



JUVENILE JUSTICE

CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COALITION

www.act4jj.org

Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJC) serves as Wisconsin'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 GJJC 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 Wisconsin has decreased dramatically in recent years. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDP was unauthorized, **federal juvenile justice funding decreased by nearly 42%.**² In Wisconsin, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY19 alone, the state experienced a 78% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations.³ In FY10 the state received \$822,200 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. Wisconsin 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, Wisconsin received \$978,000 in Title II funding. In FY19, that figure had decreased to \$416,312.

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY10:
\$1,885,145

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY17*:
\$416,312

Decrease of 78% 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:

The GJJC funds and awards grants to counties and local service providers to improve the lives of Wisconsin's children and families. The Commission has awarded federal funds to develop and sustain local delinquency prevention efforts, specifically aimed at:

- Ensuring a fair and impartial juvenile justice system;
- Advancing juvenile justice improvement; and
- Maintaining compliance with the JJDP.

In particular, the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) and the GJJC have used funding to support alternatives to detention, address racial and ethnic disparities, and advance juvenile justice system improvement. Increased funding would allow more statewide support for all of these efforts. Increased funding would also increase the opportunities of local governments. For example, funds could provide training on evidence-based practices and expand alternatives to detention.

This fact sheet was prepared by:



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