

Durham County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Annual Planning Committee Risk Assessment Summary Report

The Durham County JCPC Annual Planning Committee reviewed data gleaned from the Juvenile Risk Assessment instrument administered by Juvenile Court Counselors. The Juvenile Risk Assessment is an instrument used to predict the likelihood of the juvenile being involved in future delinquent behavior. It is completed after juveniles are referred with a complaint alleging that a delinquent act has occurred and prior to adjudication of the juvenile. For some youth, a number of the individual item ratings may be heavily dependent upon information reported by the juvenile or the parent(s). For these items (*represented by percentages with a star next to them*), there is a likelihood of under-reporting the incidence of a particular behavior and the actual incidence may be higher than suggested by these figures. In those cases, the figure should be interpreted as a measure of the minimum level of occurrence.

Durham County Risk Factor Observations: FY 2011-2012

497 dispositions in FY 11-12

Individual Domain:

28% of court involved youth had medium needs (an 1% increase from 10/11) and 11% had high unmet needs in the individual, school, peer and community domains. (A 4% increase from 10/11).

91% of court-involved youth were age 12 or older at the time their first delinquent offense was alleged.

17% of youth at Juvenile Court intake have had some prior contact with court. This is 5% lower than 10-11.

16% of the youth referred to intake had 2 or 3 prior referrals. (A 3% decrease from 10/11).

74% of Durham youth had no prior adjudication (5% higher than the state average).

25% of court-involved youth exhibited runaway behavior by leaving home and not voluntarily returning within a 24-hour period. (A 1% decrease from 10/11).

12% of youth are believed to have some substance use at disposition needing further assessment. Research regarding youth substance abuse indicates self reporting may be under reported. (A 8% decrease from 10/11).

28% of youth are believed to have some substance use at disposition needing treatment. (A 5% increase from 10/11).

School Domain:

29% of offenders have moderate school behavior problems as defined by unexcused absences, and short and long-term suspensions. (A 9% increase from 10/11).

47% of offenders have serious problems regarding behaviors in the school setting (a decrease of 1% from FY 10/11).

Peer Domain:

20% of youth identified as gang members or those associating with a gang remained the same as in 10/11

44% of youth were assessed as having peers that are a good support and influence. (An increase of 5% from FY 10/11).

26% of youth assessed as either lacking pro-social peers or sometimes associating with delinquent peers. (A decrease of 2% from FY 10/11).

14% of youth assessed regularly associated with others involved in delinquent activity. (A decrease of 3% from FY 10/11).

Community Domain:

92% of the parents/guardians of youth seen at intake were assessed as willing and able to supervise their children. (A 4% increase from FY 10/11).

7% of parents were assessed as willing but unable to supervise their children. (A 5% increase from FY 10/11).

Durham County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Annual Planning Committee Needs Assessment Summary Report

The Durham County JCPC Annual Planning Committee also reviewed data gleaned from the Juvenile Needs Assessment instrument administered by Juvenile Court Counselors prior to court disposition of a juvenile. The Juvenile Needs Assessment is an instrument used to examine a youth's needs in the various areas of his/her life: The Individual Domain, The School Domain, The Peer Domain, and the Community Domain. This instrument was designed to detect service intervention needs as an aid in service planning. As with the Juvenile Risk Assessment, some of the individual item ratings may be heavily dependent upon information reported by the juvenile or the parent(s). For these items *(represented by percentages with a star next to them)*, there is a likelihood of under-reporting the incidence of a particular behavior and the actual incidence may be higher than suggested by these figures. In those cases, the figure should be interpreted as a measure of the minimum level of occurrence.

Durham County Elevated Needs Observations: FY 2011-2012

34% of court involved youth had medium needs (a 1% decrease from 10/11) and 5% had high unmet needs in the individual, school, peer and community domains. (A 1% decrease from 10/11).

Individual Domain:

*13% of offenders received some substance abuse assessment (a 3% decrease from 10/11). 29% received some treatment (a 6% increase from 10/11). Note: These numbers are believed to be influenced by under reporting.

7% of offenders had exhibited dangerous sexual practices. (A 5% decrease from 09/10), and 2% higher than the state average.

34% of offenders were assessed as needing further mental health assessment.

36% of offenders mental health needs were addressed.

School Domain:

45% of court involved youth has serious school behavior problems as defined by unexcused absences, short and long-term suspensions. (A 17% decrease from FY 09/10).

14% of court involved youth has minor school behavior problems. (1% above state average).

17% of court involved youth is below grade level. (A 16% decrease from 09/10 and 7% more than the State average).

Peer Domain:

21% of court involved youth has some association with delinquent peers (12% lower than state average), and

10% regularly associate with delinquent peers. (12% lower than state average),

21% of Durham County's court involved youth are believed to have gang associations, significantly higher than

Community Domain:

13% of offenders come from homes that contain domestic discord. (A 3% decrease from 09/10). 6% lower than

45% of offenders come from homes with an assessment of marginal family supervision skills. (A 2% decrease).

89% of offenders are living at home and having their basic living needs met. (A 5% increase from 09/10).