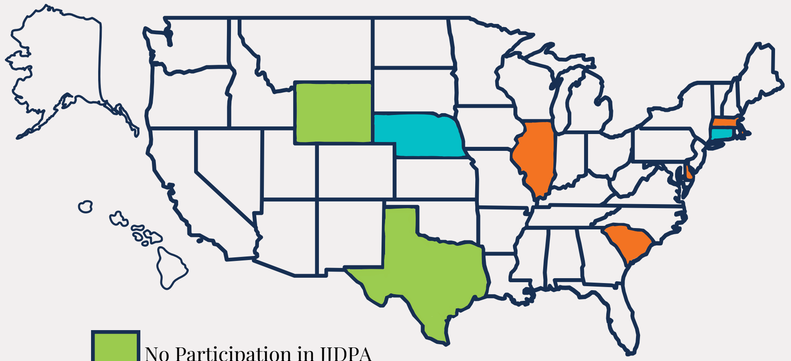
How the JJDPA Changed Youth Justice in States



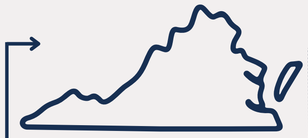
- No Participation in JJDPA
- Have rejoined the JJDPA after a period of non-compliance
- Participate in the JJDPA but fail to comply with a core requirement, face a **20% cut in federal funding**
- Full compliance and participation with the JJDPA

Follow along this fall as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the JJDPA and observe Youth Justice Month by releasing a series of infographics! Check out Justicepolicy.org to see what you've missed!

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Infographic 3 of 6

State-level Efforts



- **Diversion Programs**
- **Mental Health Focus**
- **Legislative Changes**

Virginia prioritizes diverting youth at both the law enforcement and court levels while supporting programs for mental health and substance use disorder treatment. Recently, the state also raised the minimum age for trying children as adults for serious offenses.

Governor Youngkin recently vetoed a bill that would have prohibited prosecuting youth under 11 years old.



- **Rehabilitative Services**
- **Diversion Initiatives**

Hawaii uses JJDPA funds to support cultural and rehabilitative programs for detained youth. The Ho'opono Mamo diversion system also helps youth avoid arrest records, providing access to community conferencing and healing programs.

Native Hawaiian youth are overrepresented in the system due to trauma, poverty, and inadequate culturally appropriate services.



- **Behavioral Health**
- **Trainings**
- **Input from Youth**

Louisiana focuses on early intervention for behavioral health to prevent system involvement. The state hosts the only statewide youth justice conference to improve outcomes and provides ongoing stakeholder training. Input from system-involved youth regularly shapes policies.

Louisiana is expanding juvenile detention centers, facing overcrowding, and reversing previous efforts focused on rehabilitation.



- **Data-Driven**
- **Community-Based**
- **Racial Disparities**

California's data-driven approach shapes policies and reduces racial and ethnic disparities in youth justice. The state prioritizes community-based diversion programs to keep youth out of detention and partners with local groups to address high incarceration rates among youth of color.

California shifted juvenile management to counties, but fewer than half have community-based facilities.



- **Alternatives to Detention**
- **Rehabilitation Focused**
- **Reduce Solitary**

Maryland focuses on community-based alternatives and restorative practices to reduce detention. The state uses comprehensive screening tools and evidence-based treatments like Multisystemic Therapy. Solitary confinement is only used when youth are a danger to themselves or others.

Maryland faces pressure from lawmakers to roll back reforms due to misperceptions about rising youth crime.

More Work is Needed

Click below to read more...

Continued Challenges

Racial Disparities

Black are youth are

4.7 Times

more likely to be confined than their white peers.

Compliance and Monitoring

Compliance is challenging for states with large populations and numerous facilities, often diverting resources from more impactful initiatives.

Funding Limitations

Federal funding decreased

-41.5 %

between 2000 and 2020.