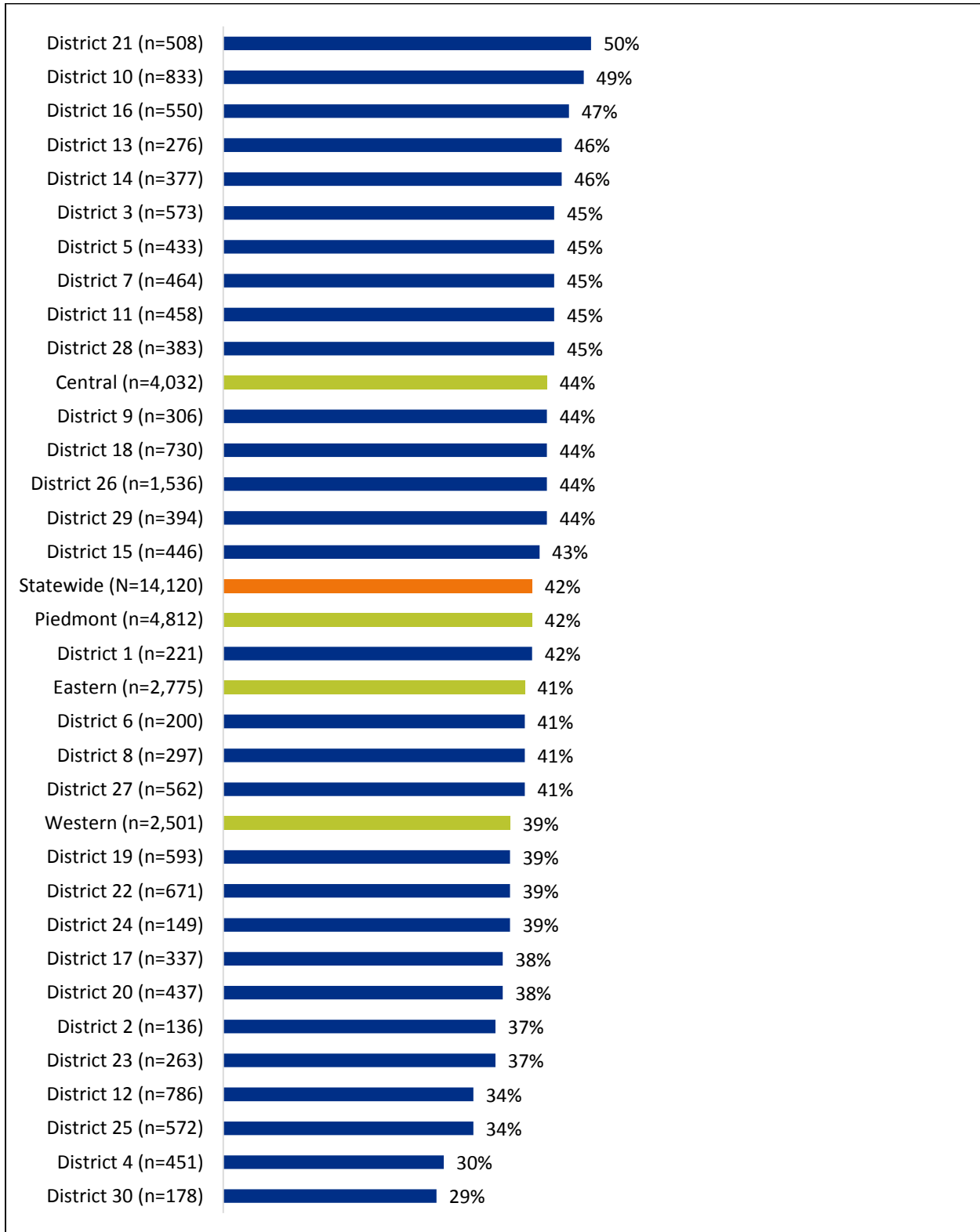
A court counselor administers risk and needs assessments (RNA) to all juveniles to assess the risk of future delinquency and to determine the individual needs of the juvenile during the intake process. Using the RNA, separate risk and needs scores were computed for each juvenile, placing them in one of five levels of risk from RL1 (lowest) to RL5 (highest) and into low, medium, and high needs. Table A.4 in the Appendix shows minimal to no differences in the distribution of risk level for the juveniles by the four geographic areas. However, there were some regional differences in the percentage of juveniles assessed as low and medium needs. In the Eastern and Piedmont areas, there were more juveniles assessed as low needs (74% and 73% respectively) and less as medium needs (24% and 25% respectively), while the Central and Western regions had fewer juveniles assessed with low needs at 67% each and more assessed as medium needs at 30% each.

Recidivism in the Juvenile and Adult Criminal Justice Systems

The primary outcome measure of recidivism was defined as having either a delinquent juvenile complaint and/or an adult fingerprinted arrest that occurred within the three-year follow-up period. Figure 5 examines the recidivism rates for the state and by the four geographic areas and the 30 judicial districts.³ Statewide, 42% of the juveniles had at least one recidivist event. Juveniles from the Western area had the lowest recidivism rates at 39%, while the Central area had the highest at 44%. Forty-two percent of the juveniles from the Eastern area and 41% from the Piedmont area had at least one recidivist event. On average, juveniles from the Eastern and Piedmont areas had their first recidivist event at 11 months, while the Central and Western juveniles had their first recidivist event at 12 months.

³ Due to the low numbers of juveniles in the less populous counties, recidivism rates were not provided at the county level. For example, there were 1 juvenile from Hyde County and 4 juveniles from Camden County in the FY 2013 sample. Recidivism rates for so few juveniles at the county level would be meaningless.

Figure 5
Recidivism Rates: Three-Year Follow-Up



Source: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

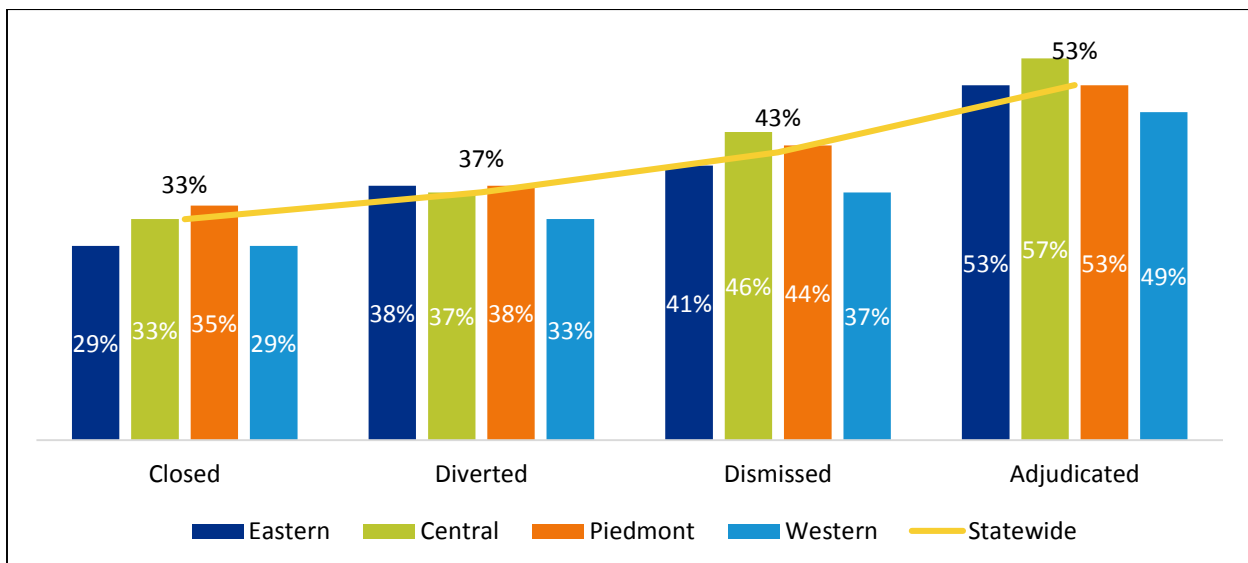
Summarized below are the differences in the recidivism rates of the juveniles between districts by geographic area:

- Three of the districts in the Eastern area were close to or at the statewide recidivism rate (41%-42%), while the remaining five districts ranged from a high of 45% in Districts 3, 5, and 7 to a low of 37% and 30% in Districts 2 and 4 respectively.
- For the Central area, seven of the eight districts were above the statewide recidivism rate of 42%, ranging from 49% to 43%. District 10 had the highest recidivism rate at 49%, while District 12 had the lowest at 34%.
- Four of the districts in the Piedmont area were below the statewide recidivism rate ranging from 38% to 39%, while three of the districts were above the 42% statewide recidivism rate (44%-50%). District 21 had the highest recidivism rate at 50% for the Piedmont area, as well as the highest recidivism rate for the state.
- Five of the seven districts in the Western area were below the statewide recidivism rate of 42% (ranging from 29% to 41%). Districts 28 and 29 had the highest recidivism rates for the Western area at 45% and 44% respectively.

Recidivism and Level of Involvement

As expected from previous juvenile recidivism studies, recidivism rates increased as juveniles' involvement with the juvenile system deepened. Although there was some variation in recidivism rates, this finding holds true for each of the four areas (see Figure 6). For juveniles in the closed group, recidivism rates range from a low of 29% (Eastern and Western areas) to a high of 35% (Piedmont area). For juveniles in the adjudicated group, recidivism rates ranged from 49% (Western area) to 57% (Central area).

Figure 6
Recidivism Rates by Level of Involvement: Three-Year Follow-Up



Source: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

Recidivism and Sample Profile

Table A.5 in the Appendix provides the recidivism rates for each of the profile characteristics examined by the four geographic areas. Highlights are summarized below:

- Western males had slightly lower recidivism rates at 42% compared to the other three areas.
- Eastern juveniles who were Hispanic or “other” race had lower recidivism rates (34% and 30% respectively) compared to the other areas.
- Piedmont juveniles aged 6-9 years had the lowest recidivism rates (19%), while Eastern juveniles aged 12-13 years had the highest recidivism rates (48%) compared to the other three areas.
- Juveniles from the Western area with a prior complaint had the lowest recidivism rates at 53%.
- Fifty-four percent of the Eastern juveniles with a felony sample offense had a recidivist event compared to 41%-47% of juveniles with a felony offense from the remaining three areas. Juveniles with a misdemeanor offense from the Western area had the lowest recidivism rate at 39%. Similar findings were found when looking at recidivism rates by offense classification.
- Western juveniles who committed property and drug offenses had the lowest recidivism rates (42% and 31% respectively) compared to juveniles from the other areas with similar offenses.
- Juveniles from the Central area with a school-based sample offense had the highest recidivism rate at 42%.

Recidivism and RNA

Comparing the risk levels across the state, recidivism rates increased as the risk of reoffending increased for juveniles from each of the four areas (see Figure A.1 in the Appendix). The differences in recidivism rates by geographic areas were minimized once risk level was taken into account. However, even when controlling for risk level, juveniles in the Western area had lower recidivism rates than juveniles from the other three areas, except for RL1. For juveniles in RL1 (the lowest risk level), recidivism rates ranged from a low of 16% (Eastern area) to a high of 24% (Western area). For juveniles in RL5 (the highest risk level), recidivism rates ranged from 70% (Western area) to 75% (Eastern area).

Comparing the needs levels across the state, recidivism rates increased as needs increased. The geographic areas tended to have similar recidivism rates for juveniles assessed as low or high needs. For juveniles assessed as medium needs, the Western juveniles had the lowest recidivism rates at 49%, compared to juveniles in the remaining areas at 59%-61%.

Summary and Policy Considerations

Examination of rates by geographic regions and districts can offer insight into successful local practices, which can in turn inform policymakers on the allocation of limited resources to effective programs or interventions. This brief analyzed a sample of juveniles with a delinquent complaint in FY 2013 by their geographic regions in NC to determine if there were differences in practices, profiles, and recidivism rates. It should be noted that individual differences between localities that affect recidivism rates cannot be fully captured in statistical analyses. Therefore, caution should be exercised in interpreting the results. Greater understanding of local policies and practices as they relate to juveniles and delinquency would provide context for the information presented for the first time in this research brief.

The analysis revealed the juvenile recidivism sample composition mirrored the distribution of the youth population by geographic area. The rate of representation in the juvenile recidivism sample by

population was also similar among the regions - no single region was represented in the study much above or below the statewide average. Juveniles across the state tended to commit similar offenses, had similar delinquency history levels, and similar risk and needs levels. Notwithstanding these notable similarities, the preliminary analysis included in this brief points to several areas for further study.

The data suggest there are differences in how local jurisdictions handle delinquent complaints, as shown by juveniles' level of involvement by region. For example, 15% of juveniles in the Western area were in the closed group, compared to 26% in the Piedmont. Regional variation is not surprising, as local practices may reasonably be expected to represent the values within the encompassed communities. However, as previous SPAC studies have found, level of involvement in the system is closely related to recidivism. Greater understanding of local decision-making about delinquent complaints would help inform this finding, as well as whether these decisions also have an effect on recidivism rates.

Beyond the level of involvement, another key finding is the variation among districts in outcomes. Recidivism rates ranged from a low of 29% to a high of 50%. Half of the district rates were lower than the statewide recidivism rate of 42%. Further understanding of what accounts for this wide range in recidivism rates is needed—including, again, the additional context of local practices, interventions, resources, and programs for court-involved juveniles. The range of recidivism rates may be due to random variation that can occur when examining small numbers of observations; additional years of data would provide more insight into whether these rates (and their wide range) are stable over time.

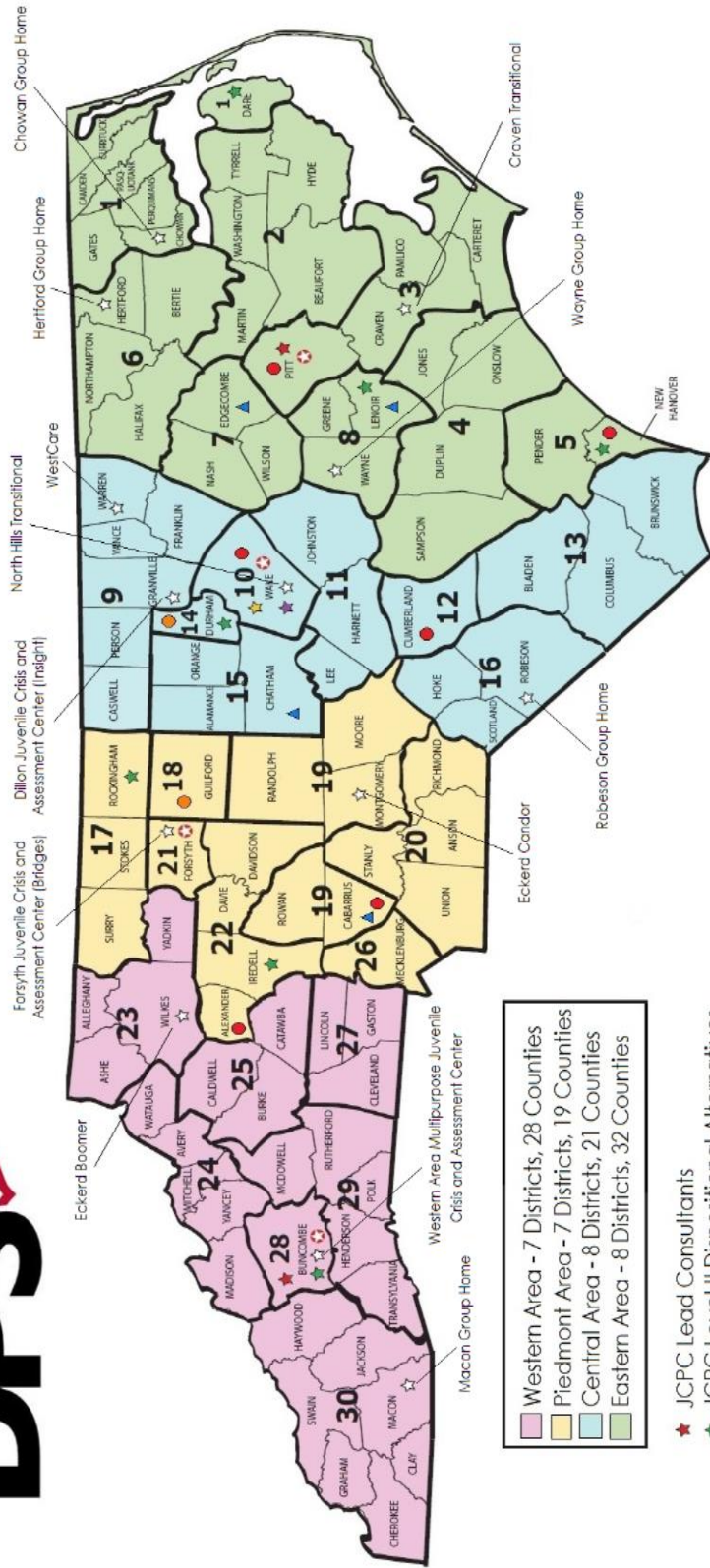
Also of particular note are the relatively low recidivism rates in the Western area of the state. For all four groups (closed, diverted, dismissed, adjudicated), juveniles in the Western area had lower recidivism rates compared to the statewide rate, and compared to the other three regions. In addition, despite the higher percentage of Western juveniles in the adjudicated group, the recidivism rate for those juveniles was still lower compared to the other groups. Further examination is needed into what appears to be, the more successful outcomes for juveniles in that region.

Lastly, findings point to the reliability of the JJ risk assessment, and its consistency in application across the state. The analysis revealed that the distribution of risk levels among the regions was remarkably similar. Although there was variation in overall recidivism rates by region, when outcomes were examined by region and risk, any geographic variation was greatly diminished. This suggests that the tool is being used consistently across North Carolina, and is able to accurately predict risk of reoffending.

This brief, the first SPAC examination of juvenile recidivism by geographic area, reveals a number of areas in need of further study in order to better understand differences in outcomes. SPAC looks forward to continuing its collaborative work with the DACJJ'S SJJ to delve deeper into these initial findings in an effort to better understand and evaluate successful local interventions, practices, programs, and services with the goal of improving outcomes for juveniles.



Juvenile Justice Comprehensive Map



- Western Area - 7 Districts, 28 Counties
- Piedmont Area - 7 Districts, 19 Counties
- Central Area - 8 Districts, 21 Counties
- Eastern Area - 8 Districts, 32 Counties

- ★ JPCPC Lead Consultants
- ★ JPCPC Level II Dispositional Alternatives
- ☆ Residential Community Programs
- ☆ Court Services Area Administrators
- ★ DPS Headquarters
- ★ Juvenile Justice Central Office
- ★ State Detention Centers
- ★ County Detention Centers
- ★ Youth Development Centers

- Functional Family Therapy (FTT) is available in 89 counties
 - JPCPC Programs are located in all 100 counties

**Table A.1
NC Population and Juvenile Sample**

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	CY 2013 NC Population		FY 2013 Juvenile Sample	Rate per 1,000 Juveniles Aged 6-15
	Total	Youth Aged 6-15		
Eastern Area	1,758,437	218,699	2,775	13
District 1	149,638	18,384	221	12
Camden County	10,104	1,435	4	3
Chowan County	14,819	1,806	19	11
Currituck County	24,470	3,198	45	14
Dare County	35,231	3,873	54	14
Gates County	11,838	1,469	12	8
Pasquotank County	39,414	5,020	69	14
Perquimans County	13,762	1,583	18	11
District 2	94,273	11,546	136	12
Beaufort County	47,757	5,959	105	18
Hyde County	5,800	589	1	2
Martin County	23,757	2,949	15	5
Tyrrell County	4,129	418	5	12
Washington County	12,830	1,631	10	6
District 3	360,491	43,031	573	13
Carteret County	69,229	7,239	56	8
Craven County	104,407	13,308	152	11
Pamlico County	13,035	1,297	22	17
Pitt County	173,820	21,187	343	16
District 4	327,892	42,658	451	11
Duplin County	59,888	8,431	76	9
Jones County	10,545	1,258	10	8
Onslow County	193,204	23,795	274	12
Sampson County	64,255	9,174	91	10
District 5	269,186	29,916	433	14
New Hanover County*	213,821	23,129	322	14
Pender County	55,365	6,787	111	16
District 6	120,025	14,515	200	14
Bertie County	20,577	2,346	28	12
Halifax County	53,661	6,835	118	17
Hertford County	24,555	2,886	16	6
Northampton County	21,232	2,448	38	16
District 7	231,606	30,913	464	15
Edgecombe County	55,669	7,433	152	20
Nash County	94,570	12,408	174	14
Wilson County	81,367	11,072	138	12
District 8	205,326	27,736	297	11
Greene County	21,072	2,761	22	8
Lenoir County	58,977	7,839	87	11
Wayne County	125,277	17,136	188	11

continued

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NC Population and Juvenile Sample**

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	CY 2013 NC Population		FY 2013 Juvenile Sample	Rate per 1,000 Juveniles Aged 6-15
	Total	Youth Aged 6-15		
Central Area	2,981,325	410,906	4,032	10
District 9	249,012	31,859	306	10
Caswell County	23,795	2,695	22	8
Franklin County	62,699	8,580	42	5
Granville County	57,801	7,111	66	9
Person County	39,142	4,935	81	16
Vance County	45,105	6,268	65	10
Warren County	20,470	2,270	30	13
District 10	964,642	141,010	833	6
Wake County*	964,642	141,010	833	6
District 11	359,734	55,688	458	8
Harnett County	123,431	19,262	261	14
Johnston County	177,154	28,034	117	4
Lee County	59,149	8,392	80	10
District 12	331,533	46,595	786	17
Cumberland County*	331,533	46,595	786	17
District 13	208,702	23,856	276	12
Bladen County	35,196	4,524	40	9
Brunswick County	115,752	11,880	165	14
Columbus County	57,754	7,452	71	10
District 14	286,361	34,179	377	11
Durham County*	286,361	34,179	377	11
District 15	360,582	45,101	446	10
Alamance County	153,833	20,153	236	12
Chatham County	67,533	8,289	99	12
Orange County	139,216	16,659	111	7
District 16	220,759	32,618	550	17
Hoke County	50,574	8,408	97	12
Robeson County	134,034	19,335	373	19
Scotland County	36,151	4,875	80	16
Piedmont Area	3,411,137	467,856	4,812	10
District 17	212,264	26,433	337	13
Rockingham County	92,260	11,453	147	13
Stokes County	46,715	5,606	87	16
Surry County	73,289	9,374	103	11
District 18	507,392	65,412	730	11
Guilford County*	507,392	65,412	730	11
District 19	587,114	81,595	593	7
Cabarrus County*	186,595	28,934	161	6
Montgomery County	27,762	3,737	57	15
Moore County	91,887	11,303	64	6
Randolph County	142,384	19,350	163	8
Rowan County	138,486	18,271	148	8

continued

**Table A.1
NC Population and Juvenile Sample**

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	CY 2013 NC Population		FY 2013 Juvenile Sample	Rate per 1,000 Juveniles Aged 6-15
	Total	Youth Aged 6-15		
District 20	344,131	53,845	437	8
Anson County	26,282	3,187	59	19
Richmond County	45,915	6,149	66	11
Stanly County	60,582	7,606	90	12
Union County	211,352	36,903	222	6
District 21	360,320	48,415	508	10
Forsyth County*	360,320	48,415	508	10
District 22	407,887	55,532	671	12
Alexander County	37,435	4,678	73	16
Davidson County	163,931	21,847	266	12
Davie County	41,463	5,386	75	14
Iredell County	165,058	23,621	257	11
District 26	992,029	136,624	1,536	11
Mecklenburg County*	992,029	136,624	1,536	11
Western Area	1,705,765	203,133	2,501	12
District 23	146,275	17,791	263	15
Alleghany County	11,049	1,229	23	19
Ashe County	27,410	2,952	48	16
Wilkes County	69,693	8,726	125	14
Yadkin County	38,123	4,884	67	14
District 24	125,175	11,623	149	13
Avery County	17,846	1,638	23	14
Madison County	21,377	2,415	41	17
Mitchell County	15,384	1,685	24	14
Watauga County	52,654	3,898	48	12
Yancey County	17,914	1,987	13	7
District 25	327,100	41,808	572	14
Burke County	89,292	10,763	112	10
Caldwell County	82,447	10,369	124	12
Catawba County	155,361	20,676	336	16
District 27	386,497	50,725	562	11
Cleveland County	97,396	12,468	136	11
Gaston County*	209,515	27,851	349	13
Lincoln County	79,586	10,406	77	7
District 28	248,586	28,000	383	14
Buncombe County*	248,586	28,000	383	14
District 29	275,840	31,994	394	12
Henderson County	109,226	12,748	113	9
McDowell County	45,209	5,492	108	20
Polk County	20,581	2,182	15	7
Rutherford County	67,679	8,401	130	15
Transylvania County	33,145	3,171	28	9

continued

**Table A.1
NC Population and Juvenile Sample**

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	CY 2013 NC Population		FY 2013 Juvenile Sample	Rate per 1,000 Juveniles Aged 6-15
	Total	Youth Aged 6-15		
District 30	196,292	21,192	178	8
Cherokee County	27,402	2,919	15	5
Clay County	10,861	1,139	10	9
Graham County	8,865	1,099	12	11
Haywood County	59,643	6,416	50	8
Jackson County	40,834	4,092	31	8
Macon County	34,127	3,659	47	13
Swain County	14,560	1,868	13	7
Statewide	9,856,664	1,300,594	14,120	11

Note: The rate per 1,000 juveniles was calculated based on the population of youth aged 6-15. Urban counties are indicated by asterisk (*) based on the criteria that 75% of the population lived in an urban area as defined by the 2010 US Census. See [Demographics Reports](#) from [AccessNC Dashboard](#), published April 2017 by the North Carolina Department of Commerce's Labor and Economic Analysis Division.

Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management; NC Department of Commerce; and NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

**Table A.2
Number of Juveniles by Level of Involvement**

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	N	Level of Involvement			
		Closed	Diverted	Dismissed	Adjudicated
Eastern Area	2,775	581	1,024	269	901
District 1	221	14	111	17	79
Camden County	4	1	1	0	2
Chowan County	19	1	10	0	8
Currituck County	45	0	24	6	15
Dare County	54	3	15	9	27
Gates County	12	0	5	0	7
Pasquotank County	69	5	48	1	15
Perquimans County	18	4	8	1	5
District 2	136	2	59	20	55
Beaufort County	105	2	50	14	39
Hyde County	1	0	0	0	1
Martin County	15	0	0	4	11
Tyrrell County	5	0	4	0	1
Washington County	10	0	5	2	3
District 3	573	79	251	75	168
Carteret County	56	7	13	12	24
Craven County	152	10	84	10	48
Pamlico County	22	2	13	2	5
Pitt County	343	60	141	51	91
District 4	451	98	127	41	185
Duplin County	76	22	16	5	33
Jones County	10	7	1	0	2
Onslow County	274	44	97	22	111
Sampson County	91	25	13	14	39
District 5	433	33	232	47	121
New Hanover County*	322	17	163	44	98
Pender County	111	16	69	3	23
District 6	200	43	46	28	83
Bertie County	28	2	5	2	19
Halifax County	118	27	32	19	40
Hertford County	16	5	1	3	7
Northampton County	38	9	8	4	17
District 7	464	211	112	22	119
Edgecombe County	152	65	40	9	38
Nash County	174	76	34	7	57
Wilson County	138	70	38	6	24
District 8	297	101	86	19	91
Greene County	22	5	7	0	10
Lenoir County	87	24	37	5	21
Wayne County	188	72	42	14	60

continued

**Table A.2
Number of Juveniles by Level of Involvement**

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	N	Level of Involvement			
		Closed	Diverted	Dismissed	Adjudicated
Central Area	4,032	845	1,345	494	1,348
District 9	306	63	136	24	83
Caswell County	22	0	12	4	6
Franklin County	42	5	19	4	14
Granville County	66	16	27	6	17
Person County	81	5	44	2	30
Vance County	65	25	19	6	15
Warren County	30	12	15	2	1
District 10	833	227	234	86	286
Wake County*	833	227	234	86	286
District 11	458	119	115	76	148
Harnett County	261	78	55	43	85
Johnston County	117	26	35	21	35
Lee County	80	15	25	12	28
District 12	786	99	320	90	277
Cumberland County*	786	99	320	90	277
District 13	276	51	148	31	46
Bladen County	40	7	16	9	8
Brunswick County	165	27	97	14	27
Columbus County	71	17	35	8	11
District 14	377	124	87	32	134
Durham County*	377	124	87	32	134
District 15	446	20	236	43	147
Alamance County	236	14	115	22	85
Chatham County	99	1	68	8	22
Orange County	111	5	53	13	40
District 16	550	142	69	112	227
Hoke County	97	51	15	6	25
Robeson County	373	83	41	93	156
Scotland County	80	8	13	13	46
Piedmont Area	4,812	1,241	1,546	552	1,473
District 17	337	4	165	40	128
Rockingham County	147	1	68	15	63
Stokes County	87	2	42	11	32
Surry County	103	1	55	14	33
District 18	730	85	206	179	260
Guilford County*	730	85	206	179	260
District 19	593	53	161	93	286
Cabarrus County*	161	20	66	9	66
Montgomery County	57	1	26	4	26
Moore County	64	7	18	9	30
Randolph County	163	18	16	60	69
Rowan County	148	7	35	11	95

continued

**Table A.2
Number of Juveniles by Level of Involvement**

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	N	Level of Involvement			
		Closed	Diverted	Dismissed	Adjudicated
District 20	437	118	132	28	159
Anson County	59	9	35	6	9
Richmond County	66	5	24	3	34
Stanly County	90	29	19	9	33
Union County	222	75	54	10	83
District 21	508	214	127	53	114
Forsyth County*	508	214	127	53	114
District 22	671	51	353	60	207
Alexander County	73	2	30	10	31
Davidson County	266	25	142	25	74
Davie County	75	5	55	2	13
Iredell County	257	19	126	23	89
District 26	1,536	716	402	99	319
Mecklenburg County*	1,536	716	402	99	319
Western Area	2,501	364	874	339	924
District 23	263	37	58	28	140
Alleghany County	23	1	2	2	18
Ashe County	48	1	12	8	27
Wilkes County	125	34	24	10	57
Yadkin County	67	1	20	8	38
District 24	149	21	48	24	56
Avery County	23	5	9	0	9
Madison County	41	8	13	9	11
Mitchell County	24	2	2	2	18
Watauga County	48	5	18	10	15
Yancey County	13	1	6	3	3
District 25	572	39	215	91	227
Burke County	112	2	15	23	72
Caldwell County	124	5	47	14	58
Catawba County	336	32	153	54	97
District 27	562	83	204	86	189
Cleveland County	136	30	54	10	42
Gaston County*	349	47	116	67	119
Lincoln County	77	6	34	9	28
District 28	383	60	167	49	107
Buncombe County*	383	60	167	49	107
District 29	394	76	134	44	140
Henderson County	113	23	44	14	32
McDowell County	108	3	58	10	37
Polk County	15	1	0	2	12
Rutherford County	130	46	24	13	47
Transylvania County	28	3	8	5	12

continued

**Table A.2
Number of Juveniles by Level of Involvement**

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	N	Level of Involvement			
		Closed	Diverted	Dismissed	Adjudicated
District 30	178	48	48	17	65
Cherokee County	15	2	7	3	3
Clay County	10	1	4	2	3
Graham County	12	4	5	0	3
Haywood County	50	23	14	1	12
Jackson County	31	14	7	1	9
Macon County	47	0	7	9	31
Swain County	13	4	4	1	4
Statewide	14,120	3,031	4,789	1,654	4,646

Note: Urban counties are indicated by asterisk (*) based on the criteria that 75% of the population lived in an urban area as defined by the 2010 US Census. See [Demographics Reports](#) from [AccessNC Dashboard](#), published April 2017 by the North Carolina Department of Commerce's Labor and Economic Analysis Division.

Source: NC Department of Commerce; and NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

**Table A.3
Sample Profile**

Sample Profile	Eastern n=2,775 %	Central n=4,032 %	Piedmont n=4,812 %	Western n=2,501 %	Statewide N=14,120 %
Gender					
Male	70	73	72	71	72
Female	30	27	28	29	28
Race					
Black	61	57	53	25	51
White	31	24	33	64	35
Hispanic	6	10	11	7	9
Other	2	9	3	4	5
Age at Offense					
6-9 Years	3	4	4	4	4
10-11 Years	9	8	7	8	8
12-13 Years	29	28	28	31	29
14-15 Years	59	60	61	57	59
Prior Complaint					
No	66	66	68	70	68
Yes	34	34	32	30	32
Offense Type					
Felony	11	12	12	9	11
Misdemeanor	89	88	88	91	89
Offense Classification					
Violent	1	2	1	2	2
Serious	17	17	17	13	16
Minor	82	81	82	85	82
Crime Category					
Person	44	39	37	42	40
Property	30	32	32	26	31
Drug	8	10	11	11	10
Other	18	19	20	21	19
School-Based Offense					
No	43	42	43	35	41
Yes	57	58	57	65	59

Source: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

**Table A.4
Risk and Needs Levels**

	Eastern n=2,558 %	Central n=3,722 %	Piedmont n=4,509 %	Western n=2,359 %	Statewide N=13,148 %
Risk Level					
RL1 (lowest)	7	7	8	6	7
RL2	19	18	20	20	19
RL3	35	37	37	38	37
RL4	30	29	27	29	29
RL5 (highest)	9	9	8	7	8
Needs Level					
Low	74	67	73	67	70
Medium	24	30	25	30	27
High	2	3	2	3	3

Note: There were 972 juveniles with missing risk and/or needs assessments excluded from the figure. Most juveniles completed both assessments, 94% in the Piedmont and Western areas and 92% in the Eastern and Central areas.

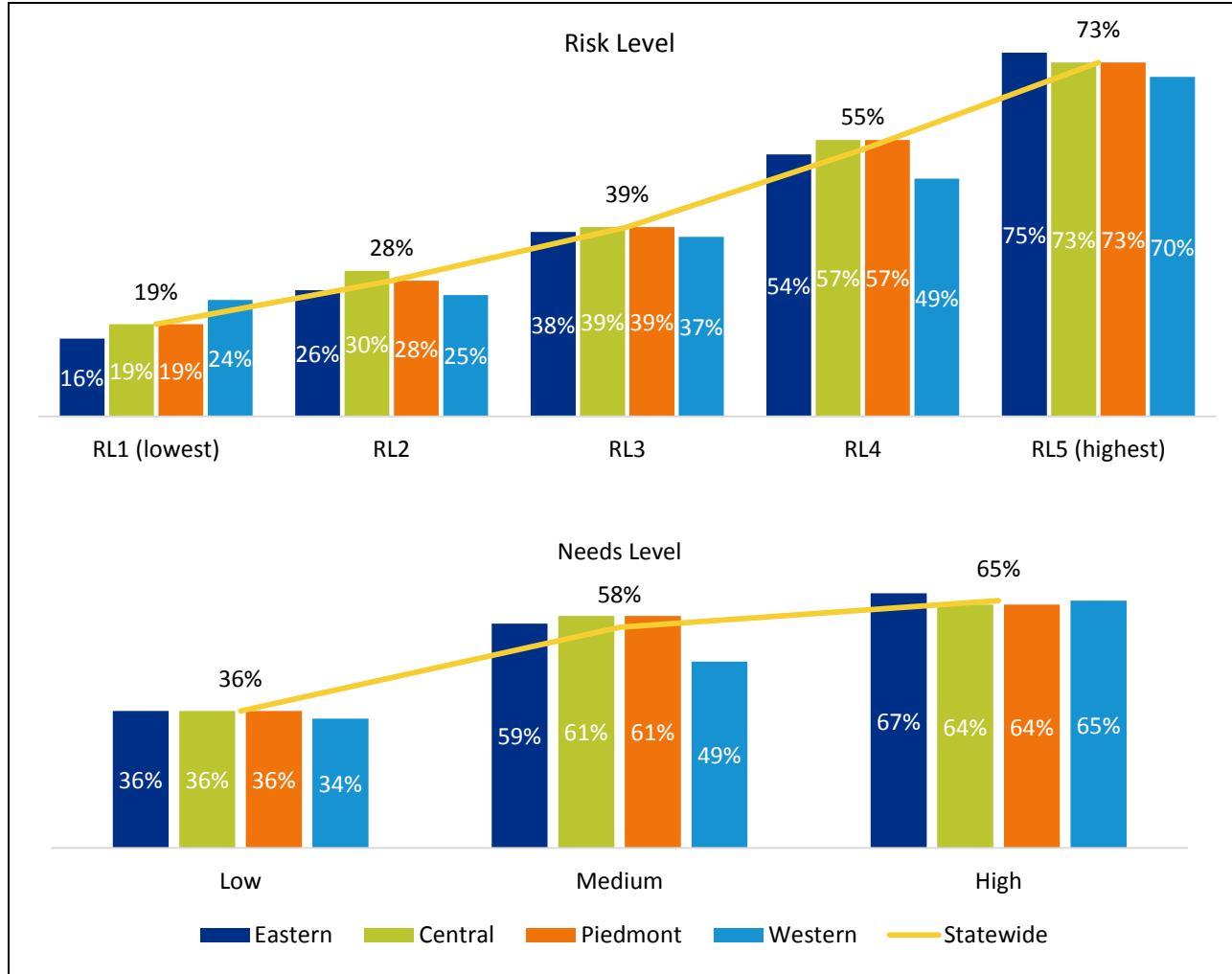
Source: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

**Table A.5
Recidivism Rates by Sample Profile: Three-Year Follow-Up**

Sample Profile	Eastern n=2,775 %	Central n=4,032 %	Piedmont n=4,812 %	Western n=2,501 %	Statewide N=14,120 %
Gender					
Male	47	48	46	42	46
Female	29	33	32	33	32
Race					
Black	47	48	48	47	48
White	32	35	35	35	35
Hispanic	34	39	37	40	38
Other	30	42	44	43	42
Age at Offense					
6-9 Years	25	26	19	26	23
10-11 Years	40	38	37	44	39
12-13 Years	48	47	47	45	47
14-15 Years	39	44	43	36	41
Prior Complaint					
No	33	36	34	33	34
Yes	57	60	61	53	58
Offense Type					
Felony	54	47	44	41	46
Misdemeanor	40	43	42	39	41
Offense Classification					
Violent	36	45	44	38	42
Serious	52	46	44	43	46
Minor	39	43	42	38	41
Crime Category					
Person	41	43	41	40	41
Property	46	47	45	42	45
Drug	37	43	42	31	39
Other	37	41	41	39	40
School-Based Offense					
No	44	47	46	42	45
Yes	39	42	39	37	40
Total	41	44	42	39	42

Source: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

Figure A.1
Recidivism Rates by Risk and Needs Levels: Three-Year Follow-Up



Note: There were 972 juveniles with missing risk and/or needs assessments excluded from the figure. Most juveniles completed both assessments, 94% in the Piedmont and Western areas and 92% in the Eastern and Central areas.

Source: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2013 Juvenile Recidivism Sample