



JUVENILE JUSTICE

**CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COALITION**

www.act4jj.org

Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Washington

The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) serves as Washington's federally-mandated state advisory body. The group administers the state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) funds and provides the Governor, state legislature, and other policymakers with recommendations for improving and supporting the state's juvenile justice system. The WA-PCJJ 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 JJDP.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Washington has decreased dramatically in recent years. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDP went unauthorized, **federal juvenile justice funding decreased by nearly 42%**.² In Washington, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY19 alone, the state experienced a 55% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations.³ In FY10 the state received \$924,200 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. Washington also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY2010. That funding source, however, has been earmarked for non-JJDP purposes in recent years. The lone remaining source of formula and block grant funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY10, Washington received \$917,600 in Title II funding. In FY19, that figure had decreased to \$872,897.

**Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY10:
\$1,926,745**

**Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY19*:
\$872,897**

**Decrease of 55% 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 JJDP 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.

² Act4JJ. (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>. Accessed May 29, 2019.

Federal Dollars in Action:

Washington continues to use its dwindling federal funding for programs aimed at ensuring that the JJDPA's core protections are satisfied. This funding plays a critical role in Washington's ability to implement policy and practices to improve its juvenile justice system. Such programming includes:

- Washington State Aggression Replacement Training, which is a group-based behavioral intervention program aimed at strengthening social behavior and reducing reliance on aggression.
- Gender-specific programming like the Beyond Pink conference, which is hosted by the Justice for Girls Coalition and focuses on intersectional issues in culture, race, sexual orientation, and gender identification. Washington also has a six-jurisdiction pilot study of a substance-use and delinquency-prevention program specific to female youth.
- Expansion of Washington's nine Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) sites. JDAI aims to eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention, especially for status offenders.

This fact sheet was prepared by:



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