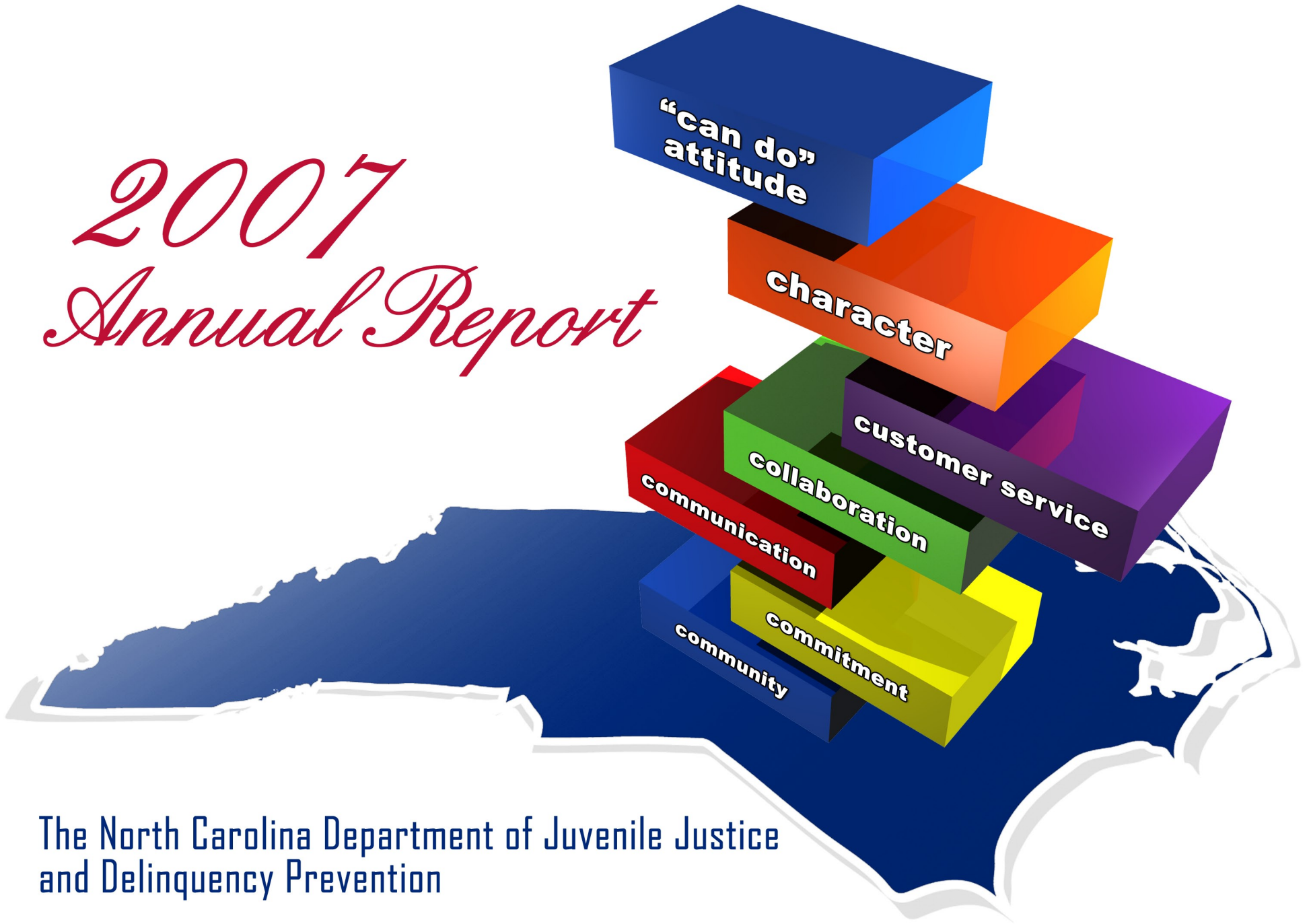


2007 Annual Report



The North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

2007 Annual Report

The North Carolina
Department of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Mailing Address:

1801 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1801

Location:

410 South Salisbury Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-1731

919-733-3388

www.ncdjdp.org



**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
20301 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NC 27699-0301**

**MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR**

March 31, 2008



Dear North Carolinians:

I am pleased to present to you the 2007 North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Annual Report. In the past year, the Department has continued to move closer to its goal of establishing and maintaining a comprehensive juvenile justice system that promotes juvenile delinquency prevention, intervention, and treatment.

Through community programming such as the Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils, the Support Our Students program, and the Center for the Prevention of School Violence, the Department attempts to keep youth from ever becoming involved in criminal activity. By having court counselors and facility staff work directly with families in their own communities, the Department is addressing key issues that cause many youth to become delinquent.

I support the Department's focus on creating a juvenile justice system with early prevention and intervention so that young people have the opportunity to reach their full potential, get a good education and join the 21st century economy. I look forward to working with the Department this year to maintain public safety, provide treatment and education for youth in need, and engage families and communities in our efforts.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mike Easley".

Michael F. Easley



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
1801 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NC 27699-1801

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

GEORGE L. SWEAT
SECRETARY

March 31, 2008

Dear Friends of Youth:

The Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's 2007 Annual Report begins with a focus on our core values: community; commitment; communication; collaboration; customer service; character; and a "can do" attitude. With these core values as our foundation, the Department's staff have been building the State's capacity for realizing the vision of having "A seamless, comprehensive juvenile justice system which provides the most effective services to youth and their families at the right time in the most appropriate settings."

The building which took place in 2007 ranged from building our youth to become productive citizens to building understanding of the great challenges which must be overcome to create a juvenile justice system that offers opportunities for success to everyone. It involves building family and community capacities, and it involves building replacement youth development centers which will create safer and more secure settings to work with youth.

The building that took place in 2007 would not have been possible without the dedication of Department staff and because the Department is building from a firm foundation of core values. Thanks to each and every one of you who are one of the builders of today; you make a difference each day and are leaving a lasting imprint for the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "George L. Sweat".

George L. Sweat

2007 Annual Report

The North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice *and* Delinquency Prevention

Introduction	5
Department Highlights	6 - 9
Statewide Data	10 - 21
Juvenile Crime and Offenses	10 - 11
Youth Development Center Data	12 - 14
Detention Center Data	15
Time of Juvenile Crime / Top 25 Juvenile Crimes	16
Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System	17
Risks and Needs	18 - 19
School Crime and Offenses	20
Statewide Overview	21
Area Data	22 - 29
Eastern Area Juvenile Crime Data	22 - 23
Central Area Juvenile Crime Data	24 - 25
Piedmont Area Juvenile Crime Data	26 - 27
Western Area Juvenile Crime Data	28 - 29
Statewide Offense Report	30 - 31
Department's State Budget Appropriation	32

Building a Seamless Juvenile Justice System on a Foundation of Values

The Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention spent 2007 continuing to build toward a vision of having “A seamless, comprehensive juvenile justice system which provides the most effective services to youth and their families at the right time in the most appropriate settings.” The Department is building this seamless system from a foundation of core values: community; commitment; communication; collaboration; customer service; character; and a “can do” attitude.

Community – The community is where a child lives, learns, and grows. The Department believes the community should be the place where a child is habilitated also. Without strong community support structures, the Department sees too many youth quickly return to their bad habits. The Department has called upon the business community, the faith community, and volunteer community to provide support beyond the service structures of schools, social services, mental health, and juvenile justice.

Commitment – The youth served by the Department face a number of risk factors, and, without the commitment of a dedicated staff, the job of integrating these youth into their communities as productive citizens would be impossible. This often means staff go above and beyond the call of duty to serve youth.

Communication – While a juvenile is in the Department’s care, staff must communicate effectively with each other to ensure comprehensive planning to address a juvenile’s needs. Likewise, external communication with parents and community members is important, so everyone understands their role in the habilitation process of the juvenile.

Collaboration – Upon entering the juvenile justice system, most youth face multiple challenges they must overcome to become successful citizens. These include usually being years behind their peers in academic skills, lack of supportive families, and having mental and physical health problems. The Department understands any single agency cannot fix the whole youth unless each of these challenges is addressed. For this reason, the Department staff must collaboratively work internally and with multiple external agencies to serve the whole youth.

Customer Service – Customers of the Department include: youth; parents; schools; staff; communities; and the public. No matter which of these groups the Department is serving, it is understood that quality service is necessary. The Department seeks to build relationships with each of its clients.

Character – The Department’s staff are role models for youth and their families. There is no doubt that youth learn from watching the adults in their lives; therefore, the Department calls upon staff to show the highest level of moral integrity where the gap between what is said and what is done is minimal.

“Can do” attitude – Often with limited resources Department staff are called upon to get the job done, and they respond with superior performance and without complaint.



A Year of Building ... A Year of Progress

The year 2007 was a year of building and a year of great progress for the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Department's commitment to serving juveniles in their communities came closer to being a reality. Prevention efforts paid off by pushing the juvenile crime rate in North Carolina to an eight year low. There were 1,433 fewer delinquent complaints received by court services offices across the state, down from 42,920 in 2006 to 41,487 in 2007.

The year 2007 was a year during which progress was also seen in reducing the number of youth that have to be served by the Department's youth development centers, down from 486 in 2006 to 437 in 2007. This continues the positive trend the Department has seen over the last nine years. In fact, from 1998 to 2007, there has been a 67.9 percent decrease in youth committed annually.

The year 2007 was also a year during which the Department faced great challenges, one being the removal of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC) funding from recurring status in the state budget. As shown through the study of the JCPC Programming, the loss of these programs would create gaps in services for youth in every county.

Although great progress was made in 2007, the Department must continue to build from a foundation of core values to construct a seamless juvenile justice system. This year's annual report will demonstrate how the Department has and will continue to go about building towards a seamless juvenile justice system by building youth, families, community capacity to serve youth, therapeutic facilities, and understanding.

In 2007, the Department built up youth abilities to become productive members of society through programming such as Support Our Students (SOS) and through the efforts of the Department's education staff and court counselors.

During the 2006 – 2007 school year, a total of 14,722 youth were served in after school activities through the SOS Program. SOS programming specifically targets juveniles at-risk through exposure to such factors as family conflicts and disruption, community drug and alcohol uses, academic failures, early and persistent behavioral problems in school, and the presence of gangs. All these risk factors correlate to high rates for juvenile delinquency.

SOS programs build up youth by working to prevent students from becoming delinquent, from dropping out of school, and by increasing their academic performance. An independent evaluation found that only one percent of students had an additional juvenile complaint filed against them during their involvement in SOS. On drop outs, the study showed that the youth who had risk factors for dropping out and who also were served in the grant funded programs were far less likely to drop out of school than were students with the same risk factors in a control group.

The program was also shown to improve academic performance. Almost two thirds of participants involved in the SOS program for two years or more showed improvement on end of grade testing in comparison to a control group of academically at-risk students where only a third of the students made progress.



Today's youth live in an extremely fast-paced, technologically driven world. In order to "build up" youth in the 21st century, education has to be designed to help students have the opportunities to reach their full potential in a competitive world. The education staff in our youth development centers and detention centers work hard to make sure students leave with skills that will help them truly succeed. From July 1, 2006, to June 30, 2007, students entering the Department's youth development center schools read on a 5th grade level, or on average four to five grade levels behind where they should be performing. During that same time period while in the care of the Department, students gained an average of at least one month of achievement in math calculations, reading comprehension, and written expression for every month they were enrolled. This steady progress is important since the students arrive years behind in their achievement. This progress also demonstrates that with the right opportunities and attention, students in YDC schools can make significant growth in their basic skills of reading, writing, speaking, listening, researching, doing math, and more.

Court counselors are the guides for youth to navigate the juvenile justice system. These dedicated staff members follow youth throughout the system. Court counselors work with undisciplined juveniles who are placed under protective supervision and with delinquent juveniles who are placed under court supervision. In each situation, a juvenile's need for habilitation and services is identified and local resources are mobilized. In 2007, court counselors conducted 24,237 risk assessments for 18,508 youth, and 39,405 needs assessments for 21,288 youth. These risk and needs assessments helped to determine the services that youth required to become successful citizens. Court services staff work to build a comprehensive juvenile justice strategy to best serve the needs of youth in their communities.

The Department understands that families are the key support structures for youth and that this fact must be communicated with parents to solicit their support of their son's/daughter's (and family's) success. This year the Department worked to empower parents more in the service planning process of committed youth. Service planning is the process in which the Department works with a juvenile and his/her family to develop a plan that details goals, objectives, and interventions designed to promote rehabilitation/habilitation of the juvenile.

To increase the likelihood that family members will be involved in the service planning process, the Department employed the following strategies: greater employee expectation along with monitoring efforts; flexibility in scheduling meetings; holding meetings closer to the parents; assisting in securing transportation for the family; and encouraging the use of conference calling in the event a parent's presence was not possible.



The Department spent much effort in 2007 building the capacity of communities to prevent juvenile delinquency through supporting the needs of youth. This has been accomplished through the Department's Center for the Prevention of School Violence (DJJDP - Center) providing to every community a method to serve suspended students and through the Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils providing locally needed programs.

The Department has seen through research one of the greatest factors that can contribute to a child's poor academic performance is out-of-school time. Last school year there were 308,010 short-term suspensions given to a total of 157,406 different students and another 4,682 long-term suspensions were given to 4,478 different students. The total number of instructional days lost by short and long-term suspended students during the last school year was well over one million.

Recognizing that short-term suspended students are often not served by their schools or communities, the Department created a resource in 2007 to help communities develop a plan to serve these students. In the fall of 2007, the DJJDP – Center released “The Tool-Kit to Assist Communities and Schools in Establishing Alternative-to-Suspension Programs.” The Tool-Kit, which was developed with support from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, is both a publication and a web-based resource aimed at equipping schools and communities in North Carolina with information necessary for establishing, enhancing, and maintaining alternative-to-suspension programs. The DJJDP – Center held four regional meetings to work with stakeholders seeking to establish alternatives-to-suspension programs. Districts across the state are now using the tools found in the Tool-Kit to serve youth suspended from school.



During 2007, the Department continued to build the capacity of communities to serve those youth who are at-risk in their own neighborhoods. Although the year was highlighted by a number of great accomplishments in this area, the Department also faced challenges in sustaining the capacity of communities to serve youth. The major challenge came in the form of a special provision which placed the funding for Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) under continuation review, and made the funding for these programs nonrecurring. The Department relying on its “can do” attitude used this challenge as an opportunity to showcase the JCPC programs.

JCPCs are the foundation for North Carolina’s comprehensive strategy to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and crime. JCPCs are responsible for planning and developing strategies to address and prevent juvenile delinquency at the county level in partnership with the State so that there is coordination with statewide resources, priorities, and objectives. JCPCs are responsible for developing a local continuum of needed sanctions and services to address the issues of delinquent juveniles, those juveniles most likely to become delinquent, and their families.

To answer the questions laid out in the continuation review, the Department commissioned the North Carolina Juvenile Justice Institute at North Carolina Central University to conduct a survey of the JCPCs. This survey was conducted between September and October 2007, and the results were reported in December. The overall findings were that JCPC programming has come to be an integral part of the community level response to juvenile offending across the state and that discontinued funding would have negative impacts on law enforcement, schools, mental health, and social services. Evident is that this collaboration of the JCPCs has reached a point where funding disruption in one arena has substantial programmatic and operational effects for many others.

Although the Department’s intention is to prevent juveniles from having to be committed to juvenile justice facilities, sometimes these commitments are necessary to protect public safety and to provide youth with all the services they need to be rehabilitated or habilitated for the first time. In 2007, the Department was building replacement youth development centers which will be smaller community-connected facilities. The Department also began a study of the needs of detention centers.

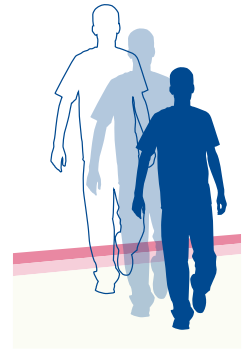
In 2007 construction continued on four replacement youth development centers, a 96-bed facility in Cabarrus County and three 32-bed facilities in Chatham, Edgecombe, and Lenoir. All four of these facilities will open in 2008. The Department spent much of 2007 concerned with developing adequate staffing models for these facilities. The Department realizes that buildings alone cannot change the lives of our committed youth; in order to accomplish that goal, the buildings must be staffed with caring and competent staff who demonstrate the Department’s core values.



The Department was also asked by the legislature to study the nine juvenile detention centers that are operated by the State. For each of the facilities, the review shall include: recent admission trends and projections of future population; the offense history and assessed needs of the population; whether staffing levels are appropriate for the number and types of offenders housed in the facility; whether the center has adequate housing capacity; determine the repair and renovation; the estimated cost to plan, design, and construct new detention centers, if appropriate; and information on security and control of the facility. The results of this report will be released to the legislature during the spring of 2008.

During 2007, the Department sought to build understanding through the study and implementation of a plan to reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) with the juvenile justice system. For some of North Carolina's youth, opportunities to succeed are inhibited as a result of undisciplined or delinquent behavior that leads to their involvement in the juvenile justice system. All too often, youth of color are overrepresented at critical decision points within the system starting at the intake phase and continuing through to a juvenile's commitment to a youth development center.

Research has shown that DMC trends affecting minority groups occur well before a youth enters into the juvenile justice system. Most juveniles that enter the system display some kind of undisciplined or delinquent behavior that was not adequately addressed in prior settings. In many instances, schools are the venues through which youth are referred to the system. School suspension, expulsion, and dropout data provide evidence concerning this point. Youth of color accounted for 69.3 percent of all students short-term suspended from school and 68.7 percent of all students long-term suspended from school. A deeper analysis of the data shows that in each case Black students accounted for at least 56 percent of all suspensions given. In both 2005-06 and 2006-07 school years, Black males received 40 percent of all short-term suspensions, but they only represented 14 percent of the school population. During the same school year, there were 23,550 students who dropped out of school; of those, 50.4 percent were youth of color.



In 2007, there were 46,231 complaints received by the Department of which 60 percent of the complaints were given to youth of color with Black youth accounting for 50 percent of the total. Looking at later critical decision points within the system reveals that there were 7,844 detention center admissions with 67 percent being youth of color (58 percent representing Black youth). Similarly, youth of color accounted for 82 percent of the 437 youth development center commitments (75 percent representing Black youth). The reasons for the existence of this disproportionality are complex and compounded by challenges both within and outside of our social institutions whose mission are to serve youth and their families.

In 2007, four area meetings were held to galvanize Department staff to proactively identify strategies to reduce DMC. The Department also examined data through the North Carolina – Juvenile Online Information Network to pinpoint where DMC occurs within the system. Baseline DMC data was analyzed and four maps were developed that displayed the rate of DMC at the following critical decision points: complaints received, complaints approved for court, detention center admissions, and youth development center commitments. These maps were used to educate Department staff on the existence and impact of DMC in the juvenile justice system and will serve as a baseline for measuring the impact of continued efforts.

In addition, in 2007 the Department took a bold new step by promoting the use of the Race Matters Toolkit. The Toolkit was developed by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and is designed to assist organizations in achieving equitable outcomes for services provided to youth and families. To initiate the implementation of the Toolkit, two trainings were held for Department managers and their selected staff.

Although this was a year of building and a year of progress, there is no time to rest upon accomplishments. The Department's continued focus on youth and building from a strong foundation of core values will be necessary to meet the vision of a seamless juvenile justice system. The Department will continue building toward the future where every juvenile will be served in a comprehensive juvenile justice system receiving the right service at the right time to meet their needs.

Juvenile Crimes and Offenses: 2007

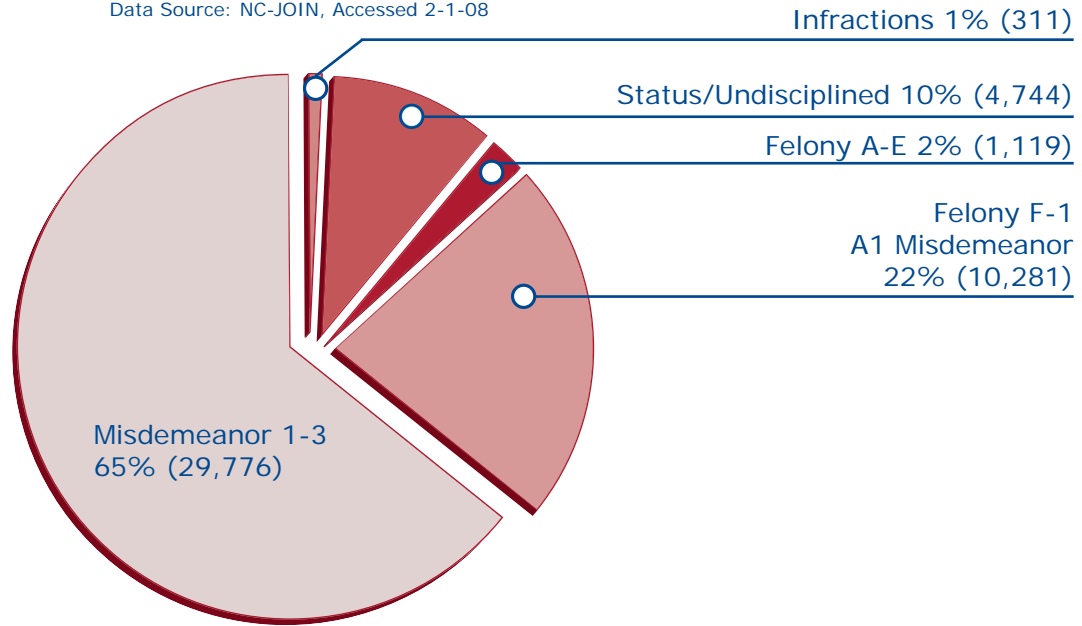
Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-1-08

Total Complaints Received in 2007: **46,231**

Delinquent Complaints: **89.7%**

Undisciplined Complaints: **10.3%**

In 2007 **75%** of all complaints were committed by males.



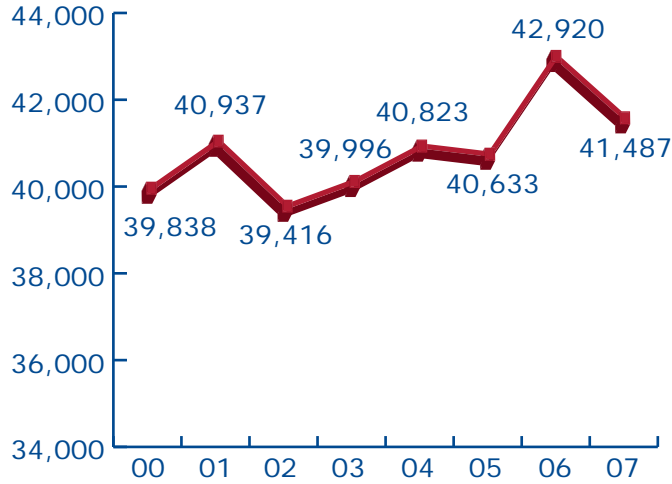
Total Complaints by Race: 2007

Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-1-08

	Class A - E	Class F - I, A1	Class 1 - 3	Infraction	Status	Complaints
Asian	1	55	124	2	23	205
Black	725	5,744	14,999	73	1,540	23,081
Latino	45	518	1,641	52	290	2,546
Multi-racial	11	208	598	2	134	953
Native American	6	87	417	5	120	635
Other	0	10	61	1	21	93
Pacific Islander	0	10	18	0	1	29
Unknown	1	16	52	2	33	104
White	330	3,633	11,866	174	2,582	18,585
Total:	1,119	10,281	29,776	311	4,744	46,231

2000 - 2007 Juvenile Crime

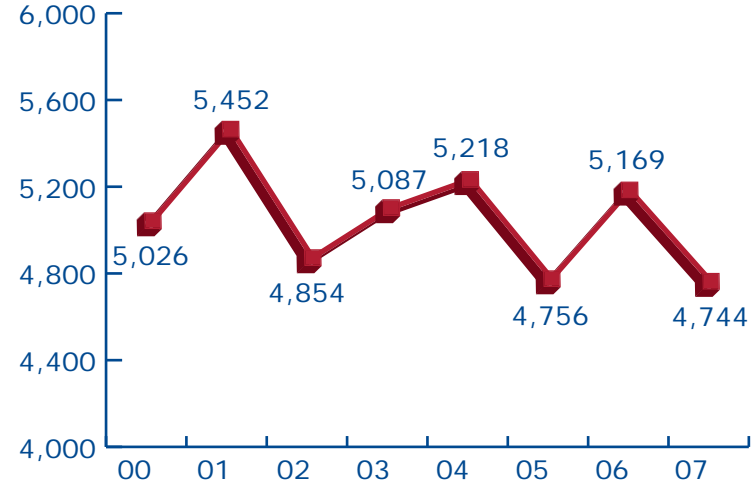
Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-1-08



Juvenile crime in North Carolina's juvenile justice system is defined as the number of delinquent complaints received by the court services offices.

2000 - 2007 Status Offenses

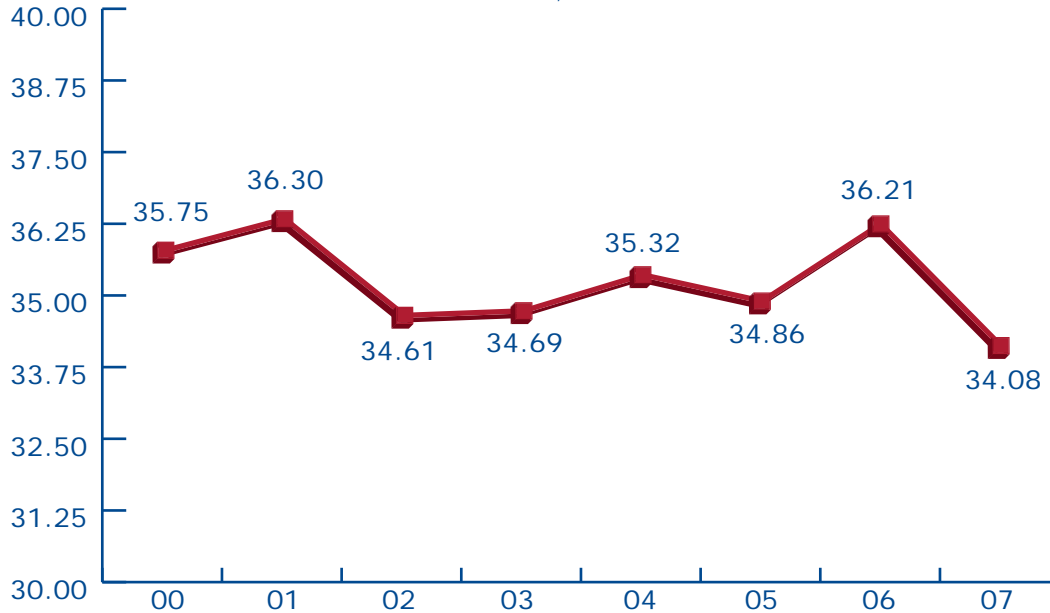
Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-1-08



Status offenses are offenses such as truancy, which are not crimes if committed by a person sixteen years old or older.

2000 - 2007 Juvenile Crime Rate

Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-12-08



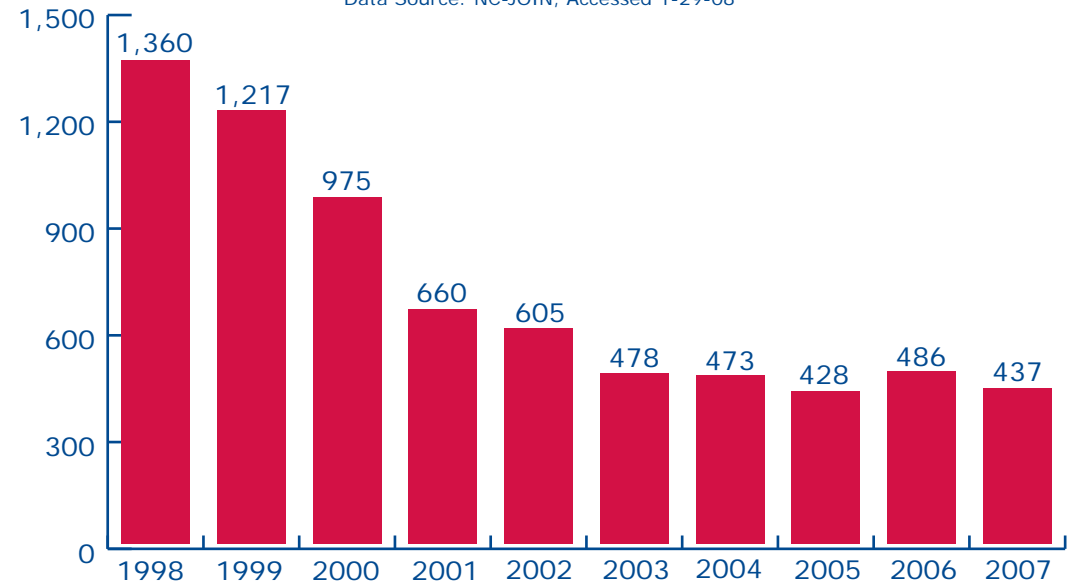
Juvenile crime rate is defined as the number of delinquent complaints received by the court services offices per 1,000 youth ages 6-15 years old.

Youth Development Center Data

Youth development centers provide long-term education, treatment, and rehabilitative services to youth who are committed to the Department as a dispositional sanction. In 2007, the Department operated five youth development centers statewide.

Youth Development Center Commitments

Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 1-29-08



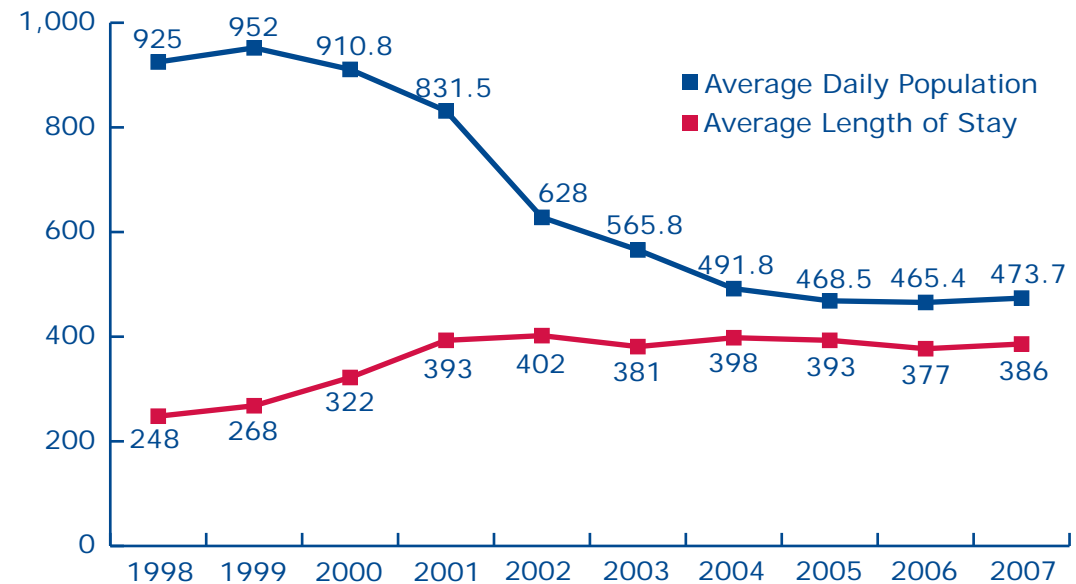
Youth Development Center Trends

Average daily population is the average number of committed youth on any given day in the calendar year. Average length of stay is the average number of days that a youth would be committed.

Since 2000, there have been less youth committed to youth development centers. However, the juveniles that have been committed are staying for longer lengths of time. These trends have stabilized over the last few years.

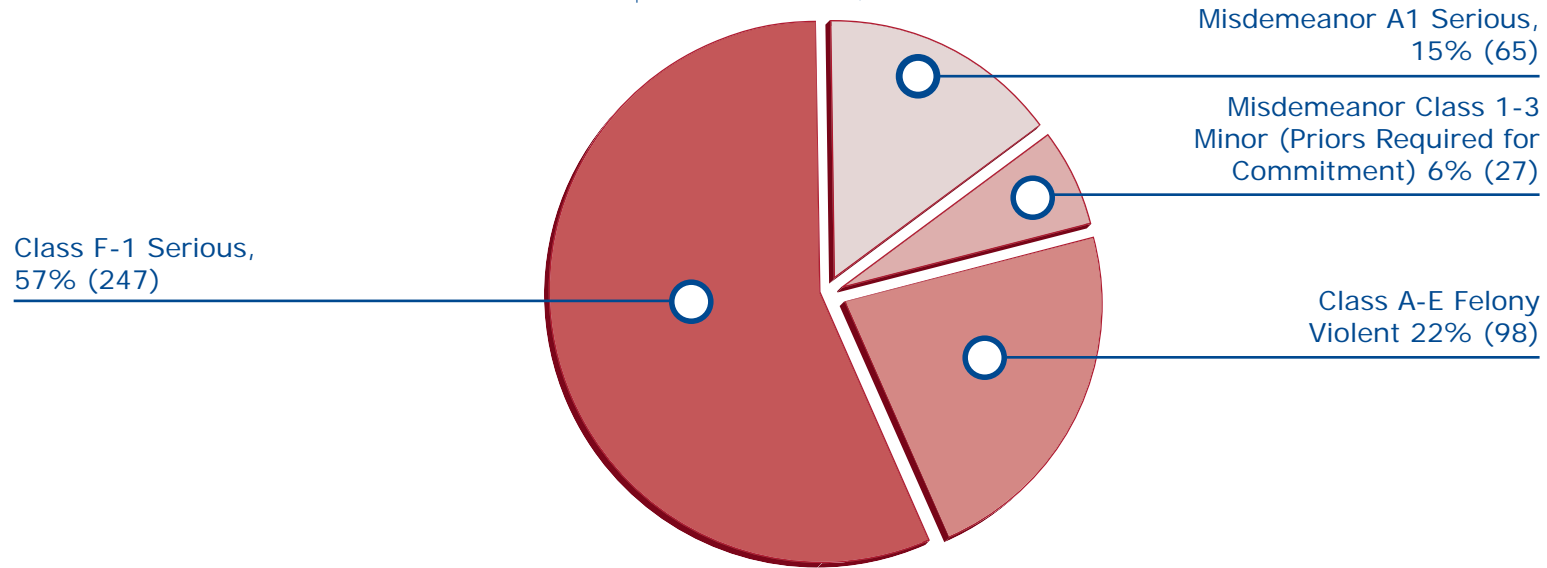
Average Daily Population and Average Length of Stay

Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 1-29-08



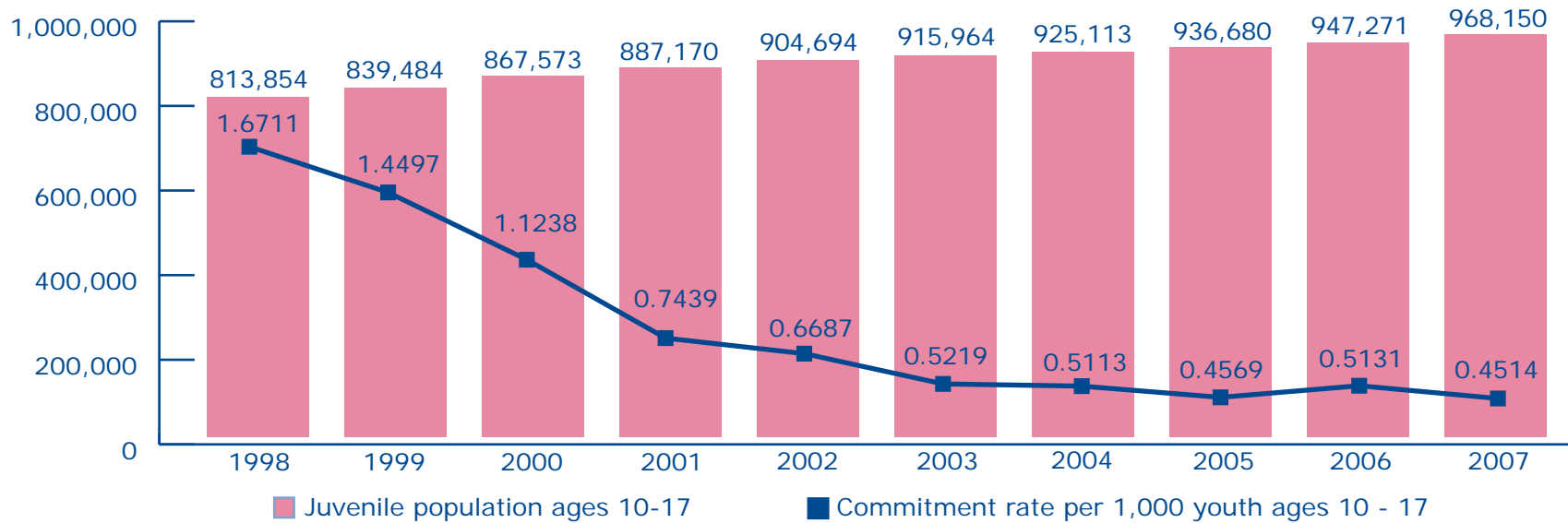
Youth Development Center Commitments by Offense Class Group

N = 437 | Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 1-29-08



Youth Development Center Commitment Rates

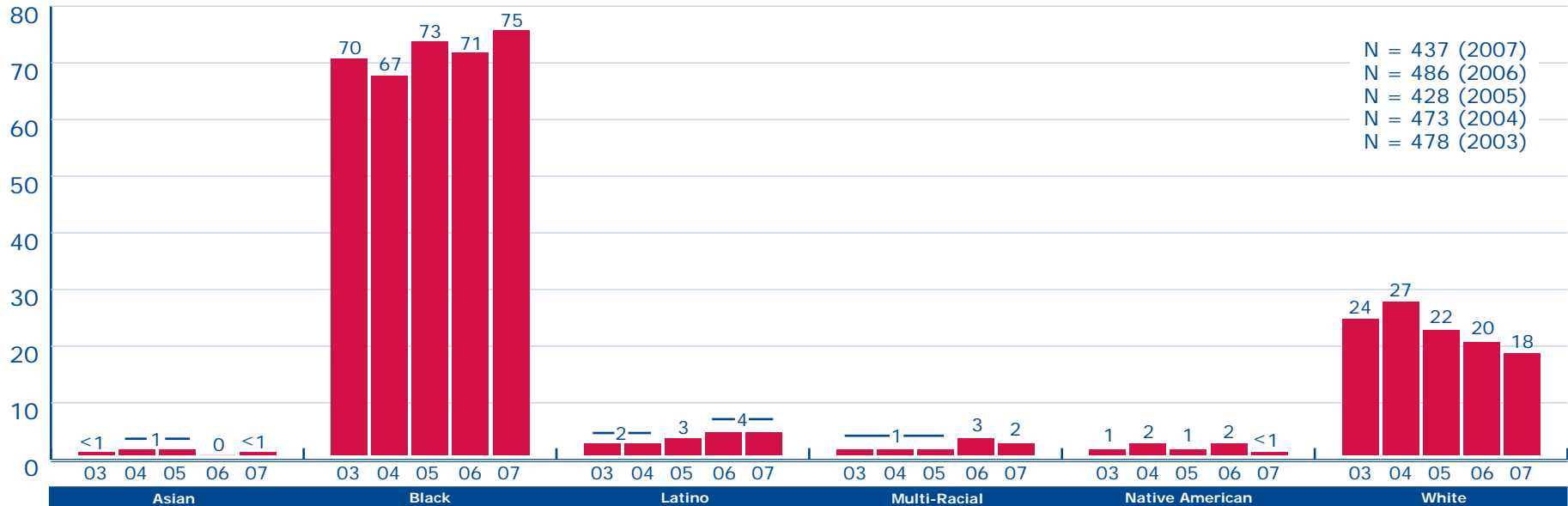
Data Source: NC-JOIN, Data Source for Population Figures State Demographers Office, Accessed 1-29-08



2003 - 2007 Youth Development Center Data

Commitments by Race (By Percentage)

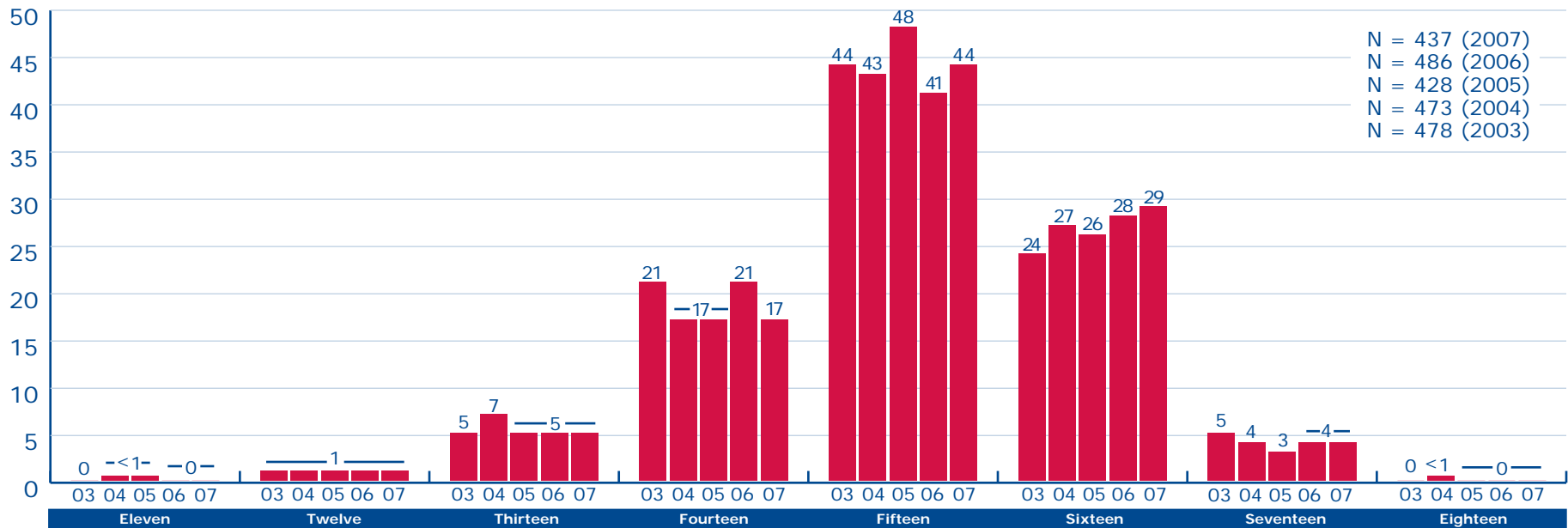
Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 1-29-08



Commitments by Age (By Percentage)

Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 1-29-08

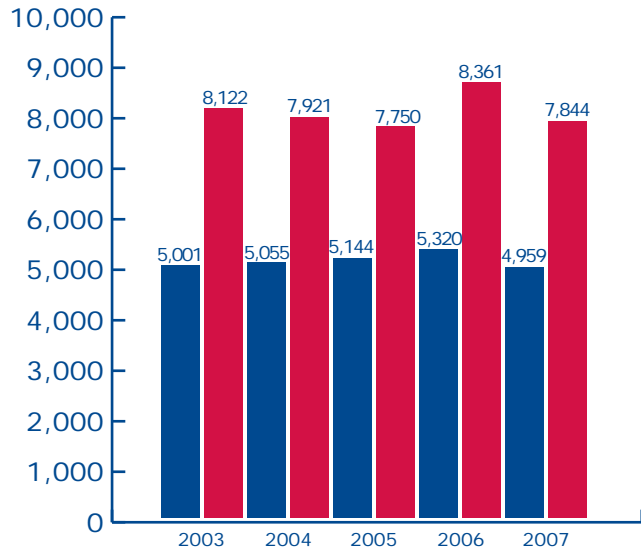
Youth Development Center Commitments in 2007 were 87% male and 13% female.



Detention Center Data

2003 - 2007 Juveniles Detained and Detention Admissions

Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-11-08



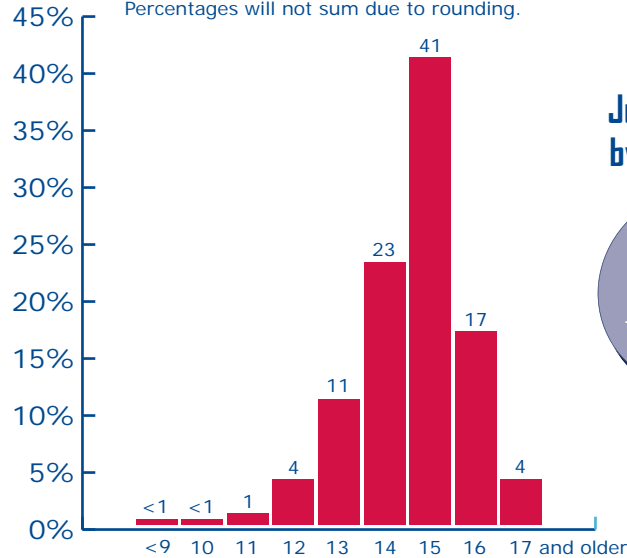
■ Juveniles Detained ■ Detention Admissions*

*Includes 52 admissions from reservations.

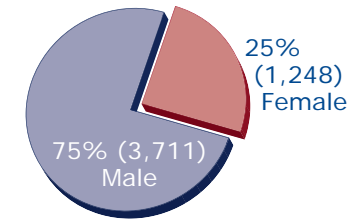
Detention centers are short-term, secure care facilities for youth who are waiting to go to court, need secure custody until another placement can be found, or are being detained as part of a dispositional sanction.

Juveniles Detained by Age in 2007 (By Percentage)

N = 4,959, Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-11-08, Percentages will not sum due to rounding.

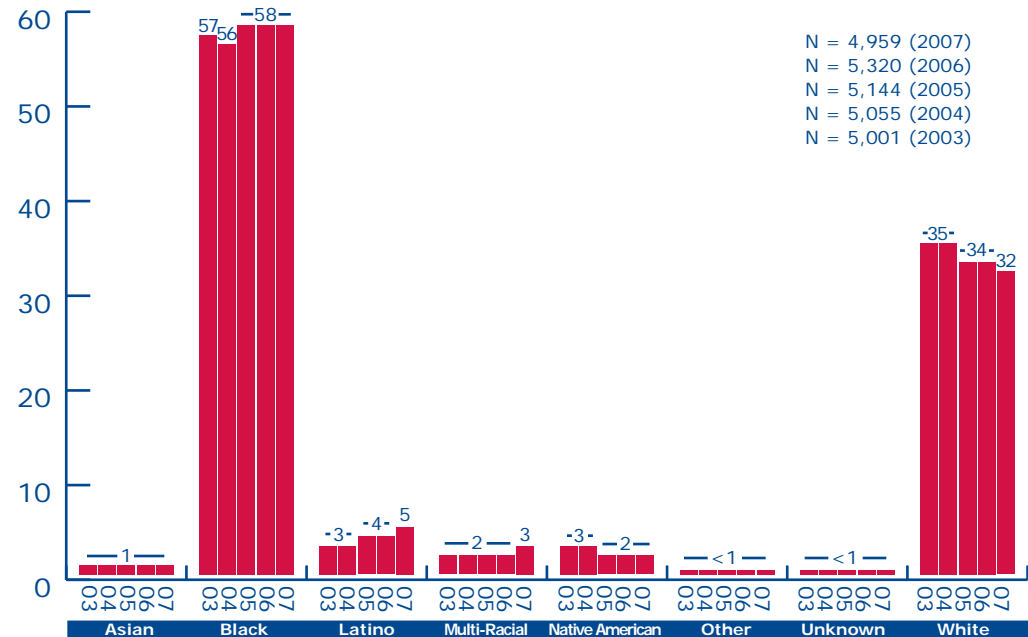


Juveniles Detained by Gender in 2007



2003 - 2007 Juveniles Detained by Race (By Percentage)

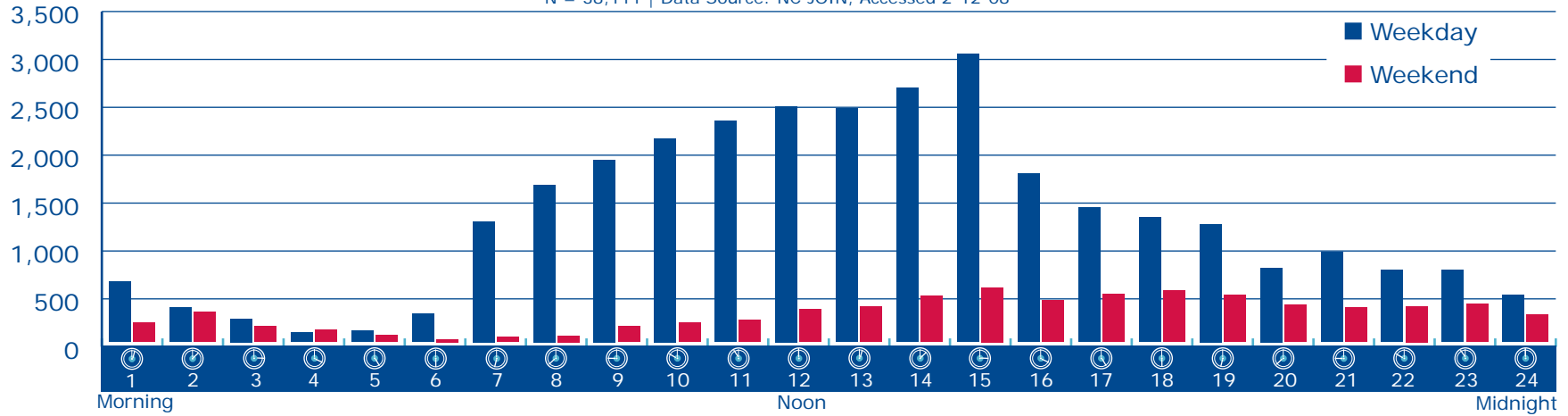
Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-11-08, Percentages will not sum due to rounding.



N = 4,959 (2007)
 N = 5,320 (2006)
 N = 5,144 (2005)
 N = 5,055 (2004)
 N = 5,001 (2003)

Times of Juvenile Crime: Offense Times for Complaints Received by the Department in 2007

N = 38,111 | Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-12-08



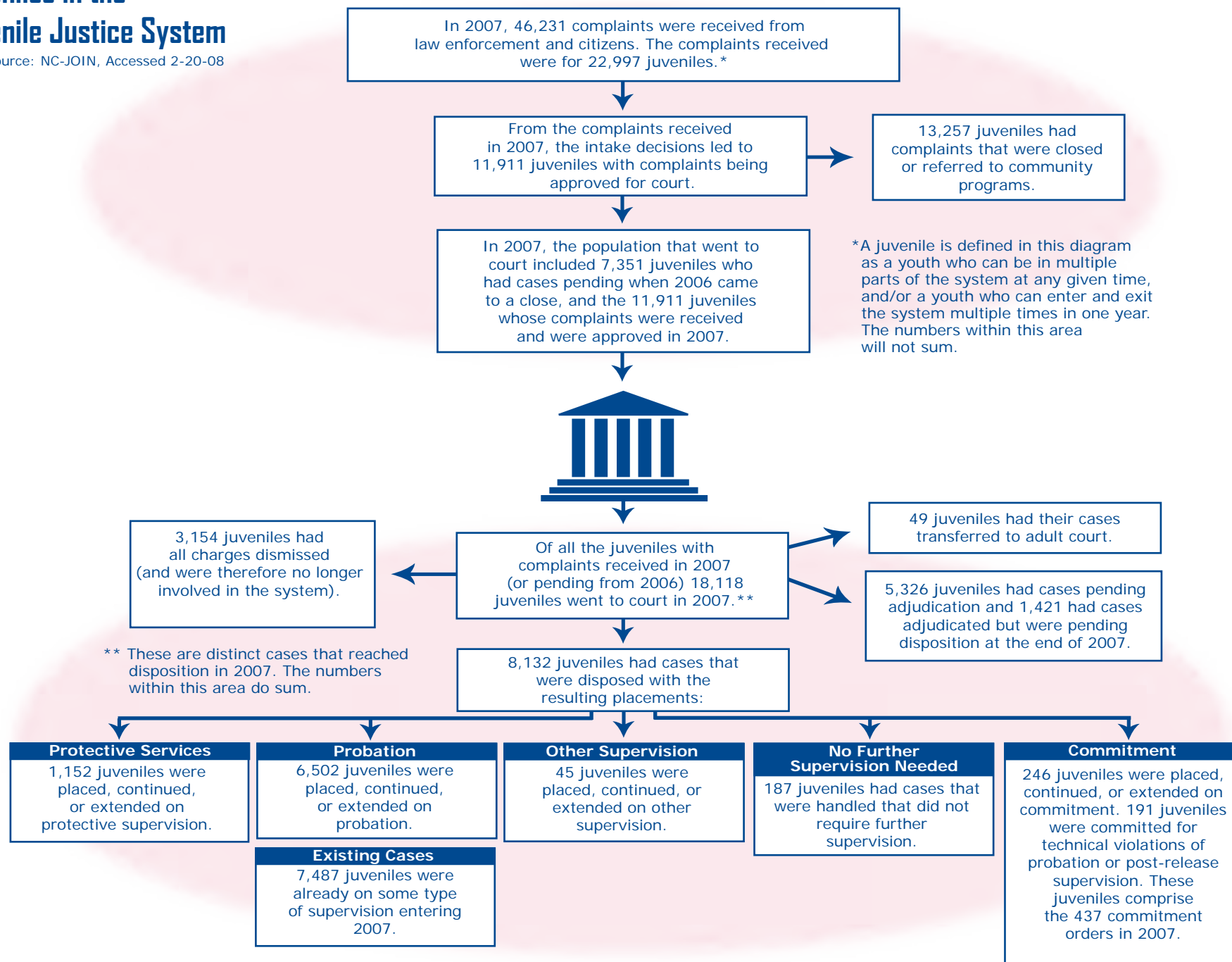
Top 25 Crimes of 2007

Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-12-08, Percentages will not sum due to rounding.

Offense	Delinquent Complaints	Percentage of Delinquent Complaints
Simple assault (14-33(a))	4,597	11%
Larceny - Misdemeanor (14-72(a))	3,372	8%
Misdemeanor Drug Offense (Chapter 90)	2,286	6%
Breaking and or entering (f) (14-54(a))	1,964	5%
Simple affray (14-33(a))	1,950	5%
Injury to real property (14-127)	1,700	4%
Disorderly Conduct at School (14-288.4(a)(6))	1,606	4%
Weapons on educational property / aid (m) (14-269.2)	1,545	4%
Communicating threats (14-277.1)	1,502	4%
Larceny after breaking or entering (14-72(b)(2))	1,265	3%
Injury to Personal Property in excess \$200 (14-160(b))	1,261	3%
Injury to personal property (14-160)	1,051	3%
Resisting public officer (14-223)	1,034	2%
Assault government official / employee (14-33(c)(4))	899	2%
Break or enter a motor vehicle (14-56)	879	2%
Possess stolen goods / property (m) (14-71.1)	800	2%
Shoplifting concealment goods (14-72.1)	700	2%
Felony Drug Offense (90-95)	699	2%
Breaking or entering (m) (14-54(b))	690	2%
No operators license (20-7(a))	689	2%
Second degree trespass (14-159.13)	635	2%
Larceny - Felony (14-72(a))	633	2%
Felony Possession of Stolen Property (14-71.1)	465	1%
Assault with a deadly weapon (14-33(c)(1))	443	1%
Assault and battery (14-33(a))	348	1%
Totals	33,013	80%

Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System

Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-20-08



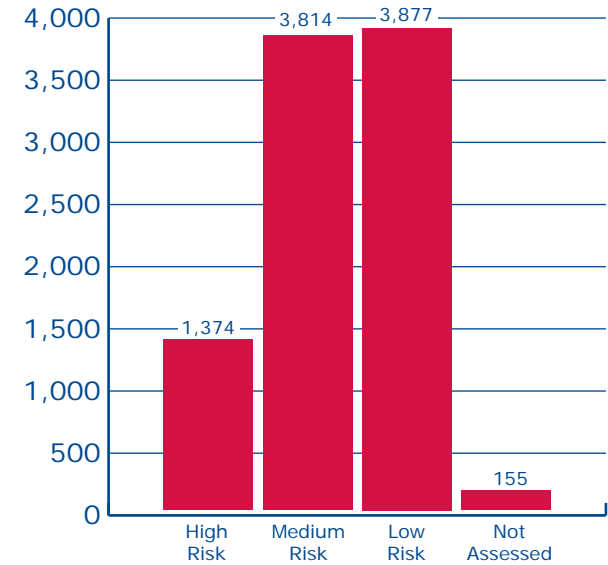
Risks of Youth at Disposition, 2007

(2% not assessed)

- 11%** were under 12 at the time of their First Referral
- 58%** had Prior Referrals to Juvenile Court Intake, of these:
 - **33%** had 2 or more Prior Referrals to Juvenile Court Intake
- 38%** had Prior Adjudications in court, of these:
 - **1%** were for Class A-E Felonies Violent Class
 - **11%** were for Serious Class Offenses (Felony F-1, A1 Misdemeanors)
 - **21%** were for Minor Class Misdemeanors (Class 1-3)
 - **5%** were for Undisciplined/Status Offenses
- 27%** had Prior Complaints involving Assaults or Affray
- 22%** had a Prior History of Running Away
- 42%** had evidence of substance abuse requiring further assessment or treatment
- 60%** had serious problems in school during the past 12 months
- 41%** had negative peer associations of which **11%** reported association with gangs
- 36%** of parents were either unwilling or unable to supervise the juvenile

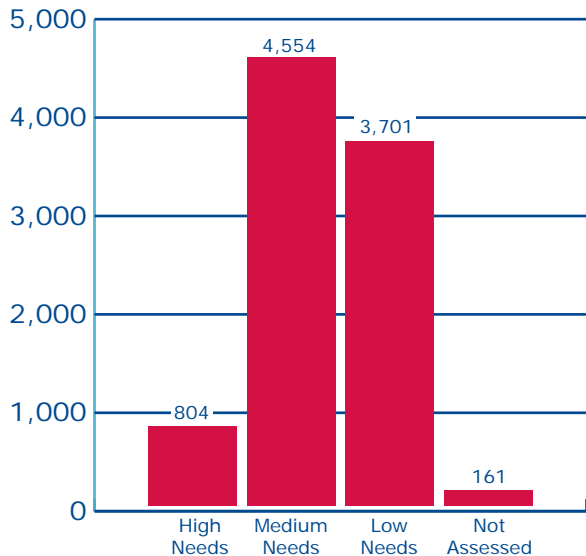
Risk Level at Disposition of Adjudicated Youth, 2007

N = 9,220 | Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-19-08



Needs Level at Disposition of Adjudicated Youth, 2007

N = 9,220 | Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-19-08



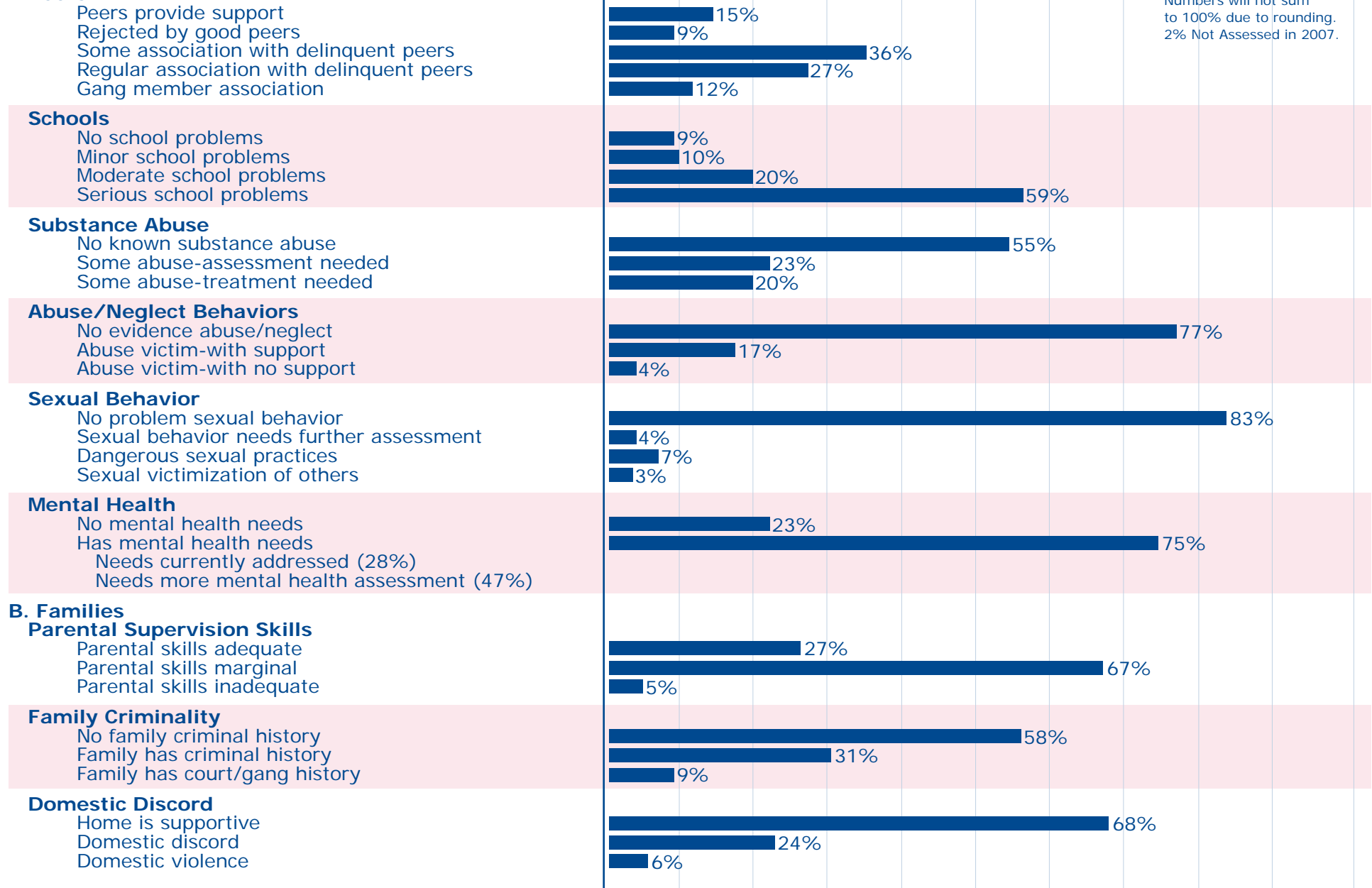
The North Carolina risk and needs assessments are completed for juveniles at disposition. The assessments help court services staff to best understand the individual risk and needs of the juvenile and his or her family. These assessments measure factors linked to delinquency through the domains of family, school, peers, individual, and the community.

After completing the assessments, court counselors determine the level and type of supervision needed as well as the individualized plan of care. One juvenile may have multiple dispositions during a calendar year and risks and needs may vary. Needs assessments are also completed every 90 days while a child is on court ordered supervision.

Needs of Youth and Families at Disposition, 2007

N = 9,220 | Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-19-08

A. Youth

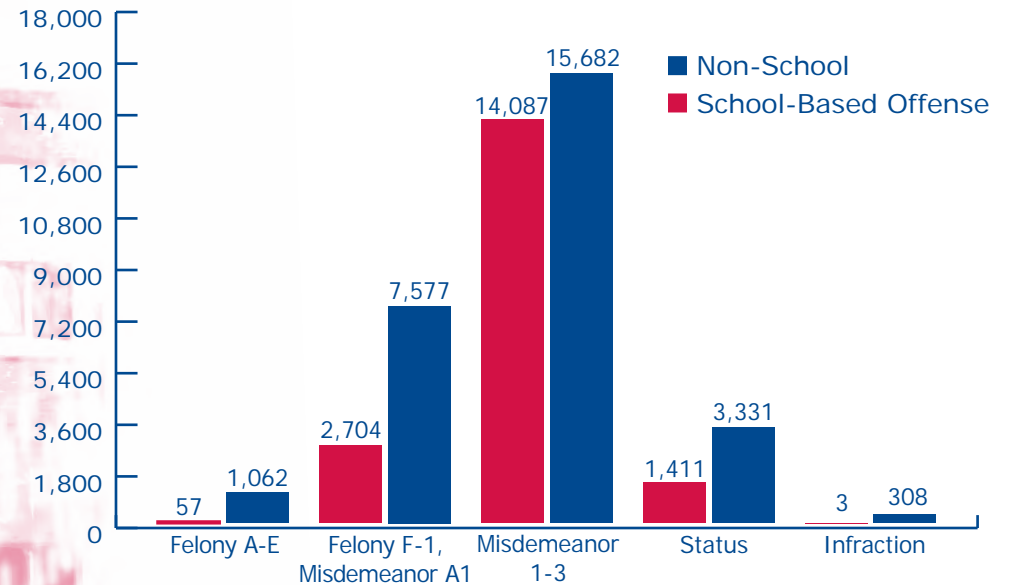


Crimes and Offenses that Occurred at Schools

A School-Based Offense is an offense that occurs on school grounds, school property (buses, etc.), at a school bus stop, or at an off-campus school-sanctioned event (field trips, athletic competitions, etc.) or whose victim is a school (such as a false bomb report). School includes any public or private institution providing elementary (K-8), secondary (9-12), or post-secondary (community college, trade school, college, etc.) education, but excludes home schools, preschools, and day cares.

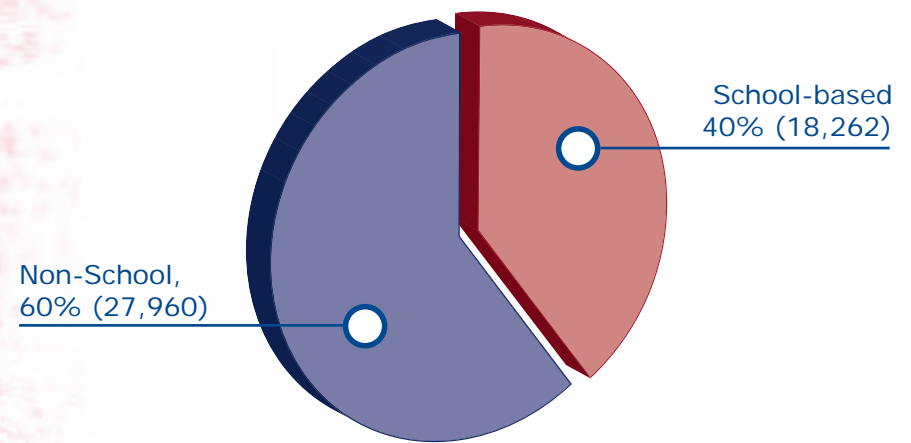
School-Based vs Non-School Offenses by Offense Group: CY 2007

N = 46,222 | Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-19-08



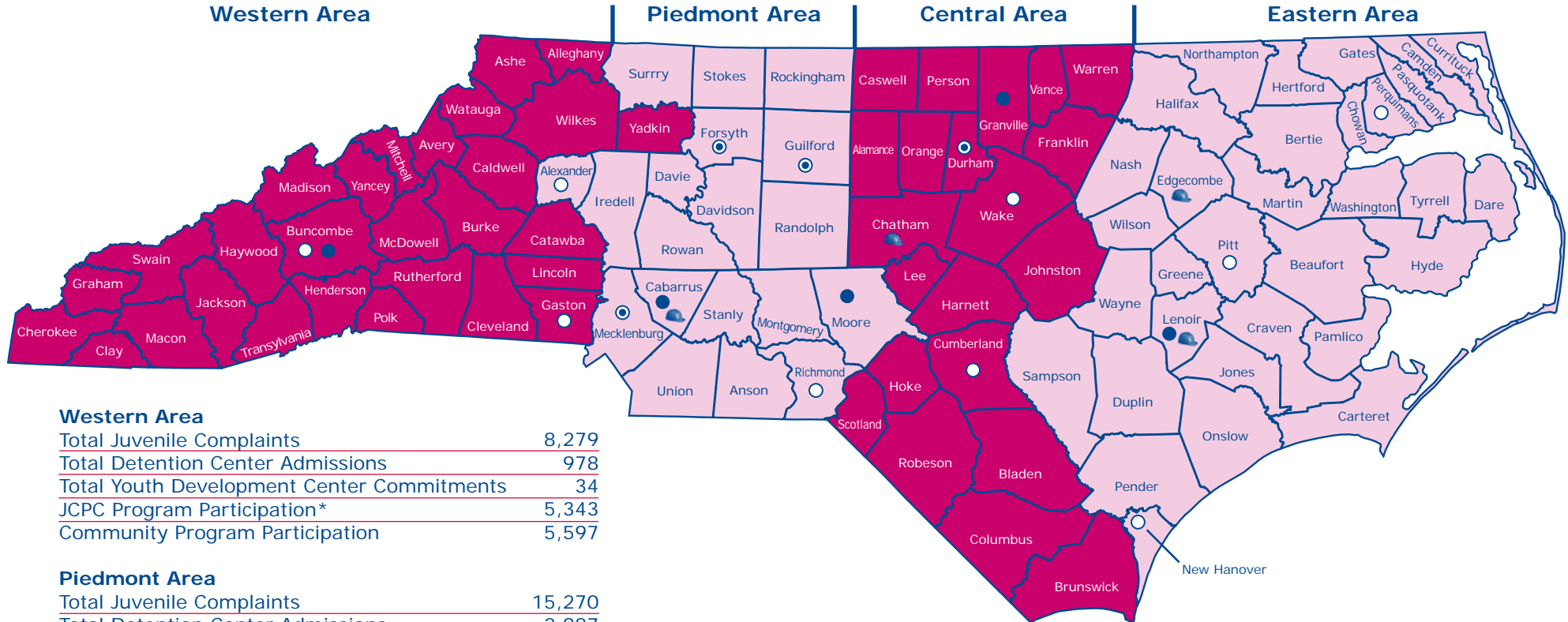
School-Based vs Non-School Offenses: CY 2007

N = 46,222 | Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-19-08



Statewide Overview

Data Source: NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-1-08



Western Area

Total Juvenile Complaints	8,279
Total Detention Center Admissions	978
Total Youth Development Center Commitments	34
JCPC Program Participation*	5,343
Community Program Participation	5,597

Piedmont Area

Total Juvenile Complaints	15,270
Total Detention Center Admissions	2,887
Total Youth Development Center Commitments	148
JCPC Program Participation*	6,041
Community Program Participation	2,330

Central Area

Total Juvenile Complaints	12,963
Total Detention Center Admissions	2,594
Total Youth Development Center Commitments	130
JCPC Program Participation*	6,094
Community Program Participation	3,928

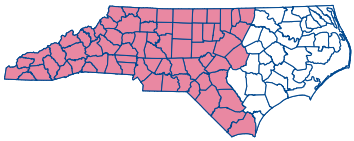
Eastern Area

Total Juvenile Complaints	9,719
Total Detention Center Admissions	1,333
Total Youth Development Center Commitments	125
JCPC Program Participation*	5,963
Community Program Participation	2,880

- Youth Development Center Locations
- State-Operated Detention Center Locations
- County-Operated Detention Center Locations
- Replacement Facility Locations

The following counties will have Phase I replacement youth development center facilities operating in 2008.

*Program participation calculated by 2006-2007 school year.



Juvenile Complaints by County in 2007

Area Total: **9,719**

9,083

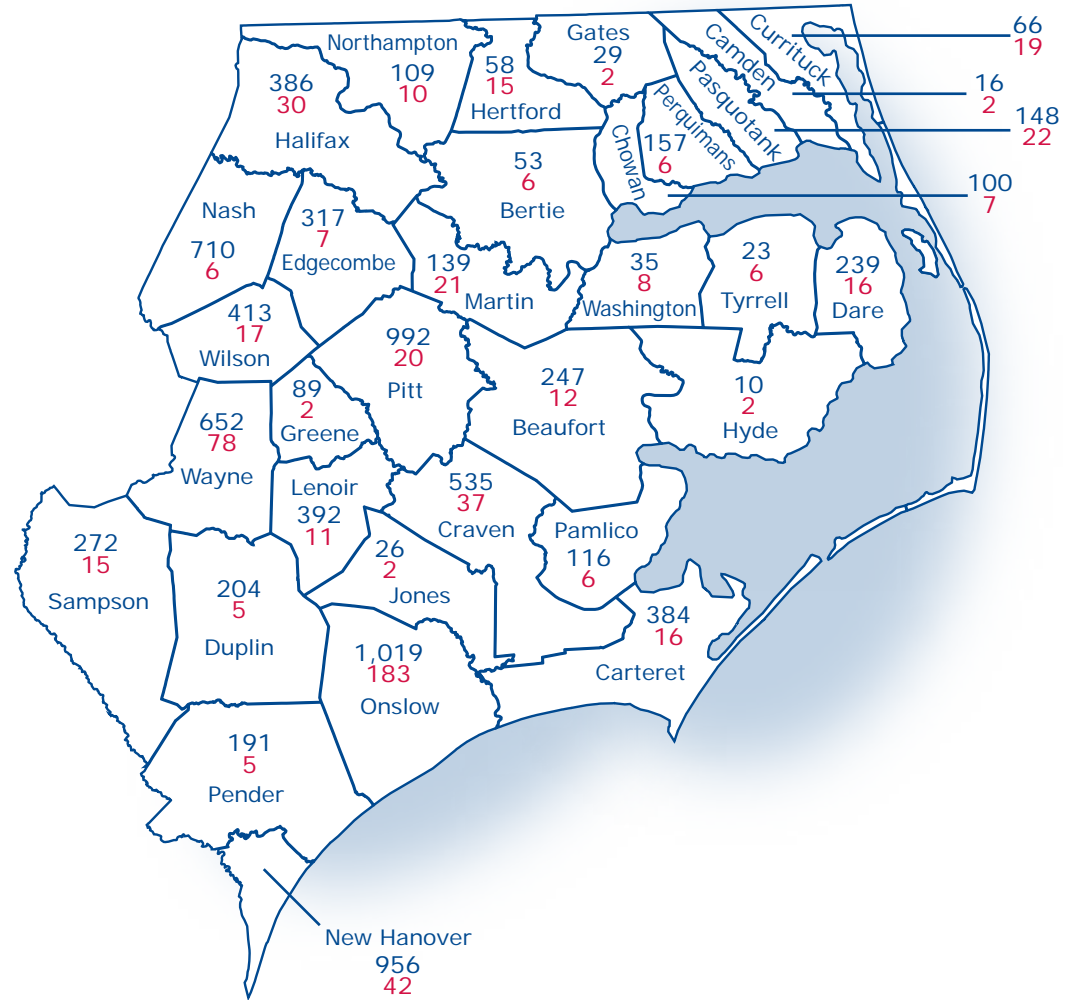
Total Delinquent
Complaints

636

Total Undisciplined
Complaints

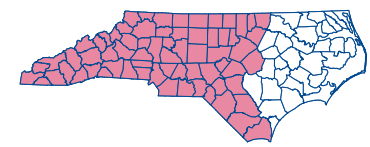
State Offense and Juvenile Crime Rates by County (Eastern Area, 2007)

County	Undisciplined Rate Per 1,000 Age 6-17	Delinquent Rate Per 1,000 Age 6-15	Detention Center Admissions
Beaufort	1.70	41.52	32
Bertie	1.94	20.24	24
Camden	1.35	12.93	2
Carteret	2.00	57.65	24
Chowan	3.08	52.22	22
Craven	2.54	43.92	62
Currituck	5.14	21.09	21
Dare	3.52	63.50	12
Duplin	0.53	25.70	29
Edgecombe	0.75	40.74	24
Gates	1.01	17.33	4
Greene	0.56	29.86	15
Halifax	3.21	49.83	95
Hertford	4.00	19.32	29
Hyde	2.94	17.76	3
Jones	1.20	18.72	4
Lenoir	1.11	46.90	45
Martin	5.15	40.55	21
Nash	0.38	53.49	40
New Hanover	1.64	45.10	138
Northampton	2.94	38.29	32
Onslow	7.49	50.08	130
Pamlico	3.60	83.27	9
Pasquotank	3.63	29.98	39
Pender	0.67	30.93	21
Perquimans	3.40	105.72	10
Pitt	0.85	51.07	131
Sampson	1.30	27.83	115
Tyrrell	10.68	47.52	0
Washington	3.62	19.06	5
Wayne	3.92	39.43	146
Wilson	1.25	36.31	49
Totals	2.48	42.56	1,333



Data Sources for Pages 21 - 29:
 Rates population data, State of North Carolina
 Demographer Population Projections, Accessed 2-1-08,
 Eckerd Camp Data, NC-JOIN, Accessed 2-1-08,
 SOS data, EDSTAR, Received 2-12-08,
 MPJH data, Methodist Home for Children, 2-11-08,
 JCPC and One-on-One data,
 DJJDP Client Tracking Database, Accessed on 2-11-08

Statewide undisciplined rate: **3.25**
 Statewide delinquency rate: **34.08**

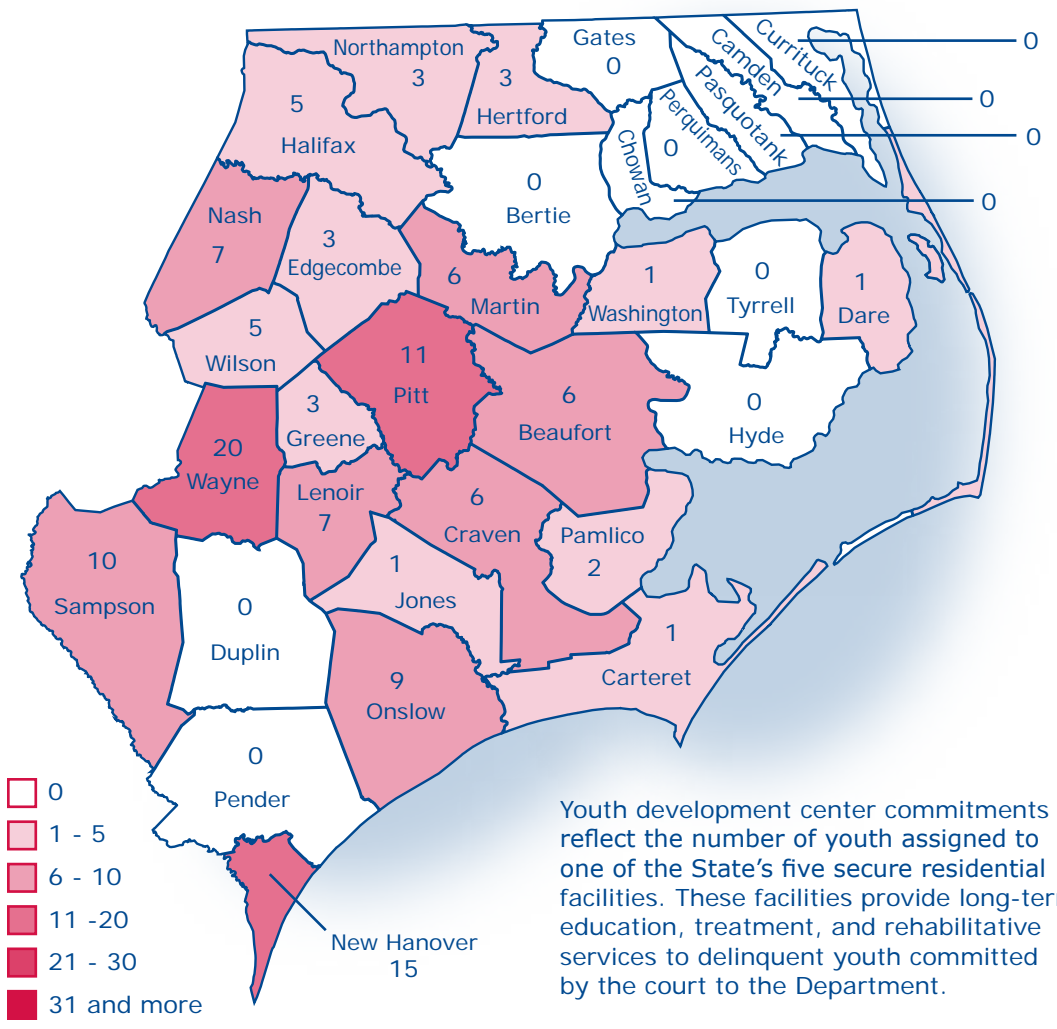


Youth Development Center Commitments by County in 2007

Area Total: 125

Program Participation*

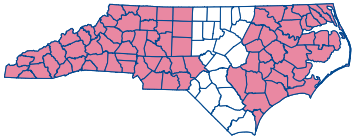
County	JCPC	SOS	Eckerd Camps	MPJH**	One-on-One
Beaufort	75	112	1	3	7
Bertie	26	0	0	3	0
Camden	29	86	2	1	0
Carteret	265	222	7	3	0
Chowan	185	71	0	1	3
Craven	445	66	10	6	0
Currituck	69	126	6	0	0
Dare	110	108	4	2	15
Duplin	101	95	4	0	0
Edgecombe	190	70	2	0	1
Gates	63	54	0	1	0
Greene	64	85	2	3	0
Halifax	267	0	1	8	0
Hertford	34	67	1	2	0
Hyde	12	77	1	0	0
Jones	156	0	0	0	0
Lenoir	301	77	2	1	9
Martin	272	0	0	1	0
Nash	199	199	6	0	2
New Hanover	326	73	8	0	6
Northampton	73	118	0	3	0
Onslow	425	192	9	0	5
Pamlico	66	72	0	3	0
Pasquotank	247	75	0	1	5
Pender	124	0	3	0	0
Perquimans	65	120	3	0	8
Pitt	569	0	2	5	14
Sampson	194	101	5	0	0
Tyrrell	77	66	0	3	0
Washington	17	0	0	1	0
Wayne	668	103	10	16	35
Wilson	249	169	0	0	10
Totals	5,963	2,604	89	67	120



Youth development center commitments reflect the number of youth assigned to one of the State's five secure residential facilities. These facilities provide long-term education, treatment, and rehabilitative services to delinquent youth committed by the court to the Department.

Program admission data reflect admissions to DJJDP funded programs in the community. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) partner with the State to develop community-based services in the following categories: guided growth; counseling; home-based family; psychological; treatment center; restitution; and restorative justice. To learn more about Department programs visit our website at www.ncdjjdp.org

*Program participation calculated by 2006-2007 school year.
 **Multi-Purpose Juvenile Homes



Juvenile Complaints by County in 2007

Area Total: **12,963**

11,817

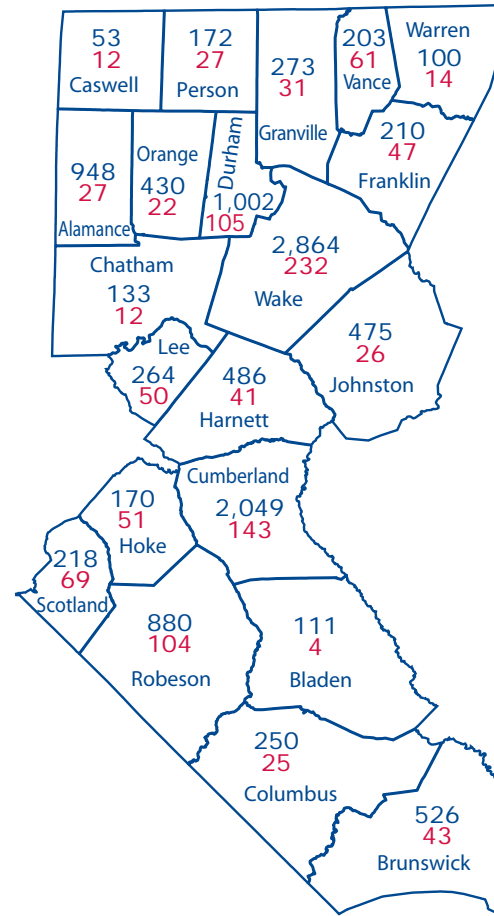
Total Delinquent
Complaints

1,146

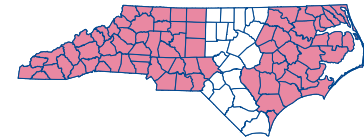
Total Undisciplined
Complaints

**State Offense and Juvenile Crime Rates by County
(Central Area, 2007)**

County	Undisciplined Rate Per 1,000 Age 6-17	Delinquent Rate Per 1,000 Age 6-15	Detention Center Admissions
Alamance	1.15	48.57	130
Bladen	0.73	24.01	29
Brunswick	3.27	48.38	74
Caswell	3.26	17.28	13
Chatham	1.43	18.87	14
Columbus	2.66	31.57	15
Cumberland	2.60	44.90	693
Durham	2.75	31.50	257
Franklin	4.91	26.45	53
Granville	3.58	37.87	43
Harnett	2.16	30.66	50
Hoke	5.96	23.74	52
Johnston	0.95	20.60	65
Lee	5.21	33.15	30
Orange	1.28	30.10	21
Person	4.54	34.62	40
Robeson	4.14	41.78	135
Scotland	9.82	37.30	45
Vance	7.37	29.26	87
Wake	1.69	25.19	740
Warren	4.60	39.64	8
Totals	2.59	32.03	2,594



Statewide undisciplined rate: **3.25**
Statewide delinquency rate: **34.08**



Youth Development Center Commitments by County in 2007

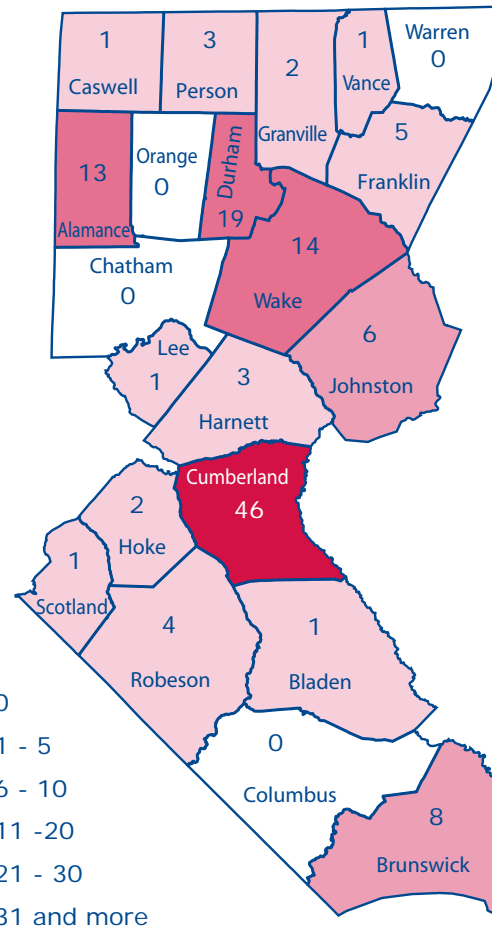
Area Total: 130

Program Participation*

County	JCPC	SOS	Eckerd Camps	MPJH**	One-on-One
Alamance	635	27	7	6	0
Bladen	115	97	6	0	9
Brunswick	285	486	12	0	0
Caswell	81	84	1	0	2
Chatham	134	52	0	1	6
Columbus	168	96	7	0	1
Cumberland	1,234	17	9	0	29
Durham	343	588	4	0	15
Franklin	95	34	4	0	0
Granville	57	0	4	0	0
Harnett	305	43	7	0	11
Hoke	92	0	3	3	0
Johnston	116	82	4	0	0
Lee	92	85	2	0	11
Orange	364	1,134	1	1	16
Person	155	77	1	0	1
Robeson	459	54	6	13	0
Scotland	305	70	0	2	11
Vance	60	206	3	0	1
Wake	970	409	43	0	12
Warren	29	0	5	0	7
Totals	6,094	3,641	129	26	132

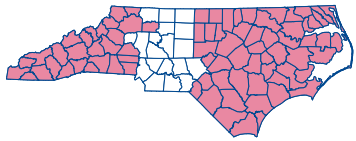
*Program participation calculated by 2006-2007 school year.

**Multi-Purpose Juvenile Homes



Program admission data reflect admissions to DJJDP funded programs in the community. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) partner with the State to develop community-based services in the following categories: guided growth; counseling; home-based family; psychological; treatment center; restitution; and restorative justice. To learn more about Department programs visit our website at www.ncdjdp.org

Youth development center commitments reflect the number of youth assigned to one of the State's five secure residential facilities. These facilities provide long-term education, treatment, and rehabilitative services to delinquent youth committed by the court to the Department.



Juvenile Complaints by County in 2007

Area Total: 15,270

14,026

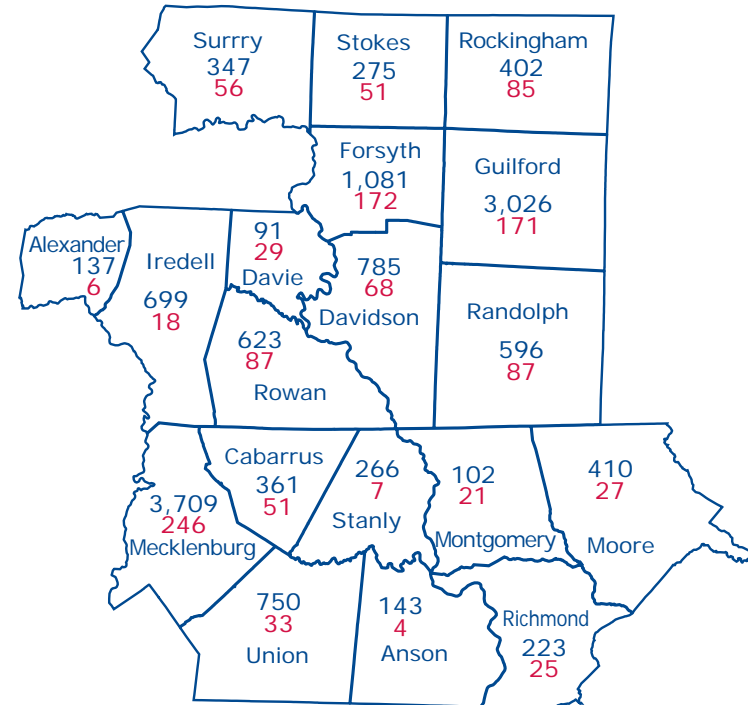
Total Delinquent
Complaints

1,244

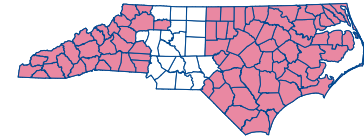
Total Undisciplined
Complaints

**State Offense and Juvenile Crime Rates by County
(Piedmont Area, 2007)**

County	Undisciplined Rate Per 1,000 Age 6-17	Delinquent Rate Per 1,000 Age 6-15	Detention Center Admissions
Alexander	0.99	26.42	26
Anson	0.95	40.43	8
Cabarrus	1.82	15.33	47
Davidson	2.67	36.78	140
Davie	4.28	15.80	20
Forsyth	3.10	23.90	357
Guilford	2.29	49.05	729
Iredell	0.70	32.30	93
Mecklenburg	1.75	31.75	913
Montgomery	4.49	26.05	9
Moore	2.23	40.32	28
Randolph	3.65	29.94	62
Richmond	3.03	32.56	46
Rockingham	5.95	33.33	77
Rowan	3.82	32.88	168
Stanly	0.70	32.34	21
Stokes	6.60	41.70	34
Surry	4.62	34.17	31
Union	1.00	27.18	78
Totals	2.41	32.68	2,887



Statewide undisciplined rate: **3.25**
Statewide delinquency rate: **34.08**



Youth Development Center Commitments by County in 2007

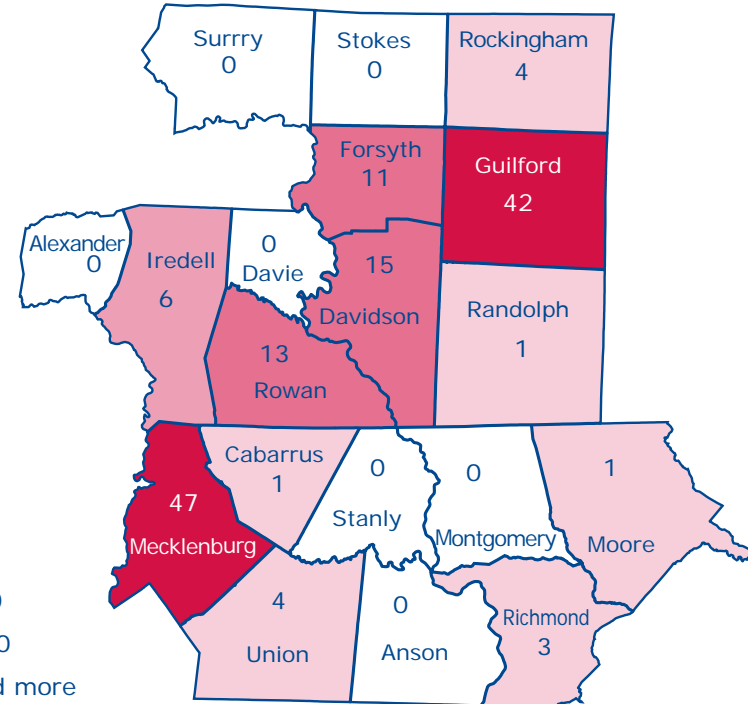
Area Total: 148

Program Participation*

County	JCPC	SOS	Eckerd Camps	MPJH**	One-on-One
Alexander	93	0	3	0	0
Anson	36	112	1	0	4
Cabarrus	305	0	3	0	0
Davidson	356	69	6	0	0
Davie	56	44	5	0	0
Forsyth	600	0	13	0	16
Guilford	1,483	177	12	0	33
Iredell	242	102	4	0	0
Mecklenburg	927	191	12	0	0
Montgomery	61	144	0	0	0
Moore	133	43	7	1	12
Randolph	285	56	3	1	1
Richmond	113	51	0	0	0
Rockingham	353	125	2	0	7
Rowan	537	118	0	0	18
Stanly	53	163	0	0	6
Stokes	180	339	4	0	0
Surry	154	269	9	1	21
Union	74	120	2	0	0
Totals	6,041	2,123	86	3	118

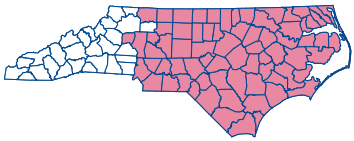
*Program participation calculated by 2006-2007 school year.

**Multi-Purpose Juvenile Homes



Program admission data reflect admissions to DJJDP funded programs in the community. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) partner with the State to develop community-based services in the following categories: guided growth; counseling; home-based family; psychological; treatment center; restitution; and restorative justice. To learn more about Department programs visit our website at www.ncdjjdp.org

Youth development center commitments reflect the number of youth assigned to one of the State's five secure residential facilities. These facilities provide long-term education, treatment, and rehabilitative services to delinquent youth committed by the court to the Department.



Juvenile Complaints by County in 2007

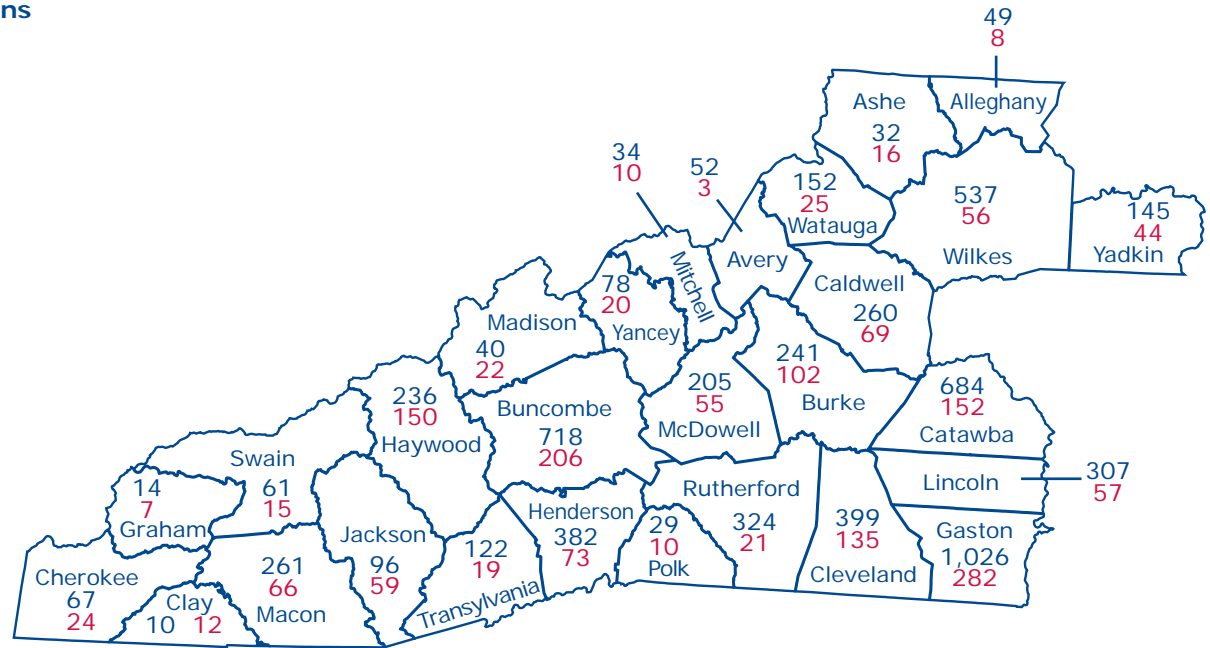
Area Total: **8,279**

6,561
Total Delinquent
Complaints

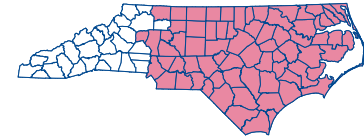
1,718
Total Undisciplined
Complaints

State Offense and Juvenile Crime Rates by County (Western Area, 2007)

County	Undisciplined Rate Per 1,000 Age 6-17	Delinquent Rate Per 1,000 Age 6-15	Detention Center Admissions
Alleghany	5.41	39.45	9
Ashe	4.62	10.99	6
Avery	1.35	28.05	3
Buncombe	6.29	26.66	83
Burke	6.81	19.42	30
Caldwell	5.47	24.44	32
Catawba	5.95	32.05	87
Cherokee	6.59	21.63	15
Clay	10.18	10.04	3
Cleveland	7.97	28.50	51
Gaston	8.78	38.56	309
Graham	5.76	13.69	2
Haywood	19.09	35.69	91
Henderson	5.18	32.07	21
Jackson	12.93	25.09	7
Lincoln	4.72	30.41	26
Macon	14.51	68.32	37
Madison	7.28	15.74	4
McDowell	8.02	35.88	16
Mitchell	4.61	18.62	2
Polk	3.79	13.02	2
Rutherford	2.06	37.95	15
Swain	6.58	33.13	10
Transylvania	4.60	36.59	4
Watauga	5.57	39.75	24
Wilkes	5.38	60.95	64
Yadkin	6.81	26.47	20
Yancey	7.58	35.44	5
Totals	6.97	31.90	978



Statewide undisciplined rate: **3.25**
Statewide delinquency rate: **34.08**

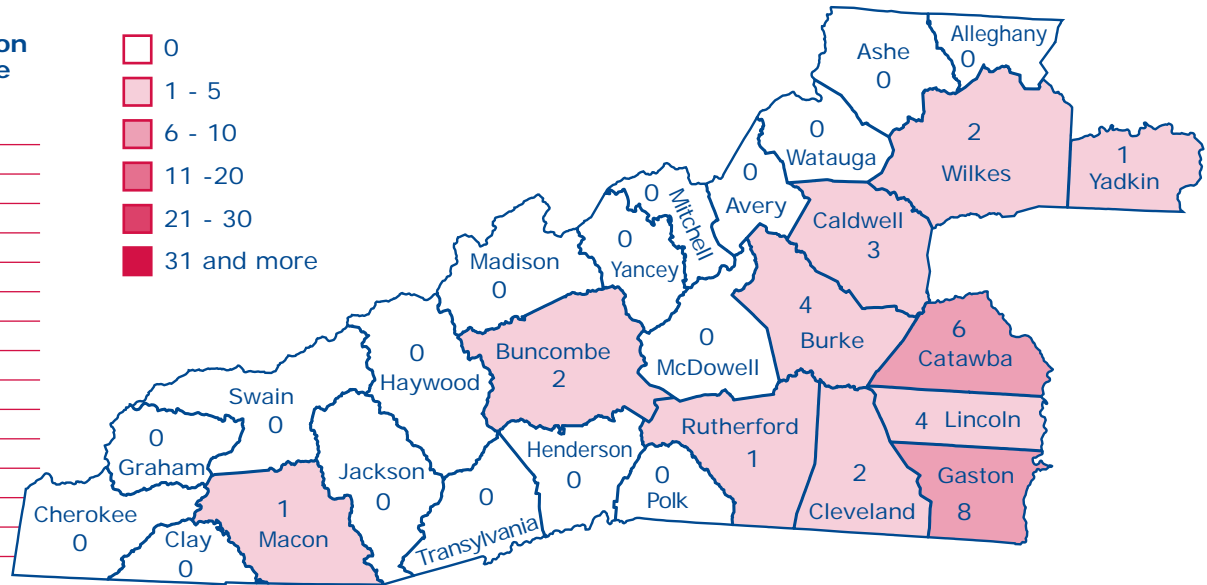


Youth Development Center Commitments by County in 2007

Area Total: 34

Program Participation*

County	JCPC	SOS	Eckerd Camps	MPJH**	One-on-One
Alleghany	41	110	4	0	8
Ashe	66	931	2	0	7
Avery	86	40	3	0	11
Buncombe	525	64	9	0	2
Burke	172	96	1	0	0
Caldwell	187	69	2	0	15
Catawba	366	48	4	0	0
Cherokee	37	145	0	0	0
Clay	20	116	0	0	0
Cleveland	430	184	0	0	26
Gaston	1,104	65	1	0	11
Graham	50	100	0	0	3
Haywood	163	54	3	0	0
Henderson	302	617	11	0	0
Jackson	74	48	2	0	0
Lincoln	127	110	2	0	0
Macon	77	80	1	0	0
Madison	125	390	0	0	0
McDowell	101	32	3	0	0
Mitchell	48	118	0	0	0
Polk	39	407	1	0	0
Rutherford	340	205	0	0	0
Swain	38	94	0	0	0
Transylvania	274	92	5	0	0
Watauga	80	80	3	0	32
Wilkes	271	365	18	0	0
Yadkin	108	515	7	0	0
Yancey	92	217	0	0	8
Totals	5,343	5,392	82	0	123



Youth development center commitments reflect the number of youth assigned to one of the State's five secure residential facilities. These facilities provide long-term education, treatment, and rehabilitative services to delinquent youth committed by the court to the Department.

Program admission data reflect admissions to DJJDP funded programs in the community. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) partner with the State to develop community-based services in the following categories: guided growth; counseling; home-based family; psychological; treatment center; restitution; and restorative justice. To learn more about Department programs visit our website at www.ncdjjdp.org

*Program participation calculated by 2006-2007 school year.

**Multi-Purpose Juvenile Homes

2007 Statewide Offense Report

Description (G.S. number) Felony Class A-E Offense	Complaints
Robbery with dangerous weapon (14-87)	345
First degree sex offense child (14-27.4(a)(1))	162
First degree sexual offense (14-27.4(a))	73
Second degree sexual offense (14-27.5(a))	70
Assault with a Deadly Weapon Inflicting Serious Injury (14-32(b))	69
First degree burglary (14-51)	56
First degree rape child (14-27.2(a)(1))	43
First degree murder (14-17)	41
First degree kidnapping (14-39)	35
Second degree rape (14-27.3(a))	35
Second degree kidnapping (14-39)	34
Assault with a Deadly Weapon with intent to Kill Inflicting Serious Injury (14-32(a))	31
Discharge weapon occupied property (14-34.1(a))	18
First degree sexual exploitation of a minor (14-190.16)	17
Assault with a Deadly Weapon with intent to Kill (14-32(c))	14
First degree arson (14-58)	13
First degree rape (14-27.2(a))	12
Statutory Rape / Sex Offense Defendant >= 6 Years (14-27.7A(a))	10
Discharge weapon occupied property in operation inflicting serious bodily injury (14-34.1(c))	9
Second degree murder (14-17)	5
Assault Law Enforcement Officer / Parole Officer / Other with Firearm (14-34.5)	4
Discharge weapon occupied property in operation (14-34.1(b))	4
Obtain or attempt to obtain property false pretense >= \$100,000 (14-100)	4
Incest where the victim is < 13 years of age and the perpetrator is >= 4 years older than the victim (14-178(b)(1)(a))	3
Malicious assault in secret (14-31)	3
Malicious castration (14-28)	2
Breaking out of dwelling house burglary (14-53)	1
Maiming without malice (14-29)	1
Malicious damage of occupied property by use of explosive or incendiary (14-49.1)	1
Possess with intent to manufacture, sell or deliver controlled substance on or near a playground (90-95(e)(10))	1
Promote drug sales by a minor (90-95.6)	1
Statutory Rape / Sex Offense Defendant > 4 - < 6 Years (14-27.7a(b))	1
Trafficking in Cocaine >= 400 grams (90-95(H)(3)c)	1
Total 2007	1,119
Total 2006	1,207

Description (G.S. number) Felony Class Offense F-I, A1 Misdemeanor	Complaints
Breaking and or entering (f) (14-54(a))	1,964
Larceny after breaking or entering (14-72(b)(2))	1,265
Assault government official / employee (14-33(c)(4))	899
Break or enter a motor vehicle (14-56)	879
Felony Drug Offense (90-95)	699
Larceny - Felony (14-72(a))	633
Felony Possession of Stolen Property (14-71.1)	465
Assault with a deadly weapon (14-33(c)(1))	443
Assault school employee / volunteer (14-33(c)(6))	313
Assault inflicting serious injury (AISI) (14-33(c)(1))	292
Common law robbery (14-87.1)	276
Sexual battery (14-27.5A)	276
Larceny of motor vehicle (f) (14-72(a))	248
Possess stolen goods / property (f) (14-71.1)	166
Possess stolen motor vehicle (20-106)	151
Crime against nature (14-177)	112
Larceny of a firearm (14-72(b))	85
Assault by pointing a gun (14-34)	71
Assault on a child under 12 (14-33(c)(3))	70
Burning personal property (14-66)	68
Second degree burglary (14-51)	55
False bomb report public building - 1st offense (14-69.1(c))	53
False bomb report (14-69.1)	43
Burning Unoccupied Building (14-62)	35
Obtain property false pretense < \$100,000 (14-100)	35
Financial Transaction Card Theft: Taking Card (14-113.9(a)(1))	34
Gun rifle pistol or other firearm on educational property (14-269.2(b))	32
Possess stolen firearm (14-71.1)	27
Larceny from the person (14-72(b)(1))	26
Assault inflicting serious bodily injury (AISI) (14-32.4(a))	25
Financial card theft (14-113.9)	23
Breaking or entering a building that is a place of religious worship (14-54.1)	21
Possession of burglary tools (14-55)	21
Malicious conduct by prisoner (14-258.4)	20
Obtain or attempt to obtain property false pretense < \$100,000 (14-100)	20
Common law forgery (f) (14-119)	19
Assault inflicting serious bodily injury by strangulation (AISI) (14-32.4(b))	18
Flee / elude arrest with motor vehicle (f) (20-141.5(b))	18
Cruelty to animals (f) (14-360(b))	17
Third degree sexual exploitation of a minor (14-190.17(A))	16
Uttering forged instrument (14-120)	16
Financial identity fraud - victim does not suffer arrest or conviction (14-113.20)	15
<i>Other Serious Class Offenses</i>	317
Total 2007	10,281
Total 2006	10,445

2007 Statewide Offense Report

Description (G.S. number) Misdemeanor Class 1-3 Offenses	Complaints
Simple assault (14-33(a))	4,597
Larceny - Misdemeanor (14-72(a))	3,372
Misdemeanor Drug Offense (Chapter 90)	2,286
Simple affray (14-33(a))	1,950
Injury to real property (14-127)	1,700
Disorderly Conduct at School (14-288.4(a)(6))	1,606
Weapons on educational property / aid (m) (14-269.2)	1,545
Communicating threats (14-277.1)	1,502
Injury to Personal Property in excess \$200 (14-160(b))	1,261
Injury to personal property (14-160)	1,051
Resisting public officer (14-223)	1,034
Possess stolen goods / property (m) (14-71.1)	800
Shoplifting concealment goods (14-72.1)	700
Breaking or entering (m) (14-54(b))	690
No operators license (20-7(a))	689
Second degree trespass (14-159.13)	635
Assault and battery (14-33(a))	348
Disorderly Conduct by engaging in fighting or other violent conduct (14-288.4(a)1)	345
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle (14-72.2)	270
Indecent liberties between children (14-202.2)	265
Disorderly conduct (14-288.4)	230
Carrying concealed weapon (14-269(a))	194
Disorderly Conduct using any utterance, gesture, or abusive language (14-288.4(a)2)	175
Possess Fortified Wine, Liquor, Malt Beverage < 21 (18B-302(b)(2))	154
First degree trespass (14-159.12)	147
Consume any alcoholic beverage by a person less than 21 years old (18B-302(b)(3))	123
Possess handgun by minor (14-269.7(a))	116
Disorderly conduct on any public school bus or public school activity bus (14-288.4(a)(6a))	104
Reckless driving to endanger (20-140(b))	88
Indecent exposure (14-190.9)	63
Setting fire to grass and brushlands and woodlands - 1st Offense (14-136)	59
Possess Malt Beverage / Unfortified Wine by person less than 19 years old (18B-302(b)(1))	59
Harassing phone call (14-196(a)(3))	59
Make any rude or riotous noise, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, in or near any public building or facility (14-132(a)(1))	58
Unlawfully deface, besmear, or injure the walls of any public building, facility, or monument (14-132(a)(2))	56
Curfew violation (LOCAL ORDINANCE)	56
Giving false fire alarms; molesting fire-alarm, fire-detection or fire-extinguishing system (14-286)	54
False report to police station (14-225)	46
Other Class 1-3 Misdemeanors or Local Ordinance	1,289
Total 2007	29,776
Total 2006	30,920

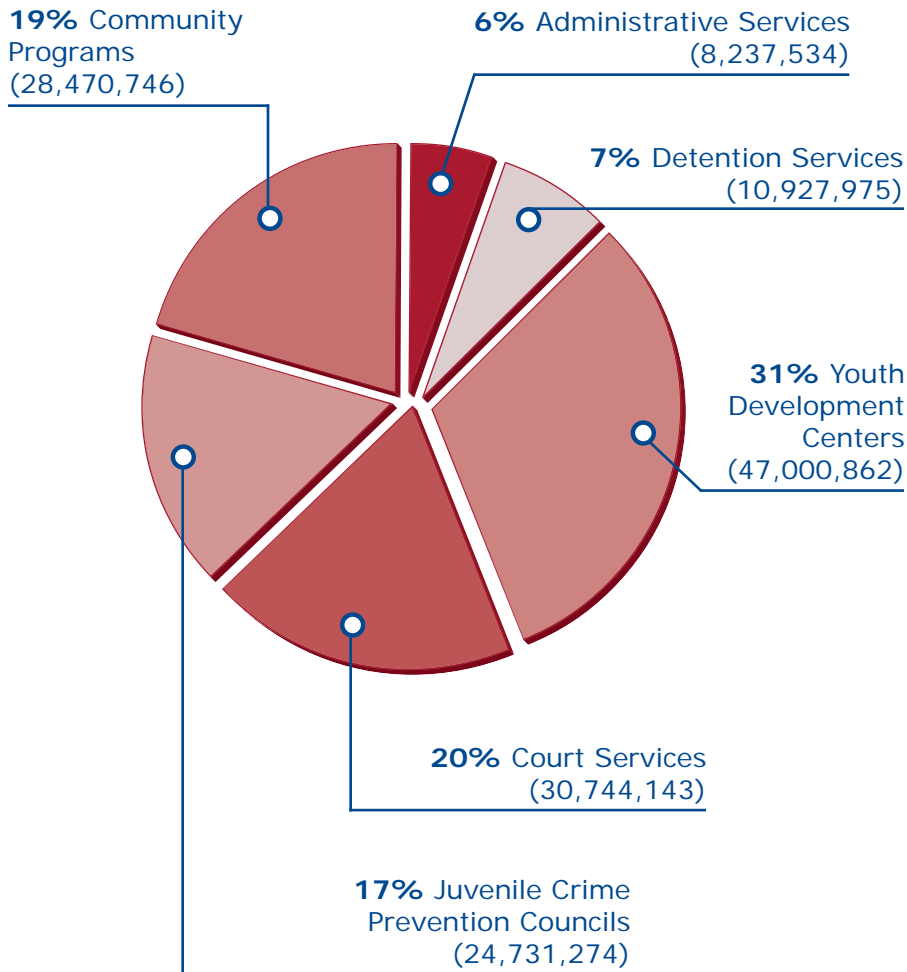
Description (G.S. number) Infractions	Complaints
Traffic and Local Ordinance Citations	311
Total 2007	311
Total 2006	348

Status/Undisciplined Offenses

Ungovernable (7B-1501(27))	1,601
Truant (7B-1501(27))	1,145
Run Away from within North Carolina (7B-1501(27))	1,026
Ungovernable and Run Away (7B-1501(27))	397
Ungovernable and Truant (7B-1501(27))	241
Run Away from outside North Carolina (7B-2804)	117
Found in places unlawful for Juvenile and Run Away (7B-1501(27))	43
Run Away and Truant (7B-1501(27))	43
Ungovernable, Run Away and Truant (7B-1501(27))	42
Ungovernable and Found in places unlawful for Juvenile (7B-1501(27))	34
Ungovernable, Found in places unlawful for Juvenile and Run Away (7B-1501(27))	21
Found in places unlawful for Juvenile (7B-1501(27))	10
Ungovernable, Found in places unlawful for Juvenile, Run Away and Truant (7B-1501(27))	8
Ungovernable, Found in places unlawful for Juvenile and Truant (7B-1501(27))	7
Found in places unlawful for Juvenile, Run Away and Truant (7B-1501(27))	6
Found in places unlawful for Juvenile and Truant (7B-1501(27))	3
Total 2007	4,744
Total 2006	5,169

Totals By Class	Complaints
Violent Class (Felony A-E)	1,119
Serious Class (Felony F-1, A1 Misdemeanor)	10,281
Minor Class (Misdemeanor 1-3)	29,776
Infractions	311
Status/Undisciplined Offenses	4,744
Total 2007	46,231
Total 2006	48,089

Department's 2007 State Budget Appropriation



Contact Information

Mailing Address:
1801 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1801
Phone: 919-733-3388

Physical Location:
410 South Salisbury Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-1731
Website: www.ncdjdp.org

Management Team

George L. Sweat
Secretary

Dwayne Patterson
Chief Deputy Secretary

Joanne McDaniel
Chief of Staff

Larry Dix
*Assistant Secretary
for Program Services, West*

Kathy Dudley
*Assistant Secretary
for Program Services, East*

John Eley
*Director of Administrative
Services*

Linda Washington
Human Resources Director

Annual Report Committee

Stan Clarkson
Research Director

Megan Howell
Research Assistant & Data Analyst

Jamal Carr
*Youth and Family Services
Administrator*

William Lassiter
Communications Director

Catherine Anderson
Special Projects

Anne Hill
Administrative Assistant

Brent E. Brafford
Webmaster & Graphic Designer

For additional information about the Department,
please visit the Department's website at: www.ncdjdp.org

4,500 copies of this document were printed at a cost of \$5,192.06, or \$1.15 a copy.

The North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
is an Equal Opportunity Employer.