

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A)

Investing in What Works

Reauthorized and updated in 2018, the JJDP A continues to be a bipartisan response to the ills that exist within our juvenile justice systems.

In the United States, there is no national, centralized juvenile justice system. Rather, there are more than 56 different juvenile justice systems independently operated by the U.S. states, territories, the District of Columbia, and local governments. Consequently, policies and procedures vary widely from state to state and among local jurisdictions. Too often, the result is a patchwork quilt of juvenile justice systems that has the potential to produce inconsistent outcomes for youth, families, and communities, and expose youth to physical, mental, and emotional injury.

In the absence of a centralized system, the federal role in juvenile justice prior to the 1960s was limited and had little impact on the way states dealt with youth at risk of delinquency or accused and adjudicated for a delinquent offense. To address these inconsistencies and to improve outcomes for youth and community safety, in 1974 Congress passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A). The JJDP A changed the way states approach juvenile justice.

What is the JJDP A?

The JJDP A creates a federal-state partnership for the administration of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. It is based on a broad consensus that children, youth and families involved with juvenile and criminal courts should



The JJDP A

The current law includes **four core requirements** that help protect some of our most vulnerable youth:

- One** Youth cannot be incarcerated for non-delinquent behaviors.
- Two** Youth must be removed from adult jails and lockups.
- Three** Youth who, under rare exceptions, are housed in adult facilities, must be separated from adults by sight and sound barriers.
- Four** States must address racial and ethnic disparities within their systems.

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be guarded by federal standards for care and custody, while also upholding the interest of community safety and prevention of victimization. The JJDPA sets forth federal standards to ensure a minimum level of safety and equitable treatment for youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. To be eligible for the funds provided under the JJDPA, each state must comply with four core requirements.

The JJDPA also established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). In order for the federal government to function as a responsive and responsible partner with all states under the JJDPA, it is critical that juvenile justice have a dedicated focus and a “home” within the federal government, distinct from a larger focus on criminal justice. OJJDP is the only federal agency charged solely with fulfilling this role and its presence is critically important to ensuring that youth are not simply treated as miniature adults.

The JJDPA was reauthorized for the first time in 16 years in December of 2018 with unanimous bipartisan support. The reauthorization contained amendments to strengthen the four core requirements and reflected the new knowledge that has developed in the field. It strengthens the deinstitutionalization of status offenses core requirement, and it pivots from measuring disproportionate minority contact to racial and ethnic disparities. It also requires states to stop housing youth in adult facilities pre-trial, and to use evidence-based and trauma-informed practices in their juvenile justice systems. Adequate funding, appropriations, and oversight are required to ensure full implementation of the Act.

The benefits of the JJDPA

Prevent and reduce delinquency. Advances in adolescent brain science demonstrate that children and youth are different from adults and that they should be held accountable in different ways. The Supreme Court has also affirmed the differences between youth and adults in key decisions: *Roper v. Simmons* (2009); *Graham v. Florida* (2010); *J.D.B. v. North Carolina* (2011); and *Miller v. Alabama* (2012). The JJDPA encourages and incentivizes states to invest in evidence and research-based programs that promote accountability and are proven effective.

Strengthen the protection of youth. Youth incarcerated in juvenile facilities are at serious risk of physical and emotional injury. Youth of color continue to receive disparate treatment at every point along the juvenile justice continuum. Girls, meanwhile, are the fastest growing segment of juvenile justice system populations and these facilities are not designed to effectively respond to their behaviors and needs. Other special populations, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning (LGBTQ) youth, youth experiencing homelessness, and youth with mental health needs, are also at increased risk of harm in the juvenile justice system.

Build safe communities for children and families. By preventing and reducing delinquency, the JJDPA invests in communities. The JJDPA plays a critical role in public safety. In a time of economic restraint, the JJDPA provides states with leverage to obtain additional public and private investments to promote the best outcomes for youth.



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