



Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee (S.L. 2017-57) Juvenile Age Interim Report

Bill D. Davis, Co-Chair

Garry Frank, Co-Chair

September 11, 2020
Members of the North Carolina General Assembly
16 W. Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

Dear Members of the North Carolina General Assembly,

Pursuant to S.L. 2017-57 [SECTION 16D.4.(rr)], *Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act*, the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee, “shall submit additional interim reports with updates on the planning steps completed towards implementation, including any legislative, administrative, and funding recommendations, annually by January 15 of each year.”

The members of the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee extend their many thanks to the General Assembly for implementing previous legislative and funding recommendations, efforts which prepared North Carolina well for initial implementation of “Raise the Age.” As data is collected and analyzed against original projections, additional recommendations will be provided. This submission contains off-schedule, interim recommendations.

Legislative

The Committee recommends the following unmet previous legislative recommendations:

- Allow legal assistants access to JWisE to expedite processing

The Legislative Revisions and Legal Issues Subcommittee met to develop a full list of issues brought forward through personal or stakeholder experience in navigating “Raise the Age” implementation. Those issues are included later in this report, and language is being drafted by the Committee’s Legislative Revisions and Legal Issues subcommittee for specific statutory revision recommendations.

Funding

- Juvenile Justice: \$6.7 million for juvenile detention beds. H593/S.L. 2020-83, “JCPC/Detention/CAA and Other Fees,” which became effective Aug. 1, 2020, and requires the housing of youth under age 18 in juvenile detention, is estimated to require an additional \$1,024,190 for approximately 23 new juvenile detention beds.
- Office of the Juvenile Defender: \$75,000 beginning Jan. 1, 2021, for one FTE, to support the agencies in developing additional juvenile delinquency contracts.
- The Administrative Office of the Courts developed, at the request of the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee, a method to indicate which counties would receive positions if allocation is determined by impact from “Raise the Age” implementation.

The Committee also recommends funding the following unmet previous recommendations:

- 1) The courts’ existing deficiencies at a cost of \$8,379,921 and non-recurring cost of \$744,098 in FY 21; annualized at \$16,759,842 recurring and \$744,098 non-recurring in FY22.
- 2) The Conference of District Attorneys: \$125,589 recurring and \$3,752 non-recurring.

3) Juvenile Justice:

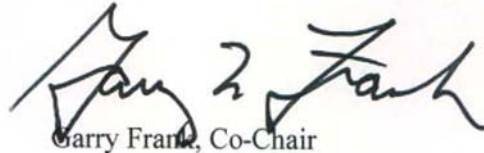
- Allow for continued conversion of appropriated funds into juvenile detention center personnel, in order to remain flexible in meeting detention bed needs.
- The committee recommends funding Rockingham Youth Development Center start-up and operating costs upon opening; and funding needed repairs and renovations for opening additional detention beds.

Please find the Juvenile Age Interim Report attached.

Sincerely,



Bill D. Davis, Co-Chair



Garry Frank, Co-Chair

Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee Members (Name, City, Appointed by):

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RUBY BROWN HERRING

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ERIC ZOGRY

Raleigh - Ex-officio

cc: Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety
Senate Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety
House Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety

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I. Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee Legislative Recommendations to implement S.L. 2017-57, Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee operates three subcommittees, which work towards developing implementation strategies and solutions. Those committees are: (1) the Legislative and Legal Issues subcommittee; (2) the Housing of Transfers subcommittee; and (3) the School-Justice Partnerships subcommittee.

Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee members volunteered for one or more of the subcommittees. Members added advisory members, who are unable to vote on recommendations, but act in a resource/expertise-supportive role.

The Legislative and Legal Issues subcommittee chaired by Heather Taraska, Assistant District Attorney in Mecklenburg County, developed a list of potential system/implementation gaps to be addressed through statutory modification. The following list represents issues brought to the Legislative Revisions and Legal Issues subcommittee for discussion and consideration.

- Giving superior court judges authority to close court for juvenile cases
- Giving legal assistants access to the Court Information Public Records Search (CIPRS)
- The indictment process and confidentiality requirements
- Maximum YDC commitment age for 16- and 17-year-olds

Pursuant to G.S. 7B-1601(b1) (effective 12/1/2019), jurisdiction cannot extend beyond the age of 19 for an offense committed at age 16, or beyond the age of 20 for an offense committed at age 17. Likewise, the maximum YDC commitment age for these juveniles is 19 or 20, pursuant to G.S. 7B-2513(a2) and (a3).

Due to the reverse transfer provision in G.S. 7B-2200.5(d), a juvenile case may be remanded back to juvenile court for a Class A-G felony committed at age 16 or 17. This result would create the situation where a 16- or 17-year-old committed to a youth development center (YDC) for a Class A-G felony has a shorter maximum possible commitment than a juvenile who commits the same offense while being less than 16 years of age.

Resolving this inconsistency would require conforming amendments to G.S. 7B-1602 (extended jurisdiction) and G.S. 7B-2513 (commitment to division).

- Conforming amendments to G.S. 7B-2514(c), G.S. 7B-2516(c), and G.S. 7B-2600(c)

All three statutes still reference the pre-Raise the Age jurisdictional limitations that do not account for the maximum age of jurisdiction applicable to offenses by 16- and 17- year olds (compare with G.S. 7B-2513(a)(2) and (a)(3)).

- How are pretrial release conditions set? G.S. 7B-2204 provides that once the transfer order is entered, the juvenile has the right to pretrial release as provided in G.S. 15A-533 and G.S. 15A-534. The statute implies that conditions of release must be ordered immediately, but it does not

explicitly mandate the district court judge to order conditions of release. Additionally, how/where can bond be posted?

- If a case is returned to juvenile court via reverse waiver under 7B-2200.5(d), should a secure custody order (SCO) be issued if the juvenile is in custody? What happens to the audio in superior court?
- What are the notice requirements for transfers to superior court?
- Is a transfer hearing required for transfer? G.S. 7B-2200.5(a) does not explicitly refer to a hearing.
- What happens if juveniles fail to appear in superior court or otherwise violate conditions of release? This process is not explicitly defined in the statute.
- What is the appeal of transfer decisions process?
- Are Prayer for Judgement Continued (PJC)s or conditional discharges counted as convictions?
- What is the gang enhancement hearing process?
- The subcommittee is planning to discuss videoconferencing requirements.
- There is no clear, statutory guidance on who is responsible for determining that a juvenile must be charged as an adult due to prior convictions. NC DPS has adopted a policy and the NC Justice Academy has adopted training that encourages law enforcement officers to consult a court counselor before processing the juvenile as an adult. However, in the absence of a mandate, there will likely be inconsistent practices throughout the state. Also, what documentation is sufficient to establish conviction? Does a conviction need to be part of a pleading? Also, should there be statutory guidance for how to handle dual jurisdiction cases?
- The subcommittee plans to discuss returning felony Chapter 20 motor vehicle offenses to the jurisdiction of juvenile court.
- 50B statute requires that individuals who violate a domestic violence protection order (DVPO) be arrested and taken into custody, which is at odds with language in Juvenile Code regarding secure custody orders.
- How does case law for youth emancipated at age 18 impact juvenile court jurisdiction until age 19 or 20?
- Expunction time for petitions that have been dismissed refers to a delinquent who has attained the age of 16 and should be changed to 18 [7B-3200(h)].
- Juvenile sex offender registration statute terminates on the juvenile's 18th birthday or when the jurisdiction of the juvenile court ends, whichever occurs first. This needs a conforming amendment for RTA [14-208.30].

The following list represents Committee-recommended legislative changes that have not yet been included in statute.

- Recommendation to remove *Possession of Stolen Vehicle* from Chapter 20.
- Recommendation that all school safety conversations must include School Justice Partnerships as part of the discussion.
- Recommendation that DPS work with the Administrative Office of the Courts, with input via electronic communication from Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee members, to develop statutory language that permits legal assistants to access applicable JWisE information.

II. Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee Funding Recommendations to implement S.L. 2017-57, Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act

A. Juvenile Facilities

Detention Operating

The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission staff presented analysis of detention center bed needs in November 2018, as represented in table 1, below.

**Table 1
Detention Population Projections for 16- and 17-Year-Olds
Held at Complaint and Held for Transfer until Disposition and/or 18-Years⁵**

Fiscal Year End	Detention Population as of June 30				
	Held at Complaint Class H-I Felonies, Class A1-3 Misdemeanors	Held for Transfer Class A-G Felonies until:		Combined Projections Juveniles Held until:	
		Disposition	Age 18	Disposition	Age 18
2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2020	35	129	86	164	121
2021	60	226	151	286	211
2022	61	230	153	291	214
2023	62	235	155	297	217

Notes: Prepared in conjunction with the North Carolina Department of Public Safety’s Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice. The disposition scenario is based on juveniles held in detention until disposition, while the age 18 scenario is based on juveniles held in detention until their 18th birthday or disposition (whichever occurs first). SOURCES: NC Department of Public Safety, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice; FY 2016 AOC Charge Data (analyzed by the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission)

⁵ Youth detained for other reasons (e.g., intermittent confinement, adjudicated delinquent awaiting placement) were not included in the projections.

The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission staff conducted analysis of two populations.

“Juvenile detention population projections, prepared in conjunction with the North Carolina Department of Public Safety’s Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (DACJJ), were completed for two groups of 16- and 17-year-olds affected by the JJRA – those held in detention at complaint (Class H-I felonies and Class A1-3 misdemeanors) and those held in detention for transfer (Class A-G felonies). Youth detained for other reasons (e.g., intermittent confinement, adjudicated delinquent awaiting placement) were not included in the projections.”

Juvenile Justice is required to hold transfers to Superior Court who are ordered to be detained, in a juvenile detention facility or holdover facility, until the youth has bonded out, been released by order of the court, or convicted and sentenced.

Upon reviewing the SPAC analysis and considering the current legal requirements for transfers to Superior Court, Juvenile Justice is planning for 300 additional detention center beds.

Per NC Gen. Stat. § 7B-2603 (b), (Effective December 1, 2019), “Once an order of transfer has been entered by the district court, the juvenile has the right to be considered for pretrial release as provided in G.S. 15A-533 and G.S. 15A-534. Any detention of the juvenile pending release shall be in accordance with G.S. 7B-2204.” NC Gen. Stat. §7B-2204 reads, “Once the order of transfer has been entered, the juvenile has the right to pretrial release as provided in G.S. 15A-533 and G.S. 15A-534. The release order shall specify the person or persons to whom the juvenile may be released. Pending release, the court shall order that the juvenile be detained in a detention facility while awaiting trial. The court may order the juvenile to be held in a holdover facility at any time the presence of the juvenile is required in court for pretrial hearings or trial, if the court finds that it would be inconvenient to return the juvenile to the detention facility.

Should the juvenile be found guilty, or enter a plea of guilty or no contest to a criminal offense in superior court and receive an active sentence, then immediate transfer to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall be ordered. Until such time as the juvenile is transferred to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the juvenile may be detained in a holdover facility. The juvenile may not be detained in a detention facility pending transfer to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.”

Operating costs of \$244 per youth per day are paid 50% by the county and 50% by the state. This results in an estimated state expenditure of \$13,359,000 and a county expenditure of \$13,359,000. The General Assembly funded half of the projected state increase, and the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee recommends funding the remaining half of the projected state expenditure, equaling \$6.7 million.

The legislature has invested resources into the construction of a 60-bed youth development center in Rockingham County, on which the property was purchased in 2019 with construction completion projected in 2023.

H593/S.L. 2020-83 commenced Aug. 1, 2020, as juvenile detention centers began receiving criminal court youth previously housed in jails. The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission staff analysis of this effort prior to the bill’s finalization follows:

Table 1
Detention Population Projections for Youth under 18 Years of Age
Convicted of Non-Active Class E-G Felony, Motor Vehicle Class A1-3 Misdemeanor, or DWI

Fiscal Year End	Detention Population as of June 30		
	Non-Active Class E-G Felonies	Motor Vehicle Class A1-3 Misdemeanors and DWIs	Combined Projections: Youth under 18
2021	16	7	23
2022	16	7	23
2023	16	7	23
2024	16	7	23
2025	16	7	23

Notes: Prepared by the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission in conjunction with the North Carolina Department of Public Safety’s Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice.

SOURCES: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, FY 2019 Statistical Report Data, FY 2019 DWI Statistical Report Data, FY 2015 and FY 2017 Correctional Program Evaluation Data

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee recommends funding 23 juvenile detention beds (\$1,024,190) for H593/S.L. 2020-83 implementation.

When “Raise the Age” passed, Juvenile Justice operated with 190 juvenile detention beds. With the addition of county partnerships (Mecklenburg Juvenile Detention Center and Madison Juvenile Detention Center), renovation of the C.A. Dillon campus to provide detention beds, and the conversion of 22 youth development center beds at Lenoir Youth Development Center into detention beds, the total juvenile detention beds in North Carolina is now 307. Further renovation of C.A. Dillon, reopening of Perquimans Juvenile Detention Center, and a planned partnership with Brunswick County will yield additional juvenile beds in North Carolina.

B. Administrative Office of the Courts

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee recommends funding the Administrative Office of the Courts as follows.

SL 2019-229, “Raise the Age Funding” provided the following positions to the Judicial Branch:

- Effective 7/1/2019
 - 9 Assistant District Attorneys
 - 7 Deputy Clerks
- Effective 7/1/2020
 - 7 Assistant District Attorneys
- Effective 1/1/2021
 - 8 District Court Judgeships
- Effective 7/1/2023

- 1 Assistant District Attorney

The newly authorized positions were largely allocated by the North Carolina General Assembly to counties or districts with the greatest existing staff resource deficits prior to any additional workload anticipated due to Raise the Age. However, these positions do not address all of the resources needed by the constituent judicial branch stakeholders to meet the exiting staff deficiencies, based on filings through 6/30/2020.

Given the effective date of 12/1/2019 of Raise the Age, there will be additional juvenile filings that will increase current staffing needs. While it is assumed that the proportion of these new juvenile filings relative to adult filings will be roughly equal across all 100 counties, the following ten (10) counties will likely experience the largest raw number increase in juvenile cases (ranked by highest volume): Wake, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Forsyth, Union, Johnston, Cabarrus, Gaston, Randolph, and Cumberland counties. As data are collected on juvenile case volume after 12/1/2019, this report will provide updated staffing need numbers based on actual impact.

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee accepts the Administrative Office of the Courts' recommendation as to the current deficit of resources as calculated using the National Center for State Courts formula. Therefore, the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee recommends funding the existing Judicial Branch staff deficiencies in the following key positions effective 1/1/2021 at an FY 20-21 annualized cost of \$8,379,921 and non-recurring cost of \$744,098. The FY 21-22+ impact of these positions is \$16,759,842 recurring and \$744,098 non-recurring.

The existing deficiencies, and their jurisdictions of need, are as follows:

- 3 District Court Judgeships in the following districts (sorted by neediest district first):

District	County(ies)	Judges Authorized 7/1/2021	Unrounded Judges Needed	Judge to Workload Ratio	Judgeships Needed
23	Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin	4	4.76	84.12%	1
15A	Alamance	4	4.72	84.73%	1
29B	Henderson, Polk, Transylvania	4	4.63	86.42%	1
Statewide					
		282			3

- 45 Assistant District Attorneys in the following districts (sorted by neediest district first):

District	County(ies)	State-Funded (FTE) as of 7-1-2021	Additional FTE as of 7-1-2023	Total State-Funded (FTE) as of 7-1-2023	Prosecutor Need (FTE)	State-Funded to Workload Ratio	Positions Needed
3	Pitt	13		13	16.3	79.7%	3
24	Guilford	36		36	44.5	81.0%	8
11	Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren	16		16	19.0	84.3%	3

District	County(ies)	State-Funded (FTE) as of 7-1-2021	Additional FTE as of 7-1-2023	Total State-Funded (FTE) as of 7-1-2023	Prosecutor Need (FTE)	State-Funded to Workload Ratio	Positions Needed
43	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain	15		15	17.4	86.1%	2
21	Anson, Richmond, Scotland	10		10	11.6	86.4%	2
38	Gaston	17		17	19.6	86.8%	3
8	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson	20		20	22.8	87.6%	3
42	Henderson, Polk, Transylvania	10		10	11.3	88.1%	1
15	Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick	16		16	18.1	88.5%	2
40	Buncombe	15		15	16.6	90.3%	2
32	Alexander, Iredell	14		14	15.5	90.4%	1
13	Johnston	12		12	13.2	91.0%	1
10	Wake	44		44	48.3	91.0%	4
33	Davidson, Davie	13		13	14.0	92.6%	1
23	Stokes, Surry	9		9	9.7	93.1%	1
26	Mecklenburg	63		63	67.5	93.3%	5
9	Greene, Lenoir, Wayne	16		16	17.0	94.3%	1
14	Cumberland	27		27	28.4	94.9%	1
12	Harnett, Lee	13		13	13.7	94.9%	1
Statewide		690	1	691			45

- 95.5 District Attorney Legal Assistants, 7 District Attorney Investigators, and 5 District Attorney Administrative Assistants in districts with workload need based on their workload formula.
- 46 Deputy and Assistant Clerks in counties with workload need based on their workload formula.
 - Historically, the Clerk Resource Committee and/or Clerk Executive Committee has provided the NCAOC Director with a recommendation for where to place newly authorized clerk positions according to the workload formula. Traditionally, the NCAOC Director has followed these recommendations.

C. Juvenile Contracts Administrator (\$75,000 annualized, Recurring)

Further the Committee recommends funding the NC Office of the Juvenile Defender, Office of Indigent Defense Services in the amount of \$75,000 annualized cost, beginning Jan. 1, 2021, for one FTE, to support the agencies in developing additional juvenile delinquency contracts anticipated by the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act. Current staffing will be unable to manage the adult criminal and other specialized contracts with the anticipated increase in juvenile delinquency contracts.

D. Resource Prosecutor (\$125,589 Recurring, and \$3,752 Non-Recurring FY20)

Furthermore, the Committee recommends funding one Juvenile Court Resource Prosecutor in the NC Conference of District Attorneys' Office at a recurring cost of \$125,589 and non-recurring cost of \$3,752, to support district attorneys statewide in administration of juvenile law and process.

The Resource Prosecutor will develop training material such as legal updates, articles, a technical support listserv, a manual, online resources and in-person presentations. Training topics will include victim rights, best practices in juvenile court, prosecuting juveniles on child sex crimes, the process of transfer to adult court, and due process procedures for juveniles.

Dedicated prosecutor training is essential because juvenile court has separate evidentiary, criminal procedure, ethical and confidentiality rules from the adult criminal system. In addition, specialized skills, knowledge and abilities in the areas of mental health and child welfare, child sex offenders and adolescent development are required to serve the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act with consideration to the dual obligations of community safety and serving the needs and best interests of the juvenile.

This request is especially important now as there exists (1) high turnover rates of Juvenile Court Assistant District Attorneys (almost 50% of prosecutors have less than five years of experience); (2) technical support will be in high demand with implementation of the new law; (3) a widespread understanding of the permissible use of JWISE information is needed now that all prosecutors have access to that information through CIPRS, and since legal assistants may soon have access; (4) lack of uniformity in procedures and outcomes across NC juvenile courts needs to be addressed through training; and (5) AOC and NCDPS need a point person to help disseminate important information to prosecutors about new programs, new forms, new software, etc..

III. Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act Implementation Data

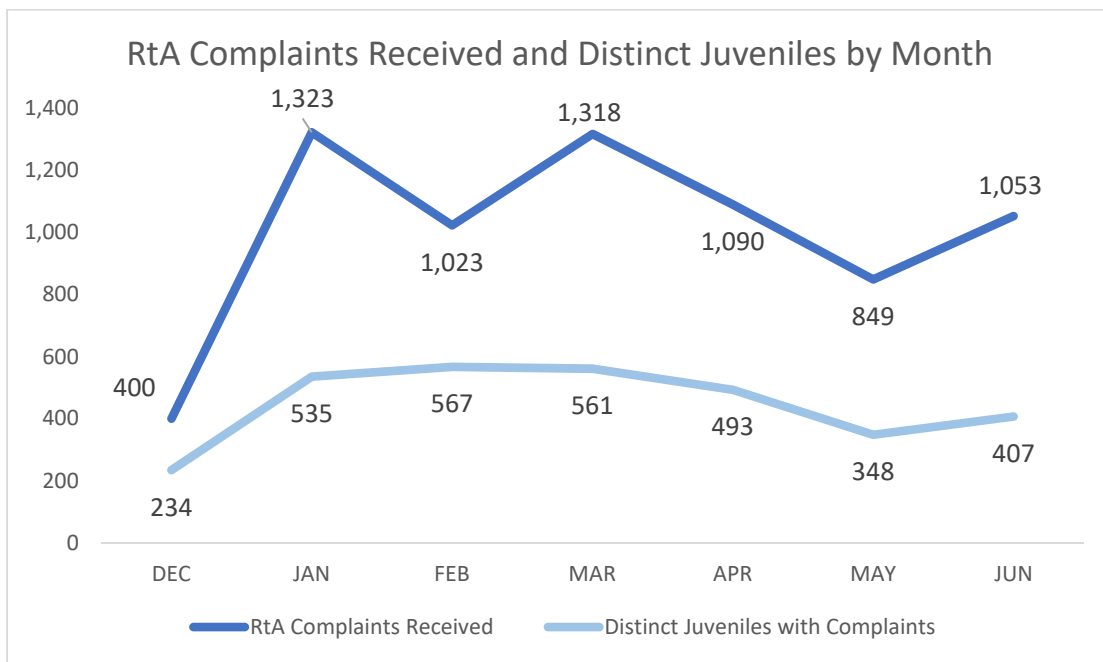
A. Complaints and Intake

Raise the Age juveniles are detained at a higher percentage of intakes than their younger counterparts. Approximately 6.4% of 15-year-old juvenile intakes result in detainment. The 7-month average for RtA juvenile intakes is 10.6%.

Measure*	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
RtA Complaints Received	400	1,323	1,023	1,318	1,090	849	1,053
Distinct Juveniles with Complaints	234	535	567	561	493	348	407
A to G Complaints Received	57	93	101	142	115	97	86
A to G Juveniles Received	42	62	53	53	66	48	49
H to 3 Complaints Received	343	1,230	922	1,176	975	752	967
H to 3 Juveniles Received	200	502	540	530	451	323	378

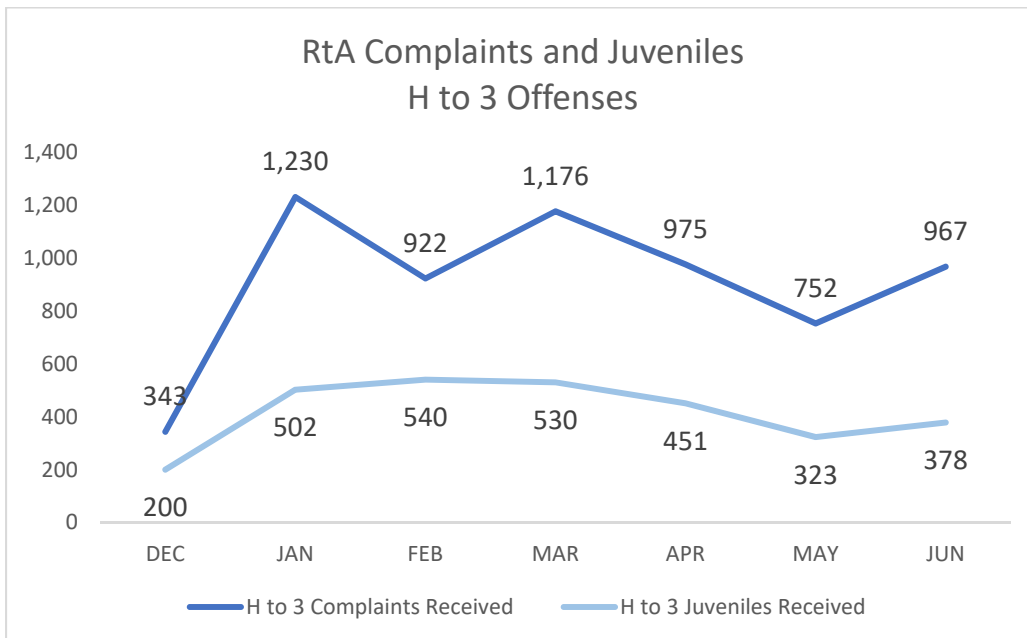
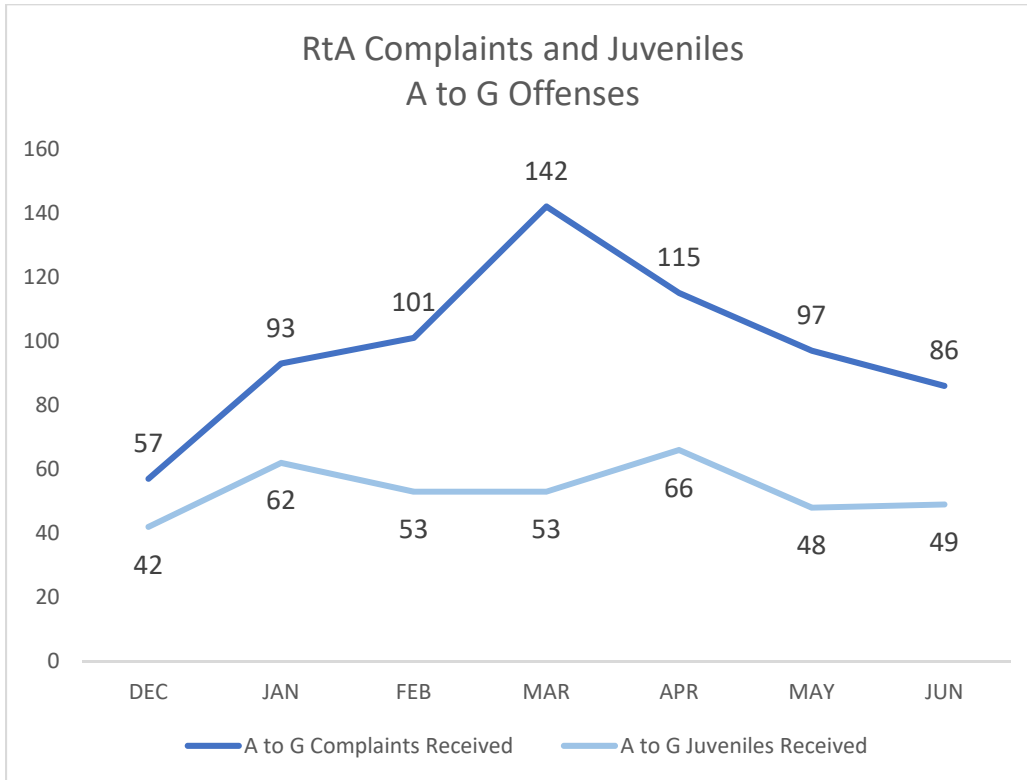
*Sisense, system-build version reported.

The following chart illustrates for the Raise the Age population, complaints received and the associated distinct juveniles by month of implementation. What portion of trends is responsive to “Raise the Age” implementation versus what portion is responsive to the pandemic is unknown.



The following illustrates the increase in A-G mandatory transfers for the Raise the Age population versus the group of H-I discretionary transfers and juvenile misdemeanors. Transfer to superior court youth under age 16 at age of offense, prior to Raise the Age, were detained on average greater than 250

days in juvenile detention until sentencing or release. The average juvenile detention stay for juvenile jurisdiction youth is 21 days. Thusly, the higher than projected number of A-G mandatory transfer complaints greatly impacts the number of juvenile detention beds due to the longer stay. 1.46 transfer to superior court youth can be served per year in a juvenile detention bed whereas 17.38 youth under juvenile jurisdiction can be served per year in a juvenile detention bed.



B. Detention

Juvenile Justice projected that it would receive from Dec. 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020, 457 admissions for 418 Raise the Age juveniles. Instead, Juvenile Justice received 355 admissions for 354 Raise the Age juveniles. This represents alignment with 85% of the projection for distinct juveniles admitted to juvenile detention and 78% alignment with admission. The table below conveys the detention admissions and associated juveniles detained by month of implementation in comparison to what was projected. For example, in December 2019, admissions were projected to be 60 and 64 were received, resulting in 107% of the projection.

	19-Dec	20-Jan	20-Feb	20-Mar	20-Apr	20-May	20-Jun	20-Jul
Comparing the number received to the projection								
RtA Detention Admissions	107%	138%	97%	69%	67%	38%	65%	85%
RtA Distinct Juveniles Detained	117%	151%	106%	75%	73%	40%	72%	93%

Specifically looking at A-G mandatory transfer to superior court juveniles, the following table illustrates the largely greater than projected percentage of juveniles admitted to juvenile detention.

	19-Dec	20-Jan	20-Feb	20-Mar	20-Apr	20-May	20-Jun	20-Jul
Comparing the number received to the projection								
A to G Juveniles Received	105%	177%	171%	98%	120%	100%	111%	203%

IV. Summary of RE-409 COVID-19 Complaints Impact (and RtA)

NOTE: Information is current as of July 22, 2020.

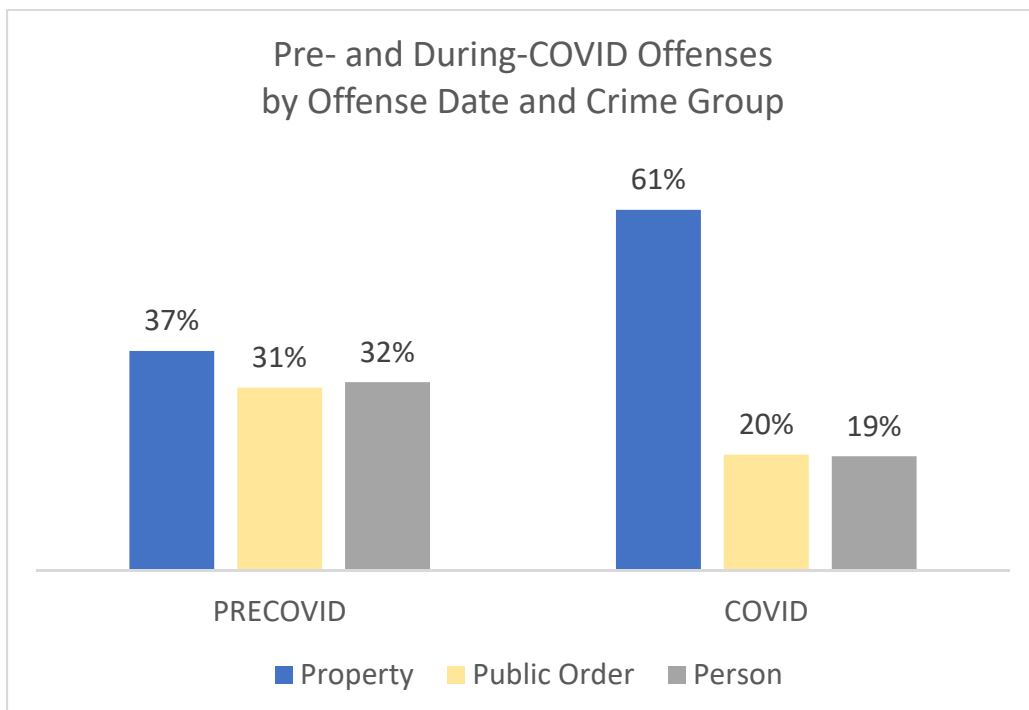
With the Dec. 1, 2019, implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act (Raise the Age), the Department of Public Safety – Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice observed juvenile justice system volume changes. In the first four months of implementation, DPS received more than 4,000 new Raise the Age delinquent offenses. The system add-on was approximately 60% of what was expected. The annual Raise the Age expected system add-on was projected at 64%, or a system build of over 8,000 new offenders and 21,000 new delinquent complaints. To date, in the first seven months of

Raise the Age, the state has received over 7,000 delinquent complaints, or 55% of the complaints projected and 59% of the juveniles projected.

Spring 2020 ushered in an unexpected phenomenon to track – the impact on juvenile offending during the coronavirus pandemic. One way to describe the virus’ impact on complaints (juvenile offending) is to examine the time period of January 1 to June 30, years 2019 versus 2020. In the first six months of each year, DPS received 11,720 delinquent offenses in 2019 and 16,258 in 2020 (a 39% increase). Taking this comparison period and breaking it up into pre- and during-COVID periods, we observe a slowing in the increased volume from 1) January through March compared to 2) April through June, with larger increases in serious offenses and a decrease in minor offenses.

- Pre-Covid (January – March): **57% increase** from 2019 to 2020
 - Violent – 173% increase (197 to 538)
 - Serious – 71% increase (1,706 to 2,909)
 - Minor – 46% increase (4,244 to 6,208)
- During-Covid (April – June): **18% increase** from 2019 to 2020
 - Violent – 75% increase (268 to 469)
 - Serious – 79% increase (1,434 to 2,571)
 - Minor – 8% decrease (3,871 to 3,563)

Switching the data parameters and focusing in on offenses by offense date, preliminary review reveals that the *type* of offense is changing since the onset of COVID-19. Far and away, there is a considerable proportional change in Property offenses from the “pre” to the “during” period, 37% to 61%, respectively.





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DEPUTY CLERK NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

State-Funded + Grant Positions

Prepared by NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

Estimated Additional Deputy Clerk Need based on Total JJRA Eligible Defendants by Highest Charge

Number of New Deputy Clerks per FRD Fiscal Note 5/16/17: 6

County	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded + Grant Positions	Clerk Staff Needed Based on Filings or Statutory Minimum		Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion
Alamance	340	1.8%	44	44.30		0.08	0.11	0.14
Alexander	59	0.3%	9.75	8.58		0.01	0.02	0.02
Alleghany	21	0.1%	6	6.00		0.01	0.01	0.01
Anson	79	0.4%	11	9.45		0.02	0.03	0.03
Ashe	20	0.1%	7.5	6.89		0.00	0.01	0.01
Avery	34	0.2%	7	6.00		0.01	0.01	0.01
Beaufort	142	0.8%	18	18.05		0.03	0.05	0.06
Bertie	42	0.2%	7	6.71		0.01	0.01	0.02
Bladen	75	0.4%	13	12.47		0.02	0.02	0.03
Brunswick	206	1.1%	35.5	34.34		0.05	0.07	0.08
Buncombe	253	1.4%	65	62.24		0.06	0.08	0.10
Burke	146	0.8%	28	27.10		0.04	0.05	0.06
Cabarrus	414	2.2%	55	55.14		0.10	0.13	0.17
Caldwell	117	0.6%	25	23.34		0.03	0.04	0.05
Camden	16	0.1%	6	6.00		0.00	0.01	0.01
Carteret	137	0.7%	23	19.95		0.03	0.04	0.06
Caswell	25	0.1%	7.75	6.40		0.01	0.01	0.01
Catawba	244	1.3%	47.5	46.22		0.06	0.08	0.10
Chatham	109	0.6%	15	13.18		0.03	0.04	0.04
Cherokee	41	0.2%	9	8.86		0.01	0.01	0.02
Chowan	18	0.1%	6	6.00		0.00	0.01	0.01
Clay	7	0.0%	6	6.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Cleveland	240	1.3%	31.5	32.54		0.06	0.08	0.10
Columbus	127	0.7%	21	19.50		0.03	0.04	0.05
Craven	228	1.2%	29	28.06		0.06	0.07	0.09
Cumberland	497	2.7%	90	90.41		0.12	0.16	0.20
Currituck	59	0.3%	9	8.82		0.01	0.02	0.02
Dare	126	0.7%	17	15.64		0.03	0.04	0.05





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DEPUTY CLERK NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

State-Funded + Grant Positions

Prepared by NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

County	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded + Grant Positions	Clerk Staff Needed Based on Filings or Statutory Minimum	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion
Davidson	296	1.6%	43	42.75	0.07	0.10	0.12
Davie	69	0.4%	11	10.16	0.02	0.02	0.03
Duplin	114	0.6%	18	16.91	0.03	0.04	0.05
Durham	335	1.8%	72.5	58.87	0.08	0.11	0.14
Edgecombe	139	0.8%	21	18.49	0.03	0.05	0.06
Forsyth	856	4.6%	101.5	100.91	0.21	0.28	0.35
Franklin	122	0.7%	16.5	15.66	0.03	0.04	0.05
Gaston	466	2.5%	65	63.21	0.11	0.15	0.19
Gates	10	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Graham	18	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Granville	95	0.5%	16	15.37	0.02	0.03	0.04
Greene	36	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Guilford	1,000	5.4%	150	134.09	0.24	0.33	0.41
Halifax	135	0.7%	20	17.38	0.03	0.04	0.06
Harnett	183	1.0%	30	28.28	0.04	0.06	0.07
Haywood	94	0.5%	20	20.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
Henderson	217	1.2%	29.5	29.75	0.05	0.07	0.09
Hertford	52	0.3%	9	7.41	0.01	0.02	0.02
Hoke	65	0.4%	12	11.53	0.02	0.02	0.03
Hyde	7	0.0%	6	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iredell	393	2.1%	45	44.15	0.10	0.13	0.16
Jackson	44	0.2%	12	11.91	0.01	0.01	0.02
Johnston	385	2.1%	47	47.20	0.09	0.13	0.16
Jones	30	0.2%	7	7.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Lee	106	0.6%	18	14.79	0.03	0.03	0.04
Lenoir	164	0.9%	21	18.95	0.04	0.05	0.07
Lincoln	124	0.7%	22	22.00	0.03	0.04	0.05
Macon	56	0.3%	10	10.59	0.01	0.02	0.02
Madison	44	0.2%	8	7.40	0.01	0.01	0.02
Martin	61	0.3%	11	9.42	0.01	0.02	0.02
McDowell	68	0.4%	16	15.01	0.02	0.02	0.03





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DEPUTY CLERK NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

State-Funded + Grant Positions

Prepared by NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

County	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded + Grant Positions	Clerk Staff Needed Based on Filings or Statutory Minimum	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion
Mecklenburg	1,871	10.2%	218.6	223.42	0.46	0.61	0.76
Mitchell	14	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Montgomery	91	0.5%	10	8.70	0.02	0.03	0.04
Moore	177	1.0%	26	23.48	0.04	0.06	0.07
Nash	199	1.1%	33	31.00	0.05	0.06	0.08
New Hanover	382	2.1%	64	62.74	0.09	0.12	0.16
Northampton	29	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Onslow	267	1.4%	54	53.11	0.07	0.09	0.11
Orange	122	0.7%	27	27.79	0.03	0.04	0.05
Pamlico	28	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pasquotank	85	0.5%	14	11.35	0.02	0.03	0.03
Pender	122	0.7%	15	15.12	0.03	0.04	0.05
Perquimans	25	0.1%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Person	99	0.5%	12.75	12.51	0.02	0.03	0.04
Pitt	391	2.1%	49	48.18	0.10	0.13	0.16
Polk	34	0.2%	7	7.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
Randolph	306	1.7%	39	38.75	0.07	0.10	0.12
Richmond	149	0.8%	18	16.43	0.04	0.05	0.06
Robeson	280	1.5%	46	42.57	0.07	0.09	0.11
Rockingham	150	0.8%	29.5	27.98	0.04	0.05	0.06
Rowan	272	1.5%	41	39.18	0.07	0.09	0.11
Rutherford	129	0.7%	21	19.91	0.03	0.04	0.05
Sampson	173	0.9%	21	20.19	0.04	0.06	0.07
Scotland	119	0.6%	14	12.70	0.03	0.04	0.05
Stanly	144	0.8%	20	18.83	0.04	0.05	0.06
Stokes	69	0.4%	13	12.44	0.02	0.02	0.03
Surry	117	0.6%	24.5	22.55	0.03	0.04	0.05
Swain	29	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Transylvania	53	0.3%	9	8.58	0.01	0.02	0.02
Tyrrell	21	0.1%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Union	523	2.8%	44	42.92	0.13	0.17	0.21





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DEPUTY CLERK NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

State-Funded + Grant Positions

Prepared by NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

County	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded + Grant Positions	Clerk Staff Needed Based on Filings or Statutory Minimum	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion
Vance	124	0.7%	18	17.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Wake	1,421	7.7%	183.5	191.55	0.35	0.46	0.58
Warren	27	0.1%	7	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Washington	31	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Watauga	67	0.4%	14	12.28	0.02	0.02	0.03
Wayne	245	1.3%	35.25	34.52	0.06	0.08	0.10
Wilkes	117	0.6%	22	21.09	0.03	0.04	0.05
Wilson	233	1.3%	26	24.79	0.06	0.08	0.09
Yadkin	75	0.4%	11	10.24	0.02	0.02	0.03
Yancey	17	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Total	18,433	100.0%	2760.6	2664.38	4.50	6.00	7.50

* Based on data from fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DEPUTY CLERK NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

State-Funded Positions Only

Prepared by NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

Estimated Additional Deputy Clerk Need based on Total JJRA Eligible Defendants by Highest Charge

Number of New Deputy Clerks per FRD Fiscal Note 5/16/17: **6**

County	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded Authorized Positions Only	Clerk Staff Needed Based on Filings or Statutory Minimum	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion
Alamance	340	1.8%	44	44.30	0.08	0.11	0.14
Alexander	59	0.3%	9.75	8.58	0.01	0.02	0.02
Alleghany	21	0.1%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Anson	79	0.4%	11	9.45	0.02	0.03	0.03
Ashe	20	0.1%	7.5	6.89	0.00	0.01	0.01
Avery	34	0.2%	7	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Beaufort	142	0.8%	18	18.05	0.03	0.05	0.06
Bertie	42	0.2%	7	6.71	0.01	0.01	0.02
Bladen	75	0.4%	13	12.47	0.02	0.02	0.03
Brunswick	206	1.1%	35	34.34	0.05	0.07	0.08
Buncombe	253	1.4%	64	62.24	0.06	0.08	0.10
Burke	146	0.8%	28	27.10	0.04	0.05	0.06
Cabarrus	414	2.2%	54	55.14	0.10	0.13	0.17
Caldwell	117	0.6%	25	23.34	0.03	0.04	0.05
Camden	16	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Carteret	137	0.7%	23	19.95	0.03	0.04	0.06
Caswell	25	0.1%	7.75	6.40	0.01	0.01	0.01
Catawba	244	1.3%	47	46.22	0.06	0.08	0.10
Chatham	109	0.6%	15	13.18	0.03	0.04	0.04
Cherokee	41	0.2%	9	8.86	0.01	0.01	0.02
Chowan	18	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Clay	7	0.0%	6	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cleveland	240	1.3%	31	32.54	0.06	0.08	0.10
Columbus	127	0.7%	21	19.50	0.03	0.04	0.05
Craven	228	1.2%	29	28.06	0.06	0.07	0.09
Cumberland	497	2.7%	89	90.41	0.12	0.16	0.20
Currituck	59	0.3%	9	8.82	0.01	0.02	0.02
Dare	126	0.7%	17	15.64	0.03	0.04	0.05





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DEPUTY CLERK NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

State-Funded Positions Only

Prepared by NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

County	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded Authorized Positions Only	Clerk Staff Needed Based on Filings or Statutory Minimum	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion
Davidson	296	1.6%	42	42.75	0.07	0.10	0.12
Davie	69	0.4%	11	10.16	0.02	0.02	0.03
Duplin	114	0.6%	18	16.91	0.03	0.04	0.05
Durham	335	1.8%	71.5	58.87	0.08	0.11	0.14
Edgecombe	139	0.8%	21	18.49	0.03	0.05	0.06
Forsyth	856	4.6%	96	100.91	0.21	0.28	0.35
Franklin	122	0.7%	16.5	15.66	0.03	0.04	0.05
Gaston	466	2.5%	64	63.21	0.11	0.15	0.19
Gates	10	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Graham	18	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Granville	95	0.5%	16	15.37	0.02	0.03	0.04
Greene	36	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Guilford	1,000	5.4%	149	134.09	0.24	0.33	0.41
Halifax	135	0.7%	20	17.38	0.03	0.04	0.06
Harnett	183	1.0%	29	28.28	0.04	0.06	0.07
Haywood	94	0.5%	20	20.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
Henderson	217	1.2%	29	29.75	0.05	0.07	0.09
Hertford	52	0.3%	9	7.41	0.01	0.02	0.02
Hoke	65	0.4%	12	11.53	0.02	0.02	0.03
Hyde	7	0.0%	6	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iredell	393	2.1%	44	44.15	0.10	0.13	0.16
Jackson	44	0.2%	12	11.91	0.01	0.01	0.02
Johnston	385	2.1%	46	47.20	0.09	0.13	0.16
Jones	30	0.2%	7	7.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Lee	106	0.6%	18	14.79	0.03	0.03	0.04
Lenoir	164	0.9%	21	18.95	0.04	0.05	0.07
Lincoln	124	0.7%	22	22.00	0.03	0.04	0.05
Macon	56	0.3%	10	10.59	0.01	0.02	0.02
Madison	44	0.2%	8	7.40	0.01	0.01	0.02
Martin	61	0.3%	11	9.42	0.01	0.02	0.02
McDowell	68	0.4%	16	15.01	0.02	0.02	0.03





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DEPUTY CLERK NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

State-Funded Positions Only

Prepared by NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

County	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded Authorized Positions Only	Clerk Staff Needed Based on Filings or Statutory Minimum	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion
Mecklenburg	1,871	10.2%	208.1	223.42	0.46	0.61	0.76
Mitchell	14	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Montgomery	91	0.5%	10	8.70	0.02	0.03	0.04
Moore	177	1.0%	26	23.48	0.04	0.06	0.07
Nash	199	1.1%	33	31.00	0.05	0.06	0.08
New Hanover	382	2.1%	63	62.74	0.09	0.12	0.16
Northampton	29	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Onslow	267	1.4%	53	53.11	0.07	0.09	0.11
Orange	122	0.7%	27	27.79	0.03	0.04	0.05
Pamlico	28	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pasquotank	85	0.5%	14	11.35	0.02	0.03	0.03
Pender	122	0.7%	15	15.12	0.03	0.04	0.05
Perquimans	25	0.1%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Person	99	0.5%	12.75	12.51	0.02	0.03	0.04
Pitt	391	2.1%	49	48.18	0.10	0.13	0.16
Polk	34	0.2%	7	7.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
Randolph	306	1.7%	38	38.75	0.07	0.10	0.12
Richmond	149	0.8%	18	16.43	0.04	0.05	0.06
Robeson	280	1.5%	45	42.57	0.07	0.09	0.11
Rockingham	150	0.8%	29	27.98	0.04	0.05	0.06
Rowan	272	1.5%	40	39.18	0.07	0.09	0.11
Rutherford	129	0.7%	21	19.91	0.03	0.04	0.05
Sampson	173	0.9%	21	20.19	0.04	0.06	0.07
Scotland	119	0.6%	14	12.70	0.03	0.04	0.05
Stanly	144	0.8%	20	18.83	0.04	0.05	0.06
Stokes	69	0.4%	13	12.44	0.02	0.02	0.03
Surry	117	0.6%	24	22.55	0.03	0.04	0.05
Swain	29	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Transylvania	53	0.3%	9	8.58	0.01	0.02	0.02
Tyrrell	21	0.1%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Union	523	2.8%	43	42.92	0.13	0.17	0.21





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DEPUTY CLERK NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

State-Funded Positions Only

Prepared by NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

County	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded Authorized Positions Only	Clerk Staff Needed Based on Filings or Statutory Minimum	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion
Vance	124	0.7%	18	17.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Wake	1,421	7.7%	182.5	191.55	0.35	0.46	0.58
Warren	27	0.1%	7	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Washington	31	0.2%	6	6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Watauga	67	0.4%	14	12.28	0.02	0.02	0.03
Wayne	245	1.3%	35.25	34.52	0.06	0.08	0.10
Wilkes	117	0.6%	22	21.09	0.03	0.04	0.05
Wilson	233	1.3%	26	24.79	0.06	0.08	0.09
Yadkin	75	0.4%	11	10.24	0.02	0.02	0.03
Yancey	17	0.1%	6	6.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Total	18,433	100.0%	2724.6	2664.38	4.50	6.00	7.50

* Based on data from fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE STATE-FUNDED + GRANT POSITIONS

Prepared by
NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

Estimated Additional Assistant District Attorney Need based on Total JJRA Eligible Defendants by Highest Charge

Number of New Assistant District Attorneys per FRD Fiscal Note 5/16/17: 8

District	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded + Grant ADA Positions	Unrounded ADA Workload Need	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion	County(ies) in District
1	340	1.8%	12	11.22	0.11	0.15	0.18	Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans
2	262	1.4%	9	9.16	0.09	0.11	0.14	Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington
3	391	2.1%	13	15.09	0.13	0.17	0.21	Pitt
4	393	2.1%	14	12.70	0.13	0.17	0.21	Carteret, Craven, Pamlico
5	583	3.2%	21	20.54	0.19	0.25	0.32	Duplin, Jones, Sampson, Onslow
6	504	2.7%	22	21.49	0.16	0.22	0.27	New Hanover, Pender
7	258	1.4%	12	11.38	0.08	0.11	0.14	Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton
8	571	3.1%	20	22.10	0.19	0.25	0.31	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson
9	445	2.4%	16	17.05	0.14	0.19	0.24	Greene, Lenoir, Wayne
10	1,421	7.7%	45	47.04	0.46	0.62	0.77	Wake
11	467	2.5%	16	18.51	0.15	0.20	0.25	Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren
12	289	1.6%	13	14.20	0.09	0.13	0.16	Harnett, Lee
13	385	2.1%	13	13.15	0.13	0.17	0.21	Johnston
14	497	2.7%	29	29.11	0.16	0.22	0.27	Cumberland
15	408	2.2%	17	17.97	0.13	0.18	0.22	Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus
16	335	1.8%	22	18.14	0.11	0.15	0.18	Durham
17	340	1.8%	16	12.19	0.11	0.15	0.18	Alamance
18	231	1.3%	11	10.42	0.08	0.10	0.13	Chatham, Orange
19	184	1.0%	8	7.43	0.06	0.08	0.10	Hoke, Scotland
20	280	1.5%	14	12.76	0.09	0.12	0.15	Robeson
21	228	1.2%	7	7.70	0.07	0.10	0.12	Anson, Richmond
22	175	0.9%	11	8.41	0.06	0.08	0.09	Caswell, Rockingham
23	186	1.0%	9	9.24	0.06	0.08	0.10	Stokes, Surry
24	1,000	5.4%	36	43.48	0.33	0.43	0.54	Guilford
25	414	2.2%	11	10.62	0.13	0.18	0.22	Cabarrus
26	1,871	10.2%	87	64.66	0.61	0.81	1.02	Mecklenburg
27	272	1.5%	12	9.90	0.09	0.12	0.15	Rowan
28	235	1.3%	7	6.87	0.08	0.10	0.13	Montgomery, Stanly
29	177	1.0%	6	6.13	0.06	0.08	0.10	Moore
30	523	2.8%	14	10.61	0.17	0.23	0.28	Union
31	856	4.6%	30	20.58	0.28	0.37	0.46	Forsyth
32	452	2.5%	14	14.68	0.15	0.20	0.25	Alexander, Iredell
33	365	2.0%	13	13.70	0.12	0.16	0.20	Davidson, Davie
34	233	1.3%	10	9.87	0.08	0.10	0.13	Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin
35	176	1.0%	9	7.58	0.06	0.08	0.10	Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey
36	507	2.8%	21	22.31	0.17	0.22	0.28	Burke, Caldwell, Catawba
37	306	1.7%	12	10.04	0.10	0.13	0.17	Randolph
38	466	2.5%	17	19.81	0.15	0.20	0.25	Gaston
39	364	2.0%	13	13.96	0.12	0.16	0.20	Cleveland, Lincoln
40	253	1.4%	18	15.34	0.08	0.11	0.14	Buncombe
41	197	1.1%	9	8.74	0.06	0.09	0.11	McDowell, Rutherford
42	304	1.6%	10	11.10	0.10	0.13	0.16	Henderson, Polk, Transylvania
43	290	1.6%	15	16.52	0.09	0.13	0.16	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Swain, Haywood, Jackson
Total	18,433	100.0%	734	703.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	

* Based on data from fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.



POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE STATE-FUNDED POSITIONS ONLY

Prepared by
NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

Estimated Additional Assistant District Attorney Need based on Total JJRA Eligible Defendants by Highest Charge

Number of New Assistant District Attorneys per FRD Fiscal Note 5/16/17: 8

District	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	State-Funded ADA Positions Only	Unrounded ADA Workload Need	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion	County(ies) in District
1	340	1.8%	12	11.22	0.11	0.15	0.18	Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans
2	262	1.4%	9	9.16	0.09	0.11	0.14	Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington
3	391	2.1%	13	15.09	0.13	0.17	0.21	Pitt
4	393	2.1%	14	12.70	0.13	0.17	0.21	Carteret, Craven, Pamlico
5	583	3.2%	21	20.54	0.19	0.25	0.32	Duplin, Jones, Sampson, Onslow
6	504	2.7%	21	21.49	0.16	0.22	0.27	New Hanover, Pender
7	258	1.4%	12	11.38	0.08	0.11	0.14	Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton
8	571	3.1%	20	22.10	0.19	0.25	0.31	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson
9	445	2.4%	16	17.05	0.14	0.19	0.24	Greene, Lenoir, Wayne
10	1,421	7.7%	44	47.04	0.46	0.62	0.77	Wake
11	467	2.5%	16	18.51	0.15	0.20	0.25	Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren
12	289	1.6%	12	14.20	0.09	0.13	0.16	Harnett, Lee
13	385	2.1%	12	13.15	0.13	0.17	0.21	Johnston
14	497	2.7%	27	29.11	0.16	0.22	0.27	Cumberland
15	408	2.2%	15	17.97	0.13	0.18	0.22	Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus
16	335	1.8%	19	18.14	0.11	0.15	0.18	Durham
17	340	1.8%	13	12.19	0.11	0.15	0.18	Alamance
18	231	1.3%	11	10.42	0.08	0.10	0.13	Chatham, Orange
19	184	1.0%	8	7.43	0.06	0.08	0.10	Hoke, Scotland
20	280	1.5%	14	12.76	0.09	0.12	0.15	Robeson
21	228	1.2%	7	7.70	0.07	0.10	0.12	Anson, Richmond
22	175	0.9%	9	8.41	0.06	0.08	0.09	Caswell, Rockingham
23	186	1.0%	9	9.24	0.06	0.08	0.10	Stokes, Surry
24	1,000	5.4%	36	43.48	0.33	0.43	0.54	Guilford
25	414	2.2%	11	10.62	0.13	0.18	0.22	Cabarrus
26	1,871	10.2%	63	64.66	0.61	0.81	1.02	Mecklenburg
27	272	1.5%	10	9.90	0.09	0.12	0.15	Rowan
28	235	1.3%	7	6.87	0.08	0.10	0.13	Montgomery, Stanly
29	177	1.0%	6	6.13	0.06	0.08	0.10	Moore
30	523	2.8%	12	10.61	0.17	0.23	0.28	Union
31	856	4.6%	29	20.58	0.28	0.37	0.46	Forsyth
32	452	2.5%	13	14.68	0.15	0.20	0.25	Alexander, Iredell
33	365	2.0%	13	13.70	0.12	0.16	0.20	Davidson, Davie
34	233	1.3%	10	9.87	0.08	0.10	0.13	Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin
35	176	1.0%	9	7.58	0.06	0.08	0.10	Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey
36	507	2.8%	21	22.31	0.17	0.22	0.28	Burke, Caldwell, Catawba
37	306	1.7%	12	10.04	0.10	0.13	0.17	Randolph
38	466	2.5%	17	19.81	0.15	0.20	0.25	Gaston
39	364	2.0%	13	13.96	0.12	0.16	0.20	Cleveland, Lincoln
40	253	1.4%	15	15.34	0.08	0.11	0.14	Buncombe
41	197	1.1%	9	8.74	0.06	0.09	0.11	McDowell, Rutherford
42	304	1.6%	10	11.10	0.10	0.13	0.16	Henderson, Polk, Transylvania
43	290	1.6%	14	16.52	0.09	0.13	0.16	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Swain, Haywood, Jackson
Total	18,433	100.0%	684	703.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	

* Based on data from fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.



POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DA LEGAL ASSISTANT NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

Prepared by
NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

Estimated Additional DA Legal Assistant Need based on Total JJRA Eligible Defendants by Highest Charge

Number of New DA Legal Assistants per FRD Fiscal Note 5/16/17: **7**

District	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	DA Legal Assistant Positions	Unrounded Workload Need	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Positions	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion	County(ies) in District
1	340	1.8%	9	6.59	0.10	0.13	0.16	Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans
2	262	1.4%	5	5.40	0.07	0.10	0.12	Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington
3	391	2.1%	8	10.12	0.11	0.15	0.19	Pitt
4	393	2.1%	9	8.30	0.11	0.15	0.19	Carteret, Craven, Pamlico
5	583	3.2%	12.75	13.12	0.17	0.22	0.28	Duplin, Jones, Sampson, Onslow
6	504	2.7%	12	13.75	0.14	0.19	0.24	New Hanover, Pender
7	258	1.4%	7	7.06	0.07	0.10	0.12	Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton
8	571	3.1%	15	13.92	0.16	0.22	0.27	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson
9	445	2.4%	8	10.34	0.13	0.17	0.21	Greene, Lenoir, Wayne
10	1,421	7.7%	24.75	28.36	0.40	0.54	0.67	Wake
11	467	2.5%	13	11.75	0.13	0.18	0.22	Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren
12	289	1.6%	7	7.79	0.08	0.11	0.14	Harnett, Lee
13	385	2.1%	6	8.41	0.11	0.15	0.18	Johnston
14	497	2.7%	15	16.20	0.14	0.19	0.24	Cumberland
15	408	2.2%	9	11.40	0.12	0.15	0.19	Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus
16	335	1.8%	12	11.73	0.10	0.13	0.16	Durham
17	340	1.8%	5	6.98	0.10	0.13	0.16	Alamance
18	231	1.3%	7	5.83	0.07	0.09	0.11	Chatham, Orange
19	184	1.0%	4	4.29	0.05	0.07	0.09	Hoke, Scotland
20	280	1.5%	8	7.09	0.08	0.11	0.13	Robeson
21	228	1.2%	5	4.95	0.06	0.09	0.11	Anson, Richmond
22	175	0.9%	4	4.74	0.05	0.07	0.08	Caswell, Rockingham
23	186	1.0%	4	5.90	0.05	0.07	0.09	Stokes, Surry
24	1,000	5.4%	23	25.95	0.28	0.38	0.47	Guilford
25	414	2.2%	5	6.17	0.12	0.16	0.20	Cabarrus
26	1,871	10.2%	25	40.35	0.53	0.71	0.89	Mecklenburg
27	272	1.5%	4	5.82	0.08	0.10	0.13	Rowan
28	235	1.3%	2	4.35	0.07	0.09	0.11	Montgomery, Stanly
29	177	1.0%	3	3.66	0.05	0.07	0.08	Moore
30	523	2.8%	7	6.43	0.15	0.20	0.25	Union
31	856	4.6%	15	13.47	0.24	0.33	0.41	Forsyth
32	452	2.5%	8	8.77	0.13	0.17	0.21	Alexander, Iredell
33	365	2.0%	9	8.84	0.10	0.14	0.17	Davidson, Davie
34	233	1.3%	5	6.36	0.07	0.09	0.11	Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin
35	176	1.0%	4	5.24	0.05	0.07	0.08	Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey
36	507	2.8%	14	16.16	0.14	0.19	0.24	Burke, Caldwell, Catawba
37	306	1.7%	8	6.23	0.09	0.12	0.15	Randolph
38	466	2.5%	10	13.38	0.13	0.18	0.22	Gaston
39	364	2.0%	7	9.29	0.10	0.14	0.17	Cleveland, Lincoln
40	253	1.4%	10	10.58	0.07	0.10	0.12	Buncombe
41	197	1.1%	4	6.01	0.06	0.07	0.09	McDowell, Rutherford
42	304	1.6%	4	7.20	0.09	0.12	0.14	Henderson, Polk, Transylvania
43	290	1.6%	10	11.62	0.08	0.11	0.14	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Swain, Haywood, Jackson
Total	18,433	100.0%	386.5	439.92	5.25	7.00	8.75	

* Based on data from fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.





POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGE NEED BASED ON ESTIMATED IMPACT OF RAISE THE AGE

Prepared by
NCAOC Research, Policy, and Planning Division

Estimated Additional District Court Judge Need based on Total JJRA Eligible Defendants by Highest Charge

Number of New District Court Judgeships per FRD Fiscal Note 5/16/17: 5

District	3-Year Average of JJRA Eligible Defendants*	% of JJRA Eligible Defendants Statewide	Judges Authorized 1/1/2021 (Assumes No Changes)	Unrounded Judges Workload Need	Proportional Allocation - 25% Cushion	Proportional Allocation of Additional Judgeships	Proportional Allocation + 25% Cushion	County(ies) in District
1	340	1.8%	5	3.77	0.07	0.09	0.12	Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans
2	262	1.4%	4	3.23	0.05	0.07	0.09	Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington
3A	391	2.1%	6	4.49	0.08	0.11	0.13	Pitt
3B	393	2.1%	6	5.34	0.08	0.11	0.13	Carteret, Craven, Pamlico
4	583	3.2%	9	9.85	0.12	0.16	0.20	Duplin, Jones, Sampson, Onslow
5	504	2.7%	9	7.95	0.10	0.14	0.17	New Hanover, Pender
6	258	1.4%	4	3.30	0.05	0.07	0.09	Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton
7	571	3.1%	7	5.67	0.12	0.15	0.19	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson
8	445	2.4%	6	5.91	0.09	0.12	0.15	Greene, Lenoir, Wayne
9/9B	467	2.5%	7	6.67	0.09	0.13	0.16	Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren
10	1,421	7.7%	20	17.95	0.29	0.39	0.48	Wake
11	674	3.7%	11	10.06	0.14	0.18	0.23	Harnett, Johnston, Lee
12	497	2.7%	10	9.74	0.10	0.13	0.17	Cumberland
13	408	2.2%	6	5.99	0.08	0.11	0.14	Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus
14	335	1.8%	7	4.87	0.07	0.09	0.11	Durham
15A	340	1.8%	4	4.57	0.07	0.09	0.12	Alamance
15B	231	1.3%	5	4.50	0.05	0.06	0.08	Chatham, Orange
16A	347	1.9%	4	4.09	0.07	0.09	0.12	Anson, Richmond, Scotland
16B	280	1.5%	6	5.36	0.06	0.08	0.10	Robeson
17A	175	0.9%	4	3.91	0.04	0.05	0.06	Caswell, Rockingham
17B	186	1.0%	4	3.93	0.04	0.05	0.06	Stokes, Surry
18	1,000	5.4%	14	13.02	0.20	0.27	0.34	Guilford
19A	414	2.2%	6	5.97	0.08	0.11	0.14	Cabarrus
19B	306	1.7%	5	4.58	0.06	0.08	0.10	Randolph
19C	272	1.5%	5	4.46	0.06	0.07	0.09	Rowan
19D	242	1.3%	4	3.87	0.05	0.07	0.08	Hoke, Moore
20A	235	1.3%	3	2.92	0.05	0.06	0.08	Montgomery, Stanly
20B	523	2.8%	5	4.68	0.11	0.14	0.18	Union
21	856	4.6%	11	11.57	0.17	0.23	0.29	Forsyth
22A	452	2.5%	6	5.88	0.09	0.12	0.15	Alexander, Iredell
22B	365	2.0%	6	5.91	0.07	0.10	0.12	Davidson, Davie
23	233	1.3%	4	4.68	0.05	0.06	0.08	Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin
24	176	1.0%	4	3.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey
25	507	2.8%	10	10.03	0.10	0.14	0.17	Burke, Caldwell, Catawba
26	1,871	10.2%	21	19.44	0.38	0.51	0.63	Mecklenburg
27A	466	2.5%	7	6.32	0.09	0.13	0.16	Gaston
27B	364	2.0%	6	5.27	0.07	0.10	0.12	Cleveland, Lincoln
28	253	1.4%	7	6.62	0.05	0.07	0.09	Buncombe
29A	197	1.1%	4	4.09	0.04	0.05	0.07	McDowell, Rutherford
29B	304	1.6%	4	4.71	0.06	0.08	0.10	Henderson, Polk, Transylvania
30	290	1.6%	6	6.38	0.06	0.08	0.10	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Swain, Haywood, Jackson
Total	18,433	100.0%	282	264.64	3.75	5.00	6.25	

* Based on data from fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.