

JJDPA TITLE II APPROPRIATIONS



Alabama | Title II FY17: \$504,835 | Down 36% since 2008



In Alabama, JJDPa funding was used to support diversion programs for truant youth and to support mentorship between youth and law enforcement. The Dallas County Truancy Intervention Program helps get to root causes of truancy, and support students to get back on track. For example, Sam Jones, a Truancy Intervention Specialist, recalls one student who had already reached six unexcused absences early in the school year. Jones said he “was able to speak to the County truancy officer and made him aware of the situation, and the truancy officer met with the family and discovered that there were health issues. This family was able to excuse some of the absences and avoid being referred to Juvenile Probation for truancy.”

In Marvel City, Alabama, Officer Lakeisha Atkins explained that, with the help of funding through Title II of the JJDPa, they were able to create the Marvel City Youth Program. Officer Atkins says “[t]he goal of the program is to reduce the risks and enhance the protective factors that prevent youth from reentering the juvenile justice system. It strives to facilitate and encourage community-wide efforts in combating the associated factors of at-risk youth by the following measures: improving prosocial behavior, discouraging drug and alcohol use, and improving access to community resources and positive adult mentors. It allows participants to interact with the law enforcement community, broadening their perception, appreciation and adherence to the law....”

Arizona | Title II FY17: \$696,051 | Down 40% since 2008



The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission uses Title II funds to support prevention for at-risk youth who often do not receive help until they are involved in the justice system. Title II funds are used to improve the system in a way that increases parent engagement and informs judges, police, and attorneys of evidence-based methods to reduce recidivism and increase public safety.

California | Title II FY17: \$3,396,245 | Down 50% since 2008



California’s State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention currently works with 18 subgrantees who receive Title II funding to help transform California’s juvenile justice system. For example, the Fresno County Probation Department received Title II funds to enhance its current reentry transition services by implementing the Planned ReEntry Program (PREP) project. With this funding, PREP plans to add two components to the department’s recidivism reduction efforts: a social work element to support the development of individual, achievable reentry case plans and counseling to address coping skills and family issues; and a Parent Partner piece to provide both in-custody and post-custody support for families of targeted youth. The addition of the PREP project will provide for systematic and coordinated reentry support services for youth released from the Fresno County’s Juvenile Justice Campus.

Colorado | Title II FY17: \$561,377 | Down 32% since 2008



As federal funds have decreased, the JJDP Council shifted funding from direct service programs that could serve a limited number of youth and families to addressing critical system improvement efforts across Colorado. In the past year, the Council has focused on improving six main areas supported by committees: Low Risk High Need; Professional Development; Evidence-Based Programs and Practices; Research and Evaluation; and Juvenile Justice Code Review. The seventh committee, the Emerging Leaders Committee, provides youth with financial and staff support to meet its identified priorities. Federal funds make all of this work possible. A reduction or elimination of these funds would greatly impact the efforts of the Council and our committees.

Georgia | Title II FY17: \$1,002,991 | Down 42% since 2008



In Georgia, the Honorable Steve Teske, Chief Judge of Clayton County and National Chair of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice, reports that JJDP A funds have been used to provide effective community based programs that have reduced the need for incarceration and have reduced the number of delinquent filings (meaning a reduction in recidivism). This has proven advantageous to youth of color who have benefited from these programs thereby working to reduce racial disparities in the juvenile justice system.

Hawai'i | Title II FY17: \$394,251 | Down 34% since 2008



Hawaii has utilized funding through the JJDP A to launch alternative detention, probation, and diversion programs for youth in order to prevent youth from entering or going deeper into the juvenile justice system.

Iowa | Title II FY17: \$401,650 | Down 33% since 2008



Iowa's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council has used JJDP A Title II grants specifically on functional family therapy, ART, and related evidence-based practices.

Idaho | Title II FY17: \$400,980 | Down 33% since 2008



The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission uses its Title II funding to implement evidenced-based programming, including programs in rural areas and programs focused on gang prevention and intervention. Title II funding has also helped the state focus on diverting low-risk offenders from further and costlier involvement in the justice system.

Illinois | Title II FY17: \$1,187,876 | Down 48% since 2008



The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has utilized JJDP A Title II funds to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction; train and facilitate local coalitions for diversion; create meaningful parole and expungement reform; and train stakeholders and practitioners for trauma informed assessments and treatment.

Kentucky | Title II FY17: \$471,025 | Down 34% since 2008



The Youth Strong Initiative in Kentucky recently received a \$174,410 grant to focus on prevention areas, particularly mentoring and parental training. With the funding, the Youth Strong Initiative plans to enhance existing youth mentoring by adults; a peer mentoring element called Sources of Strength; and a parenting program called Guiding Good Choices and Staying Connected with Your Teen to address family needs. Thanks to this funding, the program will be able to reach out to more adults to be mentors and more youth to participate.

Massachusetts | Title II FY17: \$485,421 | Down 53% since 2008



Massachusetts will use its Title II funding this year to support programs focused on alternatives to detention, diversion, system improvements, and addressing disproportionate minority contact.

Maryland | Title II FY17: \$584,889 | Down 40% since 2008



Maryland invests JJDP A funding into programs that help the state save money in the long run, including using funding to assist with diverting youth from entering the system and from going deeper into the system. JJDP A funding has also helped the state to provide necessary trainings to grantees and advisory group members to ensure providers are providing trauma-informed care and approaching work with an equity lens.

Maine | Title II FY17: \$400,581 | Down 33% since 2008



Title II funds have allowed Maine to begin expanding restorative practices throughout the state and complete a careful examination of their juvenile correctional facility. Title II funding has allowed the state to support many smaller efforts to improve direct services to youth and families. For example, the State Advisory Group has provided training to several probation officers regarding responding effectively to youth who are victims of sex trafficking. Title II funds also allow them to execute both large systems improvements and improve direct service to youth.

Minnesota | Title II FY17: \$571,435 | Down 36% since 2008



In Minnesota, Title II funds have helped young people by rehabilitating young offenders, diverting first-time offenders and status offenders from the delinquency system, providing safe havens for young victims, providing culturally specific programming for young people, and embedding evidence-based practices in youth serving organizations. The funds help ensure strong and safe communities.

Missouri | Title II FY17: \$610,864 | Down 39% since 2008



Missouri uses Title II for three main areas: (1) Statewide expansion of juvenile detention alternatives, (2) Gender-specific activities, and (3) Addressing disproportionate minority contact. The state has reduced the use of detention and developed alternatives making decisions based on a standardized assessment. The funds have also been used to develop programs to meet the needs of girls and gender nonconforming youth. Title II funds have also allowed the state to create community teams to develop local plans to reduce the disproportionate number of minority youth at various points of contact in targeted communities.

New Hampshire | Title II FY17: \$400,598 | Down 33% since 2008



Title II funds in New Hampshire have enabled the state to reduce youth contact with the juvenile justice system in favor of diversion protocols.

New York | Title II FY17: \$1,648,893 | Down 49% since 2008



New York uses their Title II dollars to support nine Regional Youth Justice Teams, which bring professionals together across disciplines and counties to work cohesively on juvenile justice reform issues. DCJS coordinates these local and regional juvenile justice system improvement efforts. Advisory Group grants have supported data improvement, needs assessment and strategic planning activities to improve community responses to justice-involved youth and their families. Regional approaches and practices are shared with other regions and counties to promote best practices. Furthermore, funding supported the Youth Empowerment Academy, which trained justice involved youth in how to run focus groups on systems improvements. Trained youth ran four focus groups across the state and issued a report on their findings.

North Dakota | Title II FY17: \$400,394 | Down 33% since 2008



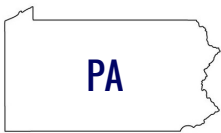
Despite a sharp decrease in funding from the JJJPA (from \$2.4 million to \$400,000), The North Dakota Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group has used funding to focus on school engagement and evidence-based prevention, including restorative justice programming between juvenile offenders and victims, which focuses on improving relationships rather than punishing or removing a child from school. They also teamed up with the state's Department of Human Services to create the Dual Status Youth Initiative, which studies best practices for youth involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems in order to stop youth and families from going deeper into the system.

Ohio | Title II FY17: \$1,047,952 | Down 47% since 2008



The Ohio Governor's Council on Juvenile Justice uses JJJPA funding to provide opportunities for young people to rehabilitate and properly re-enter the general population with the necessary social skills and cultural capital to thrive. Without proper resources to guide them down this path of rehabilitation, the Council knows that recidivism is much more probable. Title II funds provide the best opportunity for the state's struggling youth.

Pennsylvania | Title II FY17: \$1,089,057 | Down 45% since 2008



Funding through the JJJPA has been critical in supporting Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system reform efforts and advancing evidence-based programs and practices at the local level. For nearly four decades, Pennsylvania's efforts under the JJJPA have focused on ensuring the safe and fair processing and treatment of its children and adolescents. The Commonwealth also has a proud history of full compliance with the Act's Core Protections. Projects funded by the JJJPA have, to date, trained 425 officers in 67 counties (or roughly 31% of our 1,350 juvenile probation officers) in evidence-based, effective, and cutting edge approaches to working with delinquent youth in ways that are equitable, fair, and targeted to their risks and needs as identified by a standardized and validated assessment instrument. Further federal cuts under the JJJPA will seriously undermine the state's ability to increase the percentage of our workforce trained on these evidence-based approaches.

Tennessee | Title II FY17: \$649,942 | Down 37% since 2008



Title II funds in Tennessee are essential for providing: (1) alternatives to placing children in adult jails; (2) training for juvenile court staff; (3) prevention and early intervention services related to delinquency and gender specific services; and (4) implementation of strategies to reduce the disproportionate contact minority children have with the juvenile justice system.

Texas | Title II FY17: \$2,705,714 | Down 41% since 2008



In Texas, federal funds have been used to advance school-based delinquency prevention, job training, and critical treatment and rehabilitation programs that address the substance abuse and behavioral health needs of our young people. Among other programs, these include projects in Waco and Bryan, Texas, which provide critical school-based diversions in lieu of citations, suspensions, or expulsions, which increase the likelihood of dropping out and becoming more deeply involved in the system. The Waco program offers alternatives to formal adjudication – a model that has worked well in other states and has had positive outcomes for youth in Waco. Funds have also been used to support gender-specific programming that targets the growing number of young girls who are impacted by the juvenile justice system.

Vermont | Title II FY17: \$400,271 | Down 33% since 2008



In Vermont, Title II funds are critical to ensuring large numbers of children and youth can be served in community-based primary prevention programs. These funds have initiated systemic improvements to youth justice that have been sustained. For example, funds are used to provide effective restorative justice interventions for youth on probation, youth at risk and truant youth, and 'pre-charge' restorative interventions that divert youth cases from court. The funding has also allowed the state to implement statewide quality improvement, training, and best practice implementation for the Court Diversion system. Funding is also used to conduct studies and analysis for legislation regarding raising the age of jurisdiction, eventually leading to legislative change. While the funding has allowed the state to ensure their juvenile justice system is in compliance with the JJJPA, the current allocations leave very little funding to make further improvements after requirements are funded.