

Section I

INTRODUCTION

In 1999, the North Carolina Office of Juvenile Justice entered into an agreement with North Carolina Central University to conduct a study of the overrepresentation of ethnic minority youth in the state's Juvenile Justice System. The study compared dispositions for minority and non-minority juveniles, as well as services made available to the two groups and their respective families from 1996 to 1999.

Minority overrepresentation occurs when a larger proportion of ethnic minority youth are present at various stages within the juvenile justice system (such as intake, detention, adjudication, and disposition) than their proportion in the general population (Snyder and Sickmund, 1999). The issue gained national attention when the Coalition of Juvenile Justice highlighted it to Congress in its 1988 Annual Report to the legislators (Hsia and Hamparian, 1998).

Awareness of overrepresentation of ethnic minority youth, particularly African-American youth, in the juvenile justice system accelerated as a result of scholarly publications by researchers such as Krisberg et al. (1987), Huizinga and Elliot (1987), and Pope and Feyerherm (1990a, 1990b, and 1992). They respectively noted that:

- The proportion of minority youth in correctional facilities increased even though the number arrested declined over the same period;
- African Americans were arrested and charged with more serious crimes than their white counterparts; and
- Disparity is most pronounced at the stages of intake and detention.

In 1992, Congress amended the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 and made the reduction of Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) a requirement for continued participation in the Formula Grants Program. States participating in the program are required to determine whether the proportion of ethnic minority youth in confinement exceeds their proportion in the population, and if so, demonstrate efforts to reduce it (Hsia and Hamparian, 1998).

Since the early 1990s, the State of North Carolina has been a partner in federal initiatives to

- Determine whether minority youth are over-represented in the juvenile justice system,
- Assess the factors contributing to it, and
- Develop policies and programs to address the problem.

In 1991, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) established the federal government's DMC initiative to assist states in their efforts to address DMC issues and North Carolina was one of five states awarded funds to test various approaches for addressing DMC (Devine, Coolbaugh, and Jenkins, 1998). Lessons learned from the

pilot studies remain relevant and useful for guiding research and for developing interventions to address DMC. For example, the pilot studies informed the development of the DMC process: assigning organizational responsibility, analyzing juvenile justice data, identifying underlining factors, creating and enhancing interventions, and developing methods to measure the impact of DMC initiatives (Ibid, p2).

North Carolina also initiated studies aimed at gaining a better understanding of the factors that contribute to minority overrepresentation. Dean and Brame (1994), selected 10 Counties in North Carolina in order to (a) examine whether minority juveniles were at greater risk of adjudication than their Caucasian peers, and (b) assess the probability of confinement in training schools by race. They found that African Americans comprised about one-fourth of the juveniles in the community but accounted for about half of the juveniles referred to intake and adjudicated; and made up two-thirds of the juveniles committed to secure facilities.

Gillespie, Wilson, and Yearwood (2000) used data from the entire state to examine if minority overrepresentation changed over time in the areas of arrest and incarceration. They found that although minority arrests have somewhat declined, minority detention and training school admissions have increased since 1990. Furthermore, there was no statistically significant association between the number of alternative programs within a district and minority incarceration rates.

This study built on the work already done in this subject area and provides new information to further our understanding about the factors that contribute to the overrepresentation of ethnic minority in the state's juvenile justice system. This new information may assist North Carolina's policy makers and practitioners in making well-informed policy and program decisions to ensure the equitable administration of justice and strengthen the juvenile justice system in meeting the needs of all youth and families under juvenile justice jurisdiction.

Subsequent sections of this report will briefly discuss:

- Pertinent literature that helped articulate the problem, frame research questions, and lay out the premise for evaluating and interpreting the results;
- Methods used for sampling, and procedures for data collection and analysis;
- Results and findings from testing hypotheses;
- The evaluation and interpretation of results; and
- Conclusions made from the findings, and recommended action.

Section II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE¹

The terms justice and equity are closely related and have been used synonymously to illustrate fairness in both spoken and written language. A review of the literature germane to the issue area reveals a variance in the terms since the administration of justice, in many instances, is not equitable. However it must be clearly stated that disparities in processing outcomes cannot, and should not, be automatically attributed to discrimination.

In order to engage in a qualitative and meaningful review of the literature, it is imperative to establish a common vocabulary to further our understanding of this complex issue. Therefore, it is important to define and differentiate between three key terms: overrepresentation, disparity, and discrimination.

The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP, 1999) defined these terms in the following ways. Overrepresentation occurs when a larger proportion of a particular group are represented at various stages of the juvenile justice processing system than their proportion in the general population would suggest. Disparity suggests different juvenile justice processing outcomes for different groups, which in turn may lead to overrepresentation. Discrimination refers to deliberate differential treatment of juveniles based wholly, or in part, on their gender, racial, and/or ethnic status.

Michael Leiber (2002) noted that traditional explanations for the overrepresentation of ethnic minority youth in the juvenile and criminal justice systems have been differential offending and/or selection bias. Differential offending implies that specific racial/ethnic groups commit crimes at different rates. For example, Michael Tonry (1995) suggested that the dramatic rise in juvenile crime between the early 1980s and the early 1990s contributed to minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. He implicitly argued that since minority youth committed more crimes and delinquent acts, it is logical to expect a much higher proportion of this group in the juvenile justice system.

Other researchers acknowledged differential offending as a causal factor in the overrepresentation debate, but noted that the extent of observed disparities in the processing of juvenile offenders through the system could not be explained by differential offending alone (Krisberg et al., 1987; Huizinga and Elliott, 1987; Pope and Feyerherm, 1992). Selection bias, or the inequitable use of confinement, framed the debate that brought this issue to national prominence (Leiber, 2002).

¹ Researchers used previous research to introduce the context and perspective that guided this study. It should not be considered a comprehensive review of earlier work in this area. Please see Leiber, M (2002). *Crime & Delinquency*, Vol. 48 No. 1, pp. 3-45, for an up to date review of DMC literature.

Lessons learned from pilot projects in five states validate previous findings in that specific factors that contribute to DMC traverse several domains. Multiple factors contributing to overrepresentation are found in four principle domains: the juvenile justice and education systems; socioeconomic conditions; and the family. (Devine, Coolbaugh, and Jenkins, 1998).

Problem Statement

By enacting legislation to address disproportionate minority confinement, the federal government acknowledged that overrepresentation of ethnic minority youth in the juvenile justice system was indeed a problem that needed its attention. Congress requires states to indicate in their application for formula grants how they would address Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC).

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) requires states to go through a four-phase process in meeting the DMC requirement of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. These steps are Identification, Assessment, Intervention, and Monitoring and Evaluation. According to the DMC Technical Assistance Manual (OJJDP, 2000):

- Identification determines if minority youth are over represented in a state's juvenile justice system;
- Assessment focuses on understanding why minority overrepresentation exists at the various decision points in the juvenile justice system;
- Intervention involves the process of developing and implementing strategies to reduce minority overrepresentation; and
- Monitoring and Evaluation attempt to determine the effectiveness of disproportionate minority confinement initiatives.

This study is a Phase-Two assessment to further our understanding of some of the factors that have contributed to the overrepresentation of ethnic minority youth in North Carolina's juvenile justice system. The study built on earlier work done in this area, and sought to answer the following questions raised by North Carolina's Office of Juvenile Justice.

Research Questions

- Are there differences in the dispositions for minority and non-minority juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent or undisciplined? and
- Are there differences in the services made available to minority and non-minority juveniles and their families?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses will be used to test for disparities in the decision-making process within the juvenile justice system. Two out of three research hypotheses focused on processing outcomes for minority versus non-minority juveniles at Intake, and Disposition. The third looked at access to services for the two juvenile groups and members of their families.

Hypothesis I

There are differences in **intake decisions** between minority and non-minority juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent or undisciplined, committed comparable offenses, and have similar prior court histories.

Hypothesis II

There are differences in **disposition decisions** between minority and non-minority juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent or undisciplined, committed comparable offenses, and have similar prior court histories.

Hypothesis III

There are differences in **access to services** for minority and non-minority juveniles (and their respective families) who were adjudicated delinquent or undisciplined, committed comparable offenses, and have similar prior court histories.

Finding answers to the research questions will assist policy makers and practitioners to devise effective interventions to reduce minority overrepresentation, increase access to services for all youth and their families, and strengthen the juvenile justice system's capacity to meet its civic obligations and the needs of North Carolina's youth, their families, and communities.

The next section of this report discusses the methods adopted for this study.

Section III

METHOD

The purpose of this study was to examine to what extent

- Disposition decisions differed for minority juveniles and non-minority juveniles, and
- Access to services differed for minority juveniles than for non-minority juveniles, and for their respective families.

Data was collected from the North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP), and thirty county juvenile justice agencies.

Sample Selection

To ensure that all regions of the state were accurately represented, a stratified sampling design was adopted since the measures of important demographic variables were unevenly distributed across the state. Ten counties with the largest population sizes were drawn into the sample because these counties account for more than 30% of the state's population. Counties were selected from the following six strata:

1. Economic development regions
2. Percent of minority population, 1998
3. Training school commitment rate per 1,000 juveniles, 1997-8
4. Percent of people living in a municipality, 1997
5. Percent of the population considered poor
6. Population by size, 1998.

Appendix A1 contains the sample selection procedures, A2 contains the operational definitions of the variables in the study, and A3 contains the glossary of key terms.

The following tables in Appendix B describe the characteristics of the sample:

- Appendix B1 presents indicators associated with selected counties
- Appendix B2 shows descriptive statistics associated with juveniles at risk of formal processing;
- Appendix B3 presents descriptive statistics associated with juveniles at risk of confinement; and
- Appendix B4 shows descriptive statistics associated with juveniles placed in training school facilities.

In most cases, juvenile justice agency records provided information relative to types of offense, juvenile's legal history, school attendance, family socio-economic characteristics, and demographics.

Data Collection

The data collection instrument comprised spreadsheet listings of specific juvenile records including their names and other demographic information, court information including prior offense variables, and other economic and social variables. Data were collected from several sources including the Department of Juvenile Justice, county juvenile justice agencies, and US Census Bureau. Data collection began in December 1999 and ended February 2002.

Data analysis

Using SPSS version 11.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Ill), descriptive statistics and logistic regression analyses were computed to test the relationships of legal and extra-legal (demographic) characteristics with juvenile intake and disposition decisions in selected North Carolina counties. Logistic Regression is the preferred statistical technique when a research project involves a qualitative or categorical dependent variable (Dowdall, Babbie & Halley, 1997, p.249). Variables were entered into the analysis with the backward stepwise method. Independent variables were chosen based on their relationships to decisions made in the processing of juvenile cases through the justice system, along with their availability in the data set.

Limitations of the Study

There were several circumstances and events that proved limiting in conducting a comprehensive analysis of the subject matter. In particular, insufficient information in the data sets (limited number of cases and/or missing variables) limited the application of multivariate statistics to address the key research questions. Consequently, researchers did not have the opportunity to ascertain the full extent of disparate decision-making in the processing of juvenile cases through the justice system, and decision affecting access to services for the targeted population.

The following are noteworthy limitations of the study.

1. There were fewer available records for the study due to periodic purging of records when juveniles reached the age of maturity (18 years).
2. In some instances data retrieved from county offices were inconsistent with records provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This raised questions about the accuracy of the data.
3. Many records lacked important variables, such as family history and non-incarcerative dispositions.
4. Some records were unavailable due to computer problems in a selected county.

Section IV

RESULTS

The analyses focused on two major decision points in the state’s juvenile justice processing system, intake approval and secure placement decisions. Logistic regression analysis was used to determine if there were differences in decisions made for similarly situated minority and non-minority juveniles during intake and disposition.

All juveniles who appear in court are considered to be at risk of formal processing, and placement in a secure facility. The research questions and hypotheses were framed to estimate the effects of ethnicity in processing decisions, and access to community services.

Minority Overrepresentation Index Matrix

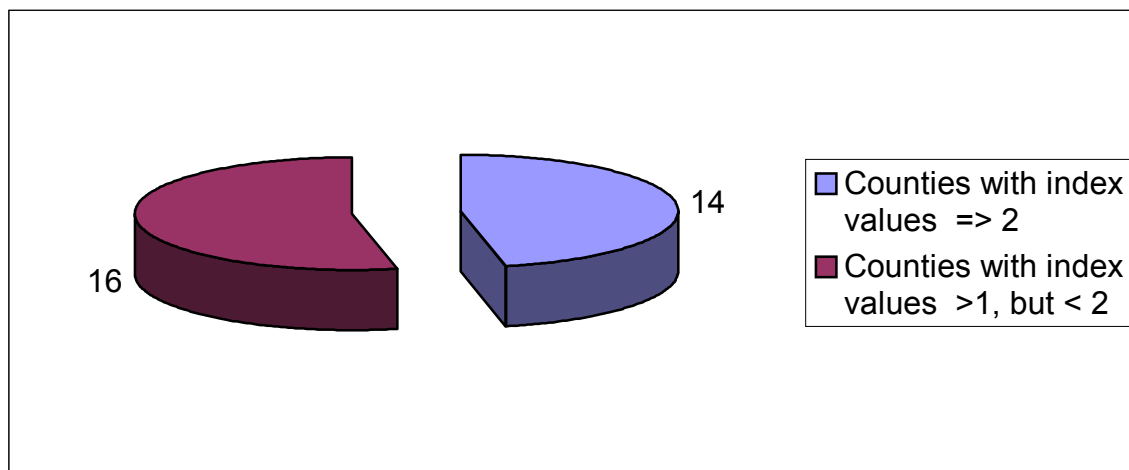
Table 1 displays the indices of minority overrepresentation in specific juvenile justice decision points. The index values are calculated by dividing the percentage of minority juveniles in the juvenile justice population by the percentage of minority juveniles in the overall juvenile population. An index value of more than one indicates minority overrepresentation, one indicates proportional representation, and less than one indicates minority under-representation. (Devine, P., Coolbaugh, K., and Jenkins, S., 1998)

The Matrix shows moderate minority overrepresentation in all counties. However, 14 out of 30 counties showed index values of more than two. This means that ethnic minority juveniles are represented in at least one stage of the juvenile justice system at a proportion that is two or more times greater than their general population would suggest. The rest of the counties had index values greater than one, but less than two. **Figure 1** illustrates the proportion of counties indicating minority overrepresentation with index values that are less than two or index values that are equal to or greater than two.

**Table 1: Minority Overrepresentation Indices For 30 Counties
In North Carolina (1996-1999)**

County	Arrest	Intake	Secure Placement
Anson	1.38	1.48	1.58
Buncombe	2.15	2.25	2.70
Chatham	1.64	1.54	1.13
Cherokee	1.16	0.00	0.00
Chowan	1.65	1.73	2.11
Cumberland	1.71	1.74	1.81
Davidson	2.10	2.22	1.89
Durham	1.89	1.91	2.05
Forsyth	2.11	2.17	3.07
Gaston	1.84	2.04	4.08
Greene	1.59	1.51	1.97
Halifax	1.11	1.18	1.32
Hoke	1.00	1.00	0.92
Martin	1.46	1.47	1.54
Mecklenburg	2.02	2.16	1.08
Montgomery	1.76	1.87	1.99
New Hanover	2.00	2.03	2.18
Onslow	2.08	2.25	2.31
Perquimans	1.59	1.62	1.45
Pitt	1.70	1.80	2.18
Polk	2.54	2.97	2.45
Rowan	2.50	2.50	2.75
Rutherford	1.87	1.91	0.91
Surry	1.80	1.93	3.16
Swain	0.49	0.00	0.00
Vance	1.45	1.48	1.47
Wake	2.10	2.28	2.75
Washington	1.41	1.42	1.53
Watauga	1.35	1.72	0.00
Wilson	1.70	1.69	1.93

Figure 1: 30 Counties In North Carolina Grouped By Index Values Of Minority Overrepresentation



Hypotheses Testing²

Null Hypothesis I: *There are no differences in intake approval decisions between minority and non-minority juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent or undisciplined, committed comparable offenses, and have similar prior court histories.*

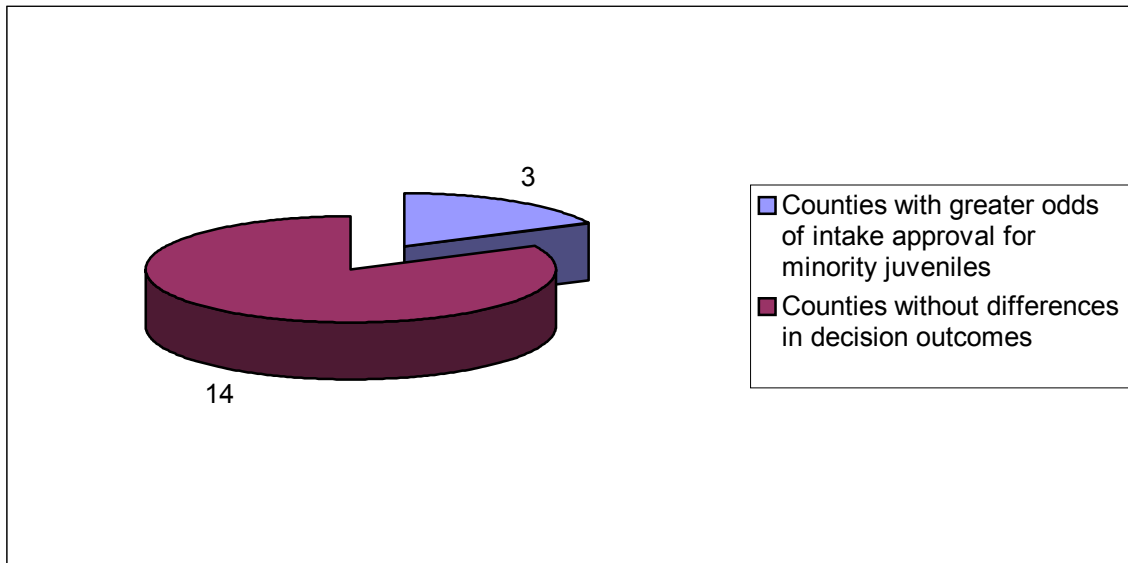
There was sufficient evidence indicating that in at least three counties, the odds of an approval decision for formal processing were greater for minority juveniles than non-minority juveniles. However, there was insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis in 14 of the 17 counties studied.

There are other factors that predict approval decisions including types of offense, prior involvement with the justice system, and family characteristics. Appendix C1 contains the Logistic Regression results indicating the odds of approval decisions at juvenile intake in selected Counties in North Carolina.

Figure 2 shows that in three counties in North Carolina, the odds of approving juveniles for further processing in the juvenile justice system were greater for minority juveniles than for non-minority juveniles.

² Insufficient information in many counties limited regression analyses to 17 out of 30 counties in the study sample.

Figure 2: Differences in Intake Approval Decisions in 17 Counties In North Carolina.



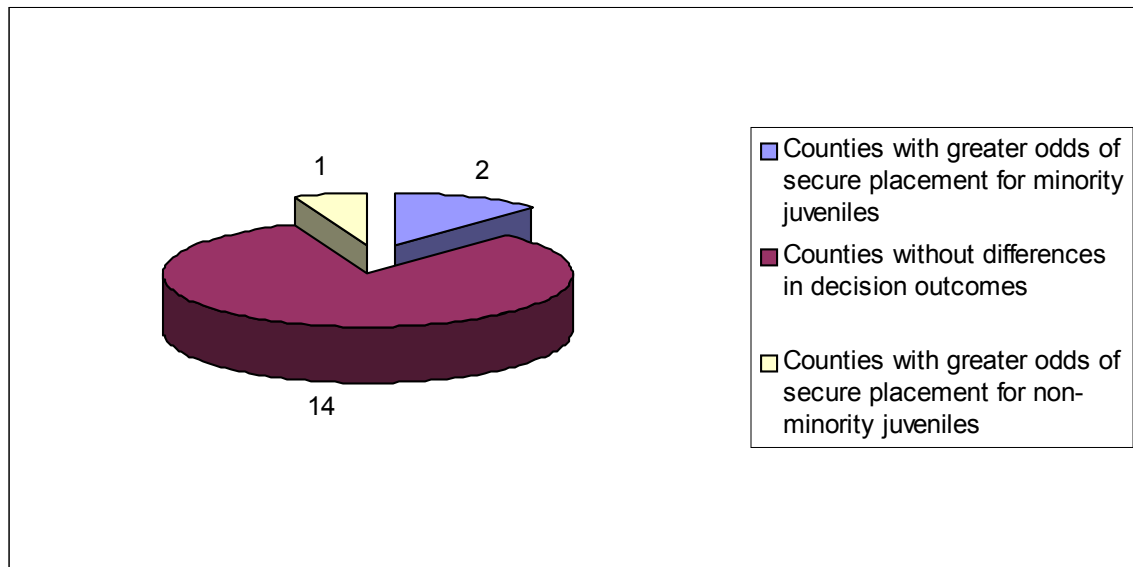
Null Hypothesis II: *There are no differences in disposition decisions between minority and non-minority juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent or undisciplined, committed comparable offenses, and have similar prior court histories.*

There was sufficient evidence indicating that in at least two counties, the odds of secure placement were greater for minority juveniles than non-minority juveniles. Furthermore, the aggregate of sampled counties suggested that the odds of secure placement were moderately higher for minority youth than for non-minority youth. However, there was insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis in 14 of the 17 counties studied. Also, in at least one county, the odds of secure placement for formal processing appeared to be greater for non-minority juveniles than minority juveniles.

Other factors that predict disposition decisions include types of offense, prior involvement with the justice system, and family characteristics. Appendix C2 contains the Logistic Regression results indicating the odds of secure placement for juvenile offenders in selected North Carolina Counties.

Figure 3 shows that in at least two counties in North Carolina, the odds of approving juveniles for further processing in the juvenile justice system were greater for minority juveniles than for non-minority juveniles. In at least one county in North Carolina, the odds of approving juveniles for further processing in the juvenile justice system were greater for non-minority juveniles than for minority juveniles.

Figure 3: Differences in Secure Placement Decisions For Juveniles in 17 Counties In North Carolina.



Null Hypothesis III: *There are no differences in access to services for minority and non-minority juveniles (and their respective families) who were adjudicated delinquent or undisciplined, committed comparable offenses, and have similar prior court histories.*

There was insufficient information in county records to test this hypothesis.

Section V

DISCUSSION

This study set out to ascertain whether differences existed in intake and disposition decisions made for minority and non-minority juveniles, and whether both groups had equal access to community-based services. Three hypotheses were tested to address the key research questions.

The indices of minority overrepresentation suggested moderate overrepresentation in the study sample. Study results indicate that in at least three out of 17 counties, the odds of approval decisions for formal processing were greater for minority juveniles than for non-minority juveniles. It is noteworthy that sufficient information for regression analysis was available in only 17 out of the 30 counties studied. Regarding decisions for secure placement, the findings suggested that ethnicity was a factor in a least three out of 17 counties examined.

These results are not generalizable across the state since (a) decision patterns appear to vary by county, and (b) the study data set lacked sufficient information to address the research question in 13 counties. Furthermore, the study did not include information about decision-making at the point of arrest. The decisions to arrest juveniles for infractions precede the decision-points in the study data set.

The findings are consistent with prior research indicating that:

- Disparity is attributable to both differential offending and system bias;
- Disparity can be found at any stage of processing within the juvenile justice system; and
- There are variations across jurisdictions marked by differences in outcomes.

(Lieber, M., 2002; Pope and Feyerherm, 1992)

There was insufficient evidence to determine equity of access to community-based services.

It is possible that changes in legislation at the middle of the study period (1998) might have influenced the findings of this study. In particular, structured decision-making for juvenile dispositions would likely reduce the occurrence of unwarranted disparities in the processing of juvenile cases.

Conclusions

1. There are differences in intake and dispositional decisions and outcomes for minority and non-minority juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent or undisciplined, committed comparable offenses, and had similar prior court histories. However, differences in decision-making and outcomes were found in only three of the 17 counties examined.
2. The minority overrepresentation indices suggested that minority overrepresentation existed in most jurisdictions. In 14 counties in North Carolina, ethnic minority juveniles were represented in the juvenile justice system at two or more times their proportion in the general population.
3. Due to insufficient information in the data set, researchers were unable to determine if there were differences in intake and disposition for minority and non-minority juveniles in 13 out of 30 counties in the study sample.

Recommendations

1. Overrepresentation of ethnic minority youth in North Carolina’s juvenile justice system should be addressed wherever it exists. A strategic technical assistance capability exists at the Juvenile Justice Institute at North Carolina Central University to assist state and local jurisdictions address this problem.
2. Jurisdictions need to periodically monitor decisions made at pertinent decision points in the juvenile justice processing system to assess the impact of ethnicity on decisions that are made.
3. Incentives should be given to local jurisdictions to encourage the consistent collection of important client information at key decision points. Local data management systems should be linked to the state’s juvenile justice information system.

Further research focusing on developing effective interventions to reduce minority overrepresentation would benefit the State of North Carolina and the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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APPENDIX A

1. Sample Selection Procedures
2. Operational Definitions Of Variables In The Study
3. Glossary Of Key Terms

Appendix A1: Sample Selection Procedures

A. Three levels of data were investigated between July 1, 1996 and June 30, 1999.

- Available juvenile court records including court counselors' reports and judges' dispositions from sampled counties.
- Census data on basic demographic information and crime records from sampled counties.
- Personal characteristics of juvenile court judges and juvenile court counselors.

B. Method for sampling counties:

Available juvenile court records were obtained from thirty counties selected from North Carolina's one hundred counties. A stratified sampling technique was adopted since the measures of important demographic variables were distributed unevenly. Using the most current data available, counties were selected from the following variables and strata: (See Appendix A)

- Economic Development Regions (Stratum #1): 1=Advantage West, 2=Carolina's Partnership, 3=Global Transpark Region, 4=North Carolina's Northeast, 5=North Carolina's Southeast, 6=Piedmont Triad Partnership, and 7=Research Triangle Regional Partnership. Data was obtained from North Carolina State Office of Planning.
- Percent of Minority Population, 1998 (Stratum #2): 1=under 30%, and 2=30% and over. Data was obtained from North Carolina State Office of Planning.
- Training School Commitment Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles, 1997-1998 (Stratum #3): 1=under 1.5%, and 2=1.5% and over. Data was obtained from North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Youth Services, 1998 Annual Report.
- Percent of People Living in Municipal, 1997 (Stratum #4): 1=under 50%, and 2=50% and over. Data was obtained from North Carolina State Office of Planning. Municipality refers to a type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of a county, created to govern or administer an area rather than a specific population, such as town, township, and district (See Bureau of Census Glossary). Municipality was used as an index of concentration of population in the political boundary.
- Percent of Poor Population, 1995 (Stratum #5): 1=15%, and 2=15% and over. Data was obtained from North Carolina State Office of Planning.

- Population by Size, 1998 (Stratum #6): 1=under 50,000 (urban place), 2=between 50,000 and 100,000 (city), and 3=100,000 and over (metropolitan area). Data was obtained from North Carolina State Office of Planning.

Counties were first stratified by each of the six strata. Then we drew ten counties with the largest population sizes to the sample because they covered more than 30% of total population in North Carolina. (*Guilford county was excluded because of poor record keeping, instead, Davidson county which ranked 11th was selected to replace Guilford county.) The method for the rest was based on their proportion to the substratum and probabilities. In order to cover counties with different combination of demographic characteristics and judicial districts, the sample size was set at thirty. The number of counties sampled in each region was based on the ratio of the number of counties in the region to the total 100 counties. For example, in the second economic region, Carolina's Partnership, there are twelve counties, which constituted 12% of all counties in North Carolina. Four counties were then drawn based on this percentage ($12\% \times 30 = 3.6$, figure was rounded to the whole). In addition to the two counties with top population sizes in North Carolina (Gaston county and Mecklenburg county), two other counties were randomly drawn to the sample based on the probability. The same rationale was applied to all regions except for the first region. There were only 6 counties (instead of 7) drawn from the first region because of the homogeneity of the counties (most having population size under 50,000).

This was not a pure random sample. Ten most populous counties were selected to cover more than 30% of the total population. Counties with poor record keeping were excluded. Counties were also adjusted to cover most of the judicial district (from district 1 to district 30).

The final sample comprised counties from all economic development regions, forty-eight percent of the total population (3,642,196 out of a total of 7,549,000), and twenty-four judicial districts (out of a total of thirty-nine). Thirteen counties were located in the Census Metropolitan Statistical Areas (from a total of thirty-five such counties). Forty-three percent of the counties (13/30) had thirty percent or more of minority population (compared with 38% in total counties). Fifty percent of the counties (15/30) had training school commitment rate at 1.5% or over (compared with 41% in total counties). Thirty percent of the counties (9/30) had fifty percent or more of the population living in the municipal areas (compared with 19% in total counties). Fifty-seven percent of the counties (17/30) had fifteen percent or more of the poor population (compared with 47% in total counties). Fourteen counties (47%) had population sizes under 50,000 (compared with 54% in total counties). Four counties (13%) had population sizes equal to or more than 50,000 but less than 100,000 (compared with 23% in total counties). Twelve counties (40%) had population sizes equal to or more than 100,000 (compared with 24% in total counties).

Appendix A2: Operational Definitions Of Variables In The Study

A. Dependent Variables:

1. Court Intake (INTAKE): 0=informal, 1=formal, 2=amended, 3=transfer, 4=pled
2. Intake Decision (DECISION): coded as diverted or approved
3. Adjudication (ADJUDICA): 1=adjudicated, 0=not adjudicated
4. Disposition (DISPOSE): 1=placed, 2=probation, 3=other sanction, 4=dismissed, 5=waived to criminal court
5. Dispositional Placement (PLACEMENT): 1=training school, 0=other alternatives
6. Status (STATUS): Code actual disposition

Code the following services provided by Juvenile Court as a disposition on current offense and/or prior offense, or as a temporary arrangement prior to adjudication: 0=no, 1=yes-prior, 2=yes-current, 3=yes-current and prior

- Community-Based Alternatives:
 - ❑ Community-Based Group Home (GROUHPOM)
 - ❑ Community-Based Counseling Program (COUNSEL): counseling programs provided by community agencies other than mental health or court counseling.
 - ❑ Community-Based Temporary Shelter (TSHELTER)
 - ❑ Community-Based Emergency Shelter (ESHELTER)
 - ❑ Community-Based Restitution Program (RESTITUT): this is court ordered compensation from the delinquent to the victim.
 - ❑ Community-Based Specialized Foster Care (FOSTER): formal out-of-home placement for which the foster home receives payment.
 - ❑ Community-Based Guided Growth (GUIDGROW)
 - ❑ Community-Based Home-Based Family Services (FAMSERVE)
- Community Service:
 - ❑ Eckerd Therapeutic Camping Program (ECKERD): It is a year-round, residential treatment program that addresses the individual needs of adolescents who have exhibited behavior that has led to their removal from a family, school and community.
 - ❑ Multipurpose Juvenile Home Program (JUVHOME): It is designed to provide secure non-institutional alternatives to training school and secure detention. Each residential home provides up to 30 days of care for juveniles in need of secure detention prior to adjudication and up to 240 days of care as a treatment disposition.
 - ❑ The Governor's One-on-one Volunteer Program (VOLUNTEE): It is a statewide initiative which Governor Hunt began in 1982 to promote the development of adult volunteer programs. An adult volunteer and a youth

work on a one-on-one basis, meeting approximately 4 hours each week for one year. E.g., Big Brother/Big Sister.

- Therapeutic Adventure-Based Program (THERAPY): This is a short-term, voluntary pre-release program for juveniles exiting training schools. It uses outdoor, therapeutic, adventure-based activities designed to build self-esteem and responsible community membership.
- Alternative to Detention Center (ADCENTER)
- Secure Detention Center (SDCENTER)
- Institutional Service:
 - Training School (TRAINING): It is to promote a successful transition into society as productive citizens by providing juveniles with a safe, secure environment that fosters healthy decision-making and personal responsibility.
 - Transition Program (TRANSIT): To assist youth in gradually acclimating to their home environments through a placement in a non-institutional community setting. The program places youth in a supervised residential setting with less structure than training school but more structure than may be available in the youth's home. The length of stay in a transitional group home is 3 to 6 months.

B. Independent Variables:

1. Juvenile's Information:

- Juvenile's Case ID (CASEID): Researcher assigned case number
- File Number (FILE_NUM): Court intake file number
- Legal File Number (LEGALFIL): Court legal file number
- Race (RACE): 1=Black/African American, 2=White/Caucasian, 3=Hispanic, 4=Native American, 5=Other, 9=unknown
- Sex (SEX): 1=male, 0=female, 9=unknown
- Age(AGE): respondent's age. Code "99" for unknown
- Age2 (AGE2): respondent's date of birth. Code "99-99-9999" for unknown
- Date of Current Offense Received (DATE-RCV): Code actual date – MM-DD-YYYY. Code "99-99-9999" for unknown

- Date of Current Offense Decided (DATE_DEC): Code actual date - MM-DD-YYYY. Code "99-99-9999" for unknown
- Referral Source (RFSOURCE): 1=social service, 2=school, 3=mental health, 4=law enforcement, 5=parent/guardian, 6=self, 7=clergy, 8=detention, 9=Eckerd Camp, 10=courtesy supervision, 11=ICJ - courtesy supervision for another state, 12=transfer, 13=others, 99=unknown
- Referral Source2 (RFSOURC2): A categorical variable. Code actual source.
- If the case is closed (CLOSE): Y=yes, N=no
- If the case is current (CURRENT): Y=yes, N=no
- Length of time spent in youth home (LENGTH): Code the actual days
- Prior Court Involvement (PRICOURT): 1=no, 2=prior petitions, 3=prior probation, 4=prior supervision, 5=prior training school commitment, 6=transfer-probation, 7=other, 9=unknown
- Number of Prior Adjudications (PRIADJU): Code actual number. Code "99" for unknown.
- Prior Division of Youth Services Commitment (PRIORDYS): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
- Post Adjudication Detention on Current Offense (POSTADJU): 1=no, 2=in lieu of DYS, 3=awaiting transfer to DYS, 4=awaiting other transfer, 5=suspended, 6=violation of probation, 9=unknown
- Comments (COMMENTS): Code actual court file comments.
- Types of Offenses (OFFENSE): Code actual court offense counts.
- Reason for Referral: The following items are coded as 1=yes, 0=no criminal homicide (HOMECIDE), forcible rape (RAPE), robbery (ROBBERY), aggravated assault (AASSAULT), simple assault (SASSAULT), other person offenses (OTHEROFF), burglary (BURGLARY), larceny (LARCENY), motor vehicle theft (MVTHEFT), arson (ARSON), vandalism (VANDALIS), stolen property offenses (STOLENPR), trespassing (TRESPASS), other property offenses (OTHERPRO), drug law violations (DRUGLAW), weapons offenses (WEAPONS), nonviolent sex offenses (SEXOFFEN), liquor law violations, not status (LIQUOR), disorderly conduct (DISORDER), obstruction of justice (OBSTRUCT), other offenses against public order (PUBORDER), runaway (RUNAWAY), truancy (TRUANCY), ungovernability (UNGOVERN), status

- liquor law violations (STLIQUOR), miscellaneous status (MISSTATU), dependency offenses (DEPOFFEN)
- Multiple Charges in Current Offense (MUCHARGE): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
 - Multiple Counts? (MULTIPLE): Code actual number of court counts
 - Living Situation at Current Offense (LIVING): 1=adoptive parents, 2=both biological parents, 3=mother alone, 4=father alone, 5=one biological parent and stepparent/cohabitant, 6=stepmother only, 7=stepfather only, 8=grandparents, 9=other relatives, 10=foster home, 11=temporar shelter, 12=group home, 13=detention, 14=training school, 15=institutional care, 16=other arrangement, 99=unknown
 - Single Parent Family? (SINGLE_P): Y=yes, N=no
 - City (CITY): Code actual city name
 - County (COUNTY): Code actual county name
 - State (STATE): Code actual state name
 - Zip Code (ZIPCODE): Code “99999” for unknown.
 - General Statute (GENSTATU): Code statute code
 - Legal Classification (CLASS): Code actual legal classification
 - Is the Child a Delinquent? (DELINQUENT): Y=yes, N=no
 - Felony Charge? (FELONY_MIS): Y=yes, N=no
 - Is the Child an Undisciplined? (UNDISCIP): Y=yes, N=no
 - Placed in Secure Detention Prior to Adjudication for Present Case (PLACEDET): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
 - Weapon Involved in Present Case (WEAPON): 0=no weapon, 1=knife, 2=firearm, 3=other, 9=unknown
 - Ever Appealed? (APPEAL): Y=yes, N=no
 - Date of Adjudication (DATE_ADJ): Code actual date as MM-DD-YYYY.
 - Date of Disposition (DATE_DIS): Code actual date as MM-DD-YYYY.

- Last Name of the Judge Who Handled the Case (JUDGE): Actual name
- Date of Termination (TERMDATE): Code actual date as MM-DD-YYYY
- Last Name of the Court Counselor Who Handled the Case (COUNSELO): Actual name
- Last Grade Completed by Subject (RDEGREE): Code actual grade. Code “99” for unknown.
- Last Grade Completed by Biological/Adoptive Father (PADEGREE): Code actual grade. Code “99” for unknown.
- Last Grade Completed by Biological/Adoptive Mother (MODEGREE): Code actual grade. Code “99” for unknown.
- Legal Guardian (GUARDIAN): 1=Division of Social Services, 2=mother, 3=father, 4=both biological parents, 5=grandparent, 6=other relative, 7=non-relative, 8=adoptive parent, 9=stepparent 10=other, 99=unknown
- Marital Status of Biological/Adoptive Parents (PMARITAL): 1=never married, 2=married, 3=separated, 4=divorced, 5=widowed, 9=unknown
- Employment of Biological/Adoptive Father (PAEMPLOY): 1=employed full time, 2=employed part time, 3=temporary unemployed but seeking for jobs, 4=unemployed with no intention for seeking jobs, 5=deceased, 6=in prison, 7=not applicable, 8=don’t know, 9=unknown
- Employment of Biological/Adoptive Mother (MOEMPLOY): 1=employed full time, 2=employed part time, 3=temporary unemployed but seeking for jobs, 4=unemployed with no intention for seeking jobs, 5=deceased, 6=in prison, 7=not applicable, 8=don’t know, 9=unknown
- Biological/Adoptive Father’s Occupation (PAOCCUP): use GSS occupation prestige score. Code “99” for unknown.
- Biological/Adoptive Mother’s Occupation (MOOCCUP): use GSS occupation prestige score. Code “99” for unknown.
- Total Family Income from All Sources before Tax (FINCOME): 1=Below \$5,000, 2=\$5,000 - \$9,999, 3=\$10,000 - \$14,999, 4=\$15,000 - \$19,999, 5=\$20,000 - \$24,999, 6=\$25,000 - \$29,999, 7=\$30,000 - \$34,999, 8=\$35,000 - \$39,999, 9=\$40,000 - \$44,999, 10= \$45,000 - \$49,999, 11=\$50,000 - \$54,999, 12=\$55,000 - \$59,999, 13=\$60,000 - \$64,999, 14=\$65,000 - \$69,999, 15=\$70,000 - \$74,999, 16=\$75,000 and over, 99=unknown

- Total Number (including subject) Living in Subject’s Household (FMEMBER): actual number. Code “99” for unknown
- Type of Home (TYPEFHOM): 1=house, 2=apartment, 3=mobile home, 4=other, 9=unknown
- Own or Rent Home (OWNHOME): 1=own, 2=rent, 9=unknown
- Current School Attendance (SCATTEND): 1=regular attendance, 2=truancy, 9=unknown
- School Performance (SCPERFOR): 1=passing, 2=passing some, failing some, 3=not passing, 9=unknown
- Any Grades Repeated (GRADEREP): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
- Any Learning Problems (LEARN): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
- School Behavior Problem (BEHAVIOR): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
- Family Receiving Any of the Following Public Welfare Service (WELFARE): 1=family on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), 2=medicaid recipient individuals in family not on AFDC (not including elderly and blind), 3=medicaid disability recipients, 4=AFDC family receiving food stamps, 5=households receiving food stamps not on AFDC, 6=none of the above (specify _____), 97=does not apply, 99=unknown
- Alcohol Used by Subject (ALCOHOL): 0=no, 1=yes, slightly, 2=yes, moderately, 3=yes, heavily, 6=yes, no further information, 9=unknown
- Drug Used by Subject (DRUG): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
- Type of Drug(s) Used by Subject:
 - Marijuana (MARIJUAN): 1=yes, 0=no, 7=do not use drug, 9=unknown
 - Crack Cocaine (CRACK): 1=yes, 0=no, 7=do not use drug, 9=unknown
 - Cocaine (COCAINE): 1=yes, 0=no, 7=do not use drug, 9=unknown
 - Heroin (HEROIN): 1=yes, 0=no, 7=do not use drug, 9=unknown
 - Metham Phetamine (METHAM): 1=yes, 0=no, 7=do not use drug, 9=unknown
 - Hallucinogens (HALLUCIN): 1=yes, 0=no, 7=do not use drug, 9=unknown
 - Other (DRUGOTHE): 1=yes, 0=no, 7=do not use drug, 9=unknown
- Member of a Gang (GANG): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
- Attorney Representation (ATTORNEY): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown

- Substantiated Child Abuse Noted (CHDABUSE): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
- Substantiated Child Neglect Noted (CHDNEGLE): 1=yes, 0=no, 9=unknown
- In-County Program Availability (INCOUNTY): Number of programs available in the same county at the point of court disposition.
- Out-County Program Availability (OUCOUNTY): Number of programs available in the nearby counties at the point of court disposition.

2. County Level Information:

- Percent of Juvenile Population, 1998: Code actual percentage. Data is from North Carolina State Office of Planning.
- Percent of Minority Population, 1998: Code actual percentage. Data is from North Carolina State Office of Planning.
- Percent of Male Population, 1998: Code actual percentage. Data is from North Carolina State Office of Planning.
- Training School Commitment Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles, 1997-1998: Code actual percentage. Data is from North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Youth Services, 1998 Annual Report.
- Percent of People Living in Municipal, 1997: Code actual percentage. Data is from North Carolina State Office of Planning. Municipality is one type of Minor civil divisions (MCDs). It refers to a type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of a county. It is created to govern or administer an area rather than a specific population. The several types of MCDs are identified by a variety of terms, such as town, township, and district, and include both functioning and nonfunctioning governmental units (See Bureau of Census Glossary). Municipality can be used as an index of concentration of population in the political boundary.
- Percent of Poor Population, 1995: Code actual percentage. Data is from North Carolina State Office of Planning.
- Population by Size, 1998: Code actual percentage. It is a measure of degree of urbanization. Data is from North Carolina State Office of Planning.
- Minority Juvenile Population and Minority At Risk Juvenile Population, 1999. Data is from the National Center for Juvenile Justice (<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop/index.html>).

- Unemployment Rate, 1998: Code actual percentage. Data is from Civilian Labor Force Estimates from the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina using the 1998 annual unemployment rate. (<http://eslmi12.esc.state.nc.us/ThematicLAUS/clfasp/clfsaay.asp>)
- Percent of Babies Born out of Wedlock to White or Black Teenage Mothers: Code actual percentage. Data is from the North Carolina Center for Health Statistics, The Baby Book - Basic Automated Birth Yearbook North Carolina Residents, 1998. (<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/healthstats/births/babybook1998/>)
- Per Capital Income, 1998: Code actual figure. Data is from the North Carolina Department of Commerce, NC County & Regional Economic Development Scans. (<http://www.commerce.state.nc.us/econscan/county.asp>).
- Rate of High School Graduation: Code actual percentage. Data is from the North Carolina Department of Commerce, NC County & Regional Economic Development Scans. (<http://www.commerce.state.nc.us/econscan/county.asp>).
- 1998 Uniform Crime Index - Total Juveniles Arrests Rate (under 18) and Total Adult Arrests Rate (18 and over): data is from the State Bureau of Investigation.
- Index Crime Rate, 1998: data is from the Governor's Crime Commission, NC County Information (<http://www.gcc.state.nc.us/map.htm>).

3. Juvenile Court Judges' and Court Counselors' Biographies:

- Status in Court: 1=judge, 0=counselor
- Last Name of the Court Person
- First Name of the Court Person
- Race of the Court Person: 1=Black/African American, 2=White/Caucasian, 3=Hispanic, 4=Native American, 5=Other, 9=unknown
- Court District Code: Code actual code from 1 to 30.
- Region of the Court: 1=Advantage West, 2=Carolina's Partnership, 3=Global Transpark Region, 4=North Carolina's Northeast, 5=North Carolina's Southeast, 6=Piedmont Triad Partnership, and 7=Research Triangle Regional Partnership.

C. Statistical Procedures and Analyses:

Frequency tables were created to show the distributions of the variables. Contingency tables with logistic regression analysis were used to test the relations among different variables. SPSS was used to handle data entry and data analysis.

Appendix A3: Glossary Of Key Terms³

(Cited from "Juvenile Court Statistics 1995" (May, 1998), by Melissa Sickmund, Anne L. Stahl, Terrence A. Finnegan, Howard N. Snyder, Rowen S. Poole, Jeffrey A. Butts, National Center for Juvenile Justice. Shay Bilchik, Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and from "Annual Report, 1998" of Division of Youth Services, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, by Gwendolyn C. Chunn, Division of Youth Services, H. David Bruton, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, and James B. Hunt, Jr. Governor, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services)

Adjudication: At the adjudicatory hearing, a youth may be adjudicated (judged) a delinquent or status offender, and the case would then proceed to a disposition hearing. Alternatively, a case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal. In these cases, the court often recommends that the youth take some actions prior to the final adjudication decision, such as paying restitution or voluntarily attending drug counseling.

Age: Age at the time of referral to juvenile court.

At-risk youth: Youth who have not been adjudicated delinquent or undisciplined, but who have demonstrated significant inappropriate or anti-social behaviors that reasonably enhance the likelihood of their involvement with the juvenile justice system.

Case rate: Number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth at risk. The population base used to calculate the case rate varies. For example, the population base for the male case rate is the total number of male youth age 10 or older who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. (See "youth population at risk.")

Conditional release: The type of release appropriate for a juvenile who needs further supervision after leaving training school.

Delinquency: Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law. (See "reason for referral.")

Delinquent act: An act committed by a juvenile that, if committed by an adult, would require prosecution in a criminal court. Because the act is committed by a juvenile, it falls within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Delinquent acts include crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against public order.

Delinquent juvenile: Any juvenile at least 6 years of age but less than 16 years of age (raised to 18 years of age effective 7/1/99) who has committed a crime or infraction under State law or under an ordinance of local government or under an ordinance of the motor vehicle laws.

³ Much of the juvenile justice processing procedures and terminology used in this study may be different now as a result of the revised juvenile code effective July 1, 1999.

Dependency case: Those cases covering neglect or inadequate care on the part of parents or guardians, such as abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; improper or inadequate conditions in the home; and insufficient care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of parents.

Detention: The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court and case disposition. A youth may be placed in a detention facility at different points as a case progresses through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices also vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. A judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition.

Disposition: Definite action taken or treatment plan decided on regarding a particular case. Case dispositions are coded into the following categories:

- Waived to criminal court -- Cases that were transferred to criminal court as the result of a waiver hearing in juvenile court.
- Placement -- Cases in which youth were placed in a residential facility for delinquents or status offenders, or cases in which youth were otherwise removed from their homes and placed elsewhere.
 - Probation -- Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered supervision.
 - Dismissed -- Cases dismissed (including those warned, counseled, and released) with no further disposition anticipated. Among cases handled informally (see "manner of handling"), some cases may be dismissed by the juvenile court because the matter is being handled in criminal court.
 - Other -- Miscellaneous dispositions not included above. These dispositions include fines, restitution, community service, referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated, and dispositions coded as "other" in a jurisdiction's original data.

Formal handling: See "manner of handling."

Informal handling: See "manner of handling."

Intake: Referred cases are first screened by an intake department (either within or outside the court). The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter formally or informally. Informal (i.e., nonpetitioned) dispositions may include a voluntary referral to a social agency for services, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of voluntary restitution. Formally handled cases are petitioned and scheduled for an adjudicatory or waiver hearing.

Intake decision: The decision made by juvenile court intake that results in either the case being handled informally at the intake level or being petitioned and scheduled for an adjudicatory or transfer hearing.

Judicial decision: The decision made in response to a petition that asks the court to adjudicate or transfer the youth. This decision is generally made by a juvenile court judge or referee.

Judicial disposition: The disposition rendered in a case after the judicial decision has been made.

Judicial waiver: The intake department may decide that a case should be removed from juvenile court and handled instead in criminal (adult) court. In such cases, a petition is usually filed in juvenile court asking the juvenile court judge to waive jurisdiction over the case. The juvenile court judge decides whether the case merits criminal prosecution. When a waiver request is denied, the matter is usually scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court.

Juvenile: Youth at or below the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. (See "upper age of jurisdiction" and "youth population at risk.")

Juvenile court: Any court that has jurisdiction over matters involving juveniles.

Manner of handling: A general classification of case processing within the court system. Petitioned (formally handled) cases are those that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent, status offender, or dependent child, or to transfer a youth to adult court. In nonpetitioned (informally handled) cases, duly authorized court personnel screen the case prior to the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or agencies statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

Nonpetitioned case: See "manner of handling."

Petition: A document filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent or a status offender and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile or that an alleged delinquent be transferred to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

Petitioning: If the intake department decides that a case should be handled formally within the juvenile court, a petition is filed and the case is placed on the court calendar (or docket) for an adjudicatory hearing. A small number of petitions is dismissed for various reasons before the adjudicatory hearing is actually held.

Petitioned case: See "manner of handling."

Race: The race of the youth referred, as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

- White -- A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (In both the population and court data, nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity were included in the white racial category.)
- Black -- A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- Other -- A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Reason for referral: The most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court intake. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category.

- **Crimes against persons** -- Includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.
 - **Criminal homicide** -- Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. In law, the term embraces all homicides in which the perpetrator intentionally kills someone without legal justification or accidentally kills someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Index Crime category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in which murder/ nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.
 - **Forcible rape** -- Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. Some States have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults. (Other violent sex offenses are classified as "other offenses against persons.")
 - **Robbery** -- Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.

- **Assault** -- Unlawful intentional infliction, or attempted or threatened infliction, of injury upon the person of another.
 - **Aggravated assault** -- Unlawful intentional infliction of serious bodily injury or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct encompassed under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.
 - **Simple assault** -- Unlawful intentional infliction or attempted or threatened infliction of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. Simple assault is not often distinctly named in statutes because it encompasses all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are classified as "other offenses against persons."
- **Other offenses against persons** -- Includes kidnapping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, and attempts to commit any such acts.
- **Crimes against property** -- Includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.
 - **Burglary** -- Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.
 - **Larceny** -- Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.
 - **Motor vehicle theft** -- Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.

- **Arson** -- Intentional damage or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner's consent or of any property with intent to defraud or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.
- **Vandalism** -- Destroying, damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage public property or the property of another without the owner's consent, except by burning.
- **Stolen property offenses** -- Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category "stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing."
- **Trespassing** -- Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor other than larceny or without intent to commit a crime.
- **Other property offenses** -- Includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.
- **Drug law violations** -- Includes unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug or drug paraphernalia or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline, and other inhalants is also included. Hence, the term is broader than the UCR category "drug abuse violations."
- **Offenses against public order** -- Includes weapons offenses; nonviolent sex offenses; liquor law violations, not status; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice; and other offenses against public order as defined below.
 - **Weapons offenses** -- Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category "weapons; carrying, possessing, etc."
 - **Sex offenses** -- All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories "prostitution and commercialized vice" and "sex offenses." It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, and adultery.
 - **Liquor law violations, not status** -- Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol or intake of a controlled

substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense rather than delinquency. Hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code status liquor law violations. (When a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

- ❑ **Disorderly conduct** -- Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
- ❑ **Obstruction of justice** -- Intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violating probation or parole, other than technical violations that do not involve committing a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes contempt, perjury, obstruction of justice, bribery of witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resistance of arrest.
- ❑ **Other offenses against public order** -- Other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g., escape from confinement; bribery; gambling, fish and game, hitchhiking, and health violations; false fire alarms; and immigration violations.
- **Status offenses** -- Includes acts or types of conduct that are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although State statutes defining status offenses vary and some States may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases, for the purposes of this Report the following types of offenses were classified as status offenses:
 - ❑ **Runaway** -- Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.
 - ❑ **Truancy** -- Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
 - ❑ **Ungovernability** -- Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians or being disobedient of parental authority. It is referred to in various juvenile codes as unruly, unmanageable, and incorrigible.
 - ❑ **Status liquor law violations** -- Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase, or consumption of liquor by minors. Some States

treat public drunkenness of juveniles as status offenses rather than delinquency. Hence, this offense may appear under this status offense code.

- **Miscellaneous status offenses** -- Numerous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation, curfew violation, and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding) and those offenses coded as "other" in a jurisdiction's original data.
- **Dependency offenses** -- Includes actions that come to the attention of a juvenile court involving neglect or inadequate care of minors on the part of the parents or guardians, such as abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; improper or inadequate conditions in the home; and insufficient care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents.

Offenses may also be grouped into categories commonly used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. These groupings are:

- **Crime Index** -- Includes all offenses contained within the violent crime and property crime categories defined below.
 - **Violent Crime Index** -- Includes the offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
 - **Property Crime Index** -- Includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Recommitment: A juvenile who previously has been committed to the Division of Youth Services, has received a final discharge, and is being committed again to the Division of Youth Services for committing new offenses.

Revocation: A juvenile who previously has been committed to the Division of Youth Services, has received a conditional release, and is being returned to training school for violating the terms of that release.

Source of referral: The agency or individual filing a complaint with intake that initiates court processing.

- **Law enforcement agency** -- Includes metropolitan police, State police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function, with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.
- **Other** -- Includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, other legal guardians, counselors,

teachers, principals, attendance officers, social agencies, district attorneys, probation officers, victims, other private citizens, and miscellaneous sources of referral that are often only defined by the code other in the original data.

Status offense: Behavior that is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (e.g., running away from home). (See "reason for referral.")

Undisciplined juvenile: A juvenile less than 16 years of age who is unlawfully absent from school; or who is regularly disobedient to his parent, guardian, or custodian and beyond their disciplinary control; or who is regularly found in places where it is unlawful for a juvenile to be; or who has run away from home. This definition changes effective 7/1/99, raising the age to eighteen years of age.

Unit of count: A case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the calendar year. Each case represents a youth referred to the juvenile court for a new referral for one or more offenses. (See "reason for referral.") The term disposed means that during the year some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided on or initiated. (See "disposition.") Under this definition, a youth could be involved in more than one case during a calendar year.

Upper age of jurisdiction: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the time period covered by this Report, the upper age of jurisdiction was 15 in three States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina), and 16 in eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas). In the remaining States and the District of Columbia, the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most States, there are exceptions in which youth at or below the State's upper age of jurisdiction can be placed under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most States, if a youth of a certain age is charged with an offense from a defined list of "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of States, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases in either the juvenile or the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

Youth population at risk: For delinquency and status offense matters, the youth population at risk is defined as the number of children between the ages of 10 and the upper age of jurisdiction. For dependency matters, it is defined as the number of children at or below the upper age of jurisdiction. In all States, the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. Thus, when the upper age of jurisdiction is 17, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk is equal to the number of children ages 10 through 17 living within the geographical area serviced by the court. (See "upper age of jurisdiction.")

APPENDIX B

1. Indicators Associated With Selected Counties.
2. Descriptive Statistics Associated With Juveniles At Risk Of Formal Processing.
3. Descriptive Statistics Associated With Juveniles At Risk Of Confinement.
4. Descriptive Statistics Associated With Juveniles Placed In Training School Facilities.

Appendix B1: Selected Socio-economic Indicators for 30 Counties in North Carolina.

County	*Population (1998)	*Juvenile Population 10-17 years (1998)	**% Minority Juvenile Population (1999)	*****Per Capita Juv Arrest Rate (1998)	***Per Capita Income (1998)	****Unemployment Rate (1998)	***High School Graduation Rate (1998)
Anson	25,270	3,118	57.95	2.33	20,496	8.00	60.8
Buncombe	201,405	20,881	12.63	2.30	25,998	2.60	74.5
Chatham	47,353	4,551	28.23	1.18	27,489	2.00	70.0
Cherokee	23,548	2,771	04.76	1.65	17,469	5.90	59.9
Chowan	14,746	1,701	47.46	3.82	21,238	3.00	63.3
Cumberland	300,266	33,430	39.83	3.33	24,104	4.10	80.3
Davidson	143,871	16,345	13.63	3.38	23,034	2.80	64.2
Durham	215,478	20,521	47.41	1.94	28,492	2.10	78.9
Forsyth	299,649	28,711	32.55	6.13	31,304	2.70	77.6
Gaston	187,504	22,065	18.40	4.72	23,210	3.40	60.9
Greene	18,781	2,287	50.74	0.66	18,001	3.60	59.2
Halifax	57,628	7,084	63.76	4.12	18,357	8.60	53.9
Hoke	31,606	4,584	66.93	1.73	13,582	4.90	55.7
Martin	25,504	3,317	53.74	3.14	18,657	8.00	58.3
Mecklenburg	658,020	67,813	36.99	3.02	35,245	2.30	81.6
Montgomery	26,079	3,077	33.48	2.04	19,789	4.40	55.3
New Hanover	155,848	16,309	28.09	4.73	23,977	3.60	78.1
Onslow	150,176	13,426	25.94	2.45	22,109	3.50	83.0
Perquimans	11,268	1,242	41.49	1.62	17,609	3.90	61.2
Pitt	126,643	14,507	43.61	3.55	22,772	4.40	71.0
Polk	17,676	1,597	11.93	2.10	28,614	2.00	69.6
Rowan	127,346	13,976	21.80	3.23	21,594	2.70	66.0
Rutherford	61,910	7,353	15.78	2.55	20,183	4.90	59.4
Surry	69,564	7,662	6.34	1.79	21,939	3.70	57.3
Swain	12,604	1,523	45.83	0.72	16,156	12.70	59.0
Vance	41,969	5,466	54.04	3.99	19,008	6.90	57.1
Wake	593,001	59,639	28.13	2.23	33,780	1.50	85.4
Washington	13,862	1,799	56.00	1.08	18,366	7.40	60.6
Watauga	42,272	3,429	02.44	1.49	20,996	1.80	72.0
Wilson	72,381	8,694	47.13	4.80	23,823	6.90	62.2

Sources: *North Carolina Office of Planning; **National Center for Juvenile Justice; ***North Carolina Department of Commerce; ****Employment Security Commission of North Carolina; *****North Carolina Bureau of Investigation

**Appendix B2: Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Arrest
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).**

Variable	Avg. Of 30 Counties N=27,873	Anson N=92	Buncombe N=2685	Chatham N=247	Cherokee N=224	Chowan N=165	Cumber- land N=2102	Davidson N=1230
Age	13.69	14.26	13.82	13.89	13.78	13.70	13.36	13.88
Gender								
Male	72.7	77.4	63.3	68.4	60.6	84.2	73.7	75.2
Female	27.3	22.6	36.7	31.6	29.4	15.8	26.3	24.8
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	41.3	19.8	72.9	53.8	94.5	21.8	32.0	71.4
Minority	58.7	80.2	27.1	46.2	5.5	78.2	68.0	28.6
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	60.2	84.0	27.6	78.9	49.4	73.13	46.4	75.1
School	16.6	4.0	24.0	2.4	16.0	13.3	33.9	4.0
Other	32.7	12.0	48.4	18.6	34.6	13.3	19.7	20.9
Offense								
Person	23.2	18.5	8.80	64.0	15.1	24.8	33.0	28.4
Property	32.3	51.1	14.9	54.7	34.7	46.7	35.9	38.4
Drug	5.80	5.8	2.50	22.0	2.2	2.5	3.60	5.9
Public Order	15.3	15.2	6.30	51.8	9.3	21.2	18.3	25.2
Multiple Charges	15.2	13.0	12.8	31.3	Unk	34.4	18.8	29.8
Prior Court Involvement	36.8	42.1	37.5	18.8	69.4	92.5	47.5	78.0
Recidivist	48.0	52.6	44.7	41.2	83.8	98.9	43.4	64.1
Regular School Attendance	46.4	76.5	23.8	55.9	6.3	15.7	57.0	58.0
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	60.5	70.5	75.4	48.0	39.6	61.9	50.5	57.7
Receiving Public Assistance	7.20	Unk	Unk	15.0	Unk	25.5	19.3	Unk
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	31.1	Unk	29.7	28.9	Unk	Unk	Unk	19.4
Drug Use	10.3	8.7	3.80	25.5	1.3	15.8	14.4	12.8
Intake Decision								
Diverted	37.3	15.4	35.3	49.5	94.6	25.2	27.7	35.0
Approved for Processing	62.7	84.6	64.7	50.5	5.4	74.8	72.3	65.0
Dispositional Placement								
Alternatives to Training School	90.0	84.6	89.1	78.5	40.0	30.0	92.1	94.6
Training School	10.0	15.4	10.9	21.5	60.0	70.0	7.9	5.4

Note: All figures are in percent with the exception of Age (mean); Unk= Unknown

Appendix B2 (Continued): Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Arrest
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Durham N=1917	Forsyth N=799	Gaston N=528	Greene N=139	Halifax N=785	Hoke N=406	Martin N=443	Mecklen- Burg N=1458
Age	14.48	13.69	13.55	13.38	13.97	13.7	13.47	12.92
Gender								
Male	77.7	78.6	70.5	84.9	79.8	72.3	66.8	69.0
Female	22.3	21.4	29.5	15.1	20.2	27.7	33.2	31.0
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	10.5	31.3	66.2	19.1	29.5	33.0	21.7	25.3
Minority	89.5	68.7	33.8	80.9	70.5	67.0	78.3	74.7
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	79.8	96.0	89.5	77.7	29.8	80.0	43.8	Unk
School	11.7	0.00	1.00	2.20	19.7	0.00	16.7	Unk
Other	8.6	4.00	9.50	20.1	50.5	20.0	39.4	Unk
Offense								
Person	30.2	23.5	31.4	32.4	19.1	35.5	30.5	19.8
Property	31.2	49.9	46.4	32.4	33.8	39.2	28.2	34.6
Drug	8.5	8.30	4.70	4.30	1.40	3.70	3.20	5.30
Public Order	21.3	14.8	9.50	21.6	4.60	13.3	31.8	14.9
Multiple Charges	21.9	18.3	8.50	13.7	11.5	4.0	17.6	12.2
Prior Court Involvement	63.9	Unk	83.3	60.7	36.4	29.6	22.8	7.90
Recidivist	54.5	98.2	19.1	82.7	61.1	82.8	35.4	12.9
Regular School Attendance	34.0	47.4	19.7	42.5	59.2	61.5	34.6	62.0
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	52.5	72.5	60.6	69.2	50.4	52.4	67.5	64.3
Receiving Public Assistance	9.9	Unk	4.40	4.30	13.8	Unk	21.4	Unk
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	69.5	9.50	Unk	16.7	2.90	Unk	Unk	9.9
Drug Use	17.8	9.30	8.70	18.0	2.90	6.70	10.6	6.5
Intake Decision								
Diverted	30.0	18.0	59.0	36.3	39.8	83.7	44.0	41.7
Approved for Processing	70.0	82.0	41.0	63.7	60.2	16.3	56.0	58.3
Dispositional Placement								
Alternatives to Training School	92.1	98.4	98.2	63.6	94.2	66.7	82.2	96.6
Training School	7.90	1.60	1.80	36.4	5.80	33.3	17.8	3.40

Appendix B2 (Continued): Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Arrest
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Montgomery N=276	New Hanover N=446	Onslow N=1624	Perquimans N=106	Pitt N=1343	Polk N=145	Rowan N=102	Rutherford N=642
Age	13.97	13.07	13.63	13.50	13.52	13.99	13.71	13.67
Gender								
Male	76.1	80.0	75.4	70.8	74.2	82.5	74.5	64.8
Female	23.9	20.0	24.6	29.2	25.8	17.5	25.5	35.2
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	41.2	43.9	46.1	34.0	25.7	69.7	45.5	70.5
Minority	58.8	56.1	53.9	66.0	74.3	30.3	54.5	29.5
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	80.6	62.5	60.1	56.5	48.8	73.8	88.5	42.4
School	0.00	23.8	39.7	13.0	49.3	4.30	4.60	17.0
Other	19.4	13.7	0.10	30.4	1.9	22.0	6.90	40.7
Offense								
Person	27.5	20.3	Unk	29.2	28.0	13.8	23.5	15.7
Property	36.2	31.0	Unk	41.5	31.9	40.7	42.2	36.0
Drug	8.00	6.90	Unk	3.80	5.8	9.00	11.9	2.8
Public Order	20.7	19.0	Unk	27.4	23.8	15.9	21.6	12.9
Multiple Charges	26.4	6.40	Unk	28.3	10.0	25.0	15.8	28.2
Prior Court Involvement	66.7	15.0	5.60	Unk	Unk	25.3	6.60	32.0
Recidivist	71.9	61.7	75.8	Unk	39.5	57.3	26.3	79.9
Regular School Attendance	87.3	57.5	Unk	34.3	23.2	15.6	48.1	72.8
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	71.3	66.6	83.3	65.3	64.2	52.5	60.9	64.6
Receiving Public Assistance	Unk	2.50	Unk	8.5	27.1	Unk	15.7	2.30
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	Unk	19.7	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	8.00	25.4
Drug Use	18.5	6.50	Unk	18.9	13.2	Unk	29.4	2.20
Intake Decision								
Diverted	20.7	32.5	64.6	26.9	43.7	31.9	1.00	40.6
Approved for Processing	79.3	67.5	35.4	73.4	56.3	68.1	99.0	59.4
Dispositional Placement								
Alternatives to Training School	80.0	71.6	68.8	58.3	90.0	72.8	94.7	95.5
Training School	20.0	28.4	31.3	41.7	10.0	27.2	5.3	4.50

Appendix B2 (Continued): Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Arrest
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Surry N= 687	Swain N=157	Vance N=1142	Wake N=3331	Washington N=101	Watauga N=157	Wilson N=119	
Age	13.7	13.66	13.23	13.77	13.39	14.1	13.54	
Gender								
Male	67.7	62.8	74.7	73.3	79.4	69.0	74.0	
Female	32.3	37.2	25.3	26.7	20.6	31.0	26.0	
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	88.6	77.4	21.9	40.8	21.7	96.7	20.1	
Minority	11.4	22.6	78.1	59.2	78.3	3.30	79.9	
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	15.4	41.2	42.1	86.6	65.8	44.4	64.6	
School	32.6	32.5	21.7	3.90	24.1	29.6	13.8	
Other	52.0	26.3	36.2	9.50	10.1	25.9	21.6	
Offense								
Person	23.6	15.9	28.5	28.8	35.6	15.9	47.4	
Property	23.6	22.3	32.0	47.0	40.6	18.5	39.3	
Drug	5.0	3.80	2.4	9.60	8.9	9.00	5.30	
Public Order	23.6	12.1	20.3	5.90	18.8	5.10	23.4	
Multiple Charges	53.9	5.70	14.4	7.40	12.9	12.3	18.5	
Prior Court Involvement	40.5	36.4	85.6	27.1	12.9	29.7	34.7	
Recidivist	84.1	47.1	45.7	36.1	22.8	60.0	50.6	
Regular School Attendance	54.7	62.4	38.1	48.3	52.7	70.7	51.0	
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	53.4	66.7	66.3	59.9	67.6	44.9	62.7	
Receiving Public Assistance	2.50	Unk	3.90	3.90	25.7	7.60	27.6	
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	10.7	Unk	Unk	17.0	Unk	17.2	Unk	
Drug Use	3.1	3.80	5.00	17.5	16.8	13.4	20.4	
Intake Decision								
Diverted	32.1	96.5	47.5	29.1	21.8	38.9	34.6	
Approved for Processing	67.9	3.50	52.5	70.9	78.2	61.1	65.4	
Dispositional Placement								
Alternatives to Training School	83.7	66.7	87.8	95.9	66.7	94.9	80.4	
Training School	16.3	33.3	12.2	4.10	33.3	5.1	19.6	

**Appendix B3: Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Intake
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).**

Variable	Avg. Of 30 Counties	Anson n=66	Buncombe n=1675	Chatham n=111	Cherokee n=8	Chowan n=116	Cumberland n=1510	Davidson n=798
Age	13.82	14.26	13.97	13.71	13.75	14.03	13.53	14.02
Gender								
Male	75.5	79.7	61.6	65.8	87.5	84.5	75.0	76.6
Female	24.5	20.3	38.4	34.2	12.5	15.5	25.0	23.4
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	39.0	14.0	71.6	56.4	100.0	18.1	30.6	69.7
Minority	61.0	86.0	28.4	43.6	0.00	81.9	69.4	30.3
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	63.3	80.0	20.5	87.4	57.1	73.3	50.3	72.4
School	14.5	2.90	17.4	3.60	0.00	17.8	32.7	2.90
Other	22.2	17.1	62.1	9.0	42.9	8.9	17.0	24.6
Offense								
Person	25.6	21.2	7.80	76.6	25.0	29.3	33.0	26.3
Property	26.5	57.6	12.2	65.8	37.5	39.7	42.3	44.5
Drug	6.70	7.70	2.10	29.7	0.00	2.60	3.90	4.80
Public Order	14.4	9.10	6.80	58.6	25.0	25.9	15.5	22.7
Multiple Charges	22.8	15.2	19.6	53.2	Unk	38.3	26.1	36.7
Prior Court Involvement	46.5	42.9	51.3	21.1	Unk	91.2	47.3	79.0
Recidivist	58.7	51.4	58.1	48.3	Unk	98.8	53.9	75.6
Regular School Attendance	45.5	73.3	30.8	46.9	Unk	11.8	55.2	57.8
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	63.0	76.4	74.9	58.2	66.7	59.5	52.1	59.4
Receiving Public Assistance	9.50	Unk	Unk	22.5	12.5	32.8	22.1	Unk
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	33.1	Unk	29.7	44.1	Unk	Unk	Unk	19.3
Drug Use	13.3	10.6	3.80	38.7	25.0	16.4	17.1	14.7
Dispositional Placement								
Alternatives to Training School	90.2	84.8	89.4	81.0	40.0	31.6	92.0	94.5
Training School	9.80	15.2	10.6	19.0	60.0	68.4	8.0	5.5

Note: All figures are in percent with the exception of Age (mean); Unk= Unknown

Appendix B3 (Continued): Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Intake
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Durham n=1124	Forsyth n=654	Gaston n=212	Greene n=86	Halifax n=353	Hoke n=66	Martin n=248	Mecklen- Burg N=567
Age	14.66	13.73	13.74	13.59	14.09	13.29	13.50	12.59
Gender								
Male	81.4	80.9	75.1	87.2	83.9	68.2	77.6	73.5
Female	18.6	19.1	24.9	12.8	16.1	31.8	22.4	26.5
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	9.30	29.4	62.5	23.5	24.6	33.3	21.1	20.0
Minority	90.7	70.6	37.5	76.5	75.4	66.7	78.9	80.0
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	93.2	95.8	79.5	83.7	35.9	84.6	54.5	Unk
School	2.50	0.00	1.50	1.20	24.8	0.00	9.10	Unk
Other	4.30	4.20	19.0	15.1	39.3	15.4	36.4	Unk
Offense								
Person	37.6	23.5	26.9	29.1	25.5	33.3	35.1	30.3
Property	41.7	49.2	48.6	46.5	42.5	36.4	40.7	44.1
Drug	10.4	8.90	2.80	3.50	1.80	3.00	3.60	8.10
Public Order	23.7	14.5	8.50	19.8	6.80	9.10	20.2	14.6
Multiple Charges	42.3	22.3	21.1	22.1	25.2	24.6	31.5	27.9
Prior Court Involvement	83.0	Unk	86.1	56.5	51.3	29.5	32.9	Unk
Recidivist	59.4	98.0	27.3	81.4	75.7	62.5	46.4	Unk
Regular School Attendance	36.1	44.4	18.2	51.7	55.8	65.7	34.5	Unk
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	57.6	74.4	64.6	72.7	59.0	53.8	64.1	Unk
Receiving Public Assistance	13.3	Unk	9.90	5.80	22.0	Unk	29.4	Unk
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	64.7	10.0	Unk	19.4	3.90	Unk	Unk	Unk
Drug Use	22.9	9.90	11.8	20.9	3.70	15.2	15.7	8.6
Dispositional Placement								
Alternatives to Training School	93.5	98.4	98.1	63.6	93.1	66.1	82.1	97.4
Training School	6.50	1.60	1.90	36.4	6.90	33.9	17.9	2.60

Appendix B3 (Continued): Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Intake
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Montgomery n=219	New Hanover n=413	Onslow n=570	Perquimans n=76	Pitt n=752	Polk n=98	Rowan n=100	Rutherford n=381
Age	14.01	13.06	13.83	13.67	13.68	13.99	13.69	13.86
Gender								
Male	76.3	78.9	82.1	69.7	80.3	82.5	75.0	65.3
Female	23.7	21.1	17.9	30.3	19.7	17.5	25.0	34.7
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	37.3	43.0	41.7	32.9	21.5	64.6	45.5	69.8
Minority	62.7	57.0	58.3	67.1	78.5	35.4	54.5	30.2
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	82.8	61.8	58.9	62.5	61.0	74.2	88.4	44.9
School	0.00	24.5	41.1	18.8	1.10	2.10	4.70	16.6
Other	17.2	13.7	0.00	18.8	37.9	23.7	7.00	38.9
Offense								
Person	29.2	21.5	Unk	31.6	31.9	14.3	23.0	19.2
Property	37.9	29.0	Unk	40.8	42.2	51.0	42.0	39.6
Drug	8.20	6.60	Unk	5.30	6.90	12.2	12.1	3.90
Public Order	17.8	12.9	Unk	30.3	16.8	13.3	22.0	17.1
Multiple Charges	33.3	9.90	Unk	34.2	17.4	36.7	83.8	38.6
Prior Court Involvement	68.3	14.9	Unk	Unk	Unk	24.4	6.60	30.5
Recidivist	73.6	60.9	77.1	Unk	57.8	57.3	25.0	79.2
Regular School Attendance	Unk	60.8	Unk	34.4	25.0	18.2	48.1	77.3
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	Unk	66.0	82.6	66.2	68.6	57.9	61.2	65.5
Receiving Public Assistance	Unk	3.60	Unk	11.8	38.3	Unk	15.0	3.10
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	Unk	19.4	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	8.2	22.1
Drug Use	20.1	6.60	Unk	21.1	17.0	Unk	29.0	2.9
Dispositional Placement								
Alternatives to Training School	79.8	71.6	69.2	58.3	89.1	73.6	94.7	95.5
Training School	20.2	28.4	30.8	41.7	10.1	26.4	5.3	4.50

Appendix B3 (Continued): Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Intake
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Surry n=465	Swain n=4	Vance n=571	Wake n=2341	Washington n=79	Watauga n=96	Wilson n=774
Age	13.76	12.75	13.42	13.84	13.50	14.21	13.76
Gender							
Male	70.4	100.0	81.7	76.8	19.7	72.6	75.6
Female	29.6	0.00	18.2	23.2	80.3	27.4	24.4
Racial Category							
White (non-minority)	87.8	100.0	19.8	35.9	20.3	95.8	20.4
Minority	12.2	0.00	80.2	64.1	79.7	4.20	79.6
Referral Source							
Law Enforcement	17.8	Unk	58.3	86.4	71.2	42.9	69.3
School	38.3	Unk	12.5	4.50	21.2	24.7	12.0
Other	43.9	Unk	29.2	9.10	7.60	32.5	18.7
Offense							
Person	26.5	50.0	31.7	30.5	34.2	18.8	26.7
Property	24.5	50.0	46.8	46.2	41.8	19.8	41.0
Drug	7.30	0.00	2.80	11.5	11.4	5.2	6.20
Public Order	26.5	100.0	15.4	7.10	17.7	4.2	26.0
Multiple Charges	66.2	75.0	21.9	10.6	16.9	13.3	28.5
Prior Court Involvement	45.3	50.0	92.0	37.2	16.2	30.8	48.8
Recidivist	87.1	50.0	61.3	46.4	21.5	60.8	64.9
Regular School Attendance	56.1	75.0	43.9	43.9	55.1	70.0	44.8
Family Characteristics							
Single Parent Household	54.6	100.0	69.5	64.6	66.7	49.2	63.6
Receiving Public Assistance	3.20	25.0	4.20	5.00	27.8	11.5	31.3
Substance Abuse							
Alcohol Usage	12.2	Unk	Unk	19.4	Unk	16.1	Unk
Drug Use	4.30	0.00	6.90	21.1	20.3	20.8	25.3
Dispositional Placement							
Alternatives to Training School	83.5	66.7	89.8	95.9	66.7	94.9	81.2
Training School	16.5	33.3	10.2	4.10	33.3	5.10	18.8

Appendix B4: Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Secure Placement In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Avg. Of 30 Counties n=924	Anson n=12	Buncombe n=45	Chatham n=45	Cherokee n=3	Chowan n=14	Cumber- land n=91	Davidson n=31
Age	14.23	14.50	14.09	14.19	14.67	14.50	13.75	14.42
Gender								
Male	85.4	100.0	80.0	57.7	66.7	100.0	82.4	83.9
Female	14.6	0.00	20.0	42.3	33.3	0.00	17.6	16.1
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	25.8	8.30	65.9	68.0	100.0	0.00	27.8	74.2
Minority	74.2	91.7	34.1	32.0	0.00	100.0	72.2	25.8
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	70.1	66.7	75.0	53.8	33.3	66.7	61.5	70.0
School	12.4	0.00	0.00	7.70	0.00	0.00	33.0	0.00
Other	17.5	33.3	25.0	38.5	66.7	33.3	5.5	30.00
Offense								
Person	25.4	0.00	0.00	80.8	33.3	21.4	30.8	25.8
Property	37.8	58.3	2.20	73.1	33.3	35.7	39.6	35.5
Drug	8.30	10.0	0.00	38.5	0.00	0.00	5.5	9.70
Public Order	23.3	16.7	2.20	69.2	66.7	35.7	19.8	45.2
Multiple Charges	34.0	16.7	13.3	48.0	Unk	71.4	48.4	41.9
Prior Court Involvement	71.4	90.0	64.4	50.0	Unk	78.6	34.0	84.0
Recidivist	84.2	90.9	71.1	73.9	100.0	92.9	83.5	96.4
Regular School Attendance	39.1	50.0	78.6	6.70	Unk	9.10		44.4
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	65.0	66.7	83.3	61.9	100.0	50.0	48.1	67.9
Receiving Public Assistance	19.0	Unk	Unk	19.2	Unk	64.3	31.9	6.50
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	55.9	Unk	85.7	71.4	Unk	Unk	Unk	18.2
Drug Use	31.5	41.7	26.7	61.5	33.3	71.4	35.2	58.1

Note: All figures are in percent with the exception of Age (mean); Unk= Unknown

Appendix B4 (Continued): Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Secure Placement
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Durham n=113	Forsyth n=5	Gaston n=4	Greene n=8	Halifax n=25	Hoke n=21	Martin n=29	Mecklen- Burg n=5
Age	15.27	14.6	14.25	14.75	14.96	13.48	13.83	11.4
Gender								
Male	10.6	100.0	75.0	100.0	96.0	71.4	86.2	80.0
Female	89.4	0.00	25.0	0.00	4.00	28.6	13.8	20.0
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	2.70	0.00	25.0	0.00	16.0	38.1	17.7	60.0
Minority	97.3	100.0	75.0	100.0	84.0	61.9	82.8	40.0
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	84.0	80.0	100.0	75.0	56.0	Unk	69.2	Unk
School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.0	Unk	11.5	Unk
Other	16.0	20.0	0.00	25.0	20.0	Unk	19.2	Unk
Offense								
Person	27.4	40.0	75.0	37.5	8.00	23.8	48.3	20.0
Property	31.0	60.0	25.0	62.5	40.0	38.1	44.8	40.0
Drug	14.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	Unk	4.80	3.40	0.00
Public Order	23.0	0.00	0.00	12.5	4.00	14.3	27.6	20.0
Multiple Charges	50.0	0.00	50.0	25.0	52.0	28.6	44.8	Unk
Prior Court Involvement	98.0	Unk	66.7	87.5	Unk	55.0	91.3	Unk
Recidivist	93.8	100.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	76.2	96.6	Unk
Regular School Attendance	15.2	Unk	Unk	50.0	30.0	57.1	29.6	50.0
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	57.9	Unk	100.0	87.5	60.0	43.8	82.8	Unk
Receiving Public Assistance	9.70	0.00	25.0	12.5	8.00	Unk	41.4	20.0
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk
Drug Use	25.7	0.00	1000.0	75.0	16.0	19.0	41.4	Unk

Appendix B4 (Continued): Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Secure Placement
In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Montgomery n=18	New Hanover n=95	Onslow n=5	Perquimans n=5	Pitt n=63	Polk n=25	Rowan n=5	Rutherford n=7
Age	14.72	14.06	14.0	14.20	13.86	14.16	14.0	14.00
Gender								
Male	83.3	86.3	60.0	20.0	98.4	100.0	60.0	85.7
Female	16.7	13.7	40.0	80.0	1.60	0.00	40.0	14.3
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	33.3	21.1	40.0	40.0	4.80	70.8	40.0	85.7
Minority	66.7	78.9	60.0	60.0	95.2	29.2	60.0	14.3
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	Unk	68.0	80.0	Unk	73.0	68.0	100.0	42.9
School	Unk	12.0	20.0	Unk	0.00	8.00	0.00	28.6
Other	Unk	20.0	0.00	Unk	27.0	24.0	0.00	28.6
Offense								
Person	5.60	21.1	0.00	20.0	30.2	20.0	0.00	57.1
Property	44.4	23.2	60.0	20.0	54.0	40.0	40.0	57.1
Drug	11.1	7.70	20.0	0.00	11.1	8.00	50.0	0.00
Public Order	11.1	15.8	40.0	80.0	3.20	20.0	0.00	42.9
Multiple Charges	55.6	9.50	80.0	0.00	31.7	48.0	50.0	85.7
Prior Court Involvement	93.8	32.0	25.0	Unk	Unk	47.8	Unk	42.9
Recidivist	93.8	89.7	25.0	100.0	92.1	76.0	100.0	85.7
Regular School Attendance	Unk	75.0	40.0	0.00	27.7	18.8	75.0	Unk
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	71.4	81.6	33.3	40.0	77.8	50.0	80.0	50.0
Receiving Public Assistance	Unk	9.50	20.0	Unk	39.7	Unk	Unk	14.3
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	0.00	66.7
Drug Use	66.7	17.9	20.0	100.00	22.2	Unk	100.0	28.6

Appendix B4 (Continued): Descriptive Statistics Of Selected Variables For Juvenile Cases At Point Of Secure Placement In 30 Counties In North Carolina (1996-1999).

Variable	Surry n=15	Swain n=1	Vance n=70	Wake n=53	Washington n=14	Watauga n=4	Wilson n=112	
Age	14.53	13.00	13.94	14.38	13.71	13.75	14.03	
Gender								
Male	80.0	100.0	96.9	77.4	85.7	75.0	81.1	
Female	20.0	0.00	3.10	22.6	14.3	25.0	18.9	
Racial Category								
White (non-minority)	80.0	100.0	20.5	22.6	14.3	100.0	9.10	
Minority	20.0	0.00	79.5	77.4	85.7	0.00	90.9	
Referral Source								
Law Enforcement	14.3	Unk	70.6	98.1	75.0	75.0	72.0	
School	28.6	Unk	9.80	1.90	25.0	Unk	15.0	
Other	57.1	Unk	19.6	0.00	0.00	Unk	13.0	
Offense								
Person	20.0	Unk	18.6	34.0	35.7	25.0	18.8	
Property	26.7	Unk	35.7	41.5	57.1	50.0	42.0	
Drug	0.00	Unk	5.70	17.0	0.00	25.0	5.40	
Public Order	60.0	Unk	31.4	15.1	35.7	0.00	33.0	
Multiple Charges	80.0	0.00	25.7	17.6	35.7	Unk	30.9	
Prior Court Involvement	66.7	100.0	95.7	64.7	66.7	50.0	79.4	
Recidivist	73.3	100.0	72.1	71.7	71.4	75.0	83.9	
Regular School Attendance	Unk	100.0	25.0	35.3	33.3	Unk	38.2	
Family Characteristics								
Single Parent Household	40.0	100.0	80.0	64.2	61.5	66.7	56.8	
Receiving Public Assistance	Unk	0.00	4.3	7.50	57.1	Unk	43.8	
Substance Abuse								
Alcohol Usage	Unk	Unk	Unk	16.0	Unk	Unk	Unk	
Drug Use	20.0	0.00	21.4	32.1	28.6	Unk	22.3	

APPENDIX C

1. Logistic Regression Results Indicating The Odds Of Approval Decisions At Juvenile Intake In Selected Counties In North Carolina.
2. Logistic Regression Results Indicating The Odds Of Secure Placement In Selected Counties In North Carolina.

Appendix C1: Logistic Regression Indicating The Odds Of Approval Decision At Juvenile Intake
In Selected Counties In North Carolina (1996- 99).

Variable	Avg. of 30 Counties (n=7,843) ODDS RATIO	Chatham (n=115) ODDS RATIO	Cumberland (n=1661) ODDS RATIO	Davidson (n=127) ODDS RATIO	Durham (n=228) ODDS RATIO	Halifax (n=351) ODDS RATIO
Race	-	-	-	-	-	2.40*
Gender	-	-	-	-	-	2.71*
Age	1.09*	0.67*	1.15***	-	4.35*	0.80*
Recidivist	2.72*	-	2.31***	6.76*	-	-
Multiple Charges	18.43*	-	-	-	5.12*	-
Delinquent	2.97*	-	-	-	6.13*	-
Felony	7.39*	-	11.55***	-	-	-
Offense						
Person	-	-	6.52***	-	-	3.51*
Property	-	-	7.98***	-	-	3.14***
Drug	-	7.50*	3.35***	-	-	-
Public Order	0.56***	2.60*	2.84***	-	-	4.00*
Single Parent Household	-	6.97*	-	-	2.48*	-
Last Grade Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
-2 Log Likelihood	5392.17	76.94	1040.79	32.807	161.48	196.64
R2 (Cox and Snell)	0.425	0.498	0.432	0.115	0.395	.538
R2 (Nagelkerke)	.598	0.671	0.620	0.364	0.563	.729

*P≤ .05, **P≤.01, ***P≤.001, Not Significant = (-)

Note: Logistic Regression results for the following counties were not significant: Buncombe, Gaston, Hoke, Montgomery, Polk, and Rowan.

Appendix C1: Logistic Regression Indicating The Odds Of Approval Decision At Juvenile Intake
In Selected Counties In North Carolina (1996- 99).

Variable	Pitt (n=1322) ODDS RATIO	Rutherford (n=120) ODDS RATIO	Surry (n=98) ODDS RATIO	Vance (n=433) ODDS RATIO	Wake (n=1494) ODDS RATIO	Wilson (n=891) ODDS RATIO
Race	1.78*	-	-	-	1.78*	-
Gender	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age	-	1.69*	-	5.34*	-	-
Recidivist	5.52***	-	20.00*	-	5.40***	-
Multiple Charges	4.57***	-	-	-	-	8.22***
Delinquent	5.68	-	-	3.62*	0.35	-
Felony	9.04***	-	-	10.53*	6.70***	-
Offense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Person	1.86*	-	-	-	-	-
Property	2.30***	-	-	-	2.8**3	-
Drug	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Order	-	-	-	0.41*	0.068*	-
Single Parent Household	-	-	-	-	-	-
Last Grade Completed	-	-	-	1.19*	-	-
-2 Log Likelihood	559.67	91.45	27.78	427.95	418.302	75.88
R2 (Cox and Snell)	0.612	0.152	0.246	0.327	0.580	0.703
R2 (Nagelkerke)	0.820	0.252	0.569	0.436	0.850	0.967

**Appendix C2: Logistic Regression Indicating The Odds Of Secure Placement For Juvenile Offenders
In Selected Counties In North Carolina (1996- 99).**

Variable	Avg. Of 30 Counties (n=4339) ODDS RATIO	Chatham (n=79) ODDS RATIO	Cumberland (n=932) ODDS RATIO	Halifax (n=213) ODDS RATIO	Pitt (n=620) ODDS RATIO	Polk (n=65) ODDS RATIO
Race	1.32*	-	-	-	4.55*	-
Gender	1.40*	-	-	-	10.87*	-
Age	1.14*	-	-	-	-	-
Recidivist	6.39***	-	6.82***	-	9.15***	10.67*
Multiple Charges	1.03*	-	1.26***	-	1.13*	-
Delinquent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felony	1.64***	-	-	-	1.87*	-
Offense						-
Person	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	-	1.35*	-	3.13*	-	-
Drug	-	-	-	-	0.22*	-
Public Order	1.35*	-	-	-	-	-
Single Parent Household	-	-	-	-	-	-
Last Grade Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
-2 Log Likelihood	2713.42	77.20	460.22	62.10	310.85	56.35
R2 (Cox and Snell)	0.075	0.062	0.069	0.084	0.144	0.269
R2 (Nagelkerke)	0.148	00.09	0.159	0.265	0.300	0.388

*P< .05, **P<.01, ***P<.001, Not Significant = (-)

Note: Logic Regression results for the following counties were not significant: Buncombe, Davidson, Durham, Gastonia, Hoke, Montgomery, Rutherford, and Washington

Appendix C2 (Continued): Logistic Regression Indicating The Odds Of Secure Placement For Juvenile Offenders In Selected Counties In North Carolina (1996- 99).

Variable	Surry (n=65) ODDS RATIO	Vance (n=196) ODDS RATIO	Wake (n=732) ODDS RATIO	Wilson (n=426) ODDS RATIO		
Race	-	00.23*	-	03.69*		
Gender	-	-	-	-		
Age	05.46*	02.01*	-	-		
Recidivist	-	-	03.38***	12.60***		
Multiple Charges	-	-	-	-		
Delinquent	-	-	-	-		
Felony	-	-	-	02.46*		
Offense- Person Property Drug Public Order	-	-	-	-		
Single Parent Household	-	-	-	-		
Last Grade Completed	-	-	01.38*	-		
-2 Log Likelihood	37.57	104.07	302.83	352.80		
R2 (Cox and Snell)	0.371	0.192	0.025	0.141		
R2 (Nagelkerke)	0.574	0.365	0.071	0.225		