

CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COALITION

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Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: North Carolina

The North Carolina Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee (JJAC) serves as North Carolina's federally-mandated state advisory body. The group administers the state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) funds and provides the Governor, state legislature, and other policymakers with recommendations for improving and supporting the state's juvenile justice system. The JJAC helps determine how funds granted by the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) should be expended, and reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.

The federal allocation of grant funding to North Carolina has decreased dramatically in recent years. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDPA went unauthorized, **federal juvenile** justice funding decreased by nearly 42%.² In North Carolina, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY19 alone, the state experienced a 40% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations. In FY10 the state received \$1.24 million through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program. For the past five fiscal years, however, that sum has been zeroed out in the federal budget. North Carolina also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY2010. That funding source, however, has been earmarked for non-JJDPA purposes in recent years. The lone remaining source of formula and block grant funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY10, North Carolina received \$668,000 in Title II funding. In FY19, that figure had increased to \$1.2 million.

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY10: \$1.99 million

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY19*: \$1.2 million

Decrease of 40% so far this decade.

*This number only includes Title II funds; JABG has been zeroed out & Title V funds have been earmarked

¹ The four core requirements of the JJDPA are: 1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders, (2) separation of adults and juveniles in secure institutions, 3) jail removal, and 4) reduction of the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (disproportionate minority contact, or DMC). Retrieved from http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

²Act4JJ. (2020). Juvenile Justice Federal Funding Chart. Retrieved from

https://www.act4jj.org/sites/default/files/ckfinder/files/Historic%20Funding%20Chart%20-%20FY20.pdf.

3 All numbers are based upon figures reported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant Awards and Past Solicitations. Retrieved from https://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/funding.html#2.

Federal Dollars in Action:

North Carolina remains committed to using its increasingly-limited federal funding for programs that aimed at ensuring that the JJDPA's core protections are carried out. In recent years, the state reports using federal funding to finance teen courts and initiatives such as:

- FAME 2.0 uses educational and mentoring programs in its housing communities to address truancy, suspension, and dropout prevention for youth. The program offers tutoring, life-skills training, and career pathway mentoring for youth.
- The Rebound Student and Family Coach project gives adjudicated and non-adjudicated youth access to personal and academic support during and after short-term school suspensions. The project aims to reduce the risk of future suspensions and contact with the juvenile justice system.
- The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department's Juvenile Diversion Program project in Mecklenburg County offers minority youth an alternative to arrest at initial contact. The program works to address DMC within the system while still holding youth accountable.
- Brigade Boys & Girls Club Gang Prevention/Mentoring Initiative is an expansion of an
 evidence-based program from New Hanover County that reduces juvenile crime and
 gang involvement by providing programs including community service, life-skills
 instruction, mentoring, mental health counseling, and structured after-school activities.

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