Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention Funding: California

The California State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP) serves as California’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 SACJJDP 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.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to California 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 California, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY19 alone, the state experienced a 61% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations.³ In FY10 the state received $4,442,000 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. California 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, California received $6,970,000 in Title II funding. In FY19, that figure had decreased to $4,532,679.

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.
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:

The SACJJDP currently works with 18 subgrantees who receive Title II funding to help transform California’s juvenile justice system. 12 subgrantees focus on Diversion, Delinquency, and Aftercare/Reentry; four are R/ED\(^4\) grants that implement R/ED reduction plans through data analysis and collaborative development; and two are Tribal grants for programs based on the Gathering of Native Americans (GONA) principles. 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 systematic and coordinated reentry support services to youth released from Fresno County’s Juvenile Justice Campus.

\[^4\] “R/ED” stands for “Racial and Ethnic Disparity.”

This fact sheet was prepared by:

[Coalition for Juvenile Justice logo]

In collaboration with:

[Campaign for Youth Justice logo]

July 2020