



JUVENILE JUSTICE

CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COALITION

www.act4jj.org

Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: New York

Federal Funding Overview:

The New York State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) serves as New York'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 policy makers with recommendations for improving and supporting the state's juvenile justice system. The JJAG 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

Diminishing Funds:

The federal allocation of grant funding to New York has decreased in recent years. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDPA went unauthorized, **federal juvenile justice funding decreased by nearly 48%**.² In New York, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY18 alone, **the state experienced a 60% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations**.³ In FY10 the state received \$2,213,300 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. New York also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY2010, but Congress has earmarked Title V funding in the last several years, decreasing the likelihood that states receive funding under the program. The lone remaining source of federal funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY10, New York received \$3,281,000 in Title II funding. In FY18, that figure had decreased to \$2,221,609.

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY10:
\$5.6 million

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY18*:
\$2.2 million

**Decrease of 60% 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 (DMC). Retrieved from, http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² Act4JJ. (2018). Juvenile Justice Federal Funding Chart. Retrieved from, <http://www.act4jj.org/sites/default/files/resource-files/Historic%20Funding%20Chart%20-%20FY19.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:

New York remains committed to using its limited federal allocation to fulfilling the JJDPa's core requirements. In recent years, the state has used a portion of its Title II funds to finance nine Regional Youth Justice Teams, which bring professionals together across disciplines and counties to work cohesively on juvenile justice reform issues. The Division of Criminal Justice Services coordinates these local and regional juvenile justice system improvement efforts. 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.

This fact sheet was prepared by:



July 2019