



JUVENILE JUSTICE

CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COALITION

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Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Kansas

Federal Funding Overview

In Kansas, the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (KAG), a government-appointed body, is responsible for advising policymakers on legislation relating to juvenile justice and delinquency. KAG is also responsible for monitoring state compliance with the Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA), and reviewing Kansas's Title II Formula Three Year Plan.

Between 2015-2018 youth confinement has decreased 63% in Kansas.¹ This has allowed the state's Department of Corrections to shift \$30 million into the Juvenile Justice Evidence Based Practice (EBP) Fund, which supports community-based programs at the state and county level.

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY10:
\$1.23 million

Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY18*:
\$423,881

Decrease of 66% so far this
decade.

*This number only includes Title II funds; JABG has been zeroed out & Title V funds have been earmarked

The federal allocation of grant funding to Kansas has dropped significantly in recent years. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDPA went unauthorized, **federal juvenile justice funding has decreased by nearly 48%.**² With more than a two-thirds drop in JJDPA funding since FY10, and elimination of Title V and JABG funding, Kansas has had to make strategic shifts in its expenditure of federal funds. Decreased funding has resulted in the elimination of certain Title II programs and Title V funded local prevention programs, and caused the state to have to absorb major costs incurred by the elimination of JABG funding.

The Title II Formula Grants Program

The FY18 federal JJDPA Title II investment in Kansas was \$423,881, a 66% drop from \$1,231,045 for FY10's total JJDPA investment.³ In FY10, Title II funds were used for Compliance Monitoring,

¹ Dana Shoenberg, Casey Pheiffer & Ruth Rosenthal, Pew Charitable Trusts. (2019). Retrieved from <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2019/04/24/kansas-sees-63-percent-decline-in-youth-confinement>

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.

Delinquency Prevention, Disparate Minority Contact (DMC), Juvenile Justice System Improvement (JJSI), Native American Pass-Through (NAPT), and SAG Planning and Administration. In FY10, Title II funds were used to fund a statewide DMC assessment. In FY14, Title II funds were available for only some of the same purposes, including for Compliance Monitoring, DMC, NAPT, SAG and Planning and Administration, as well as for Alternatives to Detention. Specifically, Title II funds have been used in recent years to fund summer programs for Native American youth.

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JABG)

In FY10, the federal JABG investment in Kansas was \$84,945. This pot of money was zeroed out in FY14.

When JABG funding was available, it was used to support local prevention programs. For example, there was a **Weekend Alternative Detention Program**. The target population was 10 to 17-year-old youth that were juvenile offenders or a Child in Need of Care that had violated court orders. The Program consisted of three sub-programs: one to implement the use of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI); one for supportive services to the intake process; and one for an immediate intervention program aimed at reducing the number of first time offenders who come back into contact with the system, or to keep them from going to court the first time.

With the 100% reduction in JABG funding, prevention efforts in local communities have been heavily impacted.

The Title V Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program

The Title V source of federal funding has been earmarked for non-JJDPA related purposes and has thus essentially been eliminated. In FY10, Kansas received \$546,100 in Title V funds as opposed to \$0 in FY17 and FY18.

This fact sheet was prepared by:



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