

A FIRST LOOK AT SCHOOL-BASED OFFENSES AND JUVENILE RECIDIVISM

FY 2018 JUVENILE RECIDIVISM SAMPLE

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JANUARY 31, 2022

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
SBOs COMPARED TO NON-SBOs	I
<i>Figure E.1: School-Based Offense and Level of Involvement</i>	i
Diversión.....	ii
<i>Figure E.2: Charged Offense Profile.....</i>	ii
Probation.....	ii
<i>Figure E.3: Recidivism Rates: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	ii
DPI REPORTABLE OFFENSES FOR SBOs.....	III
<i>Figure E.4: DPI Reportable Offenses (DPI) and Non-Reportable Offenses (Non-DPI).....</i>	iii
REFERRAL SOURCE FOR SBOs	III
Diversión.....	iii
<i>Figure E.5: Personal Characteristics for Diverted Juveniles</i>	iv
Probation.....	iv
<i>Figure E.6: Recidivism Rates by School Resource Officer Referral Status for Probationers: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up.....</i>	iv
CONCLUSIONS	V
INTRODUCTION	1
BACKGROUND	1
PURPOSE.....	1
<i>Figure 1: School-Based Offense and Level of Involvement</i>	2
SECTION I: DIVERSION.....	3
STATISTICAL PROFILE	3
<i>Figure 2: Geographic Area.....</i>	3
<i>Table 1: Diversion Profile.....</i>	4
<i>Table 2: Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts.....</i>	5
<i>Figure 3: Risk and Needs Levels.....</i>	5
<i>Figure 4: Top 3 Charged Offenses.....</i>	6
<i>Figure 5: Charged Offense Profile.....</i>	6
JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM.....	7
<i>Figure 6: Recidivism Rates: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	7
<i>Table 3: Recidivism Rates by Juvenile Justice Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	8
<i>Table 4: Recidivism Rates by Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	9
<i>Table 5: Recidivism Rates by Charged Offense Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up.....</i>	10
SECTION II: PROBATION	11
STATISTICAL PROFILE	11
<i>Figure 7: Geographic Area.....</i>	11
<i>Table 6: Probation Profile.....</i>	12
<i>Table 7: Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts.....</i>	13
<i>Figure 8: Risk and Needs Levels.....</i>	14
<i>Figure 9: Top 3 Adjudicated Offenses.....</i>	14
<i>Figure 10: Adjudicated Offense Profile.....</i>	15
<i>Figure 11: Top 3 Adjudicated Offenses by Offense Category</i>	16
JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM.....	16
<i>Figure 12: Recidivism Rates: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	17
<i>Table 8: Recidivism Rates by Juvenile Justice Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	18

<i>Table 9: Recidivism Rates by Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	19
<i>Table 10: Recidivism Rates by Adjudicated Offense Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	20
SECTION III: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S REPORTABLE OFFENSES	21
<i>Figure 13: List of DPI Reportable Offenses</i>	22
DIVERSION - STATISTICAL PROFILE	22
<i>Figure 14: Number of DPI Reportable Offenses for Diverted Juveniles</i>	22
<i>Figure 15: Top 5 Charged Offenses for Diverted Juveniles</i>	23
<i>Table 11: Number of Offenses by Offense Type, Offense Class, and Age at Offense for Diverted Juveniles</i>	24
DIVERSION - JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM.....	24
<i>Figure 16: Recidivism Rates for Diverted Juveniles: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	24
PROBATION - STATISTICAL PROFILE	25
<i>Figure 17: Number of DPI Reportable Offenses for Probationers</i>	25
<i>Figure 18: Top 5 Charged Offenses for Probationers</i>	26
<i>Table 12: Number of Offenses by Offense Type, Offense Class, and Age at Offense for Probationers</i>	26
PROBATION - JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM	27
<i>Figure 19: Recidivism Rates for Probationers: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	27
SECTION IV: REFERRAL SOURCE FOR SCHOOL-BASED OFFENSES	28
DIVERSION - STATISTICAL PROFILE	28
<i>Figure 20: Geographic Area for Diverted Juveniles</i>	28
<i>Figure 21: Personal Characteristics for Diverted Juveniles</i>	29
<i>Figure 22: Top 3 Charged Offenses for Diverted Juveniles</i>	30
<i>Figure 23: Charged Offense Profile for Diverted Juveniles</i>	31
DIVERSION - JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM.....	31
<i>Figure 24: Recidivism Rates by School Resource Officer Referral Status for Diverted Juveniles: JJ Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	32
<i>Table 13: Recidivism Rates by Juvenile Justice Profile for Diverted Juveniles: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	33
<i>Table 14: Recidivism Rates by Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts for Diverted Juveniles: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	34
<i>Table 15: Recidivism Rates by Charged Offense Profile for Diverted Juveniles: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	35
PROBATION - STATISTICAL PROFILE	35
<i>Figure 25: Geographic Area for Probationers</i>	35
<i>Table 16: Probation Profile for Probationers</i>	36
<i>Figure 26: Personal Characteristics for Probationers</i>	36
<i>Figure 27: Risk and Needs Levels for Probationers</i>	37
<i>Figure 28: Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts for Probationers</i>	37
<i>Figure 29: Top 3 Adjudicated Offenses for Probationers</i>	38
<i>Figure 30: Adjudicated Offense Profile for Probationers</i>	39
PROBATION - JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM	39
<i>Figure 31: Recidivism Rates by School Resource Officer Referral Status for Probationers: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	40
<i>Table 17: Recidivism Rates by Juvenile Justice Profile for Probationers: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	41

<i>Table 18: Recidivism Rates by Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts for Probationers: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	42
<i>Table 19: Recidivism Rates by Adjudicated Offense Profile for Probationers: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	43
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	44
DIVERSION	44
<i>Figure 32: Recidivism Rates for Diverted Juveniles: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	44
PROBATION.....	45
<i>Figure 33: Recidivism Rates for Probationers: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	45
CONCLUSIONS	45
APPENDIX	46
<i>Table A.1: Distribution of Juveniles by Geographic Area/District and School-Based Offense</i>	47
<i>Table A.2: Recidivism Rates by Geographic Area/District and School-Based Offense: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	48
<i>Figure A.1: Top 3 Charged Offenses for Probationers</i>	49
<i>Figure A.2: Charged Offense Profile for Probationers</i>	49
<i>Figure A.3: Top 3 Charged Offenses for Probationers by Offense Category</i>	50
<i>Table A.3: Recidivism Rates for Probationers by Charged Offense Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up</i> ..	50
<i>Table A.4: Distribution of Juveniles by Geographic Area/District and School Resource Officer Referred School-Based Offense</i>	51
<i>Table A.5: Diversion Profile for Diverted Juveniles with a School-Based Offense</i>	52
<i>Table A.6: Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts for Diverted Juveniles with a School-Based Offense</i>	52
<i>Figure A.4: Risk and Needs Assessments for Diverted Juveniles with a School-Based Offense</i>	52
<i>Table A.7: Recidivism Rates by Geographic Area/District and School Resource Officer Referred School-Based Offense: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	53
<i>Figure A.5: Top 3 Charged Offenses for Probationers with a School-Based Offense</i>	54
<i>Figure A.6: Charged Offense Profile for Probationers with a School-Based Offense</i>	54
<i>Table A.8: Recidivism Rates for Probationers with a School-Based Offense by Charged Offense Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up</i>	55

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2005, the North Carolina General Assembly directed the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission to conduct biennial juvenile recidivism studies on adjudicated youth in the state. This special report, focusing on school-based offenses (SBOs),¹ is a follow-up to the Commission's 2021 juvenile recidivism report which examined recidivism for diverted and adjudicated juveniles.

Given the large percentage of juvenile complaints for school-based offenses (45% of delinquent and status complaints in CY 2019), and recent statewide efforts to reduce referrals to court for student misconduct, it is critical to better understand the relationship between schools and juvenile court within the context of recidivism. This report examines outcomes for diverted and adjudicated juveniles and provides the following comparisons:

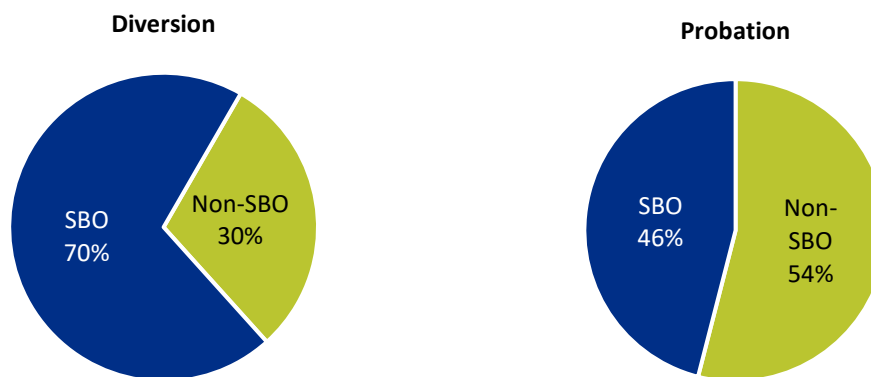
- Juveniles with SBOs to juveniles with all other offenses (i.e., non-SBOs),
- Juveniles with SBOs required to be reported to the Department of Public Instruction (DPI; DPI-reportable offense) to juveniles with SBOs not required to be reported to DPI (non-DPI reportable offense), and;
- Juveniles referred to court by a school resource officer (SRO) to juveniles referred by another source.

The Executive Summary highlights the key findings and conclusions from the special report.

SBOs COMPARED TO NON-SBOs

- 6,509 juveniles diverted from court (60%) or exiting probation (40%) in FY 2018 were studied.
- Most of the diversion group had a complaint alleging an SBO (70%); less than half (46%) of the probation group had an SBO (see Figure E.1). For this reason, groups were analyzed separately.

Figure E.1
School-Based Offense and Level of Involvement



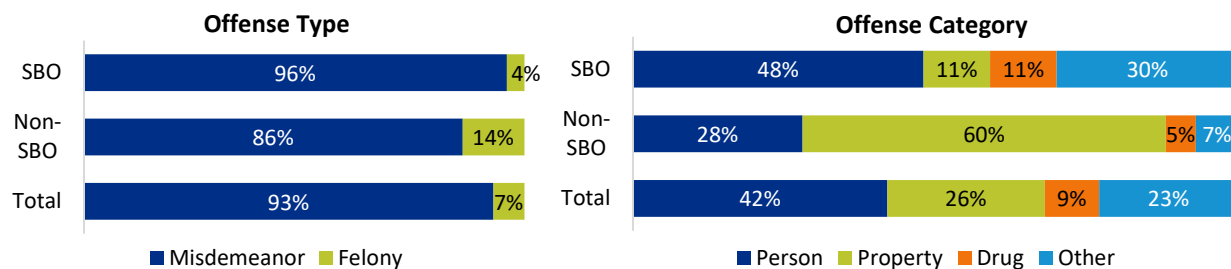
Diversion n=3,876 (60%) Probation n=2,633 (40%) N=6,509
SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

¹ An SBO is an offense that occurs on school grounds, school property (e.g., buses), at a school bus stop, or at an off-campus school-sanctioned event (e.g., field trips, athletic competitions) or whose victim is a school (such as a false bomb report).

Diversion

- Juveniles with an SBO and with a non-SBO were similar in terms of personal characteristics, diversion profile, prior juvenile justice (JJ) contact, and needs level. The two groups differed in geographic area, risk level, and offense profile.
- Felonies accounted for a higher percentage of charged offenses for juveniles with a non-SBO compared to juveniles with an SBO (see Figure E.2).
- The majority of juveniles with a non-SBO committed property offenses while the largest categories for the SBO group were person and other (see Figure E.2).
- Recidivism rates between the SBO and non-SBO groups were similar during their JJ involvement (11% and 10% respectively) and during their two-year follow-up period (27% and 28% respectively).

**Figure E.2
Charged Offense Profile**

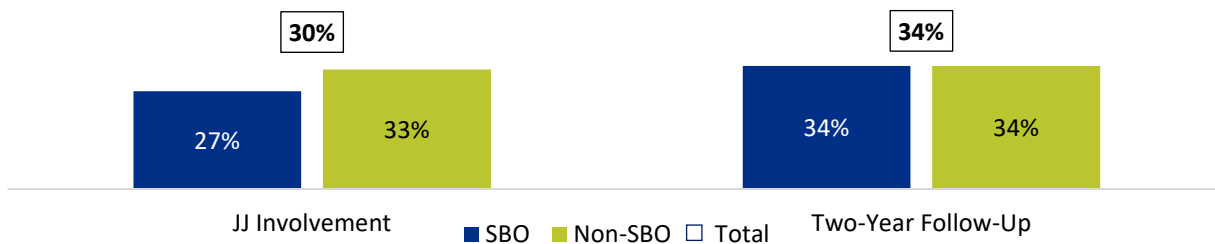


SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Probation

- Probationers with an SBO and with a non-SBO had fewer similarities (age, prior complaints and adjudications, needs levels) than differences (geographic area, disposition profile, gender, race, prior confinements, risk levels, offense profiles).
- A higher percentage of juveniles in the non-SBO group were adjudicated with a felony compared to juveniles in the SBO group (28% and 7% respectively).
- The SBO group had a higher percentage of offenses in the person and other categories (45% and 27% respectively), while the largest category for the non-SBO group was property offenses (58%).
- Juveniles with a non-SBO had higher recidivism rates during JJ involvement compared to juveniles with an SBO; there were no differences between the two groups in recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up (see Figure E.3).

**Figure E.3
Recidivism Rates: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up**



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

DPI REPORTABLE OFFENSES FOR SBOs

- The majority of SBOs for both the diversion and probation groups were non-reportable offenses (i.e., non-DPI). See Figure E.4.
- For both the diversion and probation groups, the top 3 DPI-reportable offenses were Possession of a controlled substance, Possession of a weapon, and Assault on school personnel.
- Compared to those with a DPI reportable offense, diverted juveniles with a non-DPI reportable offense had higher recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up (28% compared to 25%); rates for probationers were nearly identical during that timeframe (35% for DPI and 34% for non-DPI).

Figure E.4
DPI Reportable Offenses (DPI) and Non-Reportable Offenses (Non-DPI)



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

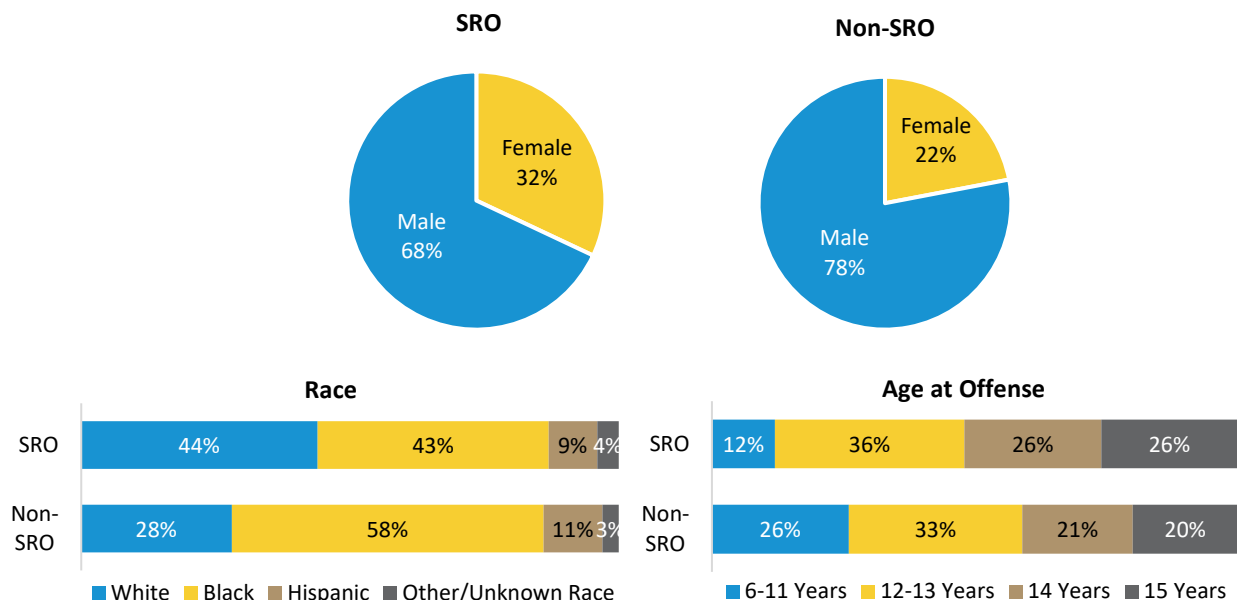
REFERRAL SOURCE FOR SBOs

- Most referrals for SBOs came from SROs – 85% for the diversion group and 82% for the probation group.

Diversion

- Juveniles in the Western part of the state had the highest percentage of SRO referrals, while juveniles in the Piedmont area had the lowest (93% and 81% respectively).
- Juveniles with an SRO referral had a greater percentage of female juveniles, non-white juveniles, and older juveniles (see Figure E.5).
- There were minimal differences in recidivism rates for juveniles with an SRO referral and juveniles with a non-SRO referral during JJ involvement (11% and 10% respectively); juveniles with an SRO referral had higher recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up compared to juveniles with a non-SRO referral (28% and 22% respectively).

Figure E.5
Personal Characteristics for Diverted Juveniles

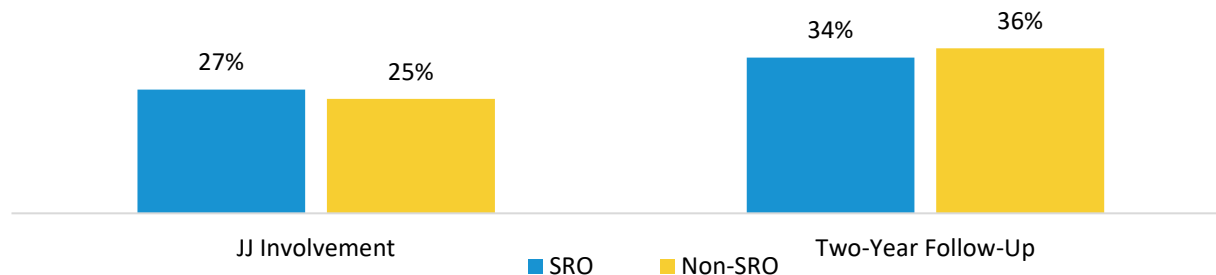


SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Probation

- Juveniles in the Western part of the state had the highest percentage of SRO referrals, while juveniles in the Central area had the lowest (87% and 74% respectively).
- The SRO group had a lower percentage of males (70% versus 77%) and non-white juveniles (59% versus 67%) compared to the non-SRO group.
- Probationers with an SRO referral had a higher percentage of drug and other offenses (15% and 27% respectively) compared to the non-SRO group (6% for drug offenses and 23% for other offenses), while probationers with a non-SRO referral had a higher percentage of property offenses (27%) compared to the non-SRO group (12%).
- There were few differences between the SRO and non-SRO groups with regard to recidivism rates during JJ involvement and during the two-year follow-up period (see Figure E.6).

Figure E.6
Recidivism Rates by School Resource Officer Referral Status for Probationers: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

CONCLUSIONS

Outcomes were remarkably similar when examining both the diversion and probation groups in a variety of ways: juveniles with SBO offenses compared to juveniles with non-SBO offenses, juveniles with DPI-reportable offenses compared to those with non-reportable offenses, and the referral source for juveniles with SBOs (SROs compared to another source). These similarities were surprising, given some of the differences found in terms of offense type and seriousness; however, for the diversion group, findings point to the sound decision-making by juvenile court counselors in identifying appropriate juveniles to be diverted away from court.

This being the first time SBOs have been examined in detail, the Sentencing Commission looks forward to working collaboratively with the Department of Public Safety's Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice to further understand the factors contributing to juvenile recidivism in North Carolina, specifically as they relate to school-based offenses.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

During the 2005 Session, the North Carolina General Assembly amended Chapter 164 of the General Statutes to direct the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission to conduct biennial juvenile recidivism studies on adjudicated youth in the state. This special report is a follow-up to the Commission's 2021 report that examined recidivism for North Carolina's adjudicated juveniles as well as juveniles diverted from court.¹

PURPOSE

In CY 2019, the Department of Public Safety's Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (DACJJ) reported that 45% of all juvenile complaints (delinquent and status complaints) were for school-based offenses (SBO).² The DACJJ defines an SBO as an offense that occurs on school grounds, school property (e.g., buses), at a school bus stop, or at an off-campus school-sanctioned event (e.g., field trips, athletic competitions) or whose victim is a school (e.g., a false bomb report). School includes any public or private institution providing elementary (grades K-8), secondary (grades 9-12), or post-secondary (e.g., community college, trade school, college) education, but excludes home schools, preschools, and daycares. This special report provides a descriptive analysis of the relationship between schools and juvenile courts and examines the outcomes of that relationship by reporting on recidivism rates during the juveniles' involvement with the juvenile justice system (JJS) and during a two-year follow-up period.^{3,4} It compares juveniles with a delinquent SBO to those juveniles with all other, non-school-based, delinquent offenses (non-SBOs).⁵ The second half of the report analyzes SBOs more closely by examining the Department of Public Instruction's (DPI) reportable offenses and delinquent complaint referrals made by School Resource Officers (SRO).

¹ See the Sentencing Commission's Juvenile Recidivism Study FY 2018 Sample at https://www.nccourts.gov/assets/documents/publications/SPAC-2021-Juvenile-Recidivism-Study-Web.pdf?etPTL7Tlpk_jy3MppkcFA0sufes3dTOU.

² See Juvenile Justice 2019 Annual Report https://files.nc.gov/ncdps/documents/files/JJ-Annual-Report_2019_final.pdf.

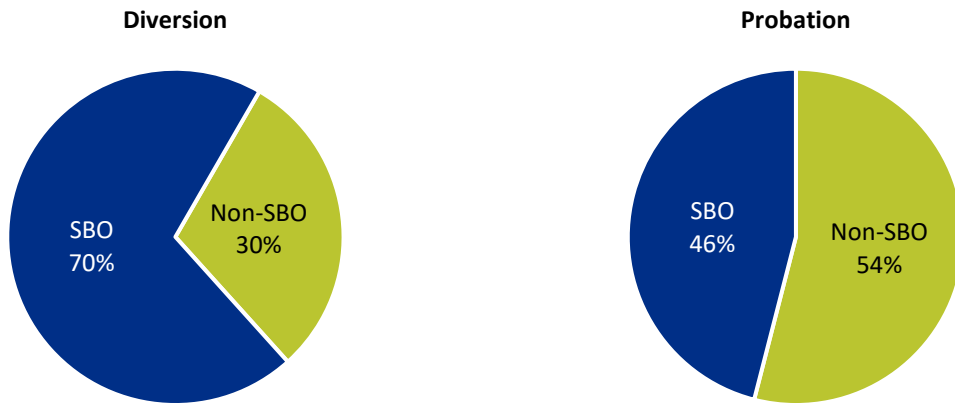
³ It should be noted that the juveniles' involvement in the JJS and most of the follow-up period in this brief occurred prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and does not reflect the impact of school closures and remote learning or the pandemic's impact on the court system. In CY 2020, the DACJJ reported that 17% of all complaints were school-based offenses due to the closures of school during the pandemic – a steep decrease in school-based offenses from CY 2019. See Juvenile Justice 2020 Annual Report <https://files.nc.gov/ncdps/documents/files/2020-Juvenile-Justice-Annual-Report-FINAL.pdf>.

⁴ The North Carolina General Assembly passed the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act in 2017. One of its provisions increased the age of juvenile jurisdiction so that most 16- and 17-year-olds facing criminal charges may have their cases disposed through the juvenile justice system rather than the adult criminal justice system. While the FY 2018 sample was under old law for age of juvenile jurisdiction (6 to 15 years of age), 30% of the sample turned 16 on or after December 1, 2019 and were eligible to continue under juvenile jurisdiction due to the change in the law. This primarily occurred during the end of the follow-up period.

⁵ A non-school based complaint represents an offense that did not occur on school grounds, school property, at a school bus stop, or at an off-campus school-sanctioned event. A school (i.e., a public or private institution providing elementary, secondary, or post-secondary education) cannot be the victim of a non-school based offense.

This report focuses on two specific groups of juveniles who exited the juvenile justice system (JJS) in FY 2018. Section I provides an analysis of juveniles who were diverted from court with a diversion plan or contract (referred to as diverted juveniles or the diversion group, N=3,876), while Section II provides an analysis of juveniles who were approved for court, adjudicated delinquent, placed on probation, and exited probation (referred to as probationers or the probation group, N=2,633).⁶ Seventy percent (70%) of the diversion group had a complaint alleging an SBO, while 46% of the probation group had an SBO (see Figure 1). Because the profile of the two groups were so different in terms of demographics, juvenile justice (JJ) contacts, recidivism rates, and other factors, they were analyzed separately.

Figure 1
School-Based Offense and Level of Involvement



Diversion n=3,876 (60%) Probation n=2,633 (40%) N=6,509
SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Finally, Sections III and IV examine SBOs solely, focusing on the DPI’s list of offenses required by schools to report in Section III and complaint referrals made by an SRO in Section IV. The analyses include comparisons by DPI reportable offenses and non-DPI reportable offenses and by SRO and non-SRO referrals.

⁶ The FY 2018 juvenile recidivism sample included 159 juveniles who exited from a Youth Development Center (YDC). The YDC commitment group was excluded from these analyses due to the low number of juveniles exiting from a YDC.

SECTION I: DIVERSION

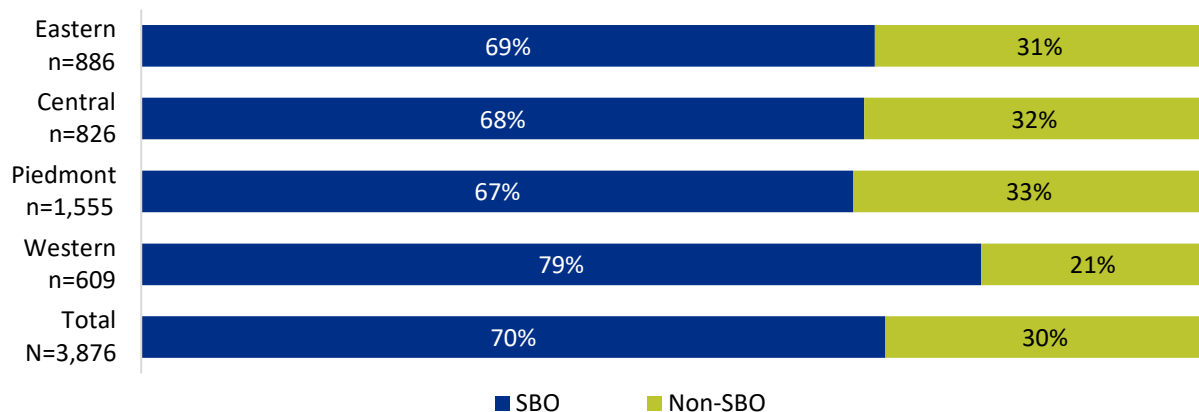
Diversion is used when a court counselor determines that a juvenile’s case should not be brought to court, but that the juvenile needs follow-up and referral to a community-based resource. Juveniles are either diverted pursuant to a diversion plan (less formal) or a diversion contract (more formal). Compliance with the plan or contract results in finalization of the juvenile’s diversion with no petition filed for their complaint, while noncompliance could later result in the filing of the complaint as a petition in juvenile court. Juveniles have up to 6 months to complete the terms of their diversion plan or contract.⁷ In FY 2018, 3,876 juveniles exited from the JJS with a diversion plan or contract.

Seventy percent (70%) of diverted juveniles had a complaint alleging an SBO. A higher percentage of juveniles who were successful in their diversion plan or contract (i.e., no petition filed for their complaint) had an SBO (71%) compared to juveniles who were unsuccessful (i.e., noncompliance resulting in filing of the complaint as a petition in juvenile court) at 62%.

STATISTICAL PROFILE

Figure 2 examines the distribution of diverted juveniles with SBOs and non-SBOs by the four geographic areas of the state – Eastern, Central, Piedmont, and Western.⁸ Most diverted juveniles were in the Piedmont area, while the fewest were in the Western area. Over three-quarters of juveniles in the Western area (79%) had an SBO, while slightly more than two-thirds (67%-69%) of juveniles in the remaining areas had an SBO.

Figure 2
Geographic Area



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

⁷ The length of juvenile justice involvement (i.e., time between the start and end of the diversion period) was greater than 6 months for 6 juveniles in the successful diversion group.

⁸ See Appendix, Table A.1, for the distribution by geographic areas and districts.

Slightly more juveniles with an SBO had a diversion contract compared to those with a non-SBO (52% and 49% respectively) and had a slightly higher percentage of success in their diversion than juveniles with a non-SBO (88% and 84% respectively). (See Table 1.) Generally, there were few differences between the two groups in diversion length.

Table 1
Diversion Profile

	SBO n=2,694 %	Non-SBO n=1,182 %	Total N=3,876 %
Diversion Type			
Contract	52	49	51
Plan	48	51	49
Diversion Outcome			
Successful	88	84	87
Unsuccessful	12	16	13
Diversion Length			
1 Month or Less	11	13	12
2 Months	14	12	14
3 Months	16	17	16
4 Months	13	16	13
5 Months	41	37	40
6 Months	5	5	5
Average Months	4	4	4

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

There were few differences in gender, race, and age between the two groups (see Table 2). Table 2 also examines the frequency of interaction with the JJS by diverted juveniles. Generally, there were few differences in prior complaints, prior adjudications, and prior confinement [a detention admission and/or a Youth Development Center (YDC) commitment] between the two groups.

Court counselors administer a risk and needs assessment (RNA) to all juveniles to assess the risk of future delinquency and to determine the individual needs of the juvenile during the intake process.⁹ Using the assessment instruments, separate risk and needs scores were computed for each juvenile, placing the juvenile in one of five levels of risk from RL1 (lowest risk) to RL5 (highest risk) and a low, medium, or high level for needs. Figure 3 shows the risk levels for the SBO and non-SBO diversion groups and for diverted juveniles overall. The average risk score for both groups was 4 points. Juveniles with an SBO had a greater percentage in the middle risk level (RL3) compared to juveniles with a non-SBO (55% and 38% respectively). The non-SBO group had a much higher percentage assessed as lower risk at 13% in RL1 than SBO juveniles at 2% in RL1. There were few differences in the needs levels between the two groups. The average needs scores for both groups were very similar, 9 points for the SBO group and 8 points for the non-SBO group.

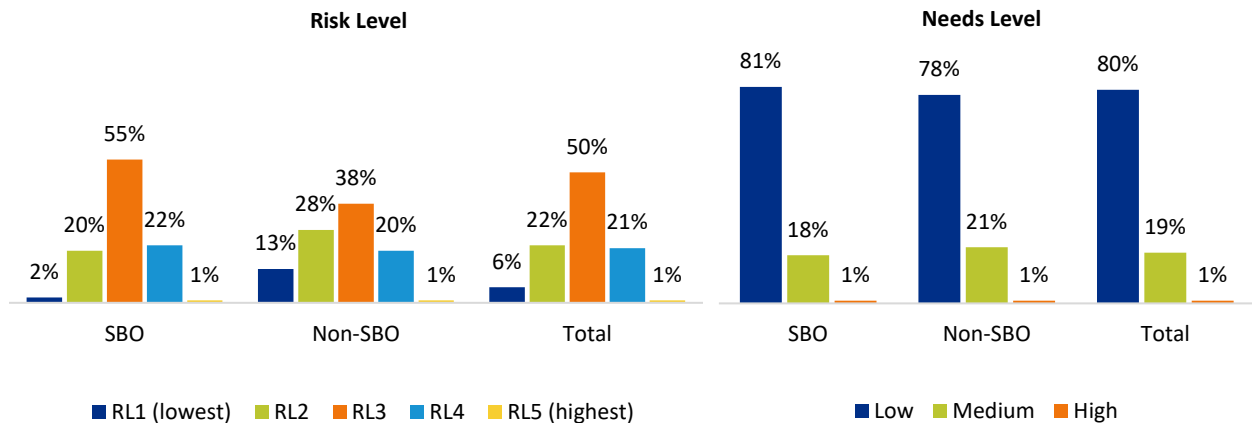
⁹ Nine (9) juveniles did not have both a risk and needs assessment and are excluded from the RNA data provided.

Table 2
Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts

	SBO n=2,694	Non-SBO n=1,182	Total N=3,876
Personal Characteristics			
Gender	%	%	%
Male	70	69	69
Female	30	31	31
Race	%	%	%
White	41	38	41
Black	45	48	46
Hispanic	10	9	9
Other/Unknown	4	5	4
Age at Offense	%	%	%
6-11 Years	14	14	14
12-13 Years	35	27	33
14 Years	26	27	26
15 Years	25	32	27
Age at:	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.
Offense	13	13	13
JJ Entry	13	14	13
JJ Exit	14	14	14
Prior JJ Contacts			
Prior Complaint	18	15	17
Prior Adjudication	1	2	2
Prior Confinement	1	1	1

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure 3
Risk and Needs Levels

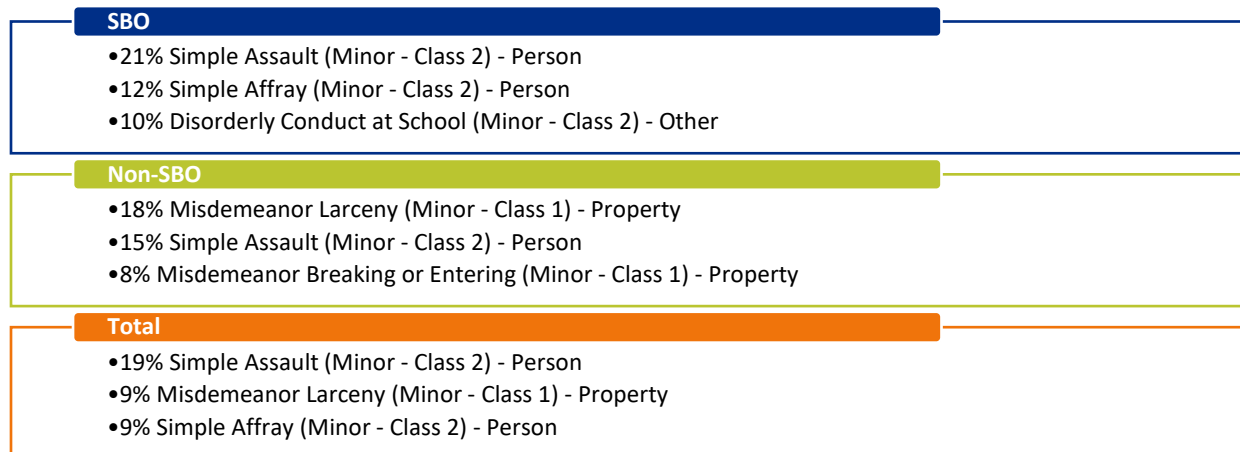


SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

The most serious charged offense (hereinafter referred to as charged offense) is defined as the most serious offense alleged in the complaint for which the juvenile was diverted. Figure 4 provides the most common offenses for each group, all of which were misdemeanors. A higher percentage of the SBO group committed person offenses, with simple assault and simple affray as the top 2 offenses. For the

non-SBO group, property offenses accounted for 2 of the top 3 offenses (misdemeanor larceny and misdemeanor breaking or entering).

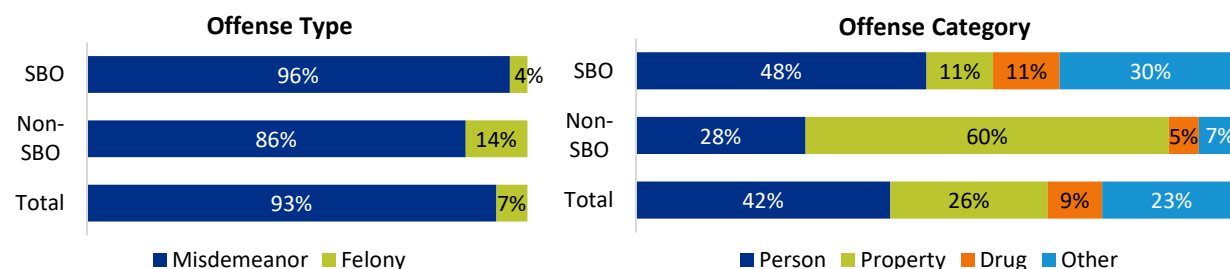
Figure 4
Top 3 Charged Offenses



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

As shown in Figure 5, felonies accounted for a higher percentage of charged offenses for juveniles with a non-SBO compared to juveniles with an SBO (14% and 4% respectively). None of the diverted juveniles had a Violent offense (Class A – Class E felonies). As expected with the higher percentage of felony offenses, the non-SBO group also had a higher percentage of Serious offenses (Class F – Class I felonies, Class A1 misdemeanors) at 17% compared to the SBO group at 12%. Conversely, the SBO group had a higher percentage with a Minor offense (Class 1 – Class 3 misdemeanors) at 88% compared to the non-SBO group at 83%.

Figure 5
Charged Offense Profile



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure 5 also provides information on the offense category of the charged offense, with the distribution of offenses by category differing substantially between the two groups. The majority of non-SBO juveniles committed property offenses (60%) while the largest categories for the SBO group were person (48%) and other (30%). For the SBO group, the other category was primarily comprised of disorderly conduct at school (34%), weapons on educational property (23%), and possession of certain non-firearm weapons on educational property (10%). For the non-SBO group, the other category was primarily

comprised of resisting a public officer (24%), consume any alcoholic beverage by a person less than 21 years old (17%), and possess drug paraphernalia (13%).

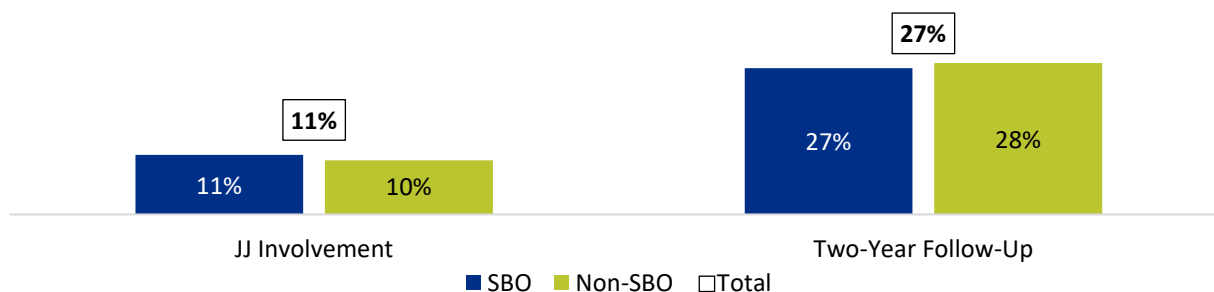
JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM

Juveniles in the sample were tracked during their juvenile justice involvement and for a fixed two-year follow-up period from their sample involvement exit to determine whether subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice systems occurred. A combined measure of subsequent juvenile complaints and/or adult arrests was compiled to indicate any recidivist involvement in either system (i.e., “recidivism”). Recidivism rates are only reported for juveniles when there are more than 25 juveniles in a specific category.

Recidivism rates between the SBO and non-SBO groups were similar during their juvenile justice involvement (11% and 10% respectively). For juveniles with a recidivist event during juvenile justice involvement, the average time to the first event was 2 months for both groups. The average number of recidivist events was 1 event for the SBO group and 2 for the non-SBO group. A higher percentage of the non-SBO group committed felonies compared to SBO group (25% and 16% respectively).

Recidivism rates between the SBO and non-SBO groups were also similar during their two-year follow-up period (27% and 28% respectively). During the two-year follow-up, both groups averaged 2 recidivist events and committed their first recidivist event on average at 8 months. Juveniles with a non-SBO committed felonies at a higher rate compared to juveniles with an SBO (49% and 31% respectively).

Figure 6
Recidivism Rates: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 3 examines recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up for the SBO and non-SBO groups by juvenile justice profile. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- Geographic Area:** The Western area had the lowest recidivism rates for both the SBO and non-SBO group compared to the other three areas.¹⁰ Juveniles with an SBO in the Central area had the highest recidivism rates (29%), while juveniles with a non-SBO in the Piedmont area had the highest recidivism rates (32%).

¹⁰ See Appendix, Table A.2, for recidivism rates by geographic areas and districts.

- **Diversion Profile:** The recidivism rates were nearly the same for the two groups by diversion type (i.e., plan or contract).
- **Diversion Outcome:** There was little difference in recidivism rates for the two groups with a successful diversion (24% for SBO and 22% for non-SBO). Juveniles with a non-SBO who were unsuccessful in their diversion had higher recidivism rates compared to unsuccessful juveniles with an SBO (57% compared to 49%).
- **Diversion Length:** Diverted juveniles who spent 1 month or less on their diversion plan or contract had the highest recidivism rates for both groups.

Table 3
Recidivism Rates by Juvenile Justice Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up

	SBO		Non-SBO		Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Geographic Area						
Eastern	611	28	275	24	886	27
Central	564	29	262	29	826	29
Piedmont	1,040	27	515	32	1,555	28
Western	479	24	130	20	609	23
Diversion Profile						
Diversion Type						
Contract	1,390	26	585	27	1,975	26
Plan	1,304	28	597	29	1,901	28
Diversion Outcome						
Successful	2,378	24	988	22	3,366	23
Unsuccessful	316	49	194	57	510	52
Diversion Length						
1 Month or Less	302	31	148	36	450	33
2 Months	389	26	142	31	531	28
3 Months	427	28	205	29	632	28
4 Months	341	24	185	32	526	27
5 Months	1,101	27	438	24	1,539	26
6 Months	134	20	64	20	198	20
Total	2,694	27	1,182	28	3,876	27

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 4 examines recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up for the SBO and non-SBO groups by the juveniles' personal characteristics and prior JJ contacts. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Personal Characteristics:** Overall, there were few differences in recidivism rates between the two groups by gender, race, and age at JJ exit. However, for 15-year-olds, juveniles with an SBO had lower recidivism rates compared to juveniles with a non-SBO (20% and 27% respectively).
- **Risk Level:** For juveniles assessed in the lower risk levels (RL1 and RL2), recidivism rates were similar, with the non-SBO group having slightly higher recidivism rates. Juveniles with a non-SBO who were assessed in the middle to upper risk levels (RL3 and RL4) had higher recidivism rates.
- **Needs Level:** Similar recidivism rates were found for both groups assessed as low needs (25% for SBO and 23% for non-SBO). The non-SBO group assessed as medium needs had higher recidivism rates (45% compared to 38% for the SBO group).

- **Prior JJ Contact:** Juveniles with a non-SBO who had a prior complaint had higher recidivism rates compared to juveniles with an SBO who had a prior complaint (47% and 42% respectively).

Table 4
Recidivism Rates by Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts: Two-Year Follow-Up

	SBO		Non-SBO		Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Personal Characteristics						
Gender						
Male	1,878	29	815	31	2,693	29
Female	816	22	367	22	1,183	22
Race						
White	1,123	20	450	20	1,573	20
Black	1,207	35	569	34	1,776	34
Hispanic	263	21	107	25	370	22
Other/Unknown	101	28	56	36	157	31
Age at JJ Exit						
6-11 Years	280	21	124	20	404	21
12-13 Years	772	34	242	36	1,014	35
14 Years	644	31	279	33	923	32
15 Years	722	20	348	27	1,070	22
16+ Years	276	20	189	19	465	20
Risk and Needs Assessments						
Risk Level						
RL1 (lowest)	63	11	149	9	212	9
RL2	540	16	325	18	865	17
RL3	1,480	26	453	30	1,933	27
RL4	575	41	234	49	809	43
RL5 (highest)	30	53	18	--	48	60
Needs Level						
Low	2,191	25	920	23	3,111	24
Medium	483	38	242	45	725	40
High	14	--	17	--	31	42
Prior JJ Contact						
No Prior Complaint	2,206	24	1,003	25	3,209	24
Prior Complaint	488	42	179	47	667	43
Total	2,694	27	1,182	28	3,876	27

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 5 examines recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up for the SBO and non-SBO groups by charged offense profile. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Offense Type:** Juveniles with a non-SBO who committed a felony offense had higher recidivism rates (35% compared to 21% for the SBO group).
- **Offense Classification:** Of juveniles who committed a serious offense, those in the non-SBO group had higher recidivism rates than juveniles with an SBO (33% and 27% respectively).
- **Offense Category:** Generally, there was little variation in recidivism rates between the two groups by offense category.

Table 5
Recidivism Rates by Charged Offense Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up

	SBO		Non-SBO		Total	
	N	%	n	%	N	%
Offense Type						
Felony	101	21	163	35	264	30
Misdemeanor	2,593	27	1,019	27	3,612	27
Offense Classification						
Violent	0	--	0	--	0	--
Serious	313	26	202	33	515	29
Minor	2,381	27	980	27	3,361	27
Offense Category						
Person	1,288	27	334	25	1,622	27
Property	307	29	712	29	1,019	29
Drug	299	29	52	29	351	29
Other	800	25	84	35	884	26
Total	2,694	27	1,182	28	3,876	27

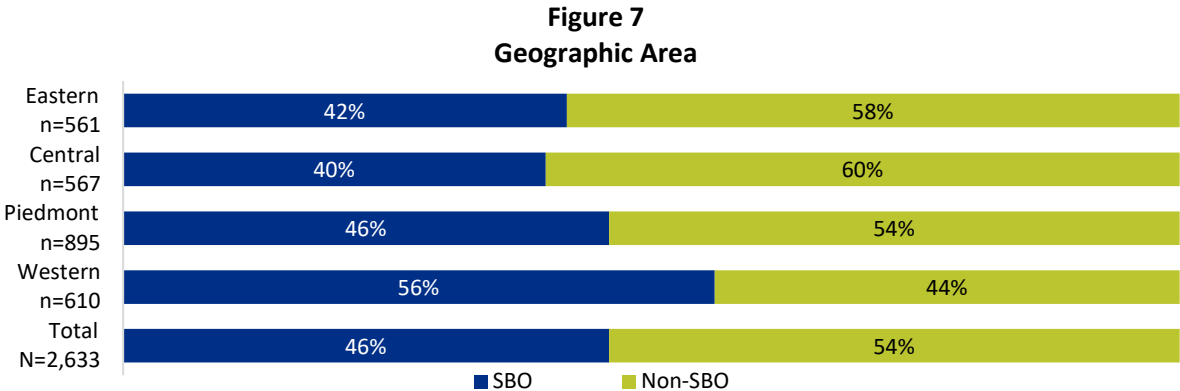
SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

SECTION II: PROBATION

Section II focuses on 2,633 juveniles adjudicated delinquent who exited supervised probation in FY 2018 (i.e., probation group) and compares those with an SBO to those with a non-SBO. These juveniles had supervised probation imposed as part of their Level 1 (community) or Level 2 (intermediate) disposition. The probation sample was comprised of one type of probation available in the JJS: probation imposed as a dispositional option for adjudicated delinquent offenses.¹¹ Juveniles are ordered by the court to be placed on probation for a period not to exceed one year from the date entered. The court may extend probation for an additional period of one year after notice and a hearing.¹² The juveniles placed on probation were supervised under the policies and procedures in effect during FY 2018.¹³ Once a juvenile is placed on probation, the role of the court counselor is to ensure the juvenile’s compliance with the court’s sanctions and recommendations and, equally important, to address the juvenile’s needs while protecting the public’s safety. Overall, 46% of the probation group had an SBO. Half of juveniles with a Level 1 disposition had an SBO (51%), while approximately a third of juveniles with a Level 2 disposition had an SBO (31%).

STATISTICAL PROFILE

Figure 7 examines the distribution of the probation group with SBOs and non-SBOs by the four geographic areas of the state – Eastern, Central, Piedmont, and Western.¹⁴ For most of the state (Eastern, Central, and Piedmont), more juveniles were adjudicated of a non-SBO (58%, 60%, and 54% respectively), while the Western area had more juveniles adjudicated of an SBO (56%).



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

¹¹ The five types of supervision are (1) dispositional alternatives for undisciplined juveniles [N.C. Gen. Stat. (hereinafter G.S.) § 7B-2503], (2) conditions of protective supervision for undisciplined juveniles (G.S. 7B-2504), (3) dispositional alternatives for delinquent juveniles (G.S. 7B-2506), (4) commitment of delinquent juvenile to Department (G.S. 7B-2513(j)), and (5) post-release supervision (G.S. 7B-2514).

¹² G.S. 7B-2510(c).

¹³ Effective December 2018, the DACJJ implemented a new case management supervision criteria that assigns a case management level (low, standard, enhanced, or high/intensive) to all juveniles receiving services (i.e., diversion) and assigns court-ordered supervision based on the juvenile’s risk and needs level and other available information.

¹⁴ See Appendix, Table A.1, for the distribution by geographic areas and districts.

A higher percentage of juveniles with an SBO received a Level 1 disposition compared to juveniles with a non-SBO (85% and 71% respectively). (See Table 6.) A juvenile is placed on one of three levels of probation supervision: modified, standard, or intensive. The levels of supervision primarily indicate the frequency of contact a juvenile’s individual circumstances warrant, with modified being the lowest level and intensive being the highest. Generally, there were few differences in supervision level between the two groups. Nearly three-fourths (74%) of juveniles with an SBO had 12 months or less ordered for probation compared to two-thirds (66%) of juveniles with a non-SBO. On average, both groups had similar lengths of probation (12 months for the non-SBO group and 11 months for the SBO group).

**Table 6
Probation Profile**

	SBO n=1,220 %	Non-SBO n=1,413 %	Total N=2,633 %
Disposition Level			
Level 1	85	71	78
Level 2	15	29	22
Supervision Level at Exit			
Standard	86	84	85
Modified	9	12	10
Intensive	5	4	5
Probation Length			
0-6 Months	26	18	22
7-12 Months	48	48	48
13+ Months	26	34	30
Average Months	11	12	12

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 7 examines the personal characteristics and prior JJ contacts of the two groups. A higher percentage of the non-SBO group were male (77% compared to 71%). For the SBO group, there were fewer Black juveniles and more White juveniles compared to the non-SBO group. Little variation was found between the two groups with respect to age.

There were few differences between the two groups for prior complaints and prior adjudications. However, a greater percentage of juveniles in the non-SBO group had a prior confinement (a detention admission and/or YDC commitment) compared to juveniles with an SBO (25% and 11% respectively).

Table 7
Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts

	SBO n=1,220	Non-SBO n=1,413	Total N=2,633
Personal Characteristics			
Gender	%	%	%
Male	71	77	74
Female	29	23	26
Race	%	%	%
White	40	35	37
Black	47	51	49
Hispanic	9	9	10
Other/Unknown	4	5	4
Age at Offense	%	%	%
6-11 Years	6	4	5
12-13 Years	29	23	26
14 Years	29	29	29
15 Years	36	44	40
Age at:	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.
Offense	14	14	14
JJ Entry	14	15	14
JJ Exit	15	16	15
Prior JJ Contacts	%	%	%
Prior Complaint	54	57	56
Prior Adjudication	15	16	16
Prior Confinement	11	25	19

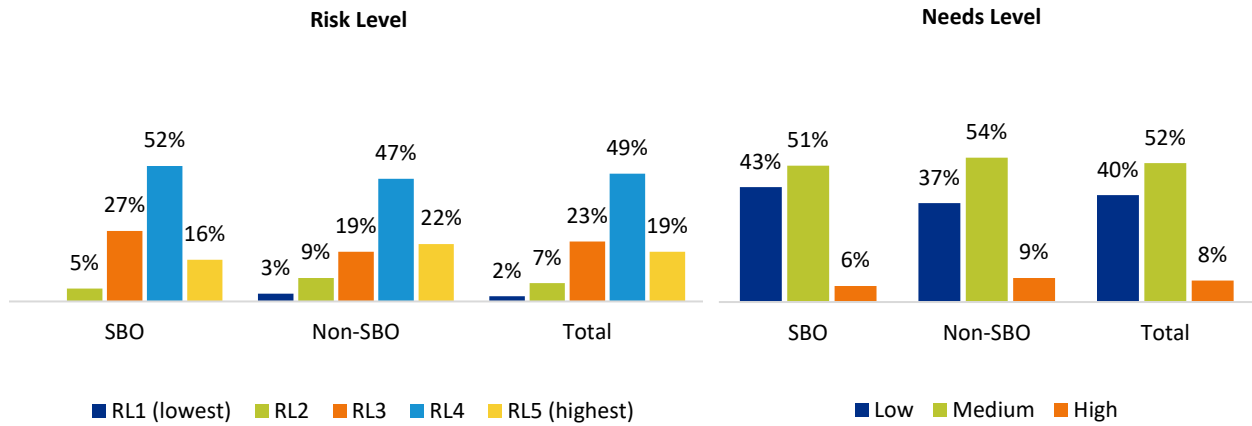
SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure 8 provides the risk and needs levels for both groups of probationers.¹⁵ Most juveniles were assessed as RL4 and RL5 (the highest risk levels) for both the SBO and non-SBO groups (68% and 69% respectively). The SBO group had more juveniles assessed as RL3 (middle risk level) compared to the non-SBO group (27% and 19% respectively). More juveniles with an SBO were assessed as having low needs and fewer with high needs (43% for low and 6% for high) than the non-SBO group (37% for low and 9% for high).

The average risk score for the two groups was similar – 8 points for the SBO group and 9 points for the non-SBO group. The average needs score for both groups was 14 points.

¹⁵ All juveniles in the probation group had both a risk and needs assessment completed.

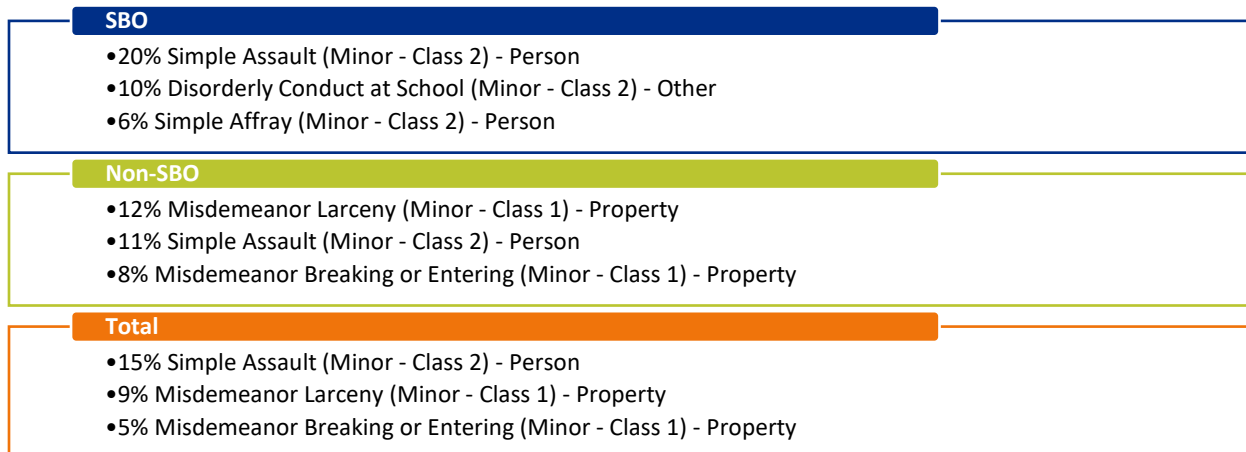
Figure 8
Risk and Needs Levels



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

The adjudicated offense is defined as the most serious offense for which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent.¹⁶ Figure 9 provides the most common offenses for each group, all of which are misdemeanors. The SBO group had a higher percentage of person offenses (simple assault and simple affray in the top 3), while the non-SBO group had a higher percentage of property offenses (misdemeanor larceny and misdemeanor breaking or entering in the top 3).

Figure 9
Top 3 Adjudicated Offenses

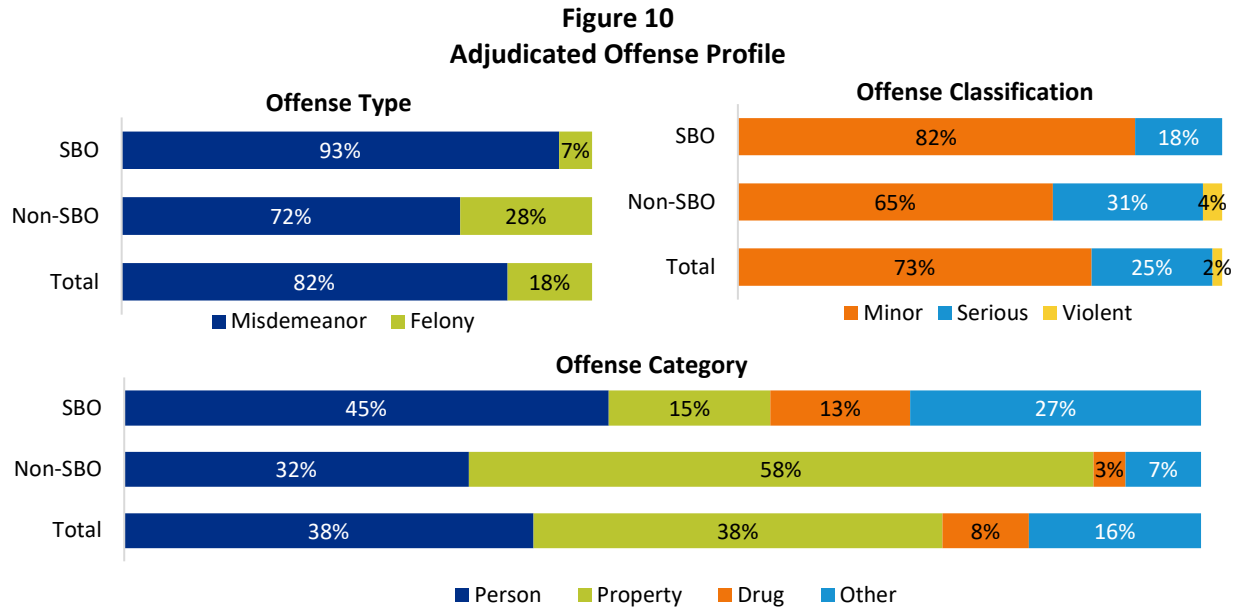


SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

¹⁶ See Appendix, Figures A.1-A.3, for information on the charged offense for the probation group.

A higher percentage of juveniles in the non-SBO group were adjudicated with a felony compared to juveniles in the SBO group (28% and 7% respectively). (See Figure 10.) Relatedly, the non-SBO group had a higher percentage of Violent offenses at 4% compared to the SBO group at less than 1%. While the largest category for both groups was Minor offenses (82% for SBO and 65% for non-SBO), the non-SBO group had a much larger percentage with a Serious offense (31% compared to 18% for the SBO group).

Figure 10 also provides information on the offense category of the adjudicated offense. The SBO group had a higher percentage of adjudicated offenses in the person and other categories (45% and 27% respectively), while the largest category for the non-SBO group was property offenses (58%).



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure 11 examines the top 3 adjudicated offenses by offense category for each group. For person, property, and drug offenses, there were few differences between the top 3 offenses for the two groups. The top offenses in the other category for SBO juveniles included disorderly conduct at school and non-firearm weapons at school; the non-SBO juveniles included resisting a public officer, possess a handgun by a minor, and consume any alcoholic beverage by a person under 21 years of age.

Figure 11
Top 3 Adjudicated Offenses by Offense Category

Person	
SBO (n=554) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45% Simple Assault • 14% Simple Affray • 10% Assault on Government Official/Employee 	Non-SBO (n=459) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% Simple Assault • 12% Indecent Liberties between Children • 6% Assault on Government Official/Employee
Property	
SBO (n=181) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36% Misdemeanor Larceny • 11% Misdemeanor Breaking or Entering • 9% Felony Breaking and/or Entering 	Non-SBO (n=821) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% Misdemeanor Larceny • 14% Misdemeanor Breaking or Entering • 11% Felony Breaking and/or Entering
Drug	
SBO (n=159) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37% Simple Possession Schedule VI Controlled Substance • 25% Possess Marijuana Up to 1/2 oz. • 11% Simple Possession Schedule IV Controlled Substance 	Non-SBO (n=41) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% Simple Possession Schedule VI Controlled Substance • 24% Possess Marijuana Up to 1/2 oz. • 20% Possession of Marijuana Drug Paraphernalia
Other	
SBO (n=326) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38% Disorderly Conduct at School • 14% Weapons on Educational Property • 9% Possession of Certain Non-Firearm Weapons 	Non-SBO (n=92) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24% Resisting Public Officer • 11% Possess a Handgun by a Minor • 9% Consume Any Alcoholic Beverage by Person <21 Years

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

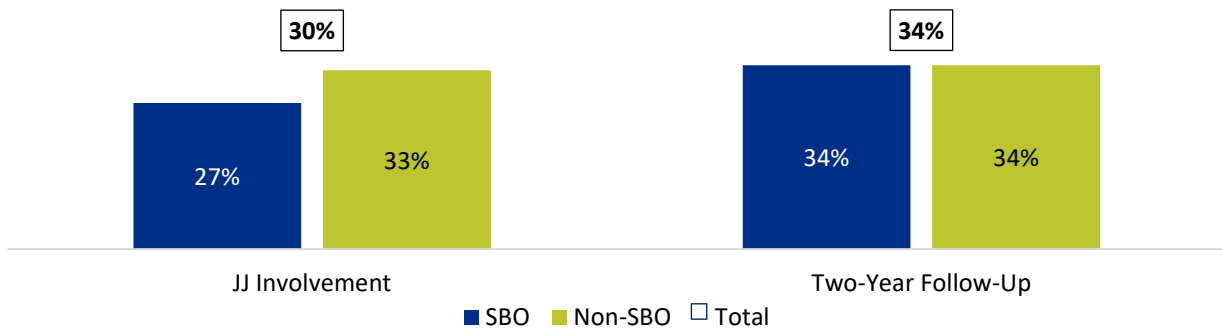
JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM

Juveniles in the sample were tracked during their JJ involvement and for a fixed two-year follow-up period from their sample involvement exit to determine whether subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice systems occurred. A combined measure of subsequent juvenile complaints and/or adult arrests was compiled to indicate any recidivist involvement in either system (i.e., “recidivism”). Recidivism rates are only reported for juveniles when there are more than 25 juveniles in a specific category.

Juveniles with a non-SBO had higher recidivism rates during JJ involvement (33%) compared to juveniles with an SBO (27%). For juveniles with a recidivist event during juvenile justice involvement, the average time to the first event was 5 months for SBO juveniles and 4 months for non-SBO juveniles. Both SBO and non-SBO juveniles with a recidivist event had, on average, 1 event during juvenile justice involvement.

There were no differences between the two groups in recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up (34% for both groups). Of juveniles with a recidivist event, juveniles committed their first event on average at 9 months for the SBO group and 8 months for the non-SBO group. Both groups averaged 2 recidivist events during the two-year follow-up.

Figure 12
Recidivism Rates: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 8 examines recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up for the SBO and non-SBO groups by juvenile justice profile. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Geographic Area:** The Western area had the lowest recidivism rates for both the SBO and non-SBO groups.¹⁷ The highest recidivism rates for the SBO group were found in the Central area (42%); the highest rates for the non-SBO group were found in the Piedmont area (39%).
- **Disposition Level:** Recidivism rates were similar for juveniles with a Level 1 disposition (33% for the SBO group and 35% for the non-SBO group). For juveniles with a Level 2 disposition, juveniles with an SBO had higher recidivism rates (41% compared to 32% for juveniles with a non-SBO).
- **Supervision Level:** There was little difference in recidivism rates for juveniles who exited probation on standard supervision. For juveniles on modified supervision, juveniles with a non-SBO had higher recidivism rates (34% compared to 27%); for those juveniles on intensive supervision, those with an SBO had higher recidivism rates (56% compared to 34%).
- **Probation Length:** Few differences were found between the two groups when examining recidivism rates by probation length.

¹⁷ See Appendix, Table A.2, for recidivism rates by geographic areas and districts.

Table 8
Recidivism Rates by Juvenile Justice Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up

	SBO		Non-SBO		Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Geographic Area						
Eastern	238	36	323	31	561	33
Central	224	42	343	34	567	37
Piedmont	416	37	479	39	895	38
Western	342	25	268	30	610	28
Probation Profile						
Disposition Level						
Level 1	1,040	33	1,004	35	2,044	34
Level 2	180	41	409	32	589	34
Supervision Level at JJ Exit						
Standard	1,035	34	1,156	35	2,191	35
Modified	113	27	159	34	272	31
Intensive	59	56	62	34	121	45
Probation Length						
0-6 Months	320	33	259	31	579	32
7-12 Months	579	30	678	32	1,257	31
13+ Months	321	43	476	40	797	41
Total	1,220	34	1,413	34	2,633	34

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up were examined by the juveniles' personal characteristics and prior JJ contacts in Table 9. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Personal Characteristics:** Overall, there were few differences in recidivism rates between the two groups by gender, race, and age at JJ exit.
- **Risk Level:** For juveniles assessed in RL4 (the largest group), recidivism rates were similar (35% for the non-SBO group and 33% for the SBO group). No pattern was found in recidivism rates for the remainder of the risk levels.
- **Needs Level:** Recidivism rates were nearly identical between the two groups in terms of needs level.
- **Prior JJ Contact:** Recidivism rates by prior contact with the JJS were very similar for the SBO and non-SBO groups. Those with a prior complaint had recidivism rates within 3 percentage points for both groups (44% for the SBO group and 41% for the non-SBO group); the same was true for those with no prior complaint (22% for the SBO group and 25% for the non-SBO group).

Table 9
Recidivism Rates by Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts: Two-Year Follow-Up

	SBO		Non-SBO		Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Personal Characteristics						
Gender						
Male	867	37	1,093	37	1,960	37
Female	353	27	320	26	673	27
Race						
White	488	26	495	27	983	26
Black	573	42	716	41	1,289	41
Hispanic	114	32	135	27	249	29
Other/Unknown	45	40	67	31	112	35
Age at JJ Exit						
6-11 Years	25	--	15	--	40	35
12-13 Years	122	42	80	44	202	43
14 Years	203	39	144	42	347	40
15 Years	315	27	300	29	615	28
16+ Years	555	35	874	34	1,429	34
Risk and Needs Assessments						
Risk Level						
RL1 (lowest)	4	--	38	5	42	5
RL2	56	21	128	14	184	16
RL3	332	25	274	31	606	28
RL4	630	33	658	35	1,288	34
RL5 (highest)	198	56	315	47	513	50
Needs Level						
Low	524	29	519	29	1,043	29
Medium	617	38	764	37	1,381	37
High	79	39	130	39	209	39
Prior JJ Contact						
No Prior Complaint	557	22	612	25	1,169	24
Prior Complaint	663	44	801	41	1,464	43
Total	1,220	34	1,413	34	2,633	34

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 10 provides recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up by the charged offense profile.¹⁸ Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Offense Type:** Juveniles with a non-SBO who committed a felony offense had higher recidivism rates compared to juveniles with an SBO (28% and 21% respectively).
- **Offense Classification:** Juveniles with a non-SBO who committed a Serious offense had slightly higher recidivism rates (33% compared to 30% with an SBO). There were few differences in recidivism rates for both groups who committed a Minor offense.
- **Offense Category:** There were few differences in recidivism rates for juveniles who committed person and property offenses. The non-SBO group had higher recidivism rates than the SBO group with respect to drug and other offenses.

¹⁸ See Appendix, Table A.3, for recidivism rates by the charged offense for the probation group.

Table 10
Recidivism Rates by Adjudicated Offense Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up

	SBO		Non-SBO		Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Offense Type						
Felony	82	21	397	28	479	27
Misdemeanor	1,138	35	1,016	37	2,154	36
Offense Classification						
Violent	3	--	55	16	58	17
Serious	222	30	437	33	659	32
Minor	995	35	921	36	1,916	36
Offense Category						
Person	554	31	459	31	1,013	31
Property	181	36	821	35	1,002	35
Drug	159	36	41	49	200	39
Other	326	39	92	43	418	40
Total	1,220	34	1,413	34	2,633	34

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

SECTION III: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S REPORTABLE OFFENSES

Sections I and II examined juveniles exiting the JJS in FY 2018 who were diverted from court or adjudicated with a disposition that placed the juvenile on probation and compared differences between those with an SBO and with a non-SBO. Sections III and IV focus on delinquent complaints that were SBOs only. With the passage of the Safe Schools Act by the General Assembly in 1993, schools were required to report specific acts of crime and violence to the State Board of Education (SBE).¹⁹ This section focuses on the reportable offenses and provides a descriptive analysis and recidivism rates for juveniles who were alleged to have committed one of these offenses (diverted juveniles) or who were adjudicated of a reportable offense (probationers) and compares them to juveniles who did not commit a reportable offense.

The SBE published guidelines for safe schools, which included a list of SBOs that a principal must report to the SBE annually (see Figure 13).²⁰ This list is based on a group of offenses that the General Assembly has mandated must be reported to the appropriate local law enforcement agency when they occur on school property,²¹ but also includes additional offenses that the SBE has determined are important and should be tracked. While the reportable offenses required by the SBE includes offenses committed by anyone (e.g., student, teacher, parent) on school property, only juveniles who committed the reportable offenses are examined in this report. Information was not available as to whether the juvenile attended that school or was a visitor. It should be noted that DPI reportable offenses on school grounds most often occur at the high school level.²² The age of juvenile jurisdiction for the FY 2018 sample was under 16 years of age; therefore, juveniles in this sample did not represent the later years of high school. Juveniles aged 16 and older at the time of the offense who committed a DPI reportable offense would have been processed in the adult criminal justice system.

The charged offenses for both groups of juveniles – diversion and probation – were identified as either DPI reportable or non-DPI reportable based upon the list shown in Figure 13. (The terms DPI and non-DPI are used in the tables and figures.) The two groups of juveniles are examined separately due to differences in the groups mentioned in Section I.

¹⁹ G.S. 115C-12(21).

²⁰ See <https://www.dpi.nc.gov/data-reports/dropout-and-discipline-data/16-reportable-criminal-offenses>. For this analysis, no data were available to inform if a student used a weapon for Assault Resulting in Serious Personal Injury offenses; therefore, Assault Involving Use of a Weapon may be under-reported in this study.

²¹ G.S. 115C-288(g).

²² See DPI's most recent report <https://www.dpi.nc.gov/media/9842/download?attachment>.

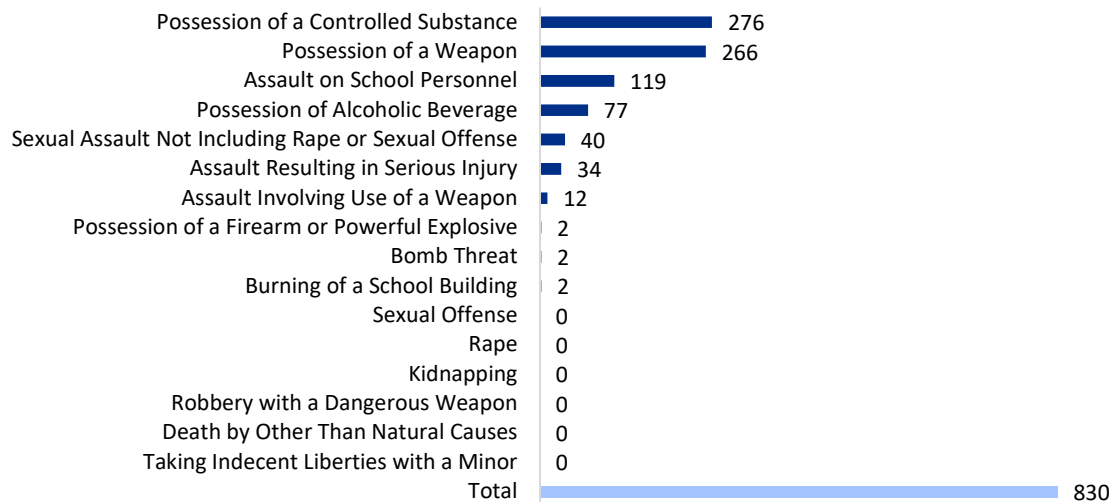
Figure 13
List of DPI Reportable Offenses

Offenses Listed in G.S. 115C-288	Additional Offenses Included by the State Board of Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Assault Resulting in Serious Personal Injury •Sexual Assault •Sexual Offense •Rape •Kidnapping •Taking Indecent Liberties with a Minor •Assault Involving Use of a Weapon •Possession of a Firearm •Possession of a Weapon •Possession of a Controlled Substance in Violation of the Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Assault on School Officials, Employees, and Volunteers •Making Bomb Threats nor Engaging in Bomb Hoaxes •Willfully Burning a School Building •Homicide •Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon •Unlawful, Underage Sales, Purchase, Provision, Possession, or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages

DIVERSION - STATISTICAL PROFILE

Of the 2,694 SBO offenses alleged to have been committed by diverted juveniles, 830 (or 31%) were for DPI reportable offenses. Figure 14 provides a list by the frequency of the 16 offenses. The top 4 offenses accounted for 89% of all DPI reportable offenses – possession of a controlled substance (33%), possession of a weapon (32%), assault on school personnel (14%), and possession of alcoholic beverage (9%). Ninety-eight percent (98%) were misdemeanor offenses. Juveniles with a reportable DPI offense had a higher percentage of misdemeanors compared to those with a non-DPI offense (98% and 95% respectively). The highest percentage of offenses were other offenses (42%) which included possession of a weapon and possession of an alcoholic beverage. Drug offenses comprised 33% of the DPI reportable offenses, while 25% were person offenses. Only 2 juveniles committed a property offense that was a DPI reportable offense.

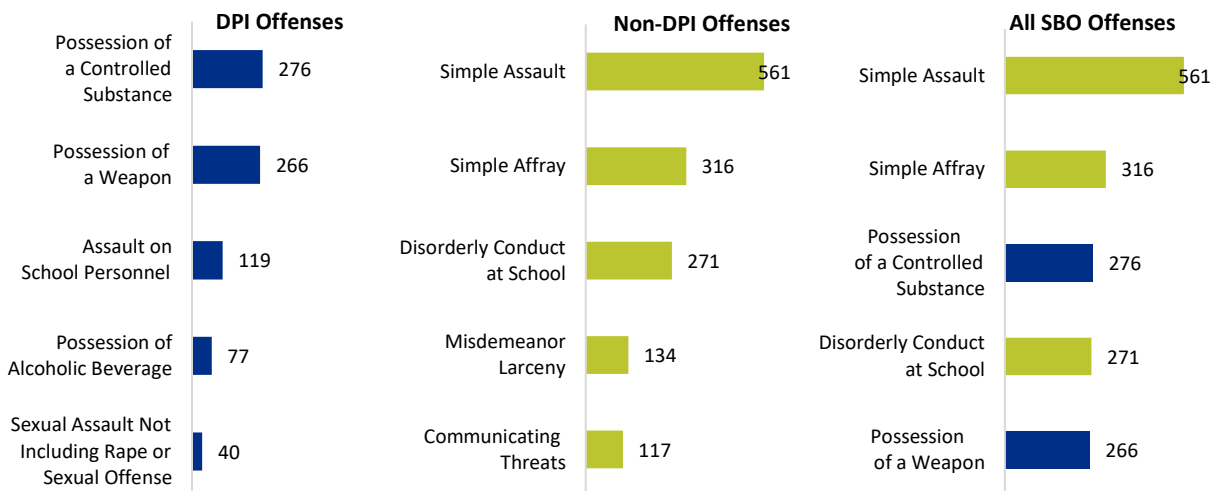
Figure 14
Number of DPI Reportable Offenses for Diverted Juveniles



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure 15 provides information on the top offenses by whether they are DPI reportable or not. The top 2 DPI reportable offenses were drug and other types of offenses (possession of a controlled substance and possession of a weapon), while the top 2 non-DPI reportable offenses were person offenses (simple assault and simple affray).

Figure 15
Top 5 Charged Offenses for Diverted Juveniles



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 11 examines the number of DPI and non-DPI reportable offenses by age at offense as well as offense type and class. While only 4% of diverted juveniles committed a felony offense, the felony offenses were primarily for non-DPI reportable offenses (n=87 felonies) compared to DPI reportable offenses (n=14 felonies). For non-DPI felonies, there were 41 felony offenses for making a false report concerning a threat of mass violence on educational property, a Class H offense, and 24 felony breaking and/or entering offenses, also a Class H offense.

As also shown in Table 11, for juveniles aged 6 to 14 years at offense, juveniles with a DPI reportable offense had a more serious misdemeanor compared to juveniles with a non-DPI reportable offense. The converse was true for juveniles aged 15 years at the time of the offense – juveniles with a non-DPI reportable offense had a more serious offense than juveniles with a DPI reportable offense.

Table 11
Number of Offenses by Offense Type, Offense Class, and Age at Offense for Diverted Juveniles

Offense Type and Class	6-11 Years		12-13 Years		14 Years		15 Years	
	DPI	Non-DPI	DPI	Non-DPI	DPI	Non-DPI	DPI	Non-DPI
Felony	2	12	5	33	3	26	4	16
Class F	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Class G	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Class H	2	11	2	27	1	24	0	12
Class I	0	1	2	5	1	1	3	4
Misdemeanor	142	220	308	611	187	476	179	470
Class A1	72	1	73	5	37	2	21	1
Class 1	63	41	162	163	82	98	66	85
Class 2	1	175	1	430	0	366	0	367
Class 3	6	3	72	13	68	10	92	17
Total	144	232	313	644	190	502	183	486

Note: Gray shading indicates offense class with the highest number of offenses.

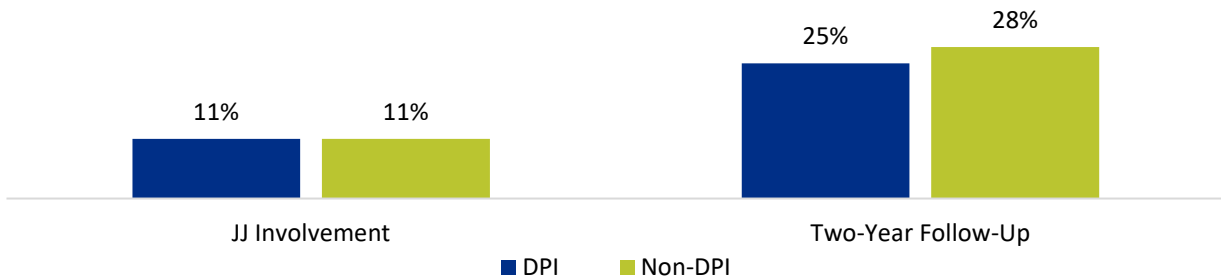
SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

DIVERSION - JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM

Juveniles in the sample were tracked during their juvenile justice involvement and for a fixed two-year follow-up period from their sample involvement exit to determine whether subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice systems occurred. A combined measure of subsequent juvenile complaints and/or adult arrests was compiled to indicate any recidivist involvement in either system (i.e., “recidivism”). Recidivism rates are only reported for juveniles when there are more than 25 juveniles in a specific category.

There were no differences between juveniles with DPI and non-DPI reportable offenses with regard to recidivism rates during juvenile justice involvement (11% each) and a small difference in recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up period (25% for DPI and 28% for non-DPI). (See Figure 16.)

Figure 16
Recidivism Rates for Diverted Juveniles: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up

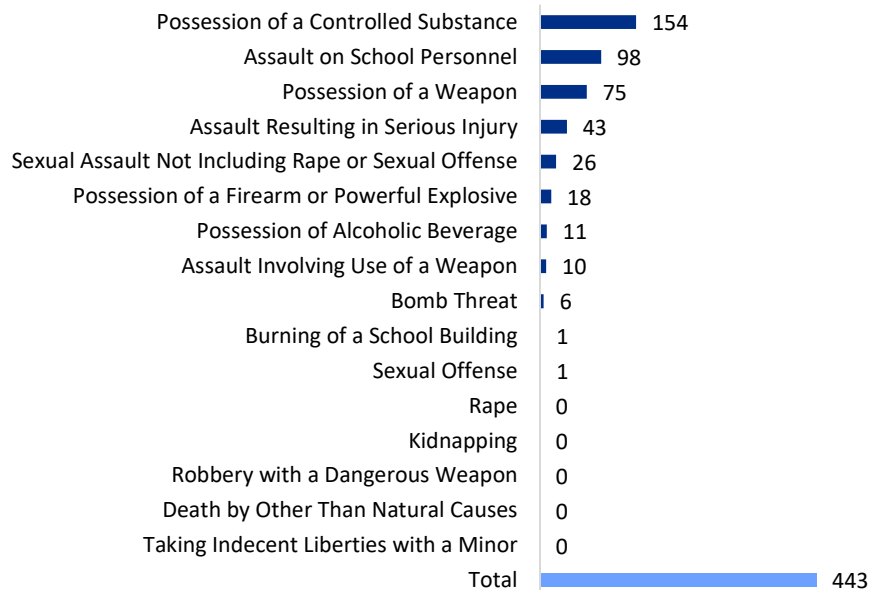


SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

PROBATION - STATISTICAL PROFILE

Of the 1,220 SBO offenses committed by adjudicated juveniles who exited from probation in FY 2018, 443 (or 36%) were for DPI reportable offenses.²³ Figure 17 provides a list by the frequency of the 16 offenses. The top 4 offenses accounted for 84% of all DPI reportable offenses – possession of a controlled substance (35%), assault on school personnel (22%), possession of a weapon (17%), and assault resulting in serious injury (10%). Eighty-one percent (81%) were misdemeanor offenses. The highest percentage of offenses based on offense type were for person offenses (42%), which included assault on school personnel and assault resulting in serious injury. Drug offenses comprised 35% of the DPI reportable offenses, while 23% were other offenses (i.e., possession of a weapon, possession of a firearm).²⁴

Figure 17
Number of DPI Reportable Offenses for Probationers



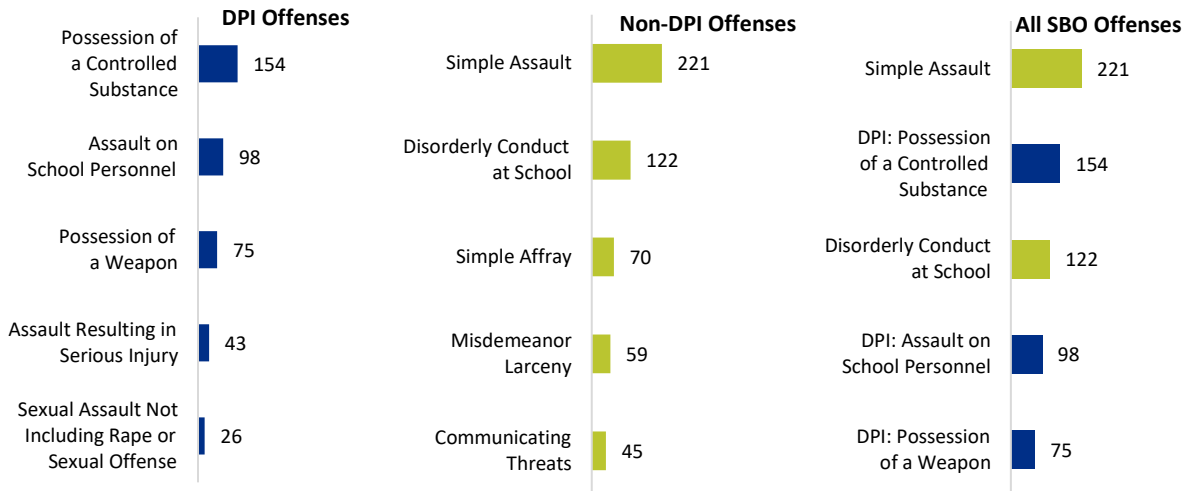
SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure 18 provides information on the top offenses by whether they were DPI reportable or not. The top 2 DPI reportable offenses were drug and person offenses (possession of a controlled substance and assault on school personnel, respectively), while the top 2 non-DPI reportable offenses were person and other offenses (simple assault and disorderly conduct at school, respectively).

²³ Note that these are the charged offenses for the probationers.

²⁴ Only 1 juvenile committed a property offense that was a reportable DPI offense.

Figure 18
Top 5 Charged Offenses for Probationers



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 12 examines the number of DPI and non-DPI reportable offenses by age at offense as well as the offense type and class. Overall, 14% of the probation group committed a felony offense. The felony offenses were nearly evenly split between DPI and non-DPI reportable offenses (84 and 86 respectively). There were 32 felony breaking and/or entering offenses, a Class H felony, and 12 felony offenses for making a false report concerning a threat of mass violence on educational property, also a Class H felony. For each age category, juveniles with a DPI reportable offense had a more serious misdemeanor compared to juveniles with a non-DPI reportable offense.

Table 12
Number of Offenses by Offense Type, Offense Class, and Age at Offense for Probationers

Offense Type and Class	6-11 Years		12-13 Years		14 Years		15 Years	
	DPI	Non-DPI	DPI	Non-DPI	DPI	Non-DPI	DPI	Non-DPI
Felony	3	2	20	19	23	23	38	42
Class C	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Class D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class E	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0
Class F	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	2
Class G	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Class H	2	1	9	14	2	15	11	32
Class I	1	0	11	4	12	7	22	5
Misdemeanor	31	40	98	211	97	217	133	223
Class A1	18	1	44	5	40	2	57	2
Class 1	12	11	30	48	29	69	38	48
Class 2	0	28	1	151	1	141	0	162
Class 3	1	0	23	7	27	5	38	11
Total	34	42	118	230	120	240	171	265

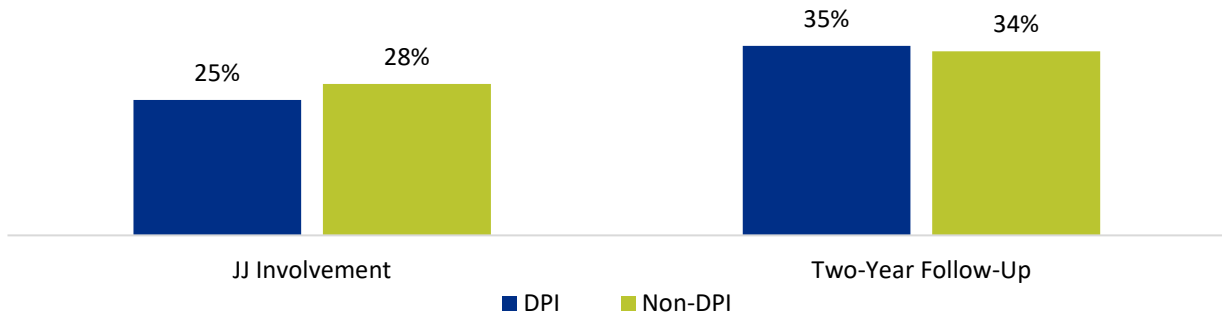
Note: Gray shading indicates offense class with the highest number of offenses.

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

PROBATION - JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM

There were few differences between juveniles with a DPI and non-DPI reportable offense with regard to recidivism rates during juvenile justice involvement (25% for DPI and 28% for non-DPI) and even fewer differences in recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up period (35% for DPI and 34% for non-DPI). (See Figure 19.)

Figure 19
Recidivism Rates for Probationers: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

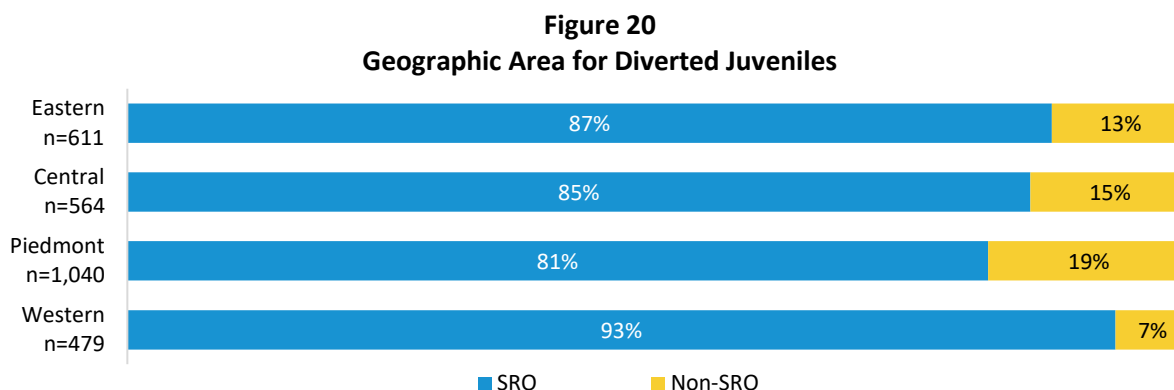
SECTION IV: REFERRAL SOURCE FOR SCHOOL-BASED OFFENSES

As mentioned in Section III, Section IV focuses on SBOs only by analyzing referrals (i.e., delinquent complaints) made to the JJS by an SRO and compares it to SBOs that are non-SRO referrals. An SRO is “a certified law enforcement officer who is permanently assigned to provide coverage to a school or a set of schools.”²⁵ A non-SRO referral was defined in this report as an SBO complaint received from a non-SRO source (e.g., school personnel, law enforcement) that occurred on school property. The SRO information presented in this section provides insight to how SRO referrals impact two distinct groups of juveniles that have had contact with the JJS – juveniles who were diverted from court and juveniles adjudicated and placed on probation as part of their disposition.

DIVERSION - STATISTICAL PROFILE

Of the 2,694 juveniles with an SBO who were diverted from juvenile court and exited diversion in FY 2018, 85% were referred to juvenile court by an SRO, while 15% were non-SRO referrals.²⁶

Figure 20 examines the distribution of SBO referral source (SRO vs. non-SRO) by the four geographic areas of the state for juveniles with a diversion plan or contract – Eastern, Central, Piedmont, and Western.²⁷ For all four areas, SROs initiated most of the complaint referrals. Juveniles in the Western part of the State had the highest percentage of SRO referrals, while juveniles in the Piedmont area had the lowest (93% and 81% respectively).



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

²⁵ See <https://www.dpi.nc.gov/districts-schools/district-operations/center-safer-schools/school-resource-officers> for the definition and description of the role and duties of an SRO.

²⁶ This section only contrasts SRO and non-SRO. See Section I for the statistical profile and recidivism rates for SBOs overall.

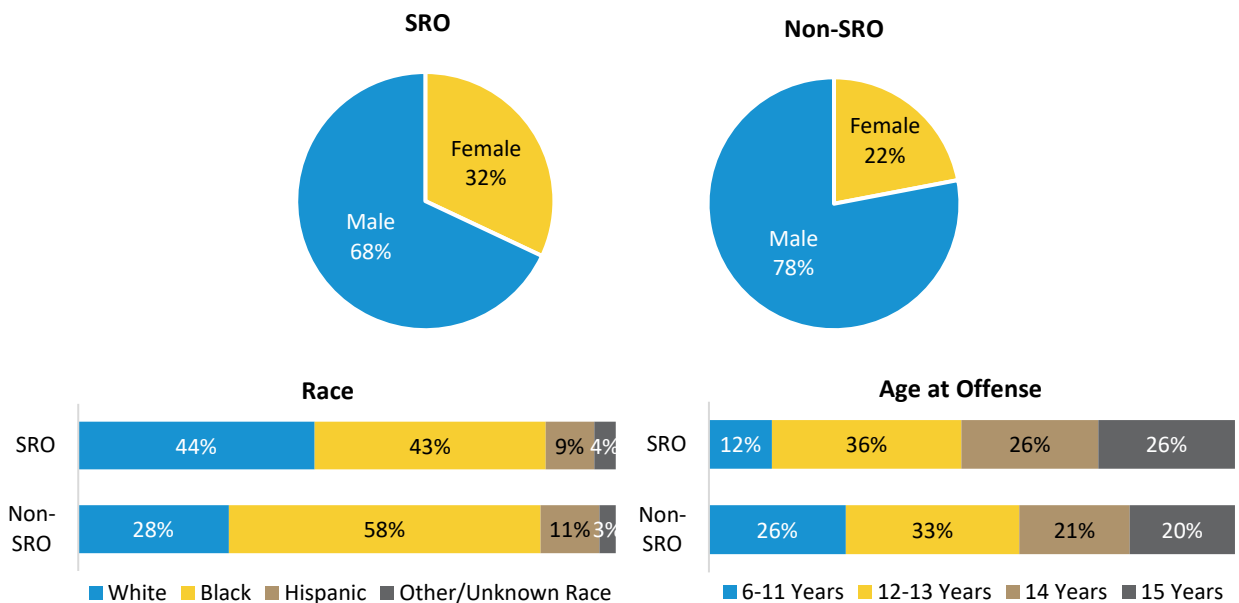
²⁷ See Appendix, Table A.4, for the distributions of geographic areas and districts.

For non-SRO referrals, a higher percentage of juveniles were placed on diversion with a plan compared to juveniles with an SRO referral (76% and 44% respectively).²⁸ Most juveniles in the two groups (88% with an SRO referral and 89% with a non-SRO referral) had a successful diversion outcome. Both groups averaged 4 months on their diversion plan or contract and were very similar in terms of diversion length.

There were differences in gender and race by referral source (see Figure 21). There was a lower percentage of males with an SRO referral compared to those with a non-SRO referral (68% and 78% respectively). Juveniles with an SRO referral were nearly equally likely to be White or Black (44% and 43% respectively), while juveniles with a non-SRO referral were less likely to be White than Black (28% and 58% respectively).

Both groups were, on average, the same age at the time of the offense (13 years) and at the start of their diversion plan or contract (13 years). Juveniles with an SRO referral were slightly older at exit from the JJS (14 years) compared to juvenile with a non-SRO referral (13 years). Figure 21 also provides the distribution for both groups at age of offense. Juveniles with a non-SRO referral had a greater percentage of younger juveniles (6 to 11 years) compared to juveniles with an SRO referral (26% and 12% respectively).

Figure 21
Personal Characteristics for Diverted Juveniles



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

In terms of prior contact with the JJS, there were few differences between the two groups (see Appendix, Table A.6). For both groups of juveniles, 18% had a prior delinquent complaint. Two percent (2%) of juveniles with an SRO referral had a prior adjudication, while 1% of juveniles with a non-SRO referral had a prior adjudication. Very few juveniles for either group had a prior JJ confinement (a

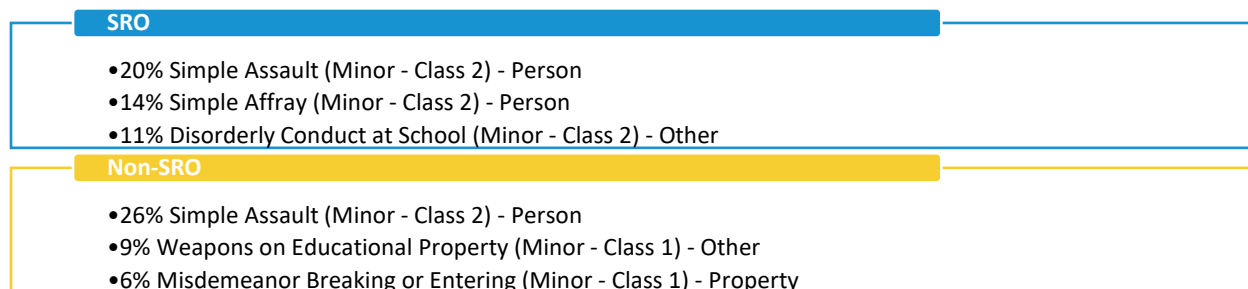
²⁸ See Appendix, Table A.5, for the diversion profile.

detention admission and/or YDC commitment) – 13 juveniles for SRO referrals and 1 juvenile for non-SRO referrals.

As discussed in Section I, court counselors administer an RNA to all juveniles to assess the risk of future delinquency and to determine the individual needs of the juvenile during the intake process.²⁹ Overall, both groups were similar in terms of their assessed risk and needs. Regardless of referral source, juveniles had an average of 4 points for risk, while juveniles with an SRO referral had slightly higher needs score compared to those with non-SRO referrals (9 points and 8 points respectively).³⁰

Figure 22 provides the most common offenses for each group, all of which were misdemeanors. The top offense for both groups was a person offense, simple assault. Person offenses accounted for a higher percentage of the top 3 offenses for juveniles with an SRO referral, with simple assault and simple affray in the top 2. The third highest charged offense for juveniles with an SRO referral was disorderly conduct at school. Juveniles with a non-SRO committed different types of offenses, with simple assault (a person offense), weapons on educational property (an other offense), and misdemeanor breaking or entering (a property offense) in the top 3 offenses.

Figure 22
Top 3 Charged Offenses for Diverted Juveniles



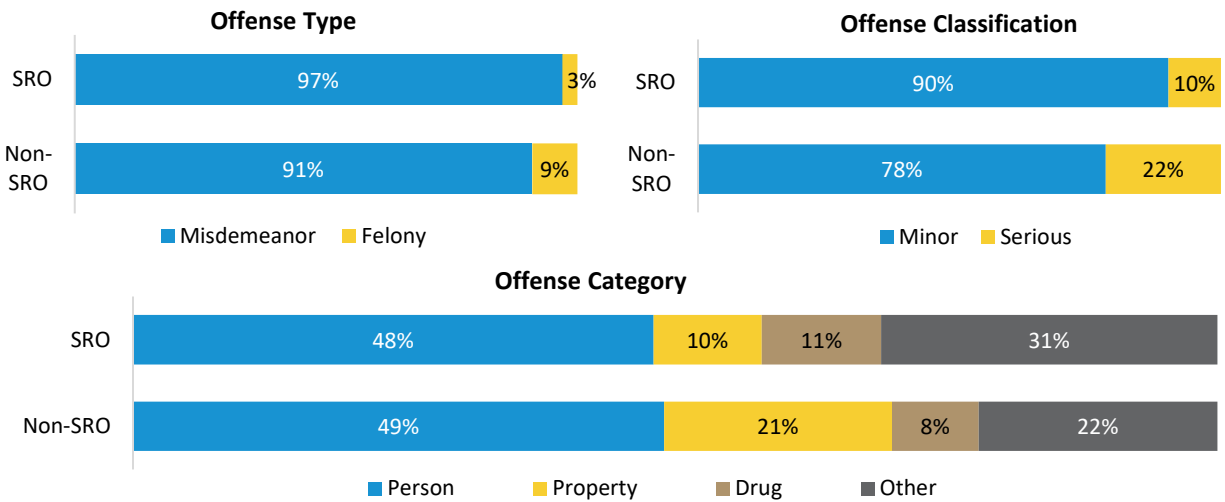
SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

As shown in Figure 23, a higher percentage of juveniles with a non-SRO referral had felonies as their charged offense compared to juveniles with an SRO referral (9% and 3% respectively). No diverted juveniles had a Violent offense (Class A – Class E felonies). As expected with the higher percentage of felony offenses, the non-SRO group had a greater percentage of Serious offenses (Class F – Class I felonies, Class A1 misdemeanors) at 22% compared to the SRO group at 10%. Conversely, the SRO group had a much higher percentage with a Minor offense (Class 1 – Class 3 misdemeanors) at 90% compared to the non-SRO group at 78%.

²⁹ Only 6 juveniles did not have both a risk and needs assessment and are excluded from the RNA data provided.

³⁰ See Appendix, Figure A.4, for the risk and needs distribution by risk and needs levels.

Figure 23
Charged Offense Profile for Diverted Juveniles



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

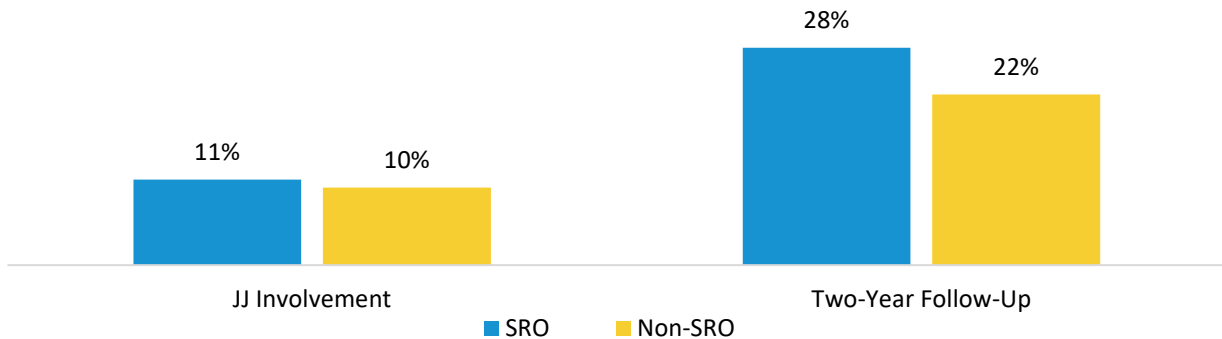
DIVERSION - JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM

Juveniles in the sample were tracked during their JJ involvement and for a fixed two-year follow-up period from their sample involvement exit to determine whether subsequent involvement with the JJ or adult criminal justice systems occurred. A combined measure of subsequent juvenile complaints and/or adult arrests was compiled to indicate any recidivist involvement in either system (i.e., “recidivism”). Recidivism rates are only reported for juveniles when there are more than 25 juveniles in a specific category.

Figure 24 examines recidivism rates during JJ involvement and during the two-year follow-up period. There were minimal differences in recidivism rates for juveniles with an SRO referral and juveniles with a non-SRO referral during JJ involvement (11% and 10% respectively). For juveniles with a recidivist event, the average time to recidivism during JJ involvement was 2 months; the average number of recidivist events was 1 event for both groups. A lower percentage of juveniles with an SRO referral had committed a felony offense (15%) than juveniles with a non-SRO referral (22%) during JJ involvement.

Juveniles with an SRO referral had higher recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up compared to juveniles with a non-SRO referral (28% and 22% respectively). The average time to the first recidivist event during the two-year follow-up was 8 months for the SRO group and 7 months for the non-SRO group. Both groups averaged 2 recidivist events. Juveniles with an SRO referral who had a recidivist event were less likely to have committed a felony offense (30%) than juveniles with a non-SRO referral who had a recidivist event (41%) during their two-year follow-up.

Figure 24
Recidivism Rates by School Resource Officer Referral Status for Diverted Juveniles:
JJ Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 13 examines recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up by juvenile justice profile. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Geographic Area:** The Western area had the lowest recidivism rates for the SRO group while the Eastern area had the lowest recidivism rates for the non-SRO group.³¹ The highest recidivism rates for juveniles with an SRO referral were found in the Eastern area (30%), while the highest recidivism rates were found in the Central area for juveniles with a non-SRO referral (32%).
- **Diversion Profile:** Whether the juvenile had a diversion plan or contract, juveniles with an SRO referral had higher recidivism rates than juveniles with a non-SRO referral.
- **Diversion Outcome:** Juveniles with an SRO referral had higher recidivism rates compared to juveniles with a non-SRO referral no matter the diversion outcome – successful or unsuccessful. Notably, juveniles with unsuccessful diversions in the SRO group had substantially higher recidivism rates compared to those in the non-SRO group (52% versus 32%).
- **Diversion Length:** Juveniles whose diversion length was 1 month or less had the highest recidivism rates for the SRO group, while for the non-SRO group this category had the lowest recidivism rates. Juveniles with an SRO referral had higher recidivism rates than juveniles with a non-SRO referral regardless of diversion length.

³¹ See Appendix, Table A.7, for recidivism rates by geographic areas and districts.

Table 13
Recidivism Rates by Juvenile Justice Profile for Diverted Juveniles: Two-Year Follow-Up

	SRO		Non-SRO	
	n	%	n	%
Geographic Area				
Eastern	534	30	77	16
Central	481	29	83	27
Piedmont	840	28	200	24
Western	446	24	33	18
Diversion Profile				
Diversion Type				
Contract	1,296	26	94	19
Plan	1,005	29	299	23
Diversion Outcome				
Successful	2,029	24	349	21
Unsuccessful	272	52	44	32
Diversion Length				
1 Month or Less	267	33	35	17
2 Months	330	28	59	20
3 Months	353	29	74	20
4 Months	292	24	49	22
5 Months	935	28	166	24
6 Months	124	19	10	--
Total	2,301	28	393	22

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up were examined by the juveniles' personal characteristics and prior JJ contacts in Table 14. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Personal Characteristics:** Generally, juveniles in the SRO group had higher recidivism rates by gender, race, and age than juveniles in the non-SRO group.
- **Risk and Needs Levels:** Juveniles in the SRO group had higher recidivism rates by risk and needs levels than juveniles in the non-SRO group.
- **Prior JJ Contact:** Juveniles with an SRO referral who had no prior complaint had higher recidivism rates compared to juveniles with a non-SRO referral, while there were no differences in recidivism rates between the two groups if they had a prior complaint.

Table 14
Recidivism Rates by Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts for Diverted Juveniles:
Two-Year Follow-Up

	SRO		Non-SRO	
	n	%	n	%
Personal Characteristics				
Gender				
Male	1,572	30	306	22
Female	729	22	87	22
Race				
White	1,011	20	112	15
Black	981	36	226	27
Hispanic	219	22	44	16
Other/Unknown	90	28	11	--
Age at JJ Exit				
6-11 Years	196	25	84	13
12-13 Years	666	36	106	25
14 Years	556	31	88	32
15 Years	641	20	81	15
16+ Years	242	19	34	26
Risk and Needs Assessments				
Risk Level				
RL1 (lowest)	51	12	12	--
RL2	484	16	56	16
RL3	1,245	27	235	21
RL4	493	42	82	32
RL5 (highest)	25	--	5	--
Needs Level				
Low	1,869	25	322	21
Medium	417	39	66	29
High	12	--	2	--
Prior JJ Contact				
No Prior Complaint	1,883	25	323	18
Prior Complaint	418	42	70	43
Total	2,301	28	393	22

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 15 provides recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up by charged offense profile for each group. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Offense Type:** Juveniles with an SRO referral who committed a felony offense had higher recidivism rates compared to juveniles with a non-SRO referral (25% and 12% respectively).
- **Offense Classification:** Juveniles with an SRO referral who committed a Serious or Minor offense had higher recidivism rates than their counterparts.
- **Offense Category:** Generally, juveniles with an SRO referral had higher recidivism rates for each offense category.

Table 15
Recidivism Rates by Charged Offense Profile for Diverted Juveniles: Two-Year Follow-Up

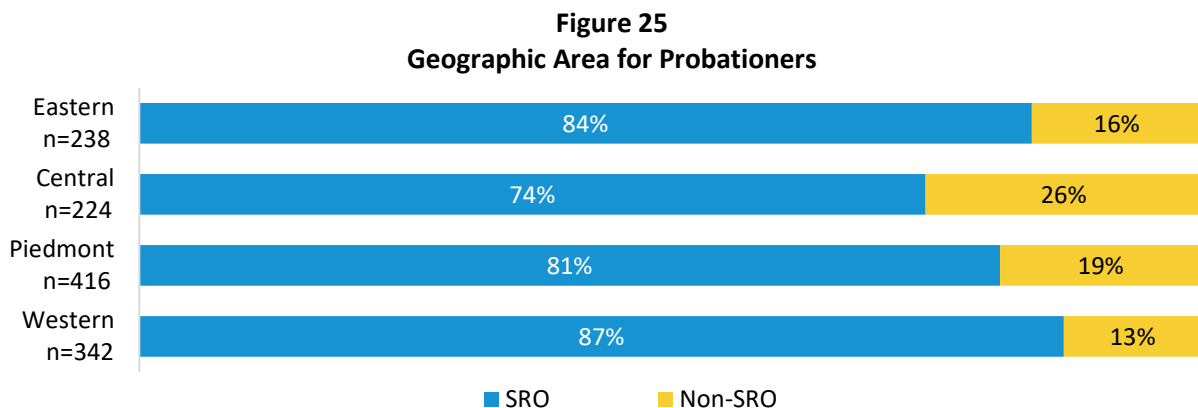
	SBO		Non-SBO	
	n	%	n	%
Offense Type				
Felony	67	25	34	12
Misdemeanor	2,234	28	359	23
Offense Classification				
Violent	0	--	0	--
Serious	227	28	86	20
Minor	2,074	28	307	23
Offense Category				
Person	1,097	28	191	24
Property	223	33	84	17
Drug	268	29	31	26
Other	713	25	87	23
Total	2,301	28	393	22

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

PROBATION - STATISTICAL PROFILE

Of the 1,220 juveniles adjudicated delinquent with an SBO who exited from probation in FY 2018, 82% were referred to the JJS by an SRO, while 18% were non-SRO referrals.

Figure 25 examines the distribution of SBOs by referral source (SRO vs non-SRO) by the four geographic areas of the state for juveniles – Eastern, Central, Piedmont, and Western.³² For all four areas, SROs initiated most of the complaint referrals for SBOs. Juveniles in the Western part of the State had the highest percentage of SRO referrals, while juveniles in the Central area had the lowest (87% and 74% respectively).



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

More juveniles with an SRO referral received a Level 1 disposition compared to juveniles with a non-SRO referral (86% and 80% respectively). (See Table 16.) Generally, there were minimal differences between

³² See Appendix, Table A.4, for the distributions of geographic areas and districts.

the two groups by supervision level. A higher percentage of the SRO group had a six month or less probation length compared the non-SRO group (28% and 21% respectively). Both groups had the same average length of probation (11 months each).

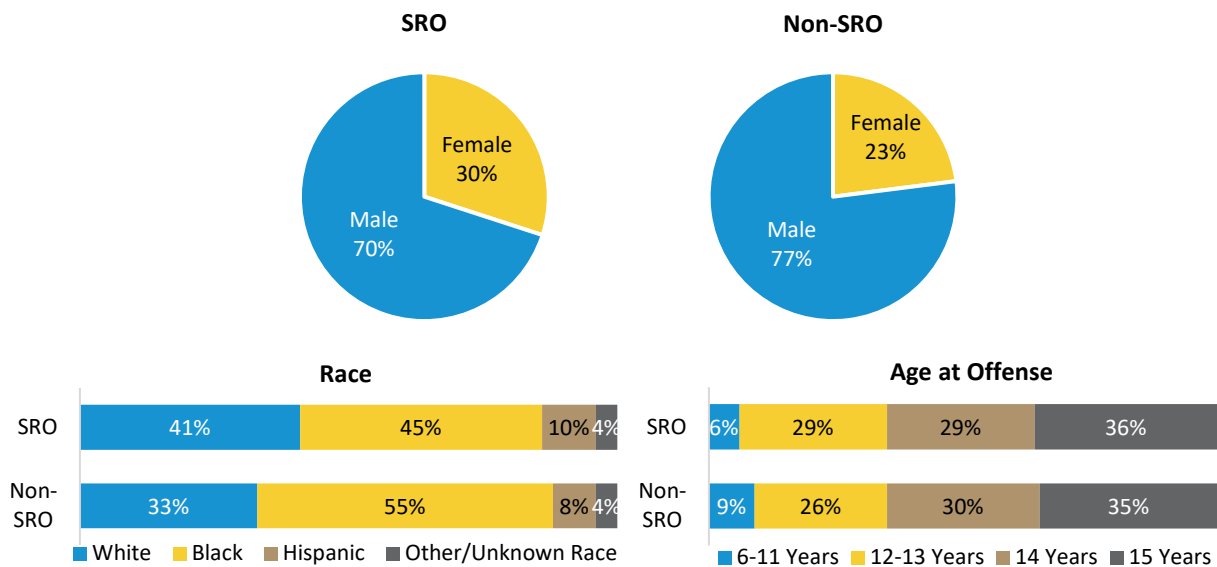
Table 16
Probation Profile for Probationers

	SRO n=1,000 %	Non-SRO n=220 %
Disposition Level		
Level 1	86	80
Level 2	14	20
Supervision Level at JJ Exit		
Standard	86	85
Modified	9	10
Intensive	5	5
Length of JJ Involvement		
0-6 Months	28	21
7-12 Months	45	57
13+ Months	27	22
Average JJI in Months	11	11

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure 26 compares the personal characteristics of the two groups. The non-SRO group was comprised of a greater percentage of male juveniles (77% compared to 70% for the SRO group). The SRO group had a lower percentage of Black juveniles and a higher percentage of White juveniles than the non-SRO group. Both groups were the same age at the time of their offense (14 years on average) with few differences in the distribution of the age of offense.

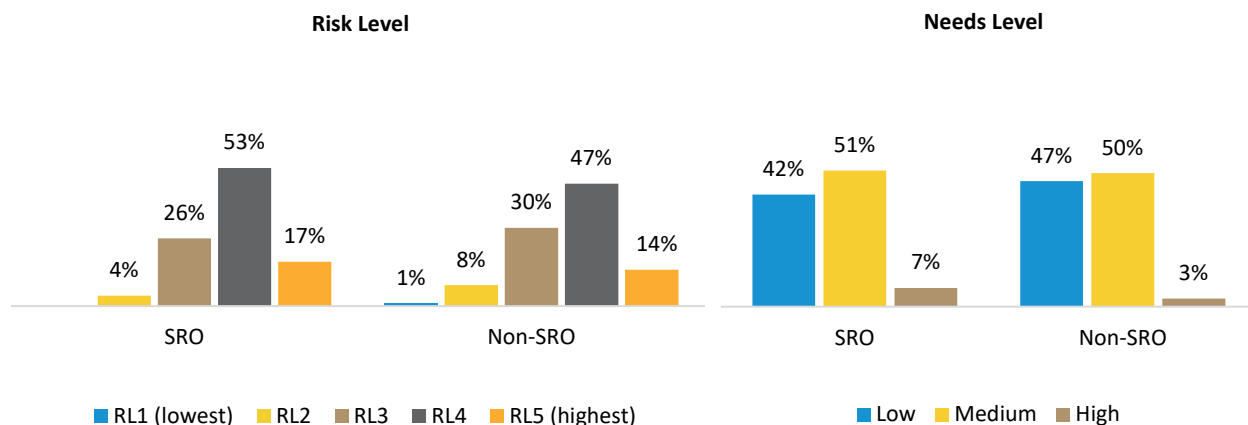
Figure 26
Personal Characteristics for Probationers



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure 27 provides the risk and needs levels for both groups of probationers. Most juveniles were assessed as RL4 and RL5 (the highest risk levels) for both SRO and non-SRO referrals (70% and 61% respectively). The SRO group had a lower percentage of juveniles assessed in the lower risk levels (RL1 and RL2) compared to the non-SRO group (4% and 9% respectively). A higher percentage of juveniles with an SRO referral were assessed as having high needs than juveniles with a non-SRO referral (7% and 3% respectively).

Figure 27
Risk and Needs Levels for Probationers

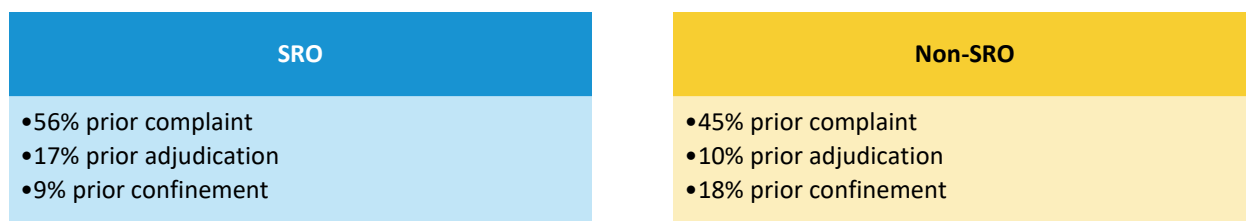


SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

The average risk scores for the two groups were similar – 8 points for the SRO group and 7 points for the non-SRO group. The average needs scores were also similar – 14 points for the SRO group and 13 points for the non-SRO group.

Figure 28 provides information on the two groups by prior JJ contacts. Juveniles in the SRO group had more prior contact with the JJS for two of the three measures examined (prior complaint and prior adjudication), while juveniles in the non-SRO group had a higher percentage with a prior confinement (a detention admission and/or YDC commitment) – 18% for the non-SRO group and 9% for the SRO group.

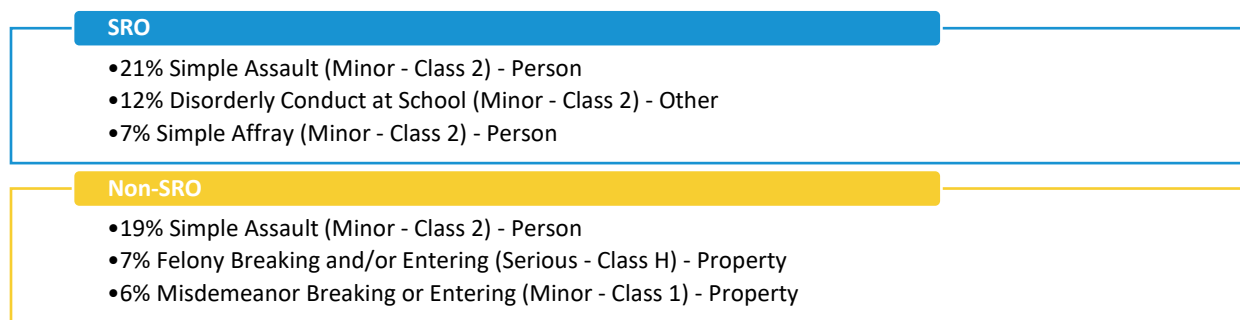
Figure 28
Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts for Probationers



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure 29 provides the most common offenses for each group, most of which were misdemeanors.³³ Juveniles with an SRO referral had a higher percentage of adjudications for person offenses (with simple assault and simple affray in the top 3), while juveniles with a non-SRO referral had a higher percentage of adjudications for property offenses (with felony breaking and/or entering and misdemeanor breaking or entering in the top 3).

Figure 29
Top 3 Adjudicated Offenses for Probationers



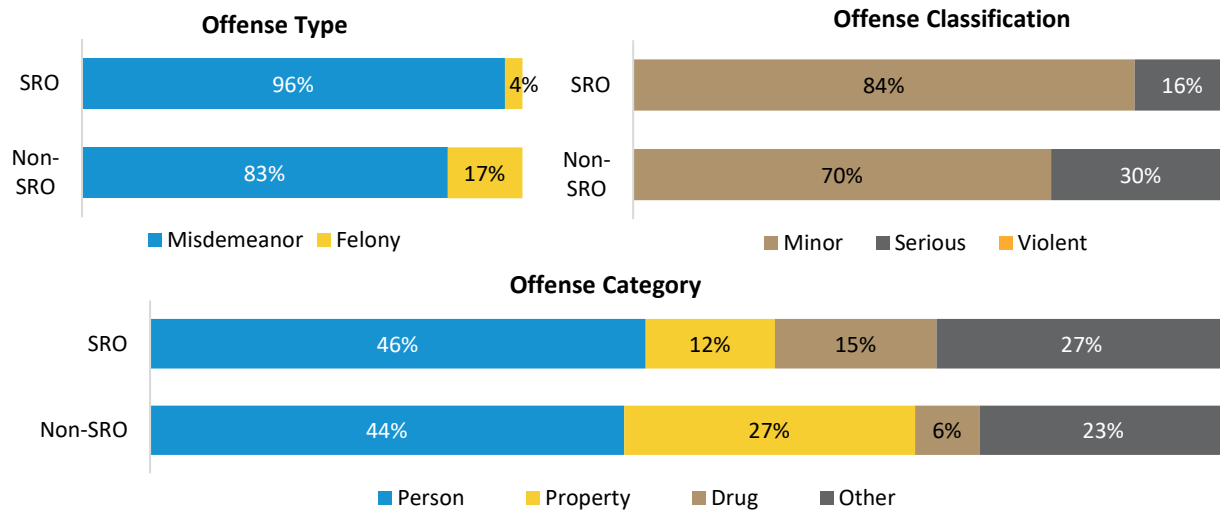
SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

A greater percentage of juveniles with a non-SRO referral were adjudicated with a felony compared to juveniles with an SRO referral (17% and 4% respectively). (See Figure 30.) As expected with the higher percentage of felony adjudications, the non-SRO group had more Serious offenses at 30% compared to the SRO group at 16%. The SRO group had the greater percentage of juveniles with a Minor offense as their most serious adjudicated offense compared to the non-SRO group (84% and 70% respectively).

Figure 30 also provides information on the offense category of the adjudicated offense. Probationers with an SRO referral had more drug and other offenses (15% and 27% respectively) compared to the non-SRO group (6% for drug offenses and 23% for other offenses), while probationers with a non-SRO referral had more property offenses (27%) compared to the non-SRO group (12%). The top offenses in the other category for the SRO group included disorderly conduct at school and weapons on educational property; the top offenses in the other category for the non-SRO group included weapons on educational property and indirect contempt by a juvenile.

³³ See Appendix, Figures A.5 and A.6, for the distributions of the charged offense for the probation group.

Figure 30
Adjudicated Offense Profile for Probationers



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

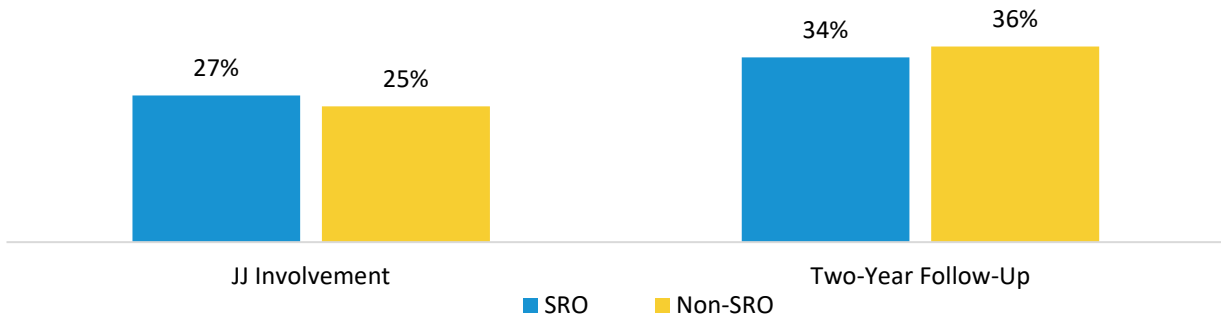
PROBATION - JUVENILE AND ADULT RECIDIVISM

Juveniles in the sample were tracked during their JJ involvement and for a fixed two-year follow-up period from their sample involvement exit to determine whether subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice systems occurred. A combined measure of subsequent juvenile complaints and/or adult arrests was compiled to indicate any recidivist involvement in either system (i.e., “recidivism”). Recidivism rates are only reported for juveniles when there are more than 25 juveniles in a specific category.

There were few differences between SRO and non-SRO groups with regard to recidivism rates during JJ involvement (27% and 25% respectively). (See Figure 31.) For both groups, if they had a recidivist event during JJ involvement, the average time to the first recidivist event were similar at 5 months for the SRO group and 4 months for non-SRO group; the average number of recidivist events was 2 events for both groups during JJ involvement. Of juveniles with a recidivist event, juveniles with a non-SRO referral committed more felonies than misdemeanors compared to the SRO group during JJ involvement (39% and 29% respectively).

There were also few differences between SRO and non-SRO groups with regard to recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up period (34% and 36% respectively). (See Figure 31.) However, there were minimal differences between the two groups in the type of the most serious recidivist offense during the two-year follow-up period – 50% felony offenses for the SRO group and 51% for the non-SRO group. Both groups averaged 2 recidivist events and committed their first recidivist event on average at 9 months during the two-year follow-up.

Figure 31
Recidivism Rates by School Resource Officer Referral Status for Probationers: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 17 examines recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up by the probation group’s juvenile justice profile. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Geographic Area:** The Western area had the lowest recidivism rates for both the SRO and non-SRO groups,³⁴ while the Central area had the highest recidivism rates for both groups.
- **Disposition Level:** For juveniles with a Level 1 disposition, the non-SRO group had higher recidivism rates compared to the SRO group, while the SRO group had higher recidivism rates than the non-SRO group for juveniles with a Level 2 disposition.
- **Supervision Level:** Juveniles in the SRO group who exited probation on standard supervision had slightly lower recidivism rates compared to juveniles in the non-SRO group (33% and 36% respectively).
- **Probation Length:** For juveniles on probation for 12 months or less, the non-SRO group had higher recidivism rates, while the SRO group had higher recidivism rates for juveniles who were on probation 13 months or more.

³⁴ See Appendix, Table A.7, for recidivism rates by geographic areas and districts.

Table 17
Recidivism Rates by Juvenile Justice Profile for Probationers: Two-Year Follow-Up

	SRO		Non-SRO	
	n	%	n	%
Geographic Areas				
Eastern	199	35	39	38
Central	165	41	59	44
Piedmont	337	35	79	43
Western	299	27	43	12
Probation Profile				
Disposition Level				
Level 1	864	32	176	36
Level 2	136	42	44	36
Supervision Level at JJ Exit				
Standard	848	33	187	36
Modified	92	27	21	--
Intensive	48	56	11	--
Probation Length				
0-6 Months	275	31	45	44
7-12 Months	453	29	126	33
13+ Months	272	44	49	39
Total	1,000	34	220	36

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Recidivism rates were examined during the two-year follow-up by the juveniles' personal characteristics and prior JJ contacts in Table 18. Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Personal Characteristics:**
 - **Gender:** There were no differences in recidivism rates between the two groups for male juveniles. For females, juveniles in the non-SRO group had higher recidivism rates than females in the SRO group (32% and 26% respectively).
 - **Race:** White juveniles in the SRO group had higher recidivism rates than White juveniles in the non-SRO group, while Black juveniles in the SRO group had lower recidivism rates compared to Black juveniles in the non-SRO group.
 - **Age at JJ Exit:** Juveniles aged 6-14 in the SRO group had higher recidivism rates than juveniles at the same age in the non-SRO group. However, juveniles 15 years and older in the SRO group had lower recidivism rates compared to juveniles at the same age in the non-SRO group.
- **Risk Level:** Juveniles in the SRO group assessed in the middle risk level (RL3) had higher recidivism rates compared to juveniles in the non-SRO group (27% and 18% respectively). Juveniles in the non-SRO group assessed in the higher risk levels (RL4 and RL5) had higher recidivism rates than juveniles in the SRO group.
- **Needs Level:** Juveniles in the non-SRO group assessed as low needs had higher recidivism rates than juveniles in the SRO group.
- **Prior JJ Contact:** Juveniles in the non-SRO group had higher recidivism rates compared to the SRO group if they had a prior complaint or had no prior complaint.

Table 18
Recidivism Rates by Personal Characteristics and Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts for Probationers:
Two-Year Follow-Up

	SRO		Non-SRO	
	n	%	n	%
Personal Characteristics				
Gender				
Male	697	37	170	38
Female	303	26	50	32
Race				
White	415	26	73	22
Black	452	41	121	45
Hispanic	97	30	17	--
Other/Unknown	36	42	9	--
Age at JJ Exit				
6-14 Years	290	40	60	35
15 Years	253	26	62	32
16+ Years	457	34	98	40
Risk and Needs Assessments				
Risk Level				
RL1 (lowest)	2	--	2	--
RL2	38	13	18	--
RL3	266	27	66	18
RL4	526	33	104	38
RL5 (highest)	168	53	30	70
Needs Level				
Low	420	27	104	35
Medium	508	38	109	38
High	72	39	7	--
Prior JJ Contact				
No Prior Complaint	436	21	121	27
Prior Complaint	564	44	99	47
Total	1,000	34	220	36

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table 19 provides recidivism rates during the two-year follow-up by the charged offense profile for each group.³⁵ Below are a few highlights from the table.

- **Offense Type:** Juveniles with an SRO referral who committed a felony offense had higher recidivism rates compared to juveniles with a non-SRO referral (23% and 18% respectively). Conversely, juveniles with a non-SRO referral who committed a misdemeanor offense had higher recidivism rates than juveniles in the SRO group (40% and 34% respectively).
- **Offense Classification:** Juveniles who committed a Serious offense in both groups had the same recidivism rates (30% each). For juveniles who committed a Minor offense, the non-SRO group had higher recidivism rates than the SRO group (39% and 34% respectively).
- **Offense Category:** For property offenses, there were few differences in recidivism rates between the two groups. The non-SRO group had higher recidivism rates compared to the SRO

³⁵ See Appendix, Table A.8, for recidivism rates by the charged offense for probation group.

group for person offenses, while the SRO group had higher recidivism rates compared to the non-SRO group for other offenses.

Table 19
Recidivism Rates by Adjudicated Offense Profile for Probationers: Two-Year Follow-Up

	SRO		Non-SRO	
	n	%	n	%
Offense Type				
Felony	44	23	38	18
Misdemeanor	956	34	182	40
Offense Classification				
Violent	2	--	1	--
Serious	156	30	66	30
Minor	842	34	153	39
Offense Category				
Person	457	29	97	37
Property	121	36	60	35
Drug	147	35	12	--
Other	275	39	51	35
Total	1,000	34	220	36

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report offers the Sentencing Commission’s first in-depth examination of the relationship between schools and juvenile court by comparing recidivism outcomes for two groups of juveniles (diverted and adjudicated) in the following ways: juveniles with SBOs to juveniles with all other offenses, juveniles with SBOs required to be reported to the DPI to juveniles with SBOs not required to be reported to DPI, and juveniles referred to court by an SRO to juveniles referred by another source. Most striking among the findings is how similar outcomes were for juveniles within the diverted and adjudicated groups, as described below.

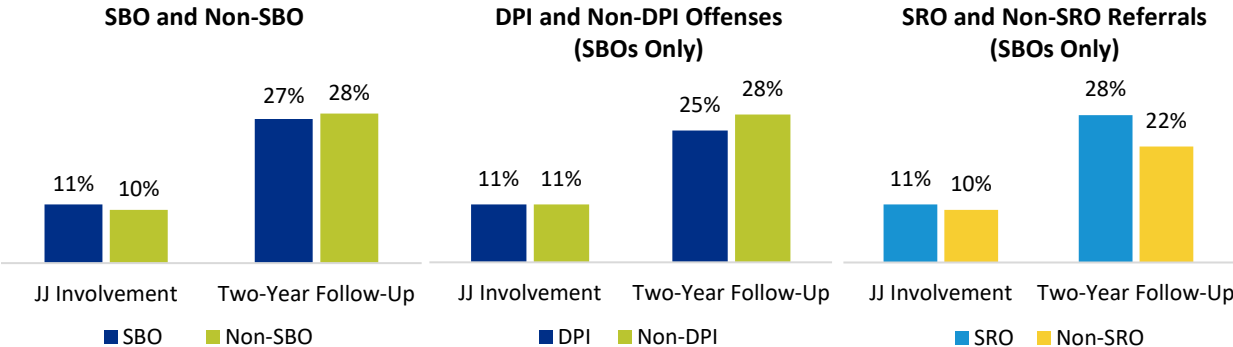
DIVERSION

Notably, the large majority (70%) of diverted juveniles were brought to the attention of the court for an SBO; nearly all (96%) of those SBOs were misdemeanor offenses. When examining only those diverted juveniles with SBOs, less than one-third of offenses for the diversion group were DPI-reportable offenses (31%), with the most common offenses being possession of a controlled substance and possession of a weapon. The referral source for diverted juveniles with SBOs was mostly from SROs (85%). Juveniles with an SBO and with a non-SBO were similar in terms of personal characteristics, diversion profile, prior JJ contact, and needs level. The two groups differed in geographic area, risk level, and offense profile.

When examining outcomes, similar recidivism rates were found for diverted juveniles (see Figure 32):

- Between the SBO and non-SBO groups during JJ involvement and the two-year follow-up period,
 - Between juveniles with DPI and non-DPI reportable offenses during JJ involvement, and
 - Between juveniles with an SRO referral and juveniles with a non-SRO referral during JJ involvement.
- However, rates for diverted juveniles differed when comparing:
- Juveniles with DPI (25%) and non-DPI reportable offenses (28%) during the two-year follow-up period, and
 - Juveniles with an SRO referral (28%) to those with a non-SRO referral (22%) during the two-year follow-up period.

Figure 32
Recidivism Rates for Diverted Juveniles: Juvenile Justice Involvement and Two-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

PROBATION

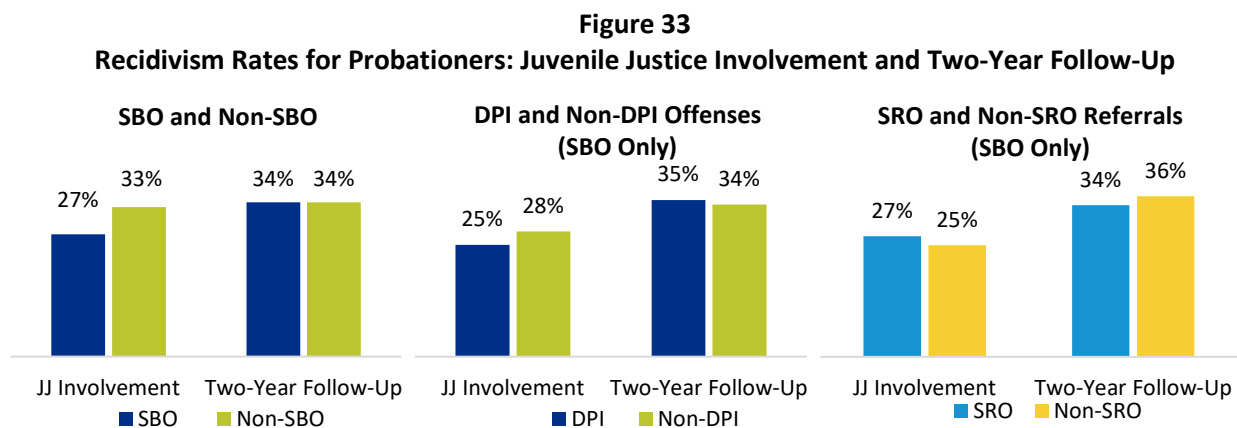
Unlike diverted juveniles, less than half (46%) of probationers had an SBO as their adjudicated offense; however, those with an SBO had overwhelmingly misdemeanor offenses (93%). When looking at just those juveniles with SBOs, over one-third (36%) of offenses for the probation group were DPI-reportable offenses, with the most common offenses being possession of a controlled substance and assault on school personnel. The primary referral source for the probation group with SBOs was SROs (82%). Probationers with an SBO and with a non-SBO had fewer similarities (age, prior complaints and adjudications, needs levels) than differences (geographic area, disposition profile, gender, race, prior confinements, risk levels, offense profiles).

Similar recidivism rates were found within the probation group (see Figure 33):

- Between those with SBOs and those with non-SBOs during the two-year follow-up period,
- Between those with DPI and non-DPI reportable offenses during the two-year follow-up period, and
- Between the SRO and non-SRO groups during JJ involvement and the two-year follow-up period.

However, recidivism rates for the probation group differed when comparing:

- Juveniles non-SBOs (33%) compared to juveniles with SBOs (27%) during JJ involvement, and
- Juveniles with a DPI-reportable offense (lower at 25%) and non-DPI reportable offense (higher at 28%) during JJ involvement.



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

CONCLUSIONS

More research is needed to understand the instances where recidivism rates were different within the diversion and probation groups. Additional research on SBOs could focus on geographic areas to understand regional differences in outcomes and include multivariate analyses to further understand how differences in types of offenses, offense seriousness, and personal characteristics by group (i.e., diversion and probation) affect outcomes for juveniles with SBOs. Given the Sentencing Commission’s long-standing finding that deeper involvement in the system leads to worse outcomes for juveniles, coupled with efforts to reduce referrals from schools to court for minor misconduct, future research could inform the impact of such efforts on recidivism. Further analyses could also better inform how schools and recidivism relate, especially for those juveniles referred to court for low-level, misdemeanor SBOs. The Commission looks forward to continued collaboration with the DACJJ to apply any lessons learned to improve outcomes in the juvenile justice system in North Carolina.

APPENDIX

Table A.1
Distribution of Juveniles by Geographic Area/District and School-Based Offense

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	Diversion			Probation		
	N	SBO %	Non-SBO %	N	SBO %	Non-SBO %
Eastern Area	886	69	31	561	42	58
District 1: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans Counties	137	66	34	41	39	61
District 2: Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington Counties	98	76	24	49	63	37
District 3: Carteret, Craven, Pamlico, Pitt Counties	174	74	26	109	32	68
District 4: Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Sampson Counties	149	72	28	112	55	45
District 5: New Hanover,* Pender Counties	118	72	28	74	49	51
District 6: Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton Counties	49	73	27	43	49	51
District 7: Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson Counties	94	48	52	91	27	73
District 8: Greene, Lenoir, Wayne Counties	67	67	33	42	29	71
Central Area	826	68	32	567	40	60
District 9: Caswell, Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren Counties	68	85	15	55	53	47
District 10: Wake County*	157	46	54	146	27	73
District 11: Harnett, Johnston, Lee Counties	188	85	15	70	51	49
District 12: Cumberland County*	75	60	40	92	24	76
District 13: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus Counties	65	71	29	32	69	31
District 14: Durham County*	33	36	64	45	27	73
District 15: Alamance, Chatham, Orange Counties	173	71	29	79	51	49
District 16: Hoke, Robeson, Scotland Counties	67	72	28	48	48	52
Piedmont Area	1,555	67	33	895	46	54
District 17: Rockingham, Stokes, Surry Counties	146	74	26	63	59	41
District 18: Guilford County*	207	53	47	140	46	54
District 19: Cabarrus,* Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Rowan Counties	189	74	26	161	50	50
District 20: Anson, Richmond, Stanly, Union Counties	136	76	24	132	57	43
District 21: Forsyth County*	152	70	30	87	25	75
District 22: Alexander, Davidson, Davie, Iredell Counties	361	81	19	127	61	39
District 26: Mecklenburg County*	364	50	50	185	32	68
Western Area	609	79	21	610	56	44
District 23: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin Counties	27	93	7	107	62	38
District 24: Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey Counties	42	86	14	31	59	42
District 25: Burke, Caldwell, Catawba Counties	77	91	9	139	56	44
District 27: Cleveland, Gaston,* Lincoln Counties	183	72	28	159	51	49
District 28: Buncombe County*	96	79	21	46	50	50
District 29: Henderson, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania Counties	99	78	22	102	65	35
District 30: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain Counties	85	74	26	26	38	62
Statewide	3,876	70	30	2,633	46	54

Note: Gray-shaded cells indicate highest percentage. 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 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

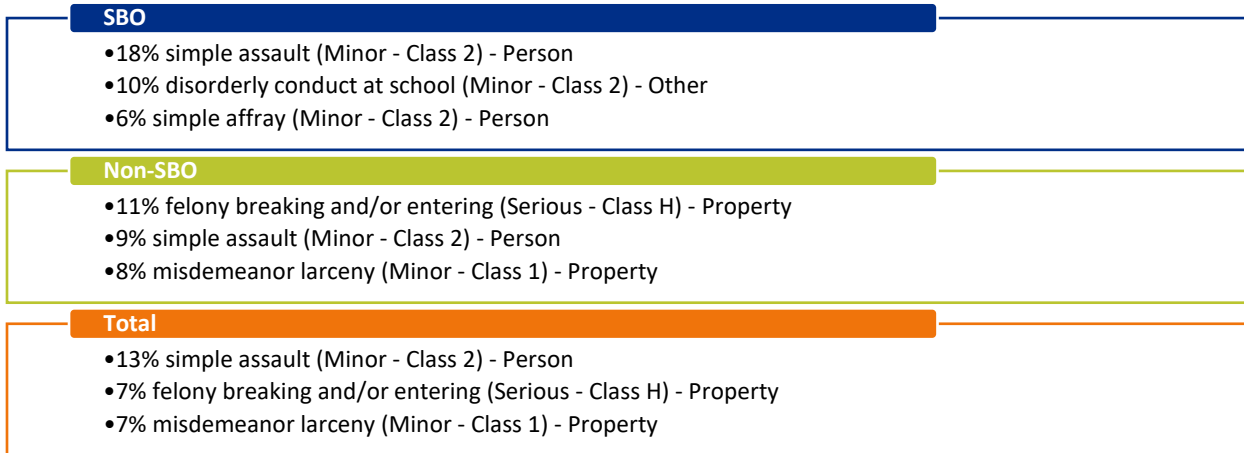
Table A.2
Recidivism Rates by Geographic Area/District and School-Based Offense:
Two-Year Follow-Up

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	Diversion			Probation		
	N	SBO %	Non-SBO %	N	SBO %	Non-SBO %
Eastern Area	886	28	24	561	36	31
District 1: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans Counties	137	26	35	41	--	--
District 2: Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington Counties	98	30	--	49	23	--
District 3: Carteret, Craven, Pamlico, Pitt Counties	174	30	28	109	43	32
District 4: Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Sampson Counties	149	26	14	112	34	22
District 5: New Hanover,* Pender Counties	118	25	24	74	39	24
District 6: Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton Counties	49	42	--	43	--	--
District 7: Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson Counties	94	27	16	91	--	29
District 8: Greene, Lenoir, Wayne Counties	67	24	--	42	--	33
Central Area	826	29	29	567	42	34
District 9: Caswell, Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren Counties	68	24	--	55	52	50
District 10: Wake County*	157	28	28	146	40	42
District 11: Harnett, Johnston, Lee Counties	188	33	21	70	33	38
District 12: Cumberland County*	75	36	23	92	--	29
District 13: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus Counties	65	22	--	32	--	--
District 14: Durham County*	33	--	--	45	--	21
District 15: Alamance, Chatham, Orange Counties	173	27	34	79	40	26
District 16: Hoke, Robeson, Scotland Counties	67	25	--	48	--	--
Piedmont Area	1,555	27	32	895	37	39
District 17: Rockingham, Stokes, Surry Counties	146	32	26	63	16	54
District 18: Guilford County*	207	37	37	140	43	43
District 19: Cabarrus,* Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Rowan Counties	189	20	20	161	33	29
District 20: Anson, Richmond, Stanly, Union Counties	136	20	19	132	40	30
District 21: Forsyth County*	152	41	54	87	--	63
District 22: Alexander, Davidson, Davie, Iredell Counties	361	22	22	127	30	34
District 26: Mecklenburg County*	364	26	34	185	49	35
Western Area	609	24	20	610	25	30
District 23: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin Counties	27	--	--	107	17	22
District 24: Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey Counties	42	31	--	31	--	--
District 25: Burke, Caldwell, Catawba Counties	77	21	--	139	23	15
District 27: Cleveland, Gaston,* Lincoln Counties	183	22	27	159	33	40
District 28: Buncombe County*	96	32	--	46	--	--
District 29: Henderson, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania Counties	99	18	--	102	23	33
District 30: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain Counties	85	22	--	26	--	--
Statewide	3,876	27	28	2,633	34	34

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.

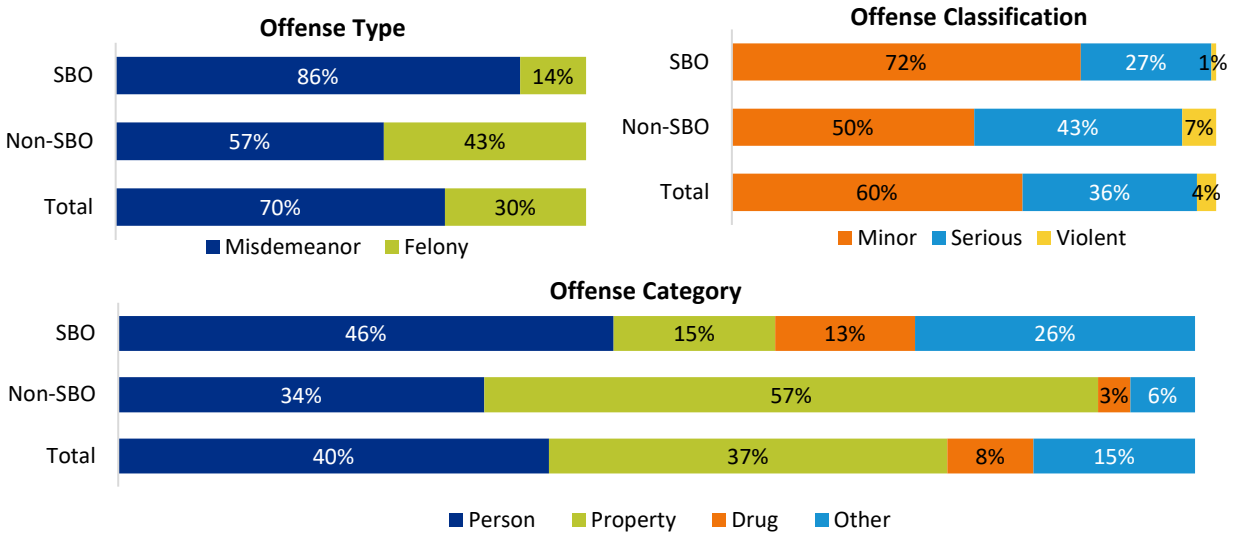
Source: NC Department of Commerce; and NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

Figure A.1
Top 3 Charged Offenses for Probationers



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure A.2
Charged Offense Profile for Probationers



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

**Figure A.3
Top 3 Charged Offenses for Probationers by Offense Category**

Person	
SBO (n=562)	Non-SBO (n=478)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39% Simple Assault • 12% Simple Affray • 11% Assault on Government Official/Employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27% Simple Assault • 10% Indecent Liberties between Children • 6% Assault on Government Official/Employee
Property	
SBO (n=179)	Non-SBO (n=808)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% Misdemeanor Larceny • 18% Felony Breaking and/or Entering • 9% Injury to Real Property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% Felony Breaking and/or Entering • 14% Misdemeanor Larceny • 7% Injury to Personal Property in Excess \$200
Drug	
SBO (n=159)	Non-SBO (n=42)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% Simple Possession Schedule VI Controlled Substance • 23% Possess Marijuana Up to 1/2 oz. • 7% Simple Possession Schedule IV Controlled Substance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% Simple Possession Schedule VI Controlled Substance • 17% Possess Marijuana Up to 1/2 oz. • 17% Possession of Marijuana Drug Paraphernalia
Other	
SBO (n=320)	Non-SBO (n=85)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38% Disorderly Conduct at School • 13% Weapons on Educational Property • 10% Possession of Certain Non-Firearm Weapons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26% Resisting Public Officer • 11% Possess a Handgun by a Minor • 9% Consume Any Alcoholic Beverage by Person <21 Years

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

**Table A.3
Recidivism Rates for Probationers by Charged Offense Profile: Two-Year Follow-Up**

	SBO		Non-SBO		Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Offense Type						
Felony	170	28	611	29	781	29
Misdemeanor	1,050	35	802	38	1,852	37
Offense Classification						
Violent	8	--	99	28	107	29
Serious	331	30	612	31	943	31
Minor	881	36	702	38	1,583	37
Offense Category						
Person	562	31	478	31	1,040	31
Property	179	35	808	34	987	34
Drug	159	36	42	50	201	39
Other	320	39	85	46	405	40
Total	1,220	34	1,413	34	2,633	34

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table A.4
Distribution of Juveniles by Geographic Area/District and School Resource Officer Referred
School-Based Offense

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	Diversion			Probation		
	N	SRO %	Non-SRO %	N	SRO %	Non-SRO %
Eastern Area	611	87	13	238	84	16
District 1: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans Counties	91	88	12	16	81	19
District 2: Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington Counties	74	82	18	31	84	16
District 3: Carteret, Craven, Pamlico, Pitt Counties	128	89	11	35	80	20
District 4: Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Sampson Counties	107	98	2	62	92	8
District 5: New Hanover,* Pender Counties	85	99	1	36	97	3
District 6: Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton Counties	36	81	19	21	57	43
District 7: Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson Counties	45	42	58	25	76	24
District 8: Greene, Lenoir, Wayne Counties	45	93	7	12	75	25
Central Area	564	85	15	224	74	26
District 9: Caswell, Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren Counties	58	88	12	29	86	14
District 10: Wake County*	72	93	7	40	85	15
District 11: Harnett, Johnston, Lee Counties	160	98	2	36	94	6
District 12: Cumberland County*	45	0	100	22	0	100
District 13: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus Counties	46	87	13	22	77	23
District 14: Durham County*	12	75	25	12	75	25
District 15: Alamance, Chatham, Orange Counties	123	97	3	40	70	30
District 16: Hoke, Robeson, Scotland Counties	48	81	19	23	78	22
Piedmont Area	1,040	81	19	416	81	19
District 17: Rockingham, Stokes, Surry Counties	108	86	14	37	89	11
District 18: Guilford County*	109	92	8	65	95	5
District 19: Cabarrus,* Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Rowan Counties	140	96	4	81	88	12
District 20: Anson, Richmond, Stanly, Union Counties	104	94	6	75	89	11
District 21: Forsyth County*	106	82	18	22	86	14
District 22: Alexander, Davidson, Davie, Iredell Counties	292	96	4	77	96	4
District 26: Mecklenburg County*	181	26	74	59	19	81
Western Area	479	93	7	342	87	13
District 23: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin Counties	25	76	24	66	83	17
District 24: Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey Counties	36	92	8	18	67	33
District 25: Burke, Caldwell, Catawba Counties	70	91	9	78	96	4
District 27: Cleveland, Gaston,* Lincoln Counties	132	94	6	81	79	21
District 28: Buncombe County*	76	97	3	23	96	4
District 29: Henderson, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania Counties	77	97	3	66	94	6
District 30: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain Counties	63	90	10	10	90	10
Statewide	2,694	85	15	1,220	82	18

Note: Gray-shaded cells indicate highest percentage. 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 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

Table A.5
Diversion Profile for Diverted Juveniles with a School-Based Offense

	SRO n=2,301 %	Non-SRO n=393 %
Diversion Type		
Contract	56	24
Plan	44	76
Diversion Outcome		
Successful	88	89
Unsuccessful	12	11
Diversion Length		
1 Month or Less	12	9
2 Months	14	15
3 Months	15	19
4 Months	13	12
5 Months	41	42
6 Months	5	3
Average Months	4	4

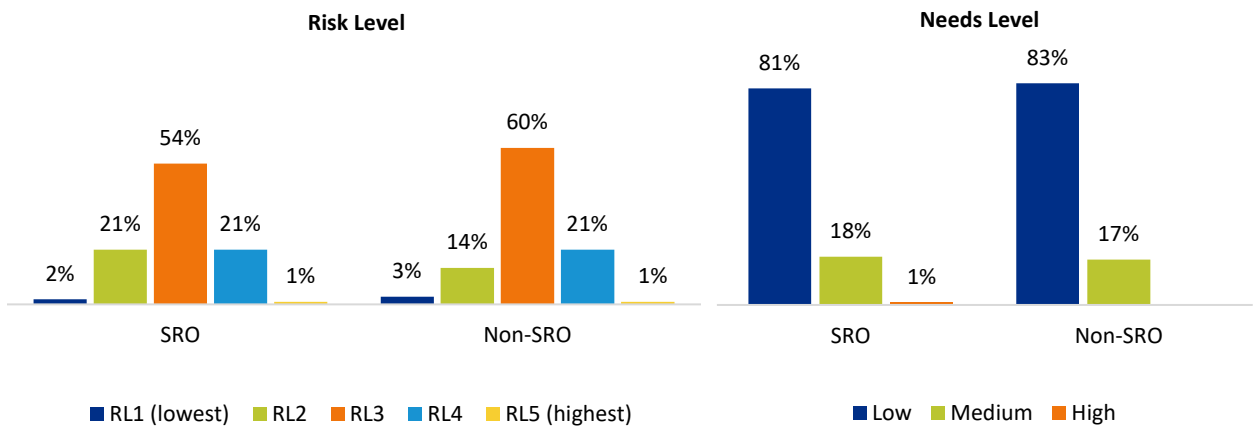
SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table A.6
Prior Juvenile Justice Contacts for Diverted Juveniles with a School-Based Offense

	SRO n=2,301 %	Non-SRO n=393 %
Prior JJ Contacts		
Prior Complaint	18	18
Prior Adjudication	2	1
Prior Confinement	1	<1

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure A.4
Risk and Needs Assessments for Diverted Juveniles with a School-Based Offense



Note: Nine (9) juveniles were missing RNA information.

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

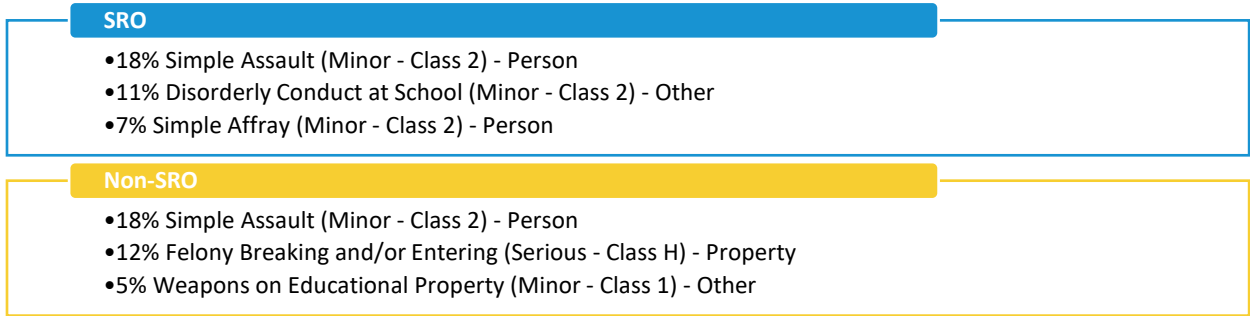
Table A.7
Recidivism Rates by Geographic Area/District and School Resource Officer Referred School-Based Offense: Two-Year Follow-Up

Juvenile Justice Area/District/County	Diversion			Probation		
	N	SRO %	Non-SRO %	N	SRO %	Non-SRO %
Eastern Area	611	30	16	238	35	38
District 1: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans Counties	91	29	--	16	--	--
District 2: Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington Counties	74	36	--	31	23	--
District 3: Carteret, Craven, Pamlico, Pitt Counties	128	32	--	35	43	--
District 4: Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Sampson Counties	107	26	--	62	32	--
District 5: New Hanover,* Pender Counties	85	25	--	36	40	--
District 6: Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton Counties	36	41	--	21	--	--
District 7: Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson Counties	45	--	19	25	--	--
District 8: Greene, Lenoir, Wayne Counties	45	24	--	12	--	--
Central Area	564	29	27	224	41	44
District 9: Caswell, Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren Counties	58	27	--	29	--	--
District 10: Wake County*	72	27	--	40	35	--
District 11: Harnett, Johnston, Lee Counties	160	33	--	36	32	--
District 12: Cumberland County*	45	--	36	22	--	--
District 13: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus Counties	46	25	--	22	--	--
District 14: Durham County*	12	--	--	12	--	--
District 15: Alamance, Chatham, Orange Counties	123	27	--	40	43	--
District 16: Hoke, Robeson, Scotland Counties	48	26	--	23	--	--
Piedmont Area	1,040	28	24	416	35	43
District 17: Rockingham, Stokes, Surry Counties	108	32	--	37	18	--
District 18: Guilford County*	109	37	--	65	44	--
District 19: Cabarrus,* Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Rowan Counties	140	20	--	81	34	--
District 20: Anson, Richmond, Stanly, Union Counties	104	20	--	75	40	--
District 21: Forsyth County*	106	41	--	22	--	--
District 22: Alexander, Davidson, Davie, Iredell Counties	292	23	--	77	30	--
District 26: Mecklenburg County*	181	36	22	59	--	50
Western Area	479	24	18	342	27	12
District 23: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin Counties	25	--	--	66	18	--
District 24: Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey Counties	36	30	--	18	--	--
District 25: Burke, Caldwell, Catawba Counties	70	19	--	78	24	--
District 27: Cleveland, Gaston,* Lincoln Counties	132	23	--	81	39	--
District 28: Buncombe County*	76	32	--	23	--	--
District 29: Henderson, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania Counties	77	17	--	66	23	--
District 30: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain Counties	63	25	--	10	--	--
Statewide	2,694	28	22	1,220	34	36

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.

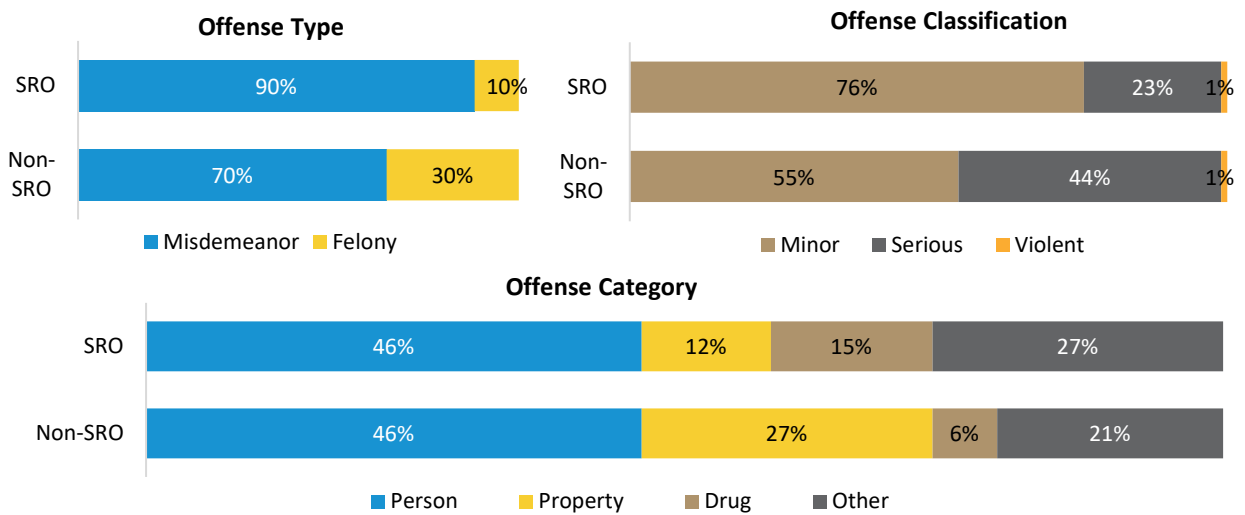
Source: NC Department of Commerce; and NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Sample

Figure A.5
Top 3 Charged Offenses for Probationers with a School-Based Offense



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Figure A.6
Charged Offense Profile for Probationers with a School-Based Offense



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample

Table A.8
Recidivism Rates for Probationers with a School-Based Offense by Charged Offense Profile:
Two-Year Follow-Up

	SRO		Non-SRO	
	n	%	n	%
Offense Type				
Felony	103	26	67	30
Misdemeanor	897	35	153	39
Offense Classification				
Violent	6	--	2	--
Serious	235	28	96	34
Minor	759	35	122	38
Offense Category				
Person	461	29	101	38
Property	119	35	60	35
Drug	147	35	12	--
Other	273	40	47	34
Probation Total	1,000	34	220	36

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2018 Juvenile Recidivism Exit Sample