

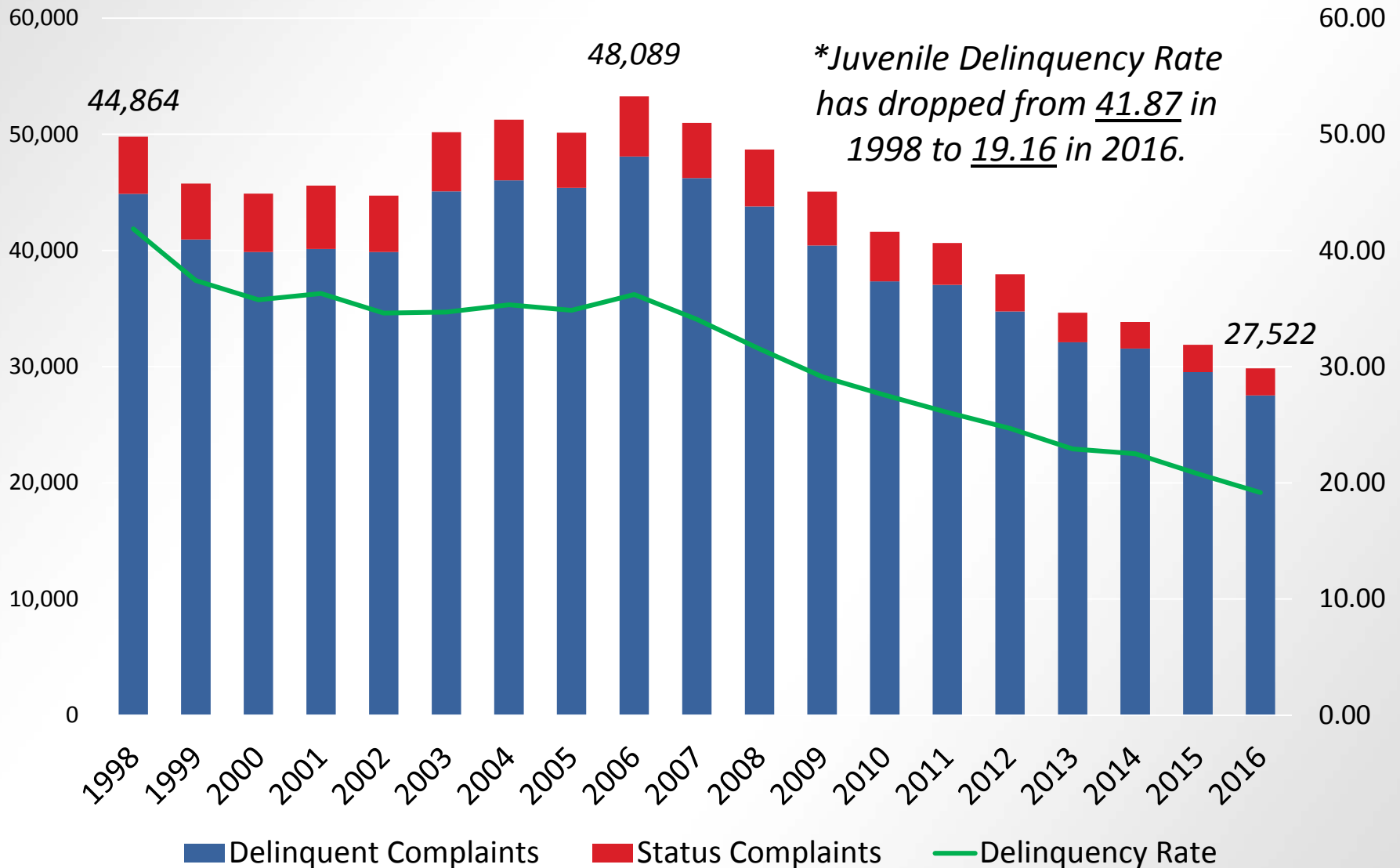


# Raising the Juvenile Age

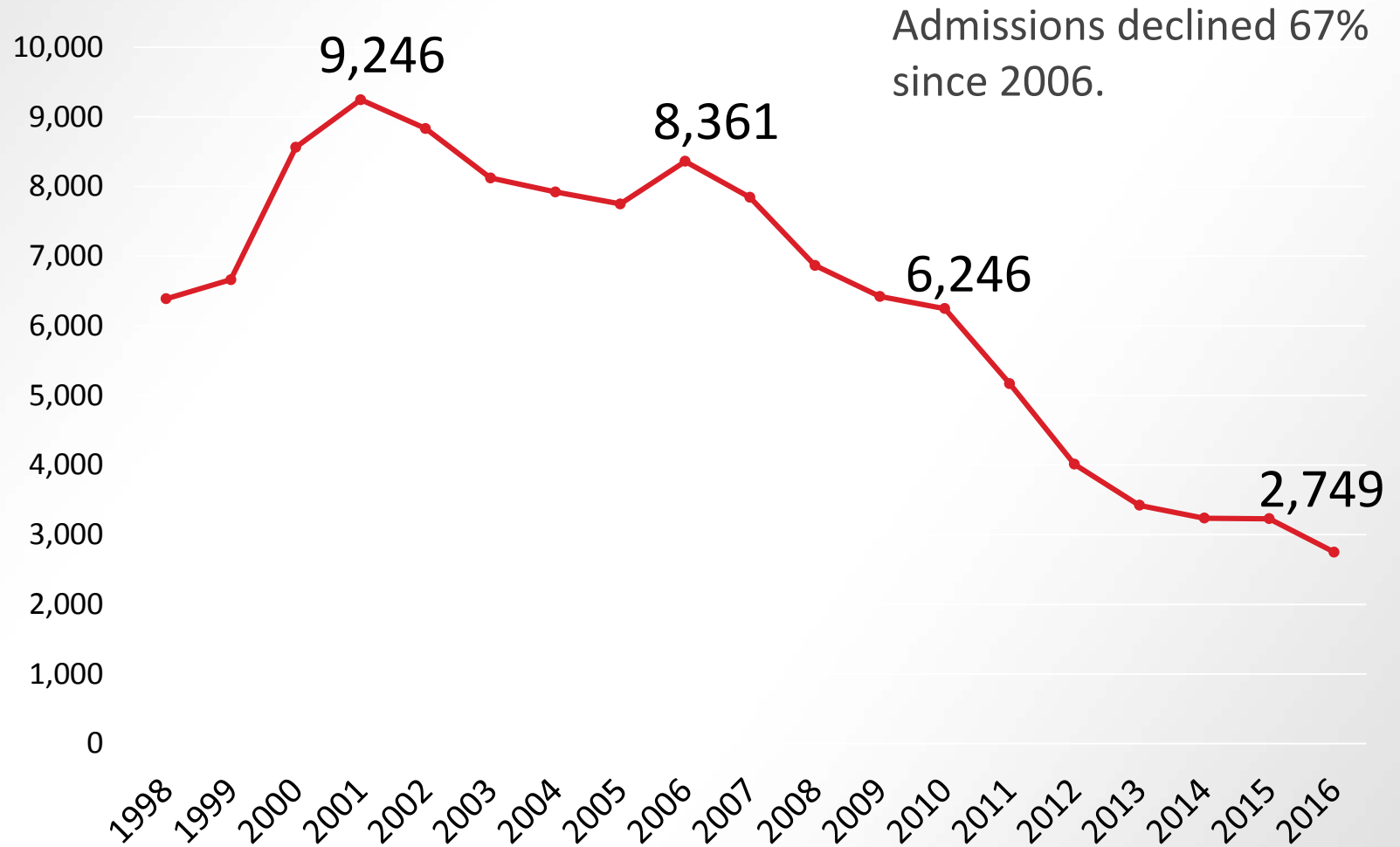
William L. Lassiter, Deputy Secretary  
Juvenile Justice

- Make NC safer
- Reduce recidivism
- Economic savings
- Juvenile employability
- Parental inclusion in process, strengthening families
- Professionals in juvenile treatment & intervention
- Other states' positive experiences
- Supported by science
- Consistent with recent legal decisions

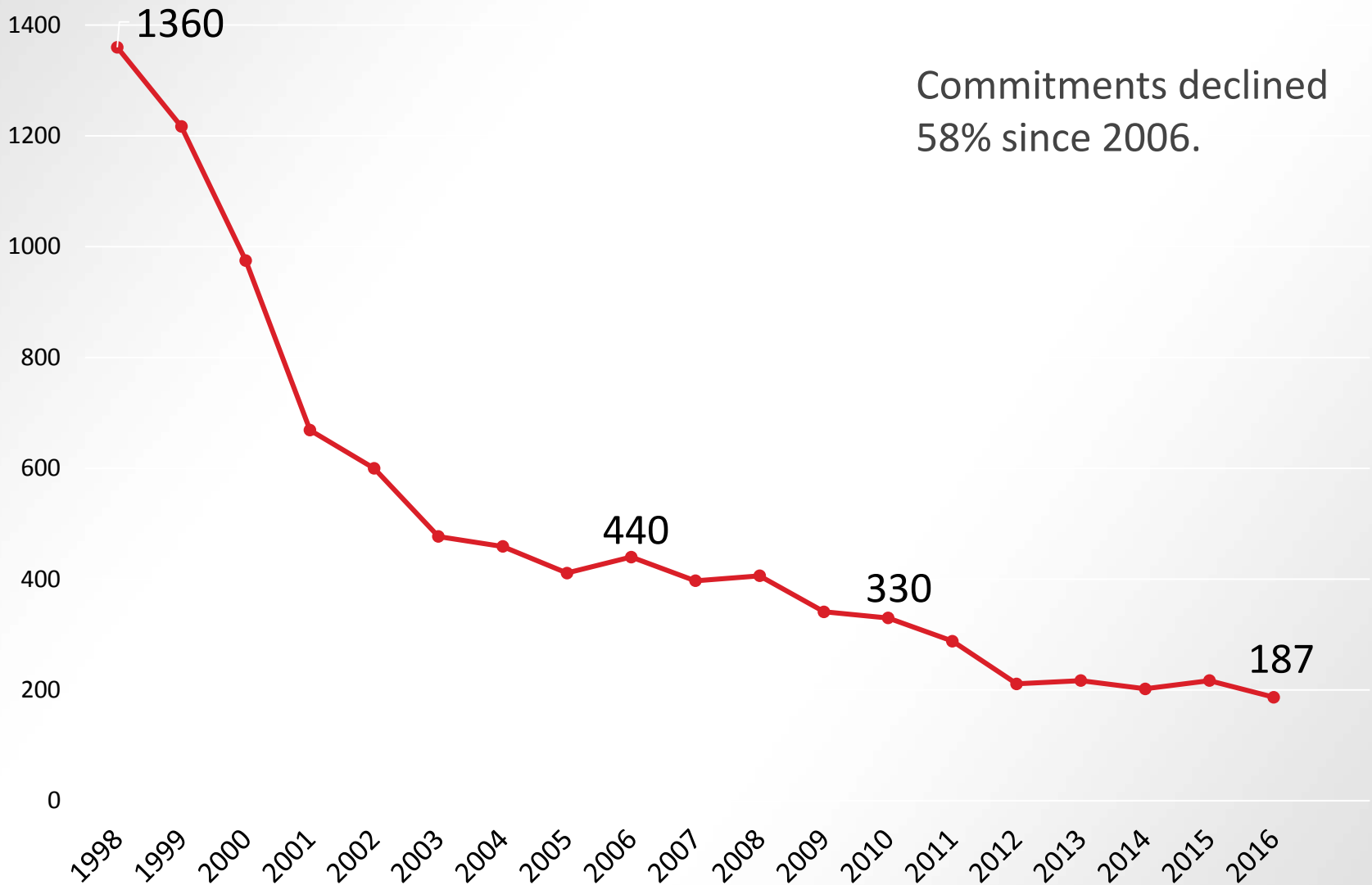
# History of Juvenile Complaints in NC (1998-2016)



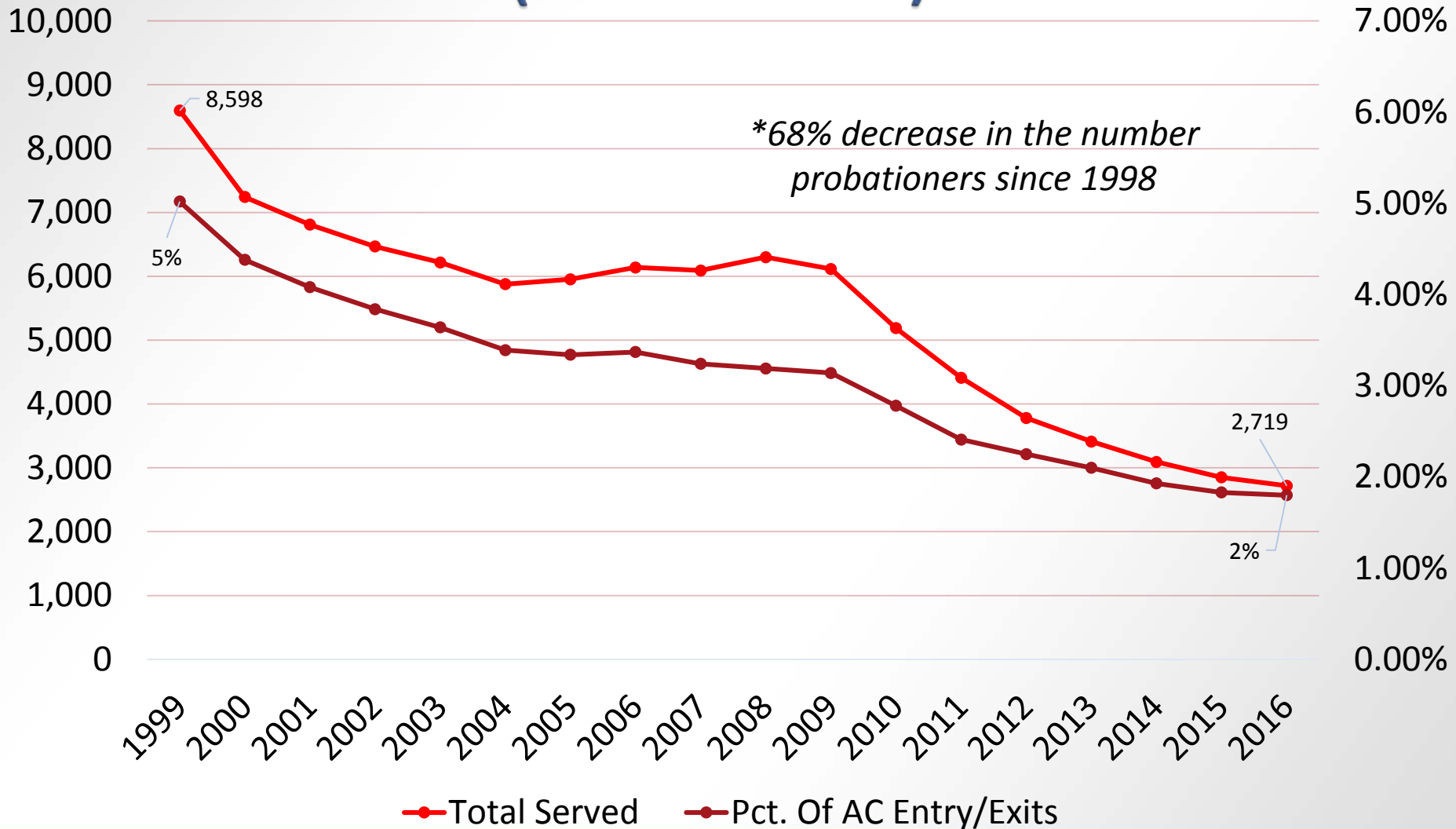
# Trends in Juvenile Detention Center Admissions (1998-2016)

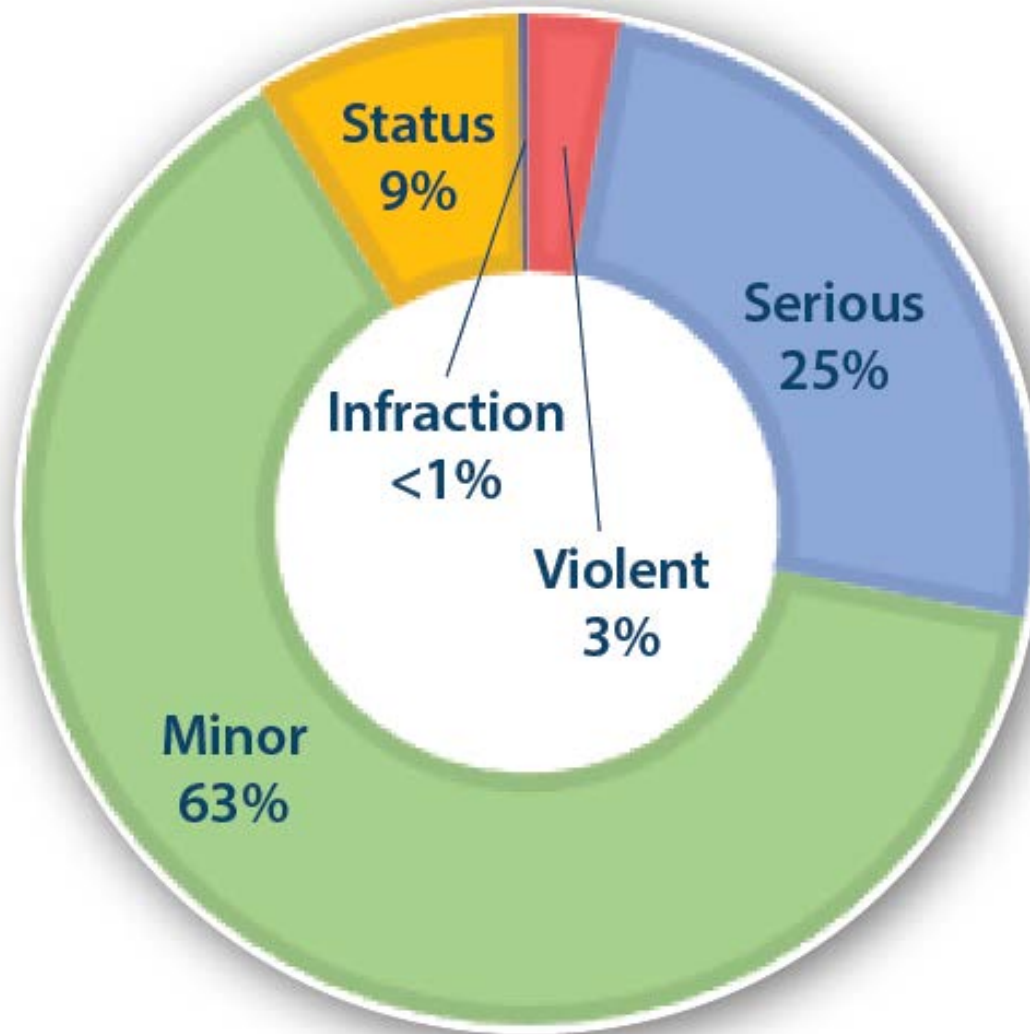


# Trends in Youth Development Center Commitments (1998-2015)



# 16 and 17 Year Olds on Adult Supervision (CY 1999-2016)





# Juvenile Age Increase

## Effective Dec. 1, 2019

- New definition of “delinquent juvenile” includes 16 and 17-year-olds who commit crimes, infractions, or indirect contempt by a juvenile, but ***excludes motor vehicle offenses***
  
- Also excludes juveniles who:
  1. are 18 and older;
  2. have been transferred to and convicted in superior court; and
  3. have been **convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, including motor vehicle offenses, in district or superior court**



# S257

- ▶ A-G 16 & 17 year-olds held in juvenile detention until conviction in the adult system
- ▶ All H & I Felonies, and all misdemeanors (8,673 youth)
- ▶ Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee until 2023
- ▶ Gang Suppression
- ▶ School Justice Partnerships
- ▶ JWISE Enhancement
- ▶ Training of Law Enforcement
- ▶ Funding
- ▶ Definition of Motor Vehicle Offense
- ▶ Reverse Waiver
- ▶ Adjusted timeframes for hearings
- ▶ Return of 18 year-old transferees to adult detention

What's in?

What's not?



## ► Implementation Dates

Deadline	Task
7/1/2017	J-Wise Access (AOC Electronic Record)
7/1/2017	School-Justice Partnerships
7/1/2017	Training for Law Enforcement Officers & Sheriffs
7/1/2017	JJ Advisory Committee created
10/1/2017	Victim Rights (Intake Letters)
10/1/2017	Law Enforcement Access to Information (Consultations)
3/1/2018	JJ Advisory Committee submits interim report to NCGA
12/1/2019	New Juvenile Jurisdiction BEGINS
12/1/2019	Juvenile Gang Suppression
1/15/2023	JJ Advisory Committee submits final report to NCGA



# Maximum Age of Jurisdiction

## Effective Dec. 1, 2019

- For 16-year-olds, until age 19
- For 17-year-olds, until age 20

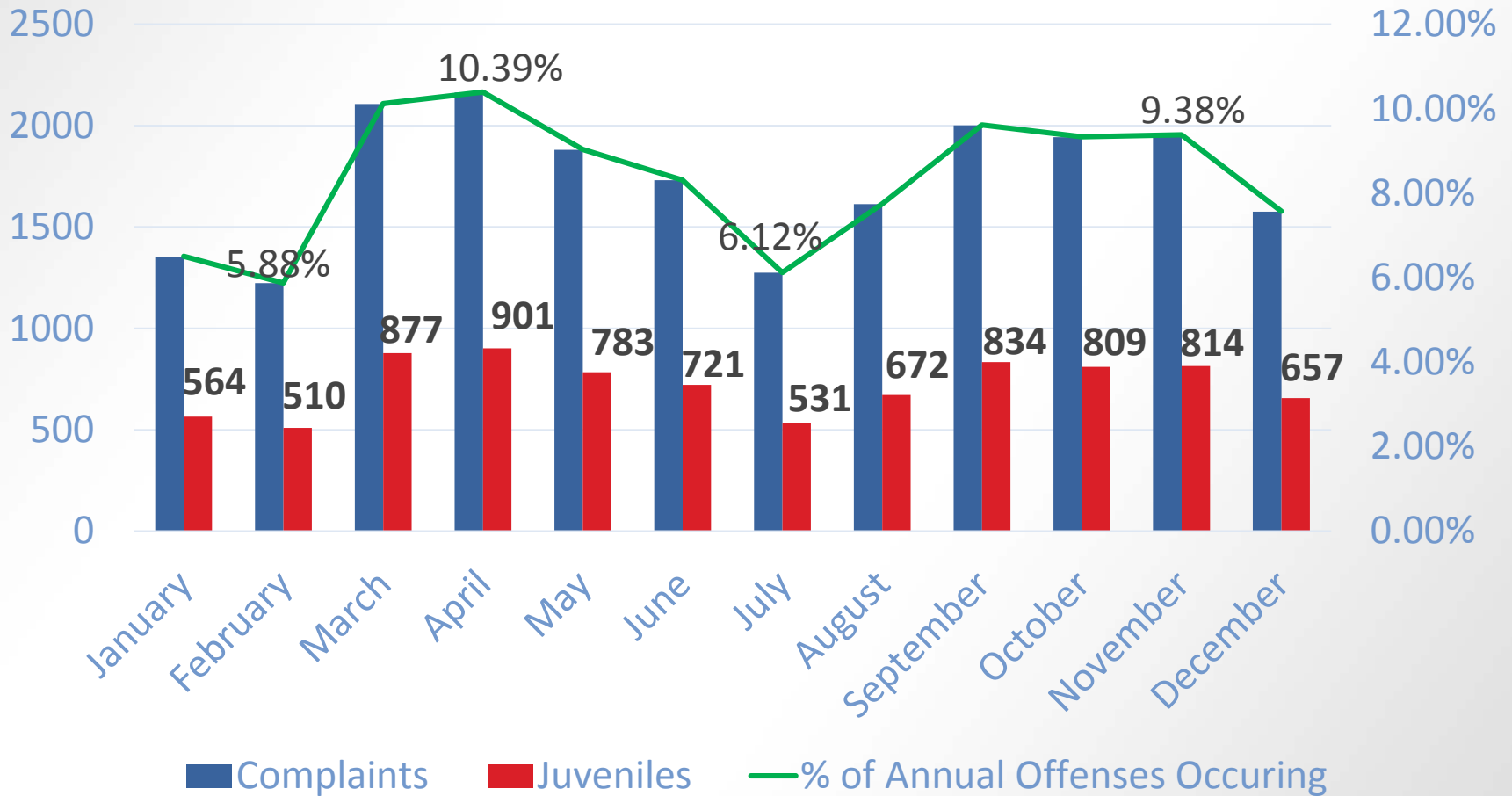
Beyond maximum age of jurisdiction,

- Court has **indefinite jurisdiction** over felonies and related misdemeanors to either transfer the case to Superior Court or dismiss the petition

# New complaints will enter slowly over time

8,673 new JJ Youth in 2020: Offense trend

NOTE: Complaints filed an average of 32 days following offense.



# Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee

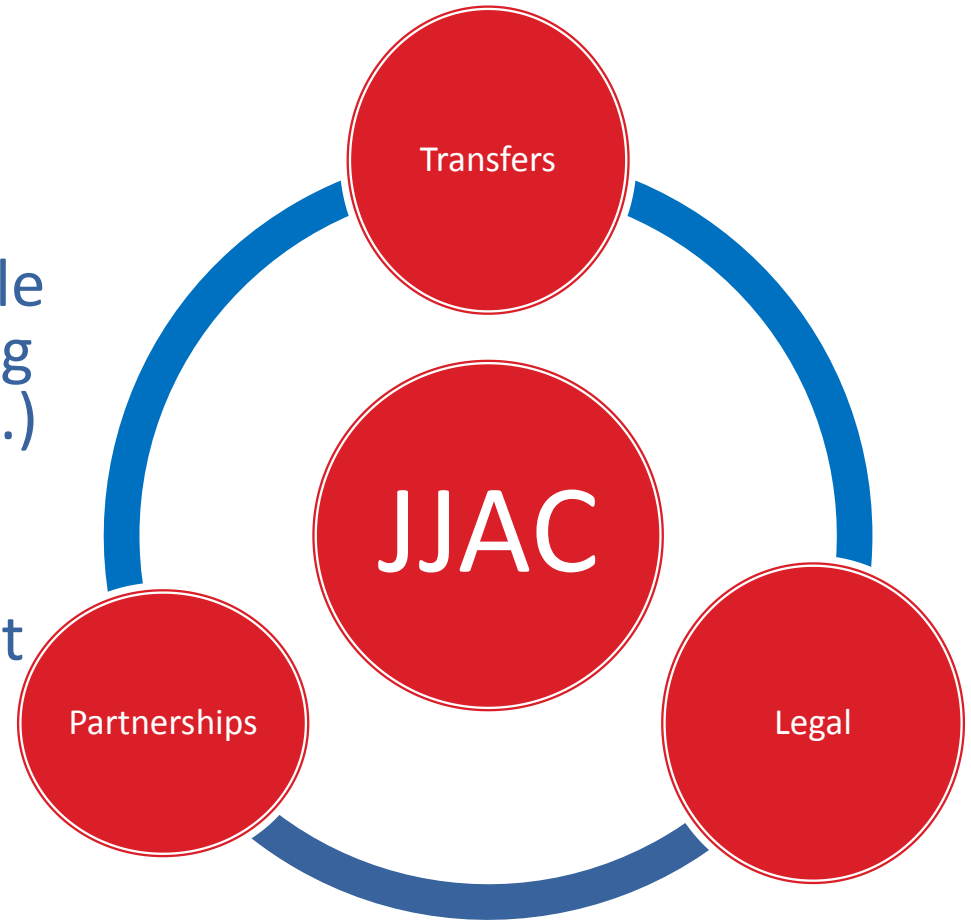
# Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee

- ▶ 21-member committee
- ▶ Monitors implementation
- ▶ JJ staffs JJAC
- ▶ JJAC terminates 2/2023 or upon filing of final report (earliest)



## Sub-committees

1. Legislative Revisions & Legal Issues (motor vehicle offense definition, hearing deadlines, exclusions, etc.)
2. Housing of Transferees (A-G transfers to the adult system held pending conviction)
3. School-Justice Partnership Liaisons





# Transferees



# JJ Projections: 8,673 New 16 and 17 year-olds

22,082 Complaints

18,983 Intakes

20,814  
H-Misd.  
Complaints

22 beds

444  
Youth  
Detained

90 beds

90  
YDC  
Youth

1,268  
A-G  
Complaints

50 beds

528  
Youth  
Detained

OR

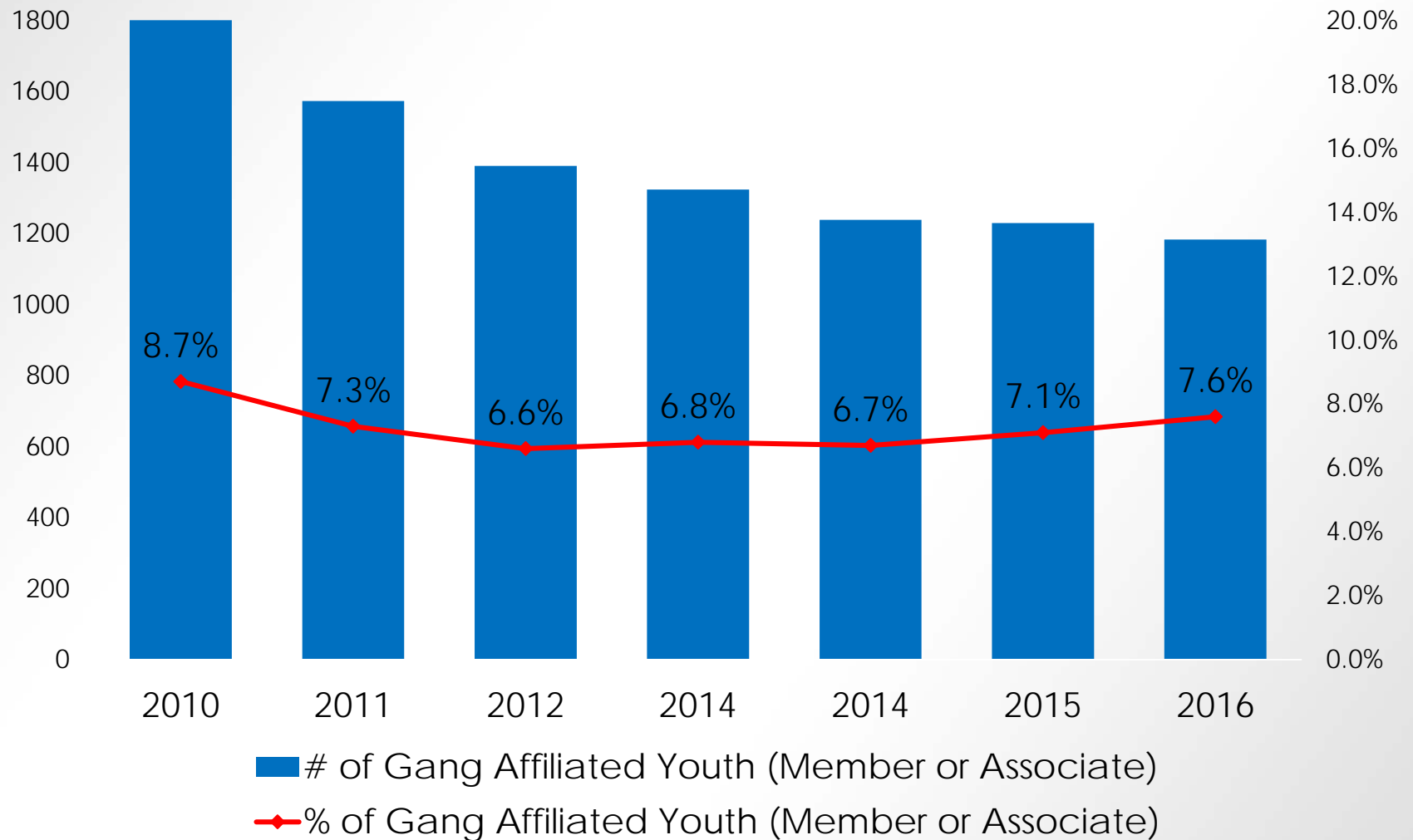
181  
beds

# Transfers- Related Decisions & Considerations

- ▶ Transfers Subcommittee to discuss
  - >18 years-old moved to adult detention?
  - Videoconferencing
- ▶ Legislative & Legal Issues Subcommittee to discuss
  - Reverse waivers?
  - Definition of Motor Vehicle Offense
  - Excluded Offenses

# Juvenile Gang Suppression

# Gang-Involved and Gang Affiliated Youth



# Juvenile Gang Suppression

**Effective Dec. 1, 2019**

- JCC's must begin conducting gang assessments during intake
- Results of the gang assessment become part of JCC's record
- New G.S. 7B-2508.1 defines "*criminal gang*," "*criminal gang activity*," & "*criminal gang member*"
- **Requires** enhancement of juvenile's disposition level, if court finds offense was committed as part of criminal gang activity

# School Justice Partnerships

# School-Justice Partnerships

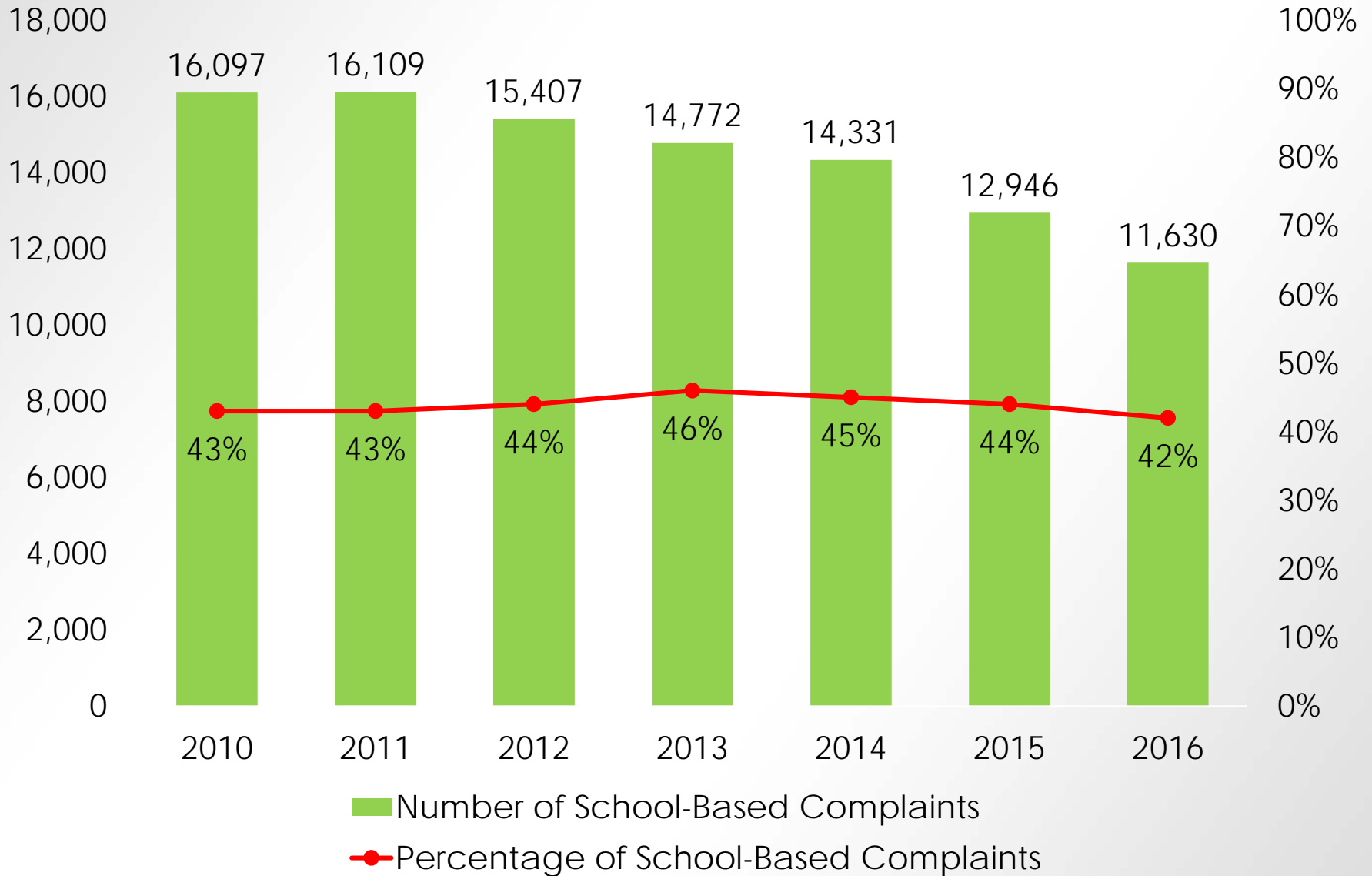
**Effective July 1, 2017**

- New G.S. 7A-343(9g) authorizes statewide implementation of school-justice partnerships by AOC Director
- Purpose is to reduce in-school arrests, out-of-school suspensions, and expulsions





# Percentage of School-Based Complaints



# Funding

- ▶ AOC
- ▶ School-Justice Partnerships
- ▶ Indigent Defense Services
- ▶ Juvenile Justice

# Juvenile Justice

- ▶ Allocated to-date: FY 17-18, \$13,200,000 NR
  - Rockingham County 60-bed YDC
  - Tentative: Opens February 15, 2022
  
- ▶ Requesting funding in FY 18-19 due to length of time to:
  - Create position
  - Hire
  - Provide Basic Training
  - Provide Onboarding and Field Training Officer training

# Transportation



# Transportation

- ▶ Request to establish in FY 18-19, 15 Youth Counselor Technician positions to serve as transportation drivers, fund for 3 months & annualize beginning FY 19-20.
  - ▶ Request 32 transport vans @\$32,000/van
  - ▶ JJ will increase the availability of LE reimbursement funds
- ▶ FY 18-19 Salary & Operating **\$185,260** (3 months, 15 YCTs)
    - \$741,038 annualized
  - ▶ FY 18-19 NR **\$1,152,000**
    - 32 vans

# Transportation

- ▶ Related decisions & considerations
  - Videoconferencing

# Treatment and Programming Needs of Transition Age Youth



# Treatment and Programming Needs for Transition Age Youth

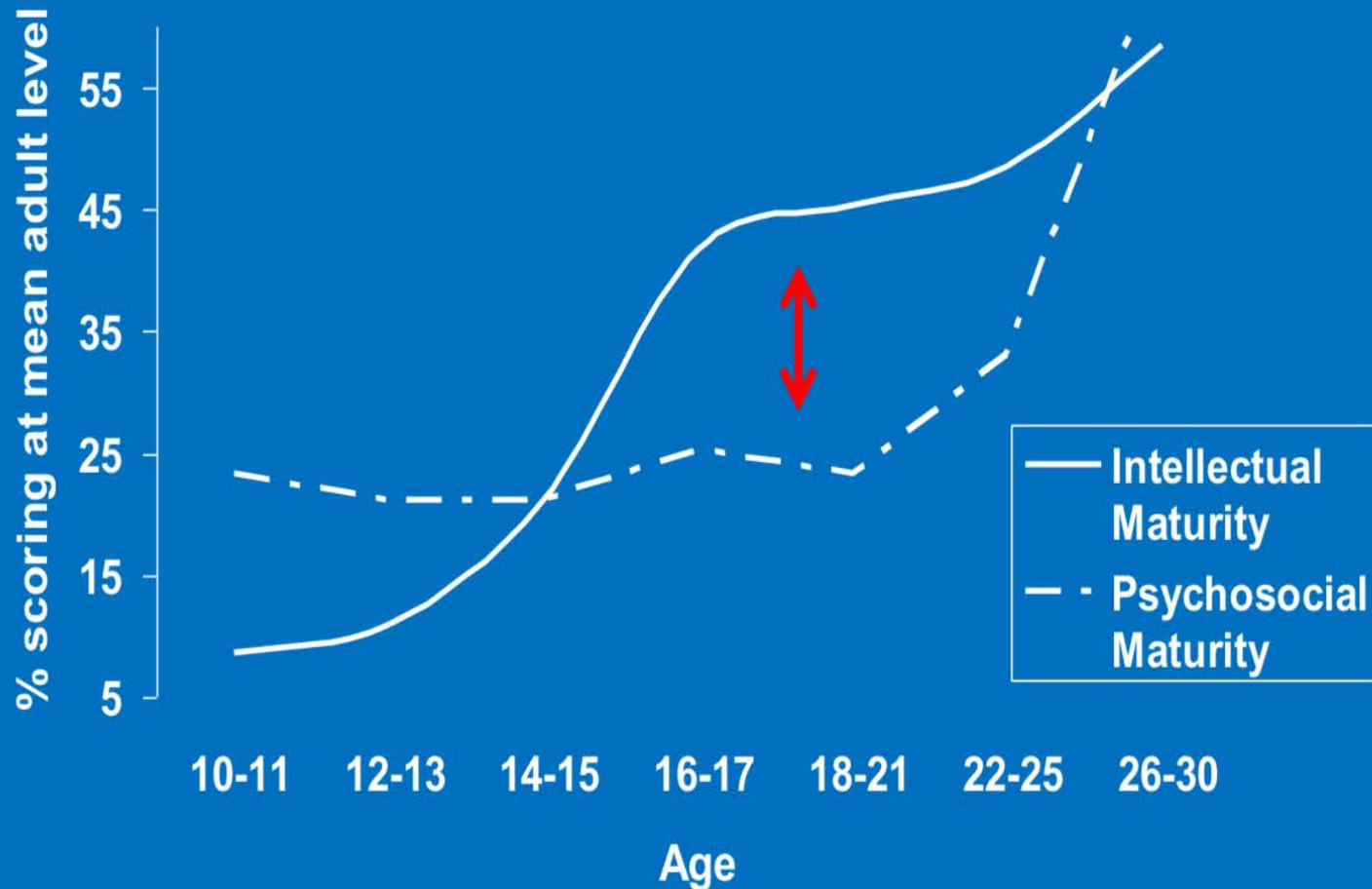
- ▶ Brain Development
- ▶ Pathways to Desistance
- ▶ Criminogenic Risks and Needs
- ▶ Rates of Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders



# Treatment and Programming Needs

»» Brain Development

# Individuals Mature Intellectually Before They Mature Socially and Emotionally



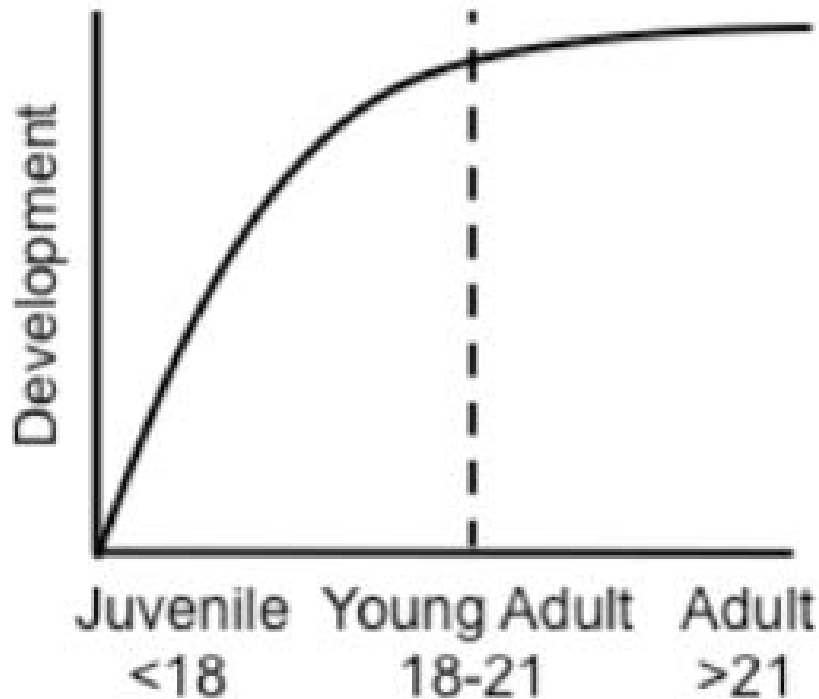
Steinberg et al., 2009

# Components of Psychosocial Maturity

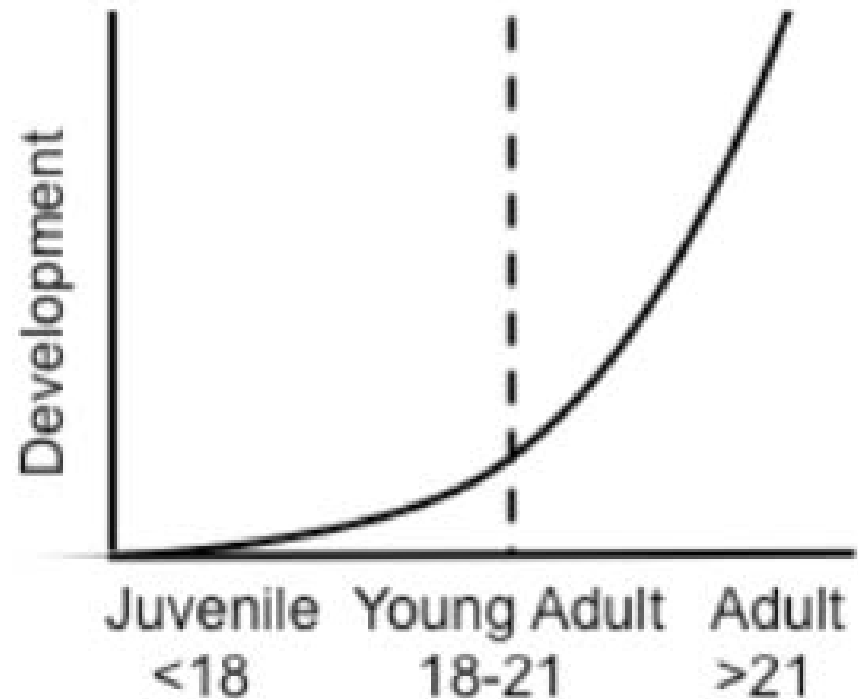
- ▶ Delaying gratification in the service of longer term goals
- ▶ Considering the implications of one's actions on others
- ▶ Resisting the influence of peers
- ▶ Controlling one's impulses, especially when in the presence of peers and when emotional (regulating emotions as well as the propensity for risky activities)

# Cognitive Capacity under Emotional Arousal

## Cognitive Capacity



## Cognitive Capacity under Emotional Arousal



# Adolescents vs. Emerging Adults vs. Adults

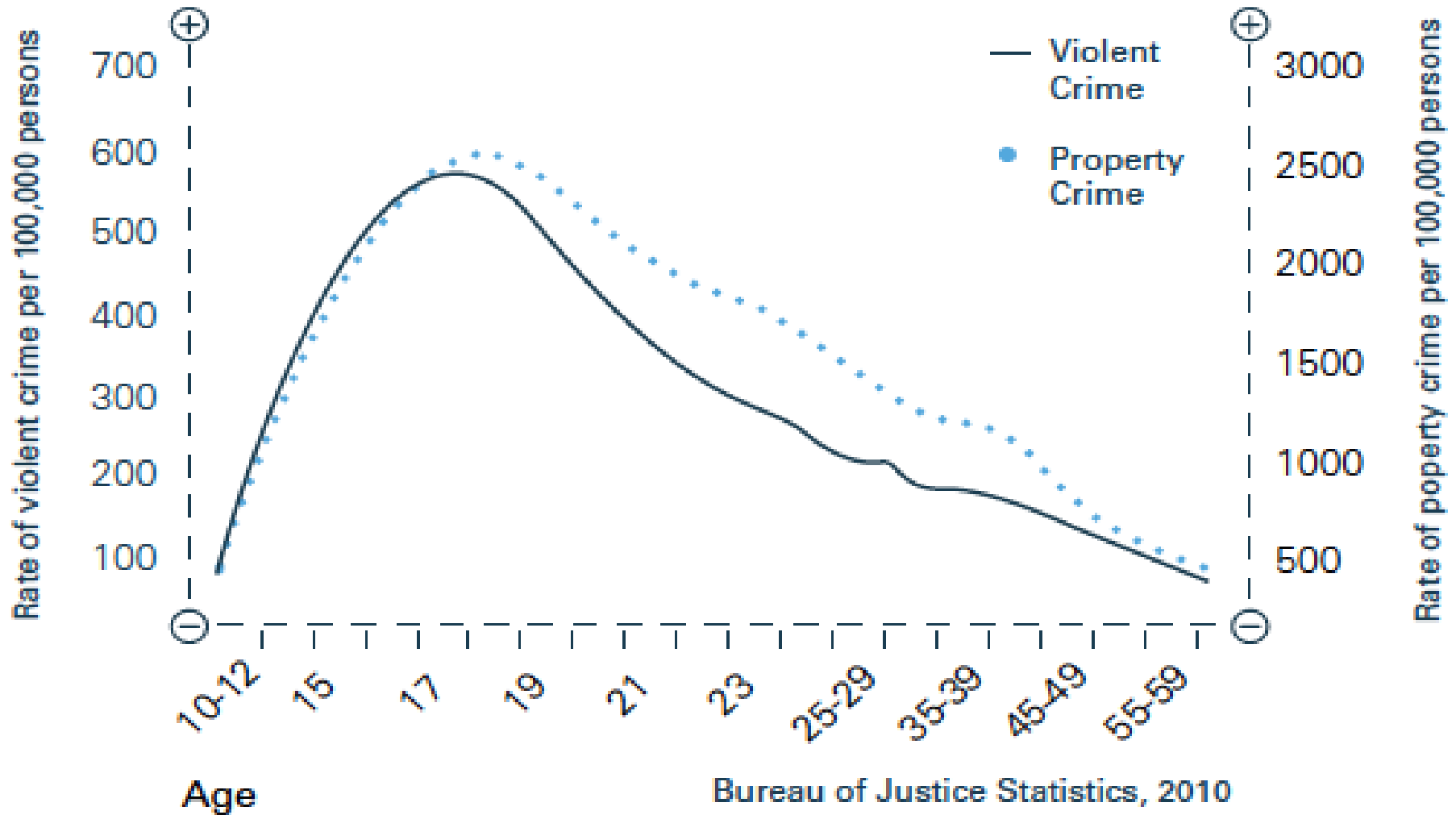
How Young Adults Are Distinct From Youth	How Young Adults Are Distinct from Adults
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ More cognitively developed<sup>7</sup></li><li>■ More vulnerable to peer pressure and other external influences</li><li>■ More likely to engage in risky behaviors</li><li>■ Seeking autonomy from families/caregivers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ More impulsive</li><li>■ Less able to control emotions</li><li>■ Less likely to consider future consequences of their actions</li></ul>

The Council of State Governments Justice Center, *Reducing Recidivism and Improving Other Outcomes for Young Adults in the Juvenile and Adult Criminal Justice Systems* (New York: The Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2015).

# Treatment and Programming Needs

»» Pathways to Desistance

# Age-Crime Curve

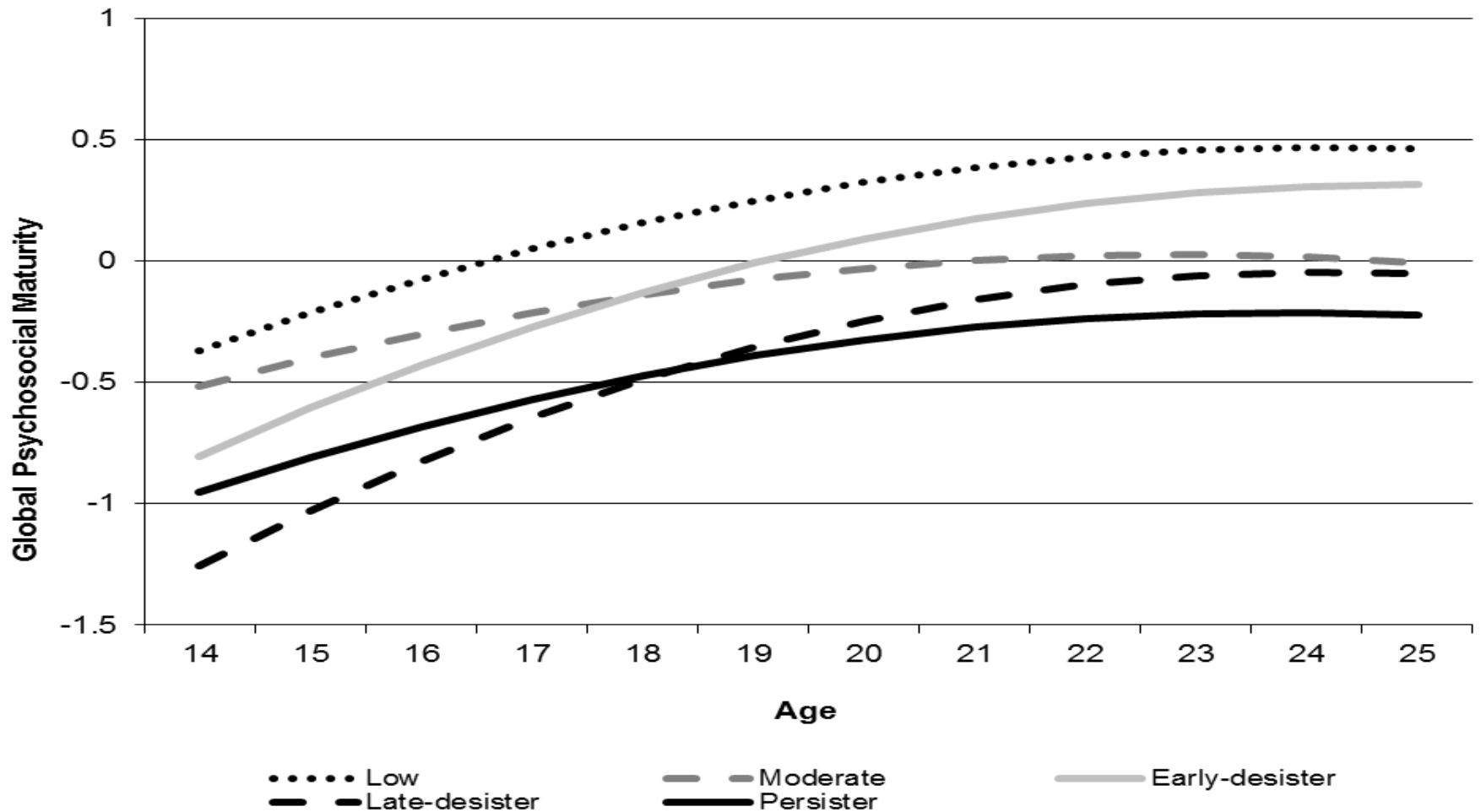


# The *Pathways to Desistance* Studies

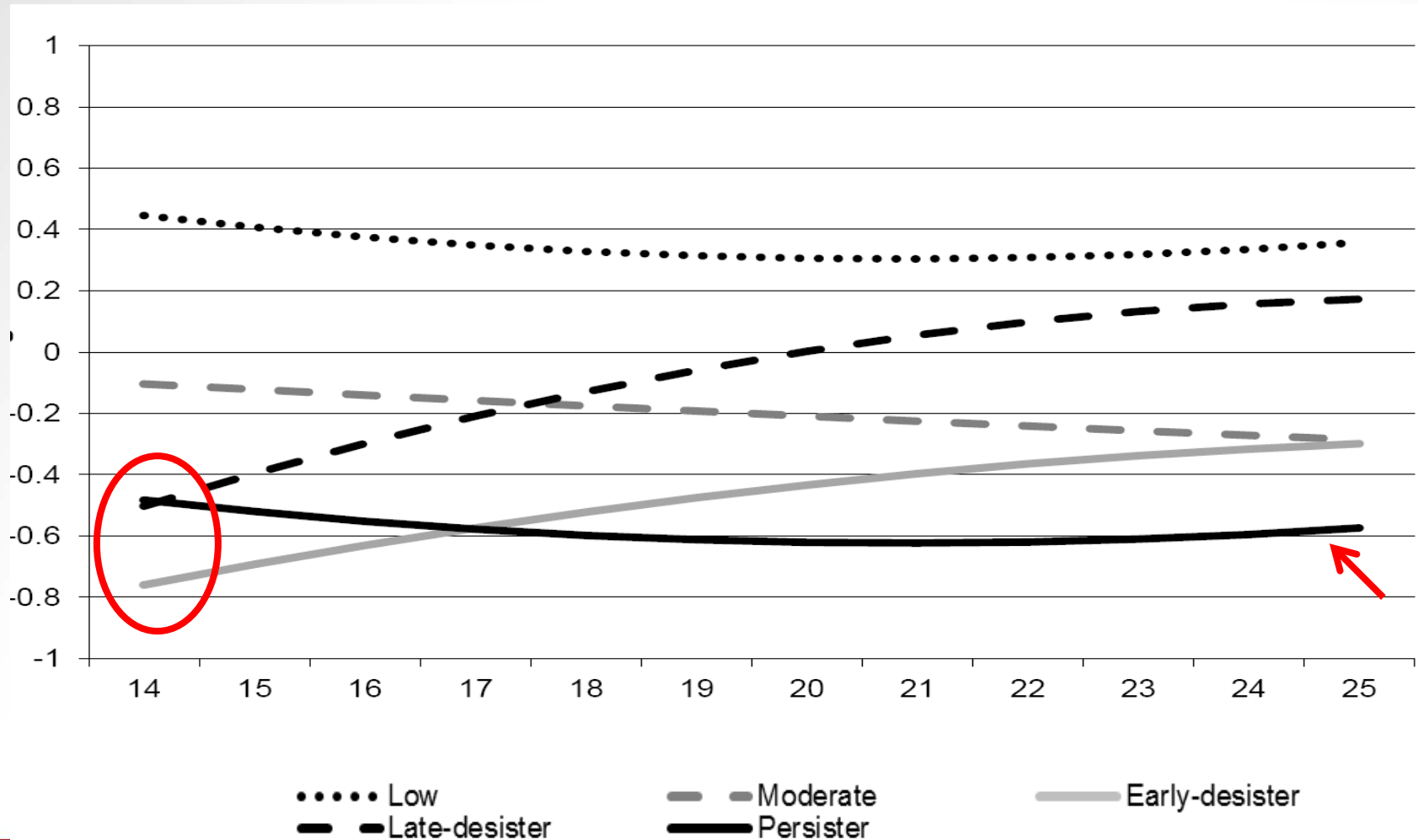
- ▶ Two-site study (Pennsylvania and Arizona)
- ▶ Followed 1,354 juvenile justice-involved adolescents with serious complaints as they make the transition from adolescence into early adulthood over a 7 year span
- ▶ Used regular interviews, measures, and official records over a seven year period
- ▶ Key question: since the natural course for juvenile offenders is toward less crime, what distinguishes those who desist from crime from those who persist?



# Psychosocial Maturity and Desistance from Crime



# Persistent Offenders Show Especially Stunted Development of Temperance

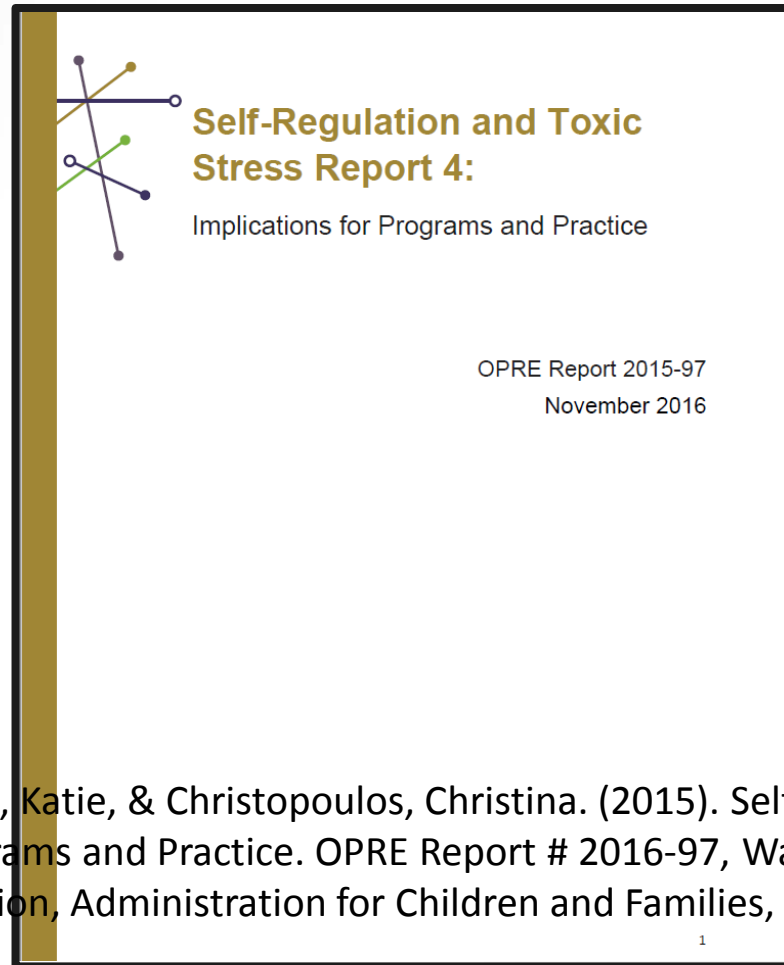


# Main Finding

- ▶ Psychosocial maturity is related to criminal offending patterns and desistance from crime.
- ▶ Psychosocial maturity (Steinberg):
  - Temperance – the ability to control impulses, including aggressive impulses (especially for high risker risk youth with serious offenses)
  - Responsibility - the ability to take personal responsibility for one's behavior and resist the influences of others
  - Perspective – thinking about oneself, others, and consequences of one's actions

# Self-Regulation Training Tips for Use with Youth by Developmental Period

[https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/acf\\_report\\_4\\_final\\_rev\\_11182016\\_b5082.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/acf_report_4_final_rev_11182016_b5082.pdf)



Murray, Desiree W., Rosanbalm, Katie, & Christopoulos, Christina. (2015). Self-Regulation and Toxic Stress Report 4: Implications for Programs and Practice. OPRE Report # 2016-97, Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

# Programming Suggestions for this Period of Heightened Brain Plasticity

**To target impulsivity and self-regulation, consider:**

- Programs that target problem-solving and decision-making skills, e.g.:
  - SODAS (Situation-Options-Disadvantages-Advantages-Solution; cf. <http://sodasgosukai.blogspot.com/2017/02/sodas-problem-solving.html>)
  - Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress (SPARCS)
- Cognitive-Behavioral Programs that target self-regulation (frustration tolerance, impulse control, anger management) such as:
  - Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress (SPARCS)
  - Dialectical Behavior Therapy – Emotion Regulation, Mindfulness, and Distress Tolerance modules
  - Aggression Replacement Training - Social Skills, Anger Management, and Moral Reasoning
  - Stop Now and Plan (SNAP)

# Treatment and Programming Needs

»» Risks-Needs-Responsivity

# What Works in Reducing Recidivism

- ▶ **RISK PRINCIPLE:** Match the intensity of intervention with an individual to their risk of reoffending
- ▶ **NEED PRINCIPLE:** Target criminogenic needs
- ▶ **RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE:** Tailor the intervention to the learning style, motivation, culture, demographics, and abilities of the offender. Address the issues that affect responsivity (e.g., mental health, trauma, substance use).

# Applying the Risk Principle

- ▶ High risk juveniles should receive more intensive services for a longer period of time
  - Intensity = more groups, services, supervision more often
- ▶ Low risk juveniles have fewer problems and more pro-social supports.
  - They usually do not require intensive interventions/supervision.



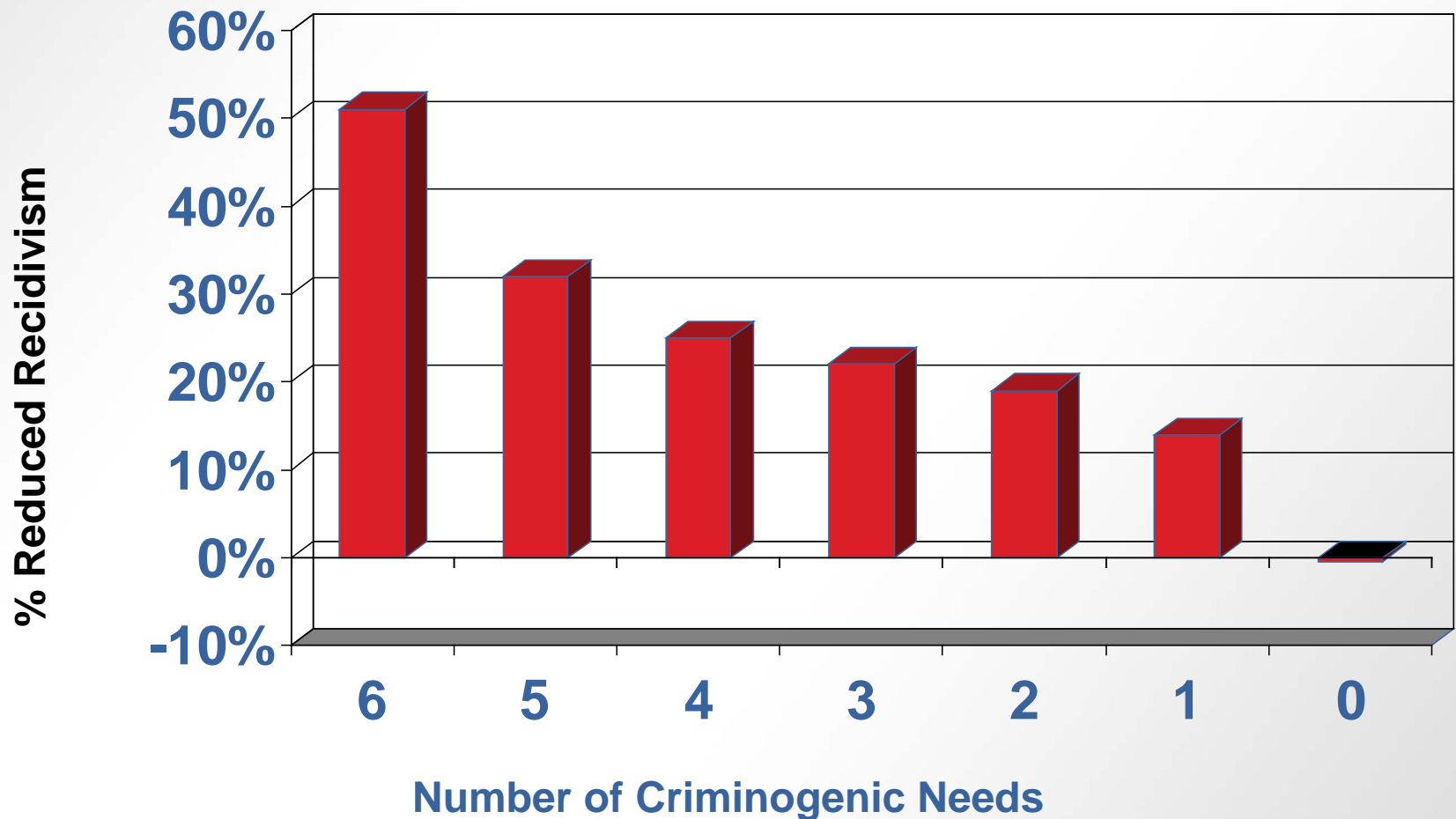
# What Makes a Youth High Risk?

- ▶ They have many risk factors.
  - Static criminogenic risks
  - Criminogenic needs
    - Dynamic (changeable) factors related to recidivism
  
- ▶ To reduce risk we must address the criminogenic needs.

# The Need Principle

- ▣ Assess and target the needs/problems *related to criminal behavior* that can change.
- ▣ Criminogenic needs = dynamic risk factors
  - Criminal thinking, attitudes, values, and beliefs; attitudes, impulsivity and poor decision-making; delinquent or pro-criminal peers; family issues; substance use/misuse; low educational and/or vocational achievement; and unstructured leisure time
- ▣ Non-criminogenic needs = problems not directly related to criminal behavior.
  - Medical issues, low self-esteem or mental health issues, artistic or musical ability and/or skills, physical ability, etc.

# Targeting Multiple Criminogenic Needs



# Responsivity Principle:

- ▶ Refers to the learning/interaction styles of the juveniles which can affect their engagement/success in response to programming
- ▶ Identify responsivity characteristics and then match the juvenile to various staff and groups to assist in removing the barriers

# Responsivity Factors

- ▶ Specific/internal – youth learn differently and have certain obstacles that interfere with their ability to benefit from services. These specific factors may need to be addressed before or during programming.
- ▶ General/external – programs that are based on cognitive-behavior and social learning theories are generally responsive to juveniles and emerging adults.

# Criminogenic Needs to Target in Emerging Adults

## ▶ **Criminal Thinking**

- Cognitive behavioral programs
- Mentoring programs
- Aggression Replacement Training

## ▶ **Education** services targeting the following issues:

- Lower educational levels
- Problems with literacy and core math skills
- Over-age relative to grade level
- Deficit in credits
- Failure to value education and understand role in success in work

# Criminogenic Needs (cont'd)

## ▶ Employment

- Job readiness
- Employment experience
- Vocational training

## ▶ Peer Influence

- Mentoring
- Exposure to pro-social peers/natural supports
- Relationship skills

## ▶ Family Issues

- Transition to independence; reduced family influence and changing social networks are the norm.
- Life skills
- Independent living skills

# Cognitive Behavioral Programs

- ▶ Address thinking
  - Cognitive restructuring – changing “what” a person thinks (distortions, cognitive errors, maladaptive thoughts)
  - Cognitive skills – changing how a person thinks; processes like paying and sustaining attention, reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making
  
- ▶ Address behaviors
  - Modeling – staff teaching by example
  - **Practicing – youth role-playing**
  - Feedback
  - Reinforcement



# Meta-Analysis of CBT Programs for Juvenile and Adult Offenders

- ▶ Reviewed 58 studies:
  - 19 random samples
  - 23 matched samples
  - 16 convenience samples
- ▶ On average, CBT reduced recidivism by 25% (from recidivism rates of 40% to 50%), but the most effective configurations found more than 50% reductions

Landenberger, N, and M. Lipsey (2005). The Positive Effects of Cognitive Behavioral Programs for Offenders: A Meta Analysis of Factors Associated with Effective Treatment. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.



# What Made a Difference:

- ▶ Risk level of participants
  - Higher risk offenders benefited more
- ▶ How well treatment was implemented
  - Higher impact on recidivism if CBT was combined with other services.
  - Staff training and fidelity monitoring matters.
- ▶ Sessions per week (2 or more)
- ▶ Higher proportion of treatment completers
- ▶ Brand name was no better than home-grown CBT programs.

# Key Treatment Elements:

- ▣ Individual attention in addition to group sessions
- ▣ Anger control
- more powerful than cognitive skills training
- ▣ Cognitive restructuring (more powerful than cognitive skills training)
- ▣ Interpersonal problem-solving
- ▣ Victim impact and behavior modification components were associated with smaller effect sizes!

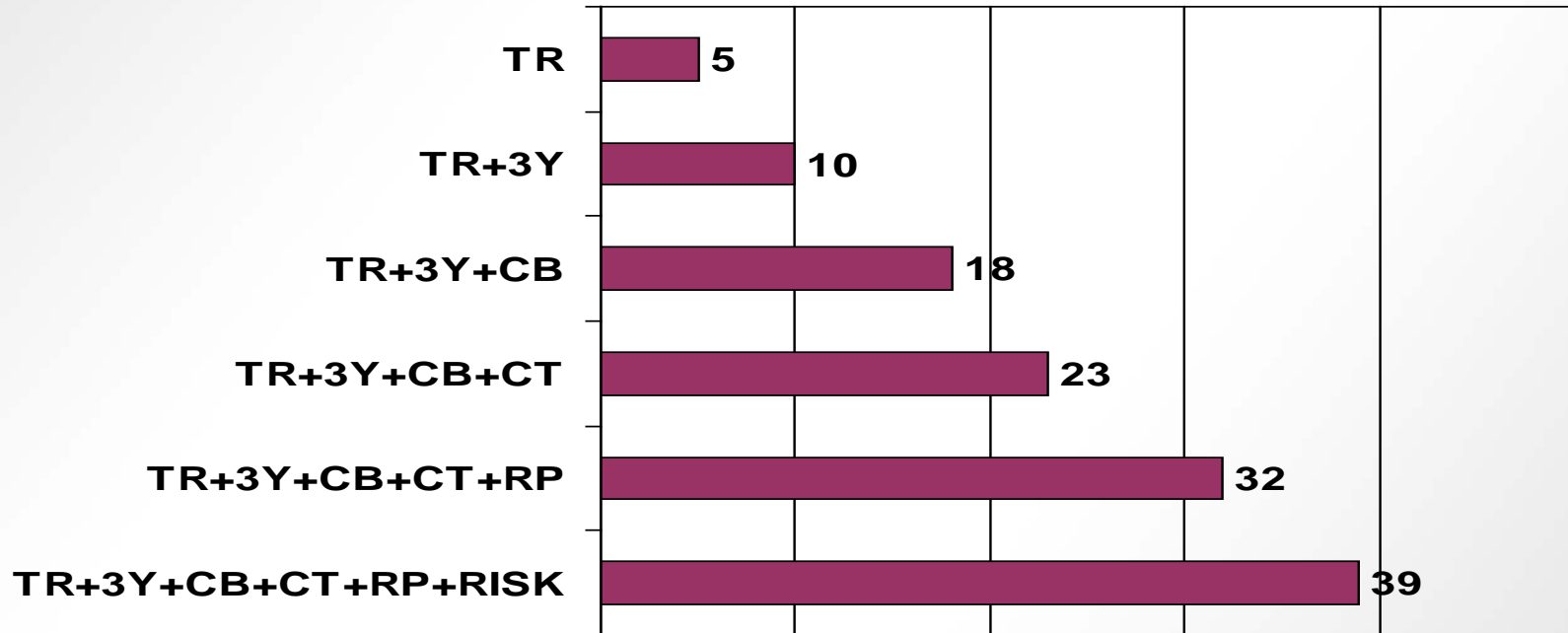
Landenberger, N, and M. Lispey (2005). The Positive Effects of Cognitive Behavioral Programs for Offenders: A Meta Analysis of Factors Associated with Effective Treatment. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.



# Effective Programs Evaluate Themselves

- ▶ Every major study has found a strong relationship between program integrity and recidivism.
- ▶ Quality assurance process (both internal and external)
- ▶ Assess progress of offenders in meeting target behaviors
- ▶ Track offender recidivism
- ▶ Have an evaluator working with the program

# Percent Reduction in Recidivism by Program Characteristics



TR = Acceptable termination rate  
3Y = In operation 3 or more years  
CB = Cognitive Behavioral Program

CT = Criminogenic Targets  
RP = Role Playing almost every session  
RISK = Program varies intensity by RISK.



# Treatment and Programming Needs

- » Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders

# Mental Health Issues among Transition Age Youth

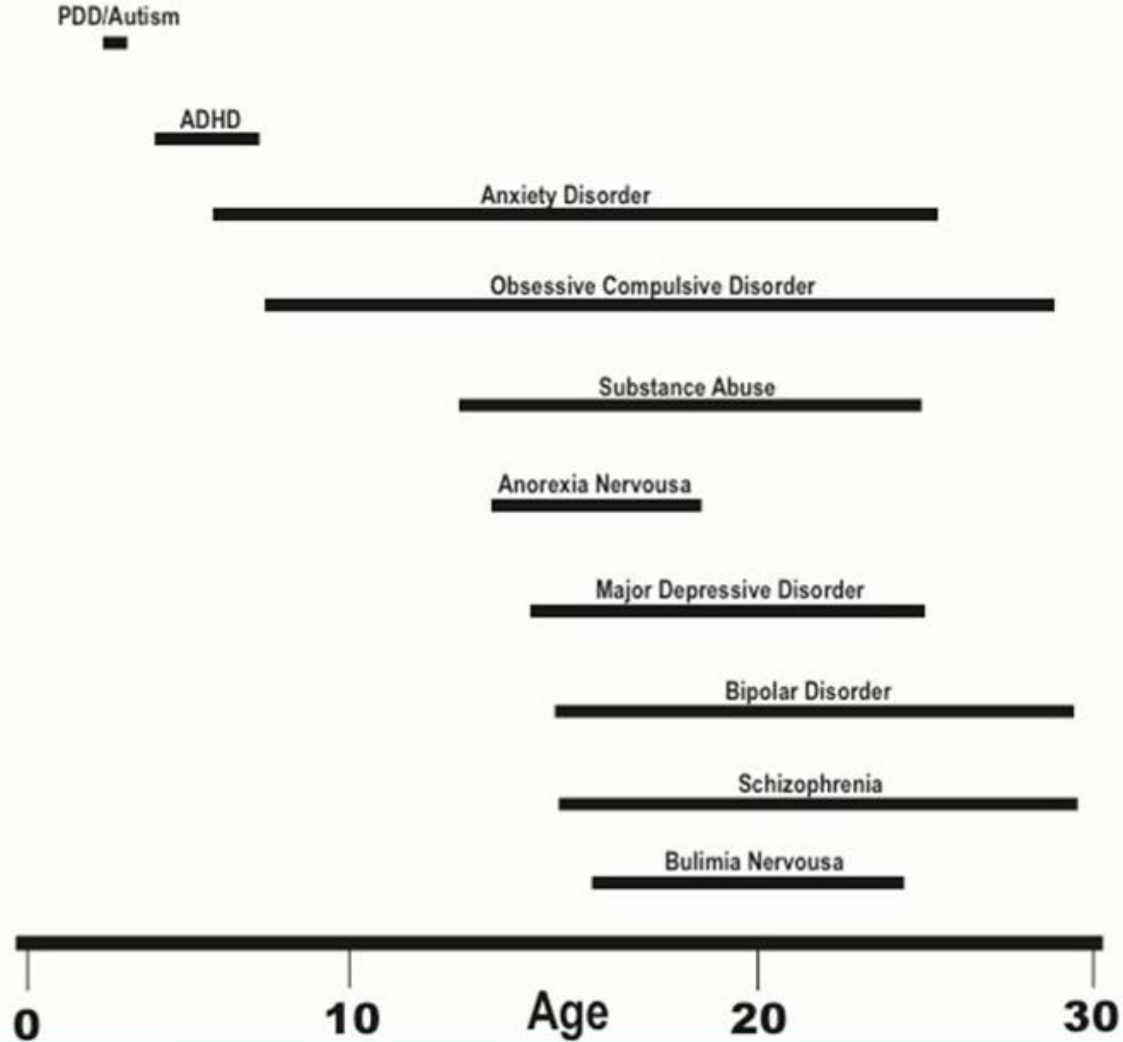
- ▶ 50 to 70% of all youth coming into contact with the juvenile justice system have at least one diagnosable mental health problem.
- ▶ Transition age youth are especially vulnerable; SAMHSA reports that this group has the *highest* rates of mental health diagnoses.
- ▶ Utilization of MH services declines sharply during this developmental period.

# Challenges

- ▶ *Transitioning to adult health care systems.* In NC, Medicaid will cover MH treatment for youth up to age 21.
- ▶ A disruptive behavior disorder diagnosis (conduct disorder; oppositional defiant disorder) allows minors access to services in the child mental health system, but adults presenting solely with these diagnoses are typically denied coverage.
- ▶ Roughly 80% of adolescents and transition age youth with one diagnosis have a second diagnosis; more than 60% have a co-occurring substance disorder.

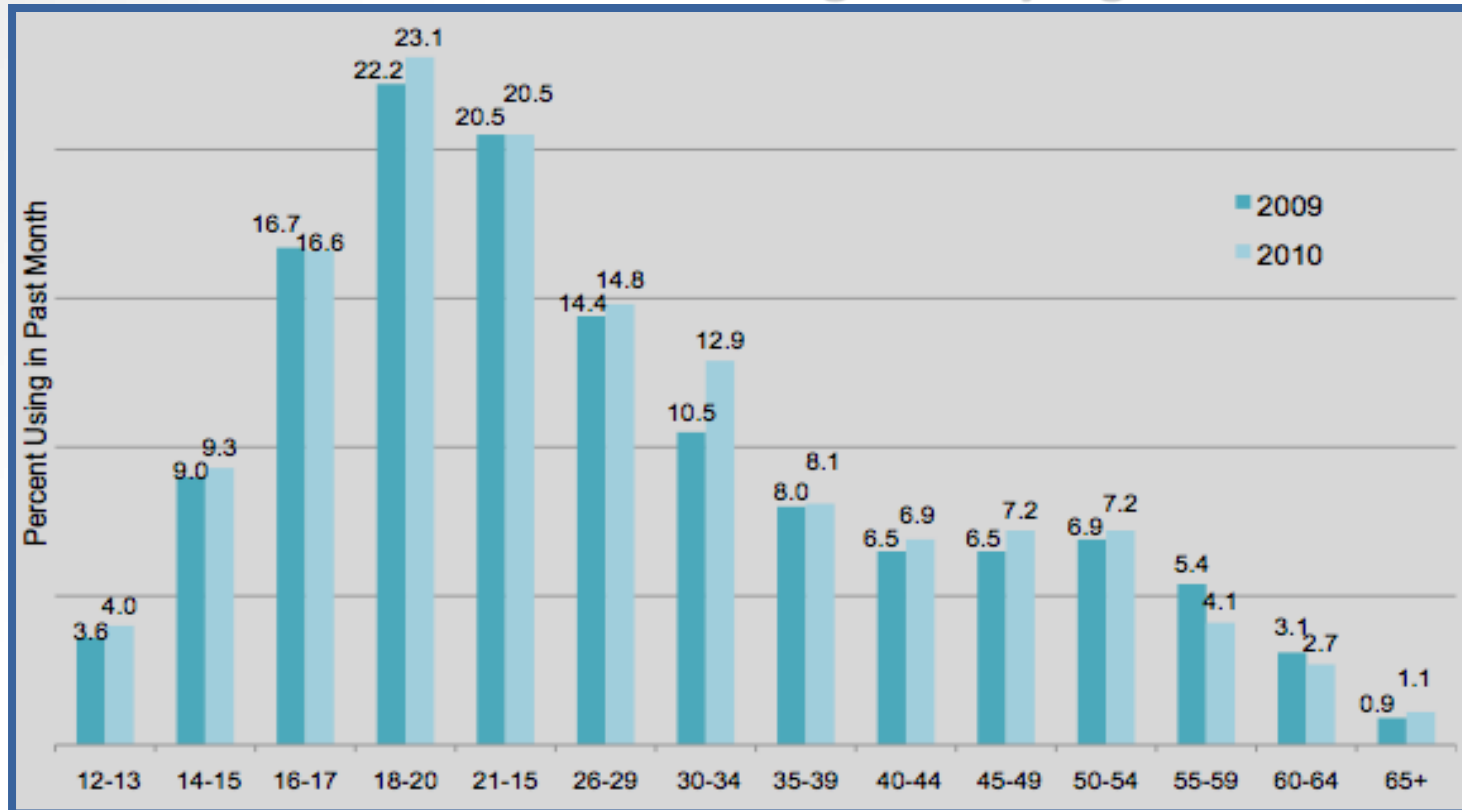


# Age of Onset of Major Mental Disorders



The transition age also has the highest rates of onset of problematic substance use and substance use disorders (i.e., abuse, dependence).

Past Month Illicit Drug Use by Age



<http://www.recoveryanswers.org/recovery/epidemiology/epidemiology-of-substance-use-disorders/>

# Pregnancy and Parenting

## 2015 Teen Pregnancies in North Carolina

\*Rates based on small numbers (<20 pregnancies) are unstable and not provided. All rates are per 1,000

Number of pregnancies among 15-19-year-old girls: 9,802

Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 15-19-year-old girls: 30.2

### Teen pregnancy rates by race/ethnicity

African American: 41.1

Hispanic: 49.1

White: 21.3

### Teen pregnancy rates by age

15-17-year-olds: 14.3

18-19-year-olds: 53.6

Number of pregnancies among 15-17-year-old girls: 2,759

Number of pregnancies among 18-19-year-old girls: 7,043

Percent of Repeat Pregnancies: 22.7%

Teen birth rate per 1,000 15-19-year-old girls: 23.5

Latest National Ranking (out of 50 states): 22

Change since 2010\*\*: -39.2%

<http://www.shiftnc.org/data/map/northcarolina>

# Recommended Resources

- ▶ <https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Dos-and-Donts-for-Reducing-Recidivism-among-Young-Adults-in-the-Justice-System.pdf>
- ▶ <https://www.umassmed.edu/contentassets/youthwithmentalhealthchallengesjj.pdf>
- ▶ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/JJ-MH-andTransition/PMC4530519/>
- ▶ <https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Transitional-Age-Brief.pdf>
- ▶ <http://www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu/documents/MacArthur%20Brief%20Promote%20Positive%20Development.pdf>

# Help in Researching Programs

- ▶ <https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/> - OJJDP's Model Programs Guide
- ▶ <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/Programs.aspx> - Filterable, searchable listing of programs and practices
- ▶ <https://whatworks.csgjusticecenter.org/> - *What Works in Reentry* searchable program list hosted by the Council of State Governments
- ▶ <http://www.blueprintsprograms.com/> - Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development hosts a directory searchable by problem area.

Questions? Feel free to contact me at [jean.steinberg@ncdps.gov](mailto:jean.steinberg@ncdps.gov) or at 919-324-6386.



T H A N K   Y O U



# Juvenile Community Programs

Understanding the How: Strategically Addressing the  
Impact of Raise the Age Legislation

# Topics to Cover

- ▶ 16 & 17 year old population projected to be served in local programs
- ▶ What we already know from ALLIES data about youth age 16 and Older
- ▶ DPS Workgroup Recommendations
- ▶ Restorative Justice Programming approach
- ▶ Characteristics of very young juveniles + School-justice partnerships focus areas
- ▶ Deeper end service recommendations / Step down for Older Juveniles
- ▶ Expansion Funding Timelines

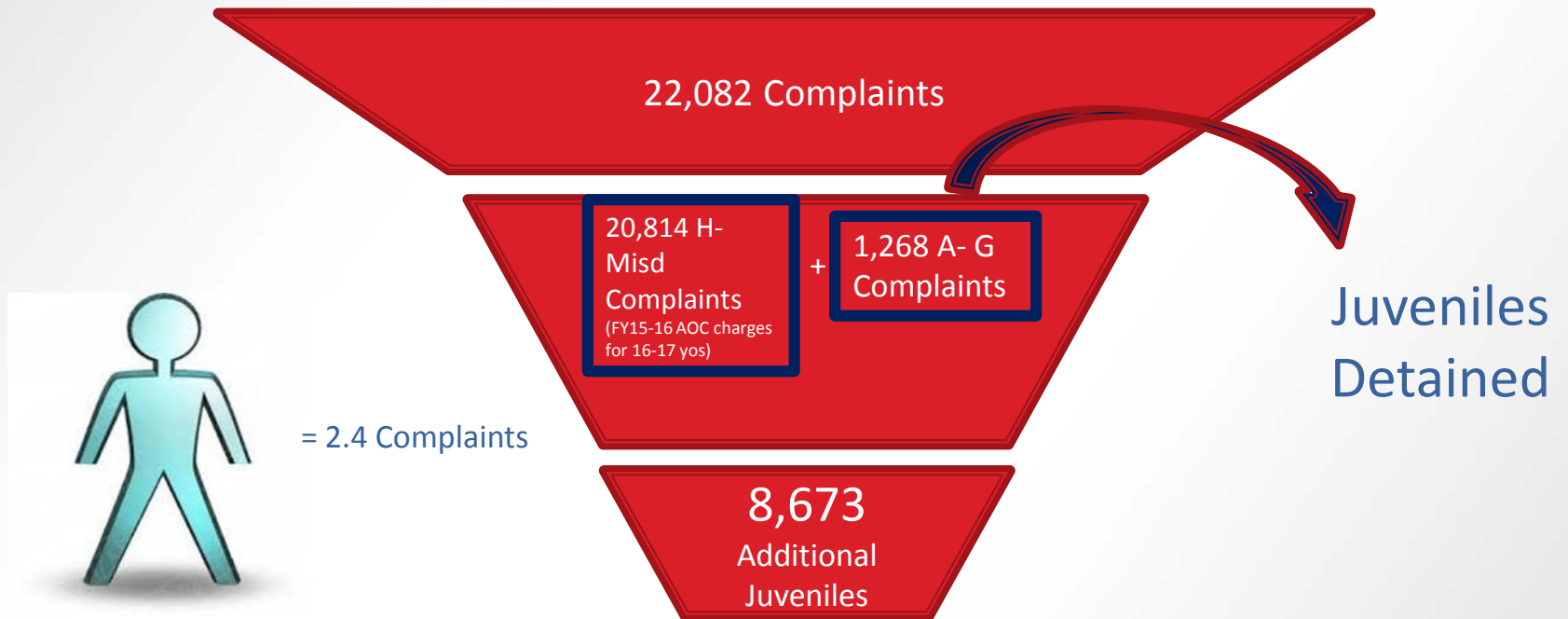


# JJ Projections and Impact on Community Programs

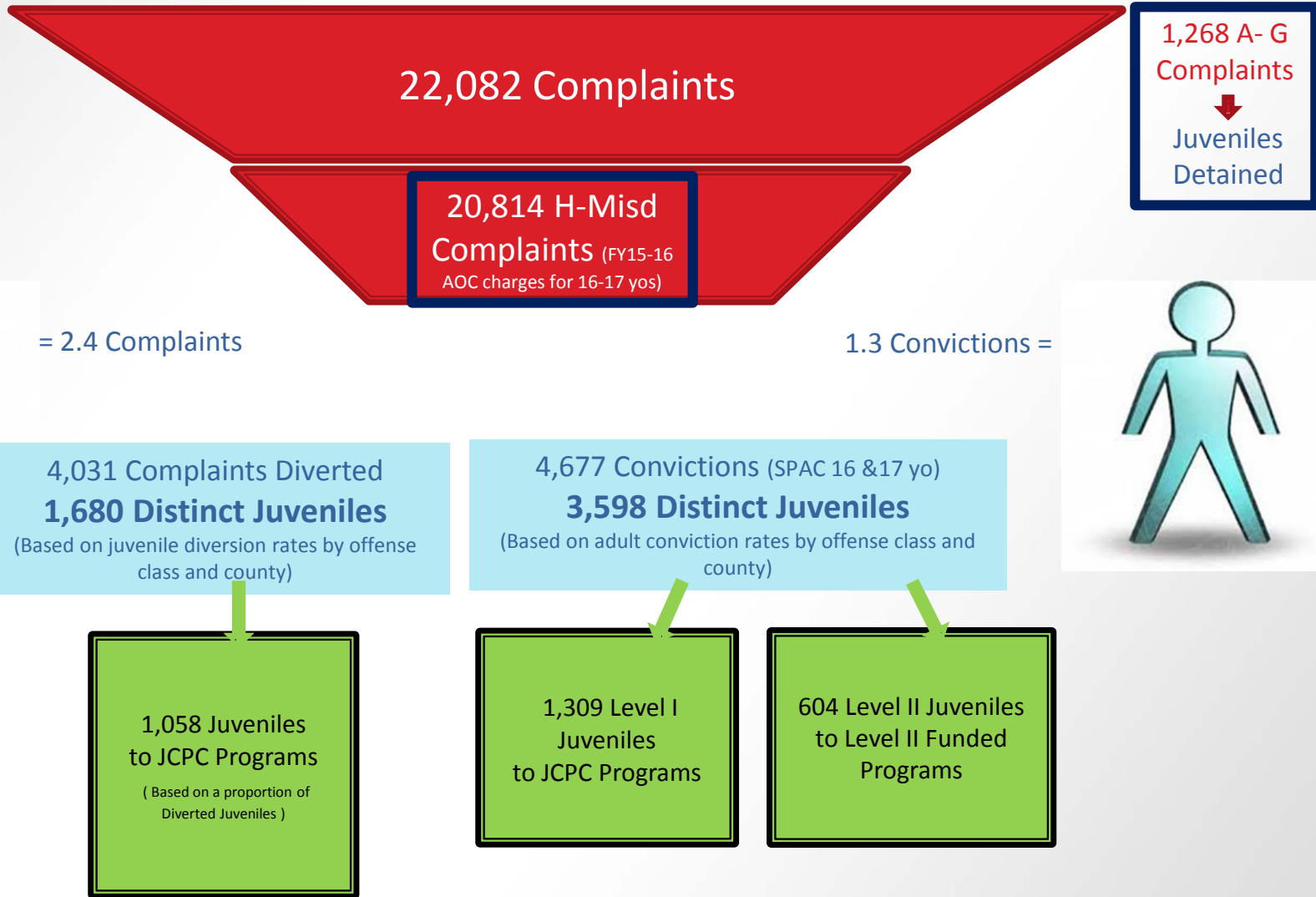


- ▶ System impacts will not be felt immediately
- ▶ Expansion requests in FY18-19 will allow for targeted program expansion
- ▶ Understand that we are already serving the 16 and 17 year old population

# Raise the Age Projections



# Raise the Age Projections



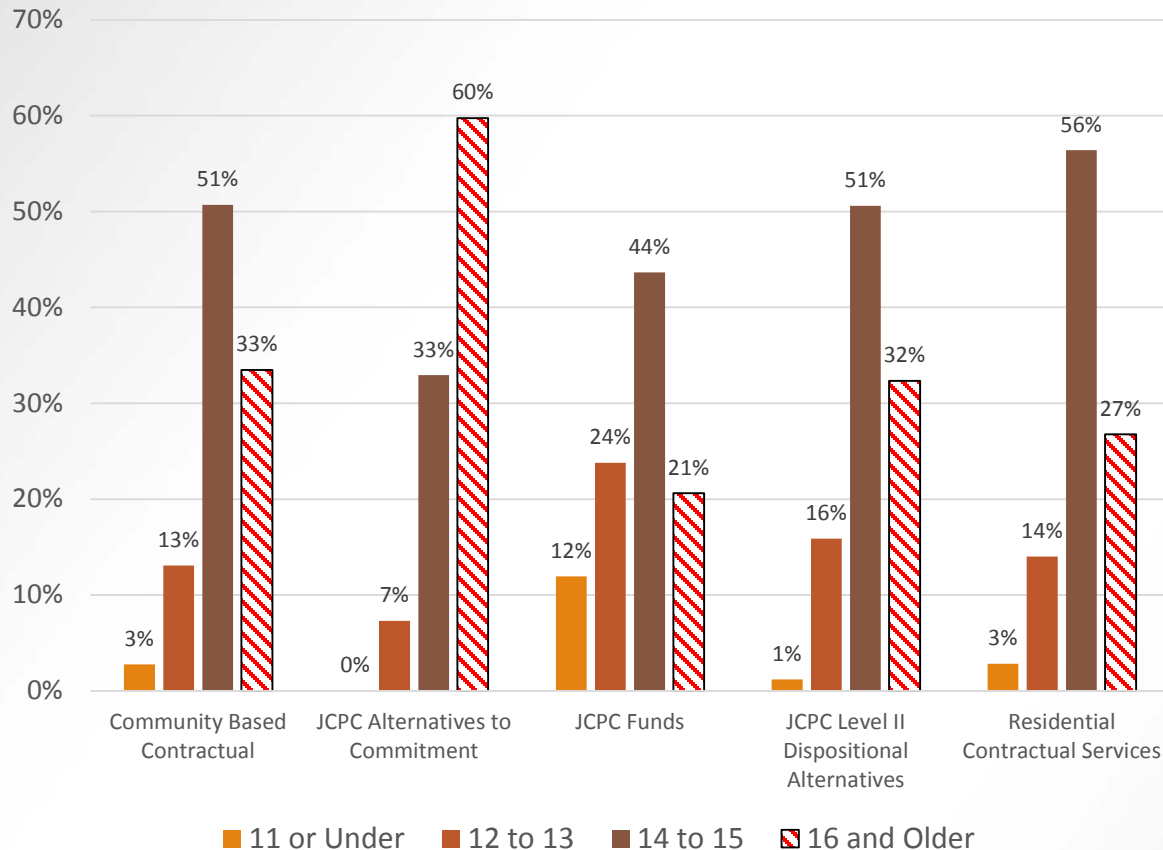


**How are Community  
Programs currently serving 16  
and 17 year-olds?**

# Who is Community Programs serving?

(Profile of youth)

Age Groups Served by JJ Funding Source



Of youth 16 and older in JJ funded programs:

- 40% had history of short-term suspension from school
- 11% had history of running away from home
- 15% were identified as Exceptional Children
- 12% were attending an Alternative school

# What programming is the Section providing?

Top 5 Program Types	% of 16 and Older Group	Top 5 Program Types	% of 15 and Under Group
Restitution/Community Service	20%	Restitution/Community Service	22%
Teen Court	20%	Interpersonal Skill Building	18%
Interpersonal Skill Building	12%	Teen Court	12%
Juvenile Structured Day	10%	Tutoring/Academic Enhancement	7%
Assessments	4%	Assessments	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67%</b>		<b>66%</b>



# Who are our referral sources ?

Top 5 Referral Sources	% of 16 and Older Group	Top 5 Referral Sources	% of 15 and Under Group
Juvenile Justice	40%	Juvenile Justice	51%
School	15%	School	16%
District Court	12%	School Resource Officer (SRO)	10%
School Resource Officer (SRO)	10%	Parent/Guardian	9%
Teen Court	7%	Teen Court	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84%</b>		<b>90%</b>

# What types of services are needed? (Problem Behavior Data)

Top 10 Problem Behaviors Indicated on Referrals	% of Selections of 16 and Older Group	Top 10 Problem Behaviors Indicated on Referrals	% of Selections of 15 and Under Group
Crime/Delinquency (unreported & reported)	11%	Behavior Problems: Disruptive in Class/Referrals to Office/Suspensions	10%
Impulsive/Risk Taking	10%	Impulsive/Risk Taking	10%
Behavior Problems: Disruptive in Class/Referrals to Office/Suspensions	9%	Crime/Delinquency (unreported & reported)	9%
Fighting/Assault/Aggressive Behavior	8%	Fighting/Assault/Aggressive Behavior	8%
Negative Peer Associations/Association with Aggressive Peers	7%	Negative Peer Associations/Association with Aggressive Peers	7%
Substance Use (alcohol or drugs)	7%	Mental Health Issues/Depression/Anxiety/Temper Tantrums	7%
Mental Health Issues/Depression/Anxiety/Temper Tantrums	6%	Family Conflict	5%
Family Conflict	5%	Substance Use (alcohol or drugs)	5%
Academic Failure/Behind Grade Level for Age	4%	Academic Failure/Behind Grade Level for Age	5%
Truancy/Skipping School	4%	Poor Social Skills/Anti-social	5%



# Services Needed

- ▶ What types of services are needed to address the patterns and types of offending? What expansion efforts are needed now?
- ▶ Should programs be regionalized?
- ▶ How are the 16 & 17 year old offenders fundamentally different, or are they different at all?
- ▶ How can Community Programs assist with the local School-Justice Partnership?



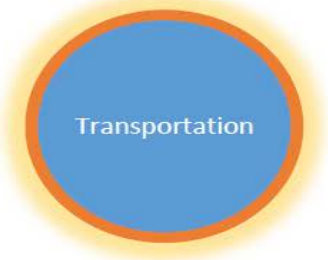
# Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

- ▶ Forum for presenting RtA recommendations and implementation plan
- ▶ Forum for laying out expansion (\$) needs
- ▶ Forum to address legal issues that need closer examination
- ▶ Forum that addresses School-Justice Partnership recommendations

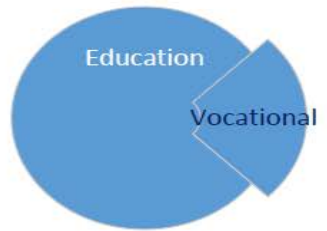


# Raise the Age Implementation Workgroups

9/29/17



**Key:**  
Court Services  
Community Programs  
Facilities  
All



# Community Programs Expansion

- Propose recommendation for a revised County Allocation Formula
  - Review the historic principles for county allocation of state funds
  - Understand the Legislative & Administrative Code pertaining to allocations
  - Assess county match requirement & options
  - Consider plans for expansion
  - Identify data needs
- Identify strategies for identifying program types needed
  - Research reviews
  - Provider presentations of EBPs
- Identify data needs
- Formulate funding recommendation
- Propose recommendation for program types needed and placement (via state contracts, regionally based contracts)

Community Programs JCPC  
Allocation Workgroup

Community Programs  
Strategic Planning Workgroup

# JCPC Funding Allocation Formula Principles

- No county should lose the current level of its funding
- Expansion dollars should respond to areas of significant population growth, juvenile justice volume/needs
- Raising the JCPC allocation base amount from current \$31,500 to \$41,500 or more
- Further examination of the “match” requirement
  - A desire to have county governments match their allocation (currently match is only required to be “local”)



# Community Programs

- ▶ Programming resources to respond to 3 distinct areas of the legislation:
  - Capacity and specialized programming to meet the needs of *youth 16 years of age and older*.
  - Response to *victim's* of delinquent crime
  - Resource for *School-Justice Partnership*



# Preparing for an Older Youth Population

- ▶ Expansion request target capacity building for **restorative justice** programming
  - Rationale:
    - Most utilized programming type for 16 and older youth
    - Most needed service per stakeholder survey results (#1 ranking)
    - Over \$4.7M DPS funds currently invested in restitution/ community service programming

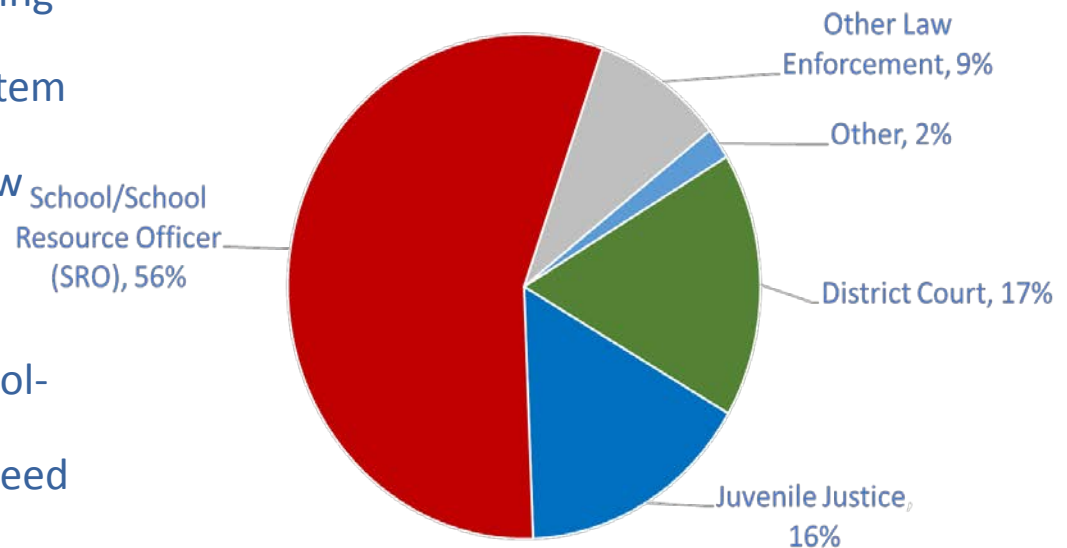


# Restorative Justice Program Type

## ▶ Teen Court

- Cost beneficial diversion programming for older youth
- Prevents penetration into the JJ system and the adult system (currently)
- Referral sources (Schools, SRO's, Law Enforcement, DJJ, District Court)
- Promotes accountability
- Addresses victim compensation
- Serves as a viable resource for School-Justice Partnerships
- Not accessible in all 100 counties, need for equal access!

Teen Court Admissions by Referral Source  
FY 16-17

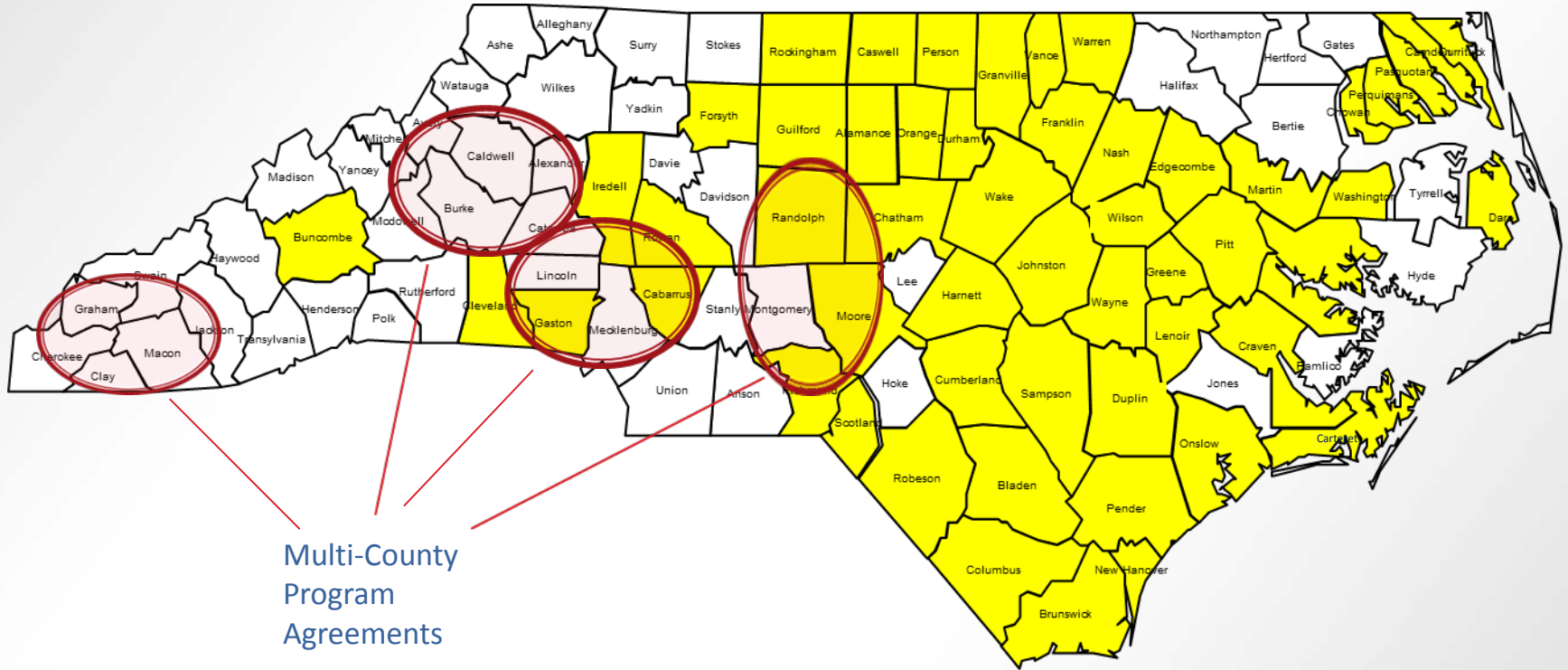




# § 143B-809. Teen court programs

- ▶ (a) All teen court programs administered by the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall operate as community resources for the diversion of juveniles pursuant to G.S. 7B-1706(c). A juvenile diverted to a teen court program shall be tried by a jury of other juveniles, and, if the jury finds the juvenile has committed the delinquent act, the jury may assign the juvenile to a rehabilitative measure or sanction, including counseling, restitution, curfews, and community service.
- ▶ **Teen court programs may also operate as resources to the local school administrative units to handle problems that develop at school but that have not been turned over to the juvenile authorities.**
- ▶ (b) Every teen court program that receives funds from Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils shall comply with rules and reporting requirements of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. (2001-424, s. 24.8; 2002-126, s. 16.2(b); 2011-145, s. 19.1(l), (t).)

# Statewide Teen Court Program Locations



# Restorative Justice Program Type

- ▶ Restitution/ Community Service
  - Restores victims of crime
  - Provides an immediate intervention
  - Promotes accountability
  - *Blended vocational/ restorative justice program models to ensure vocational skill building and provide opportunity for savings to the state*
  - Changes to the general statute needed to address \$500 cap



# JCPC Fund RtA Expansion

- ▶ Provides flexibility of programming options to fill gaps in services
- ▶ Expands capacity of existing programs impacted by Raise the Age legislation
- ▶ Creates *access* via regionally administered programs (collaboration via multi-county programming)
- ▶ May provide viable resources to the **School-Justice Partnership**
  - Allows opportunity to address early intervention to reduce juvenile justice referrals, out of school suspension and expulsions

# School-based Complaints

All Complaints all Juveniles  
**Approximately 28,000**

Complaints on  
Juveniles age 6-11  
**2,501**

**School-  
based**  
Complaints  
of juveniles  
age 6-11

**1,529**

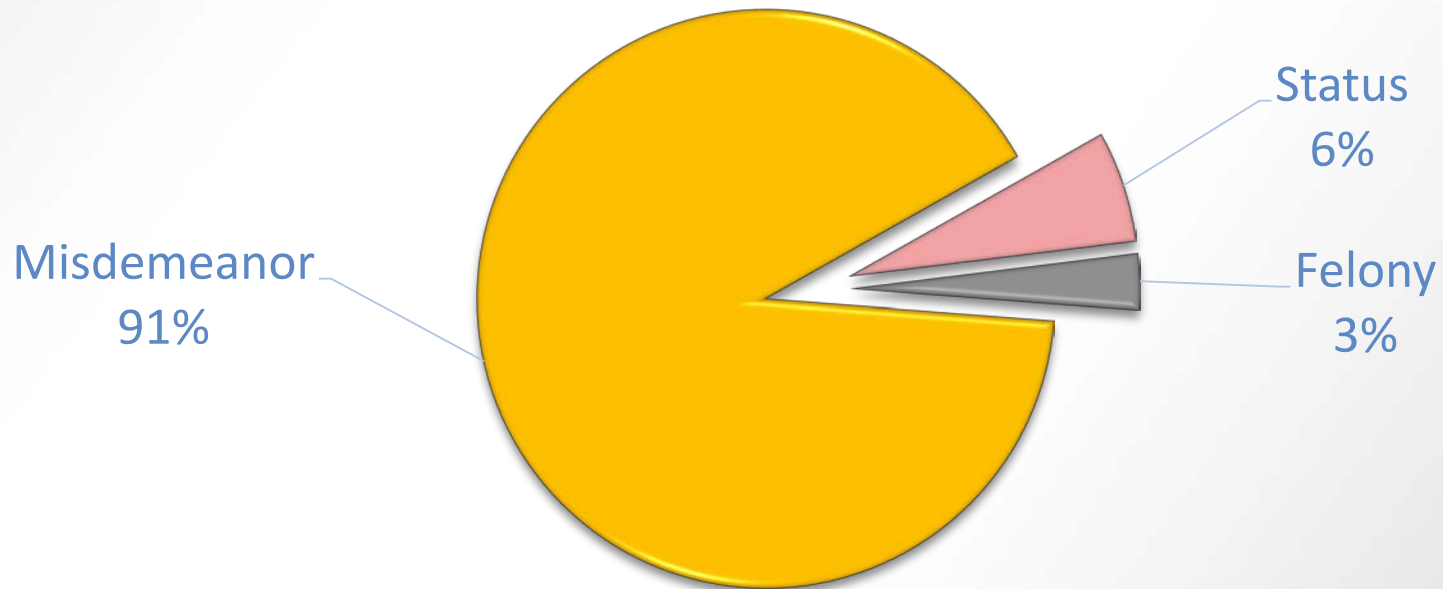
**61%**



NCJOIN Data CY2017

# School-based Complaints: Youth ages 6-11

## CY 2017 School-Based Complaints



# Top 10 School-based Offenses: Ages 6-11

Rank	Complaint Description	School Related Complaints
1	Simple assault	271
2	Disorderly Conduct at School	222
3	Assault school employee / volunteer	141
4	Assault government official / employee	137
5	Communicating threats	104
6	Weapons on educational property / aid (m)	85
7	Truant < 16	81
8	Possession of any bb/air gun, certain knives, brass knuckles, razors/blades (exclude shaving) fireworks, or any non-educational sharp-pointed instrument or tool on educational property is unlawful.	65
9	Larceny - Misdemeanor	58
10	Injury to personal property	37

# Early Intervention

- ▶ Halts the practice of charging young offenders.
- ▶ Young offending behaviors are strong predictors of future court involvement, increased likelihood of serious-chronic-violent offender trajectories
- ▶ Special care toward facilitating the development of psychosocial maturity and impulse control/emotional regulation skills for younger youth.



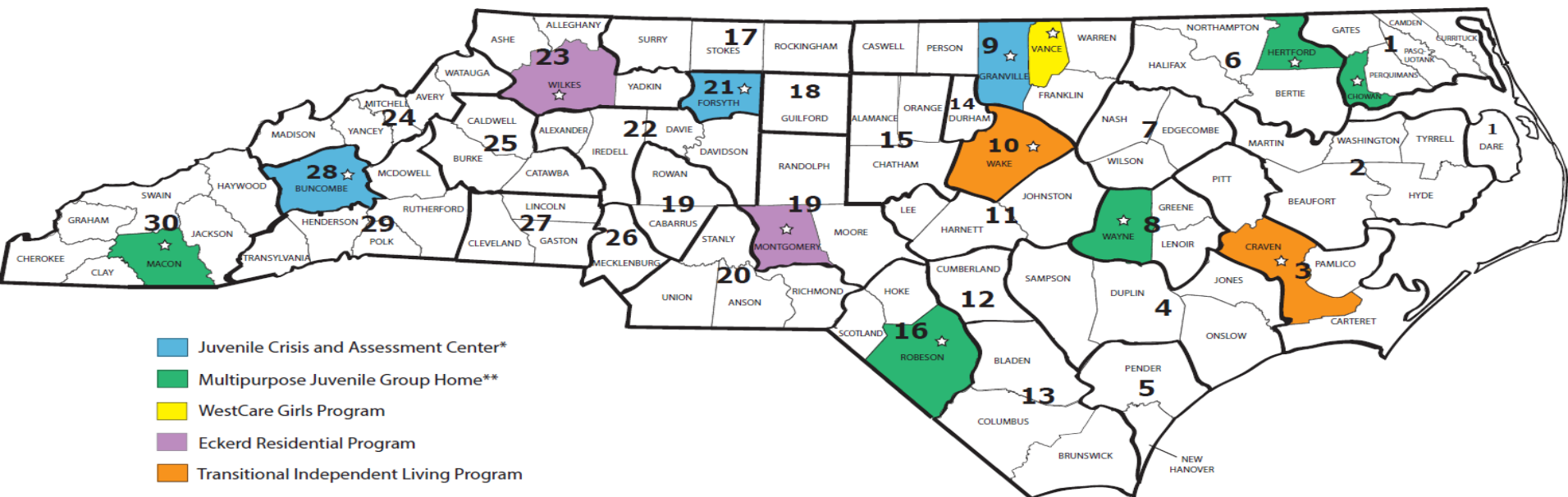
# Special Provision Considerations

- ▶ JCPC Special Provision language to prepare Juvenile Crime Prevention Council to focus on service need expansion for 16 and older youth
  - Move to a 2-year funding cycle beginning in 19-20
  - Multi-county/district funding (slight edit to general statute)
  - New Allocation formula consideration
  - Raise on restitution caps
  - Remove funding cap amount (\$100,000) for Alternative to Commitment Program awards

# Programming for Older Youth

- ▶ Short-term Residential Expansion
  - Therapeutic Foster Care, Multi-purpose Group Homes, Transitional Living
    - Rationale:
      - Addresses current capacity needs and reduces current waitlist
      - Regionalized access to services (Piedmont, Central, and Western area need)
      - Transitional Living Home expansion to address older population step-down services

# North Carolina Department of Public Safety Community Programs Residential Service Locations



\*Buncombe JCAC has 4 secure custody beds  
 \*\*Macon Group Home has 1 secure custody bed

# System changes for the Emerging Adult Population

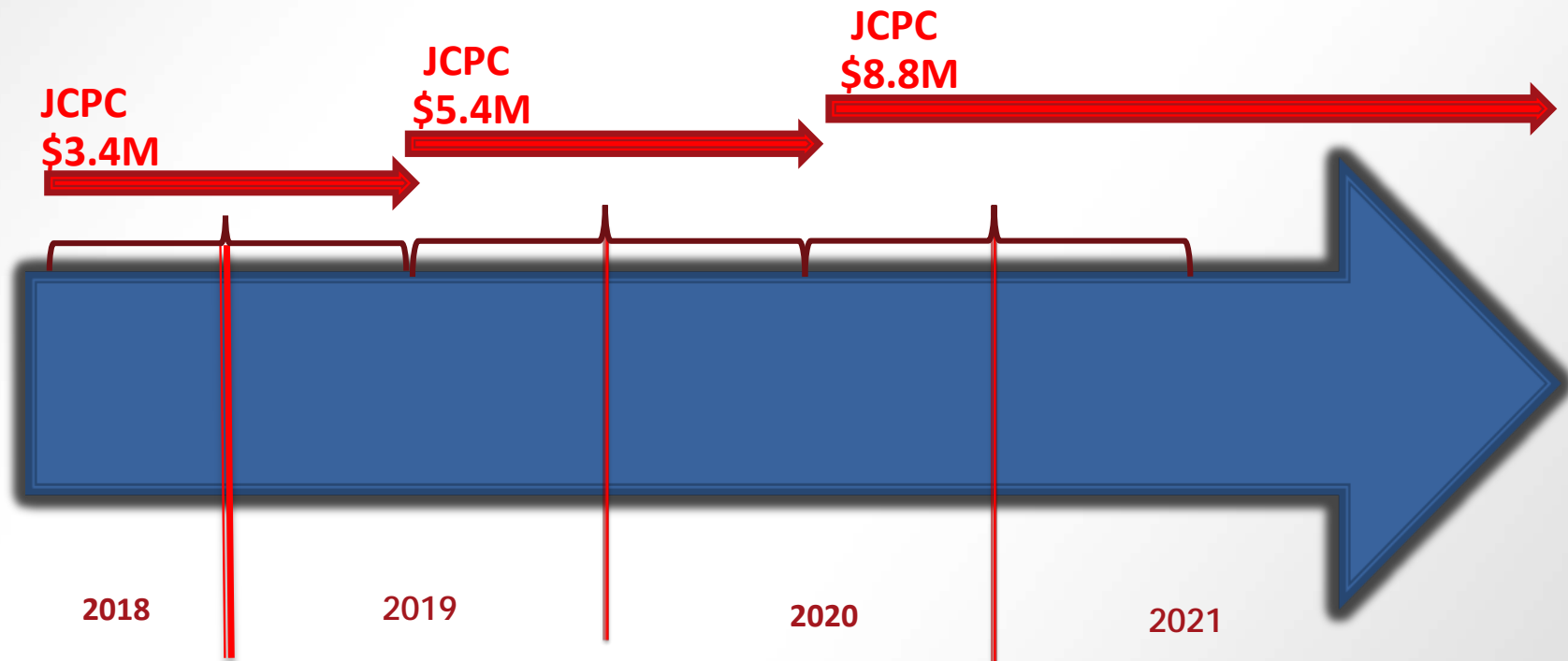
- ▶ We will be working with an older population, particularly those exiting YDCs.
- ▶ Tailoring the justice system's response to emerging adults' developmental needs can reverse this cycle of crime and improve public safety

*<https://www.hks.harvard.edu/youngadultjustice>*

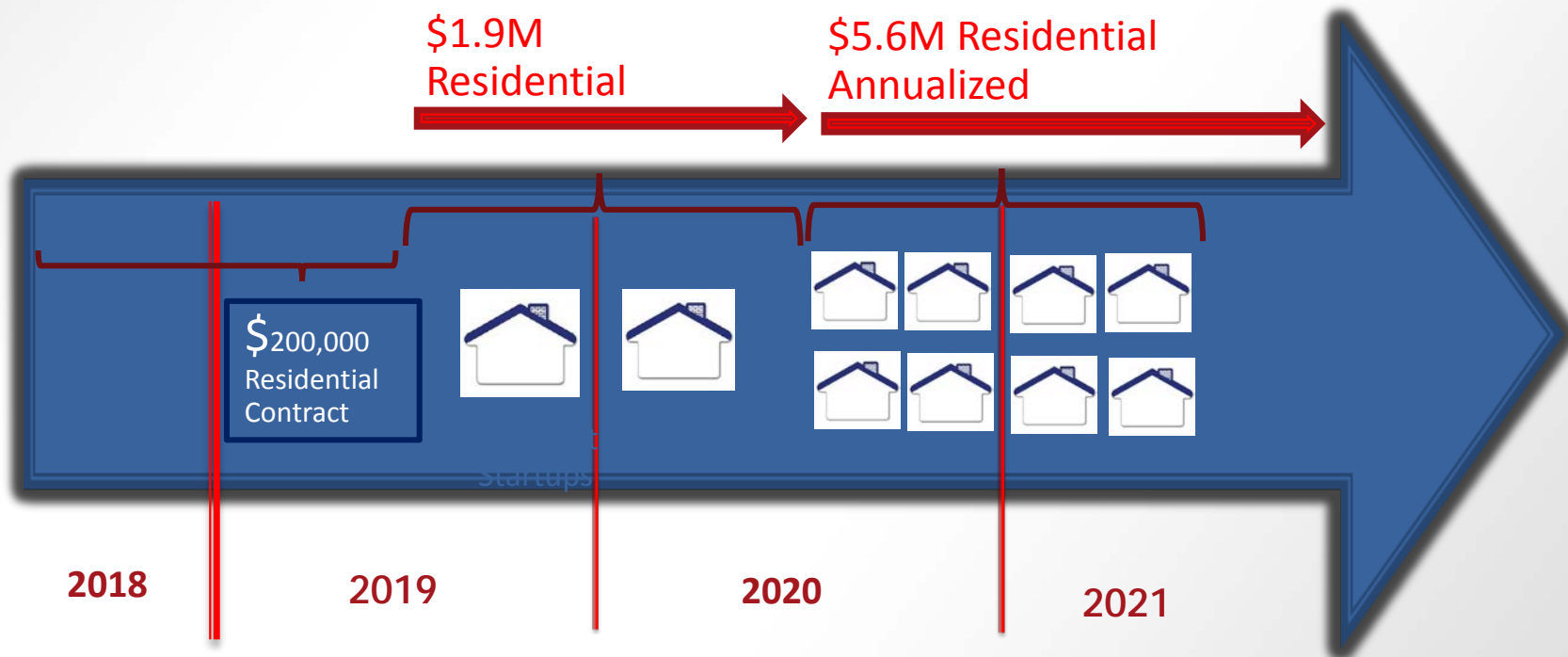
# Community Programs



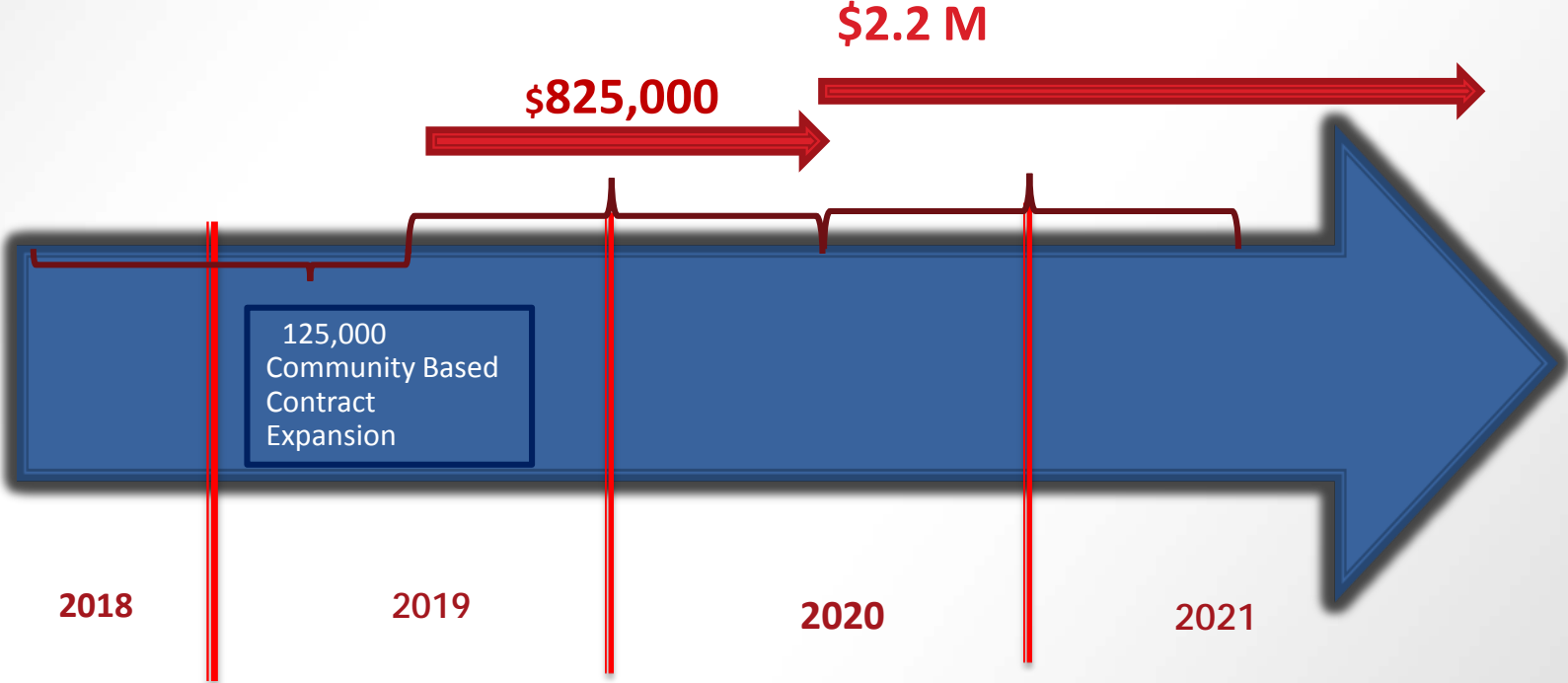
# JCPC Expansion Request Timeline



# Residential Expansion Request Timeline



# Community-Based Expansion Timeline





# Community Programs – FY 18-19

## ▶ Programming

- Request \$3.4 million in FY 18-19 for targeted 4-pronged approach ANNUALIZED
  - \$200,000 Residential contractual
  - \$125,000 Community Based contractual
- ## ▶ Fund 6 positions for 6 months (\$387,279):
- 6 FTEs
  - \$140,342 NR (computers, furniture, 5 vehicles)
  - Will request an additional 7 positions in FY 19-20.

# Community Programs – FY 19-20

- \$5.4 million total age-appropriate JCPC programming
- Changing to 2-year funding cycle for JCPCs
- \$1.9 Residential contractual
- \$825,000 Community Based contractual  
= \$8,125,000 in programming
- ▶ FY 19-20 Add 7 Positions to FY 18-19's 6 positions
  - 13 total FTEs
  - Amounts to 6% administration
  - \$1,052,093 R salaries and operating ANNUALIZED
  - \$145,399 NR (computers, furniture, 5 vehicles)

# Community Programs – FY 20-21

- \$8.8 million total age-appropriate JCPC programming
- \$5.6 million Residential contractual
- \$2.2 million Community Based contractual  
= \$16,600,000 in programming
- ▶ FY 20-21 (Maintain 13 positions)
  - \$1,052,093 R salaries and operating  
ANNUALIZED
- ▶ There may be additional recommendations to come from JJAC

# Community Programs Funding Request

	<b>FY 18-19</b>	<b>FY 19-20</b>	<b>FY 20-21</b>
Personnel & Operating R	\$246,937	\$1,052,093	\$1,052,093
Operating NR	\$140,342	\$145,399	
Programming R	<b>\$3,725,000</b>	<b>\$8,125,000</b>	<b>\$16,600,000</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$4,112,279</b>	<b>\$9,322,492</b>	<b>\$17,652,093</b>

# Court Services



# Court Services Hiring Plan

Hiring Plan	Court Counselors	Supervisors	Office Assistants
<b>FY 19-20</b>	<b>258</b>		
June 2019-Dec 2019*	60	15	10
Jan 2020-Mar 2020	70	14	10
April 2020-Jun 2020	70		9
<b>FY 20-21</b>	<b>34</b>		
July 2020-June 2021	34		
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>292 positions</b>	



# Court Services Positions FY 18-19

- ▶ FY 18-19, **\$819,967**
  - 2 months of salary & operational expenses for 65 positions to begin hiring June 2019
  - Hire at staggered intervals
  - \$4,613,748 annualized 65 positions
  
- ▶ FY 18-19 NR **\$1,154,705**
  - 35 vehicles
  - furniture, computers



The Department of Public Safety, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice wishes to acknowledge you as our partners in serving the youth and families of North Carolina. We are also grateful to the North Carolina Association of Community Alternatives for Youth for allowing this opportunity to discuss the impact of North Carolina's new Raise the Age legislation.