

## CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COALITION

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## Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Kentucky

The Kentucky Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) serves as Kentucky'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 JJAB 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.

The federal allocation of grant funding to Kentucky has decreased dramatically in recent years. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDPA went unauthorized, **federal juvenile justice funding decreased by nearly 42%**. In Kentucky, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY19 alone, the state experienced a 62% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations. In FY10 the state received \$684,400 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. Kentucky 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, Kentucky received \$750,000 in Title II funding. In FY19, that figure had decreased to \$570,032.

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY10: \$1,518,945

Formula & Block Grant Funding FY19\*: \$570,032

Decrease of 62% so far this decade.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

Act4JJ. (2020). Juvenile Justice Federal Funding Chart. Retrieved from

https://www.act4jj.org/sites/default/files/ckfinder/files/Historic%20Funding%20Chart%20-%20FY20.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> All numbers are based upon figures reported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant Awards and Past Solicitations. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/funding.html#2">https://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/funding.html#2</a>.

## **Federal Dollars in Action:**

Kentucky continues to use its dwindling federal funding for programs aimed at ensuring that the JJDPA's core protections are carried out and maintaining compliance with DMC guidelines. This funding plays a critical role in Kentucky's ability to implement policy and practices to improve its juvenile justice system. Such improvements include:

- The My Life, My Choice program, which is a survivor-led curriculum geared toward female youth who have dealt with commercial sexual exploitation.
- Increased prevention programming, which has been identified as the most significant need for juveniles in Kentucky. The JJAB emphasizes the importance of delinquency prevention and addresses the need for alternative options within communities. Title II Formula grant funding has been allocated to rural communities to run delinquency prevention programs.
- Several projects focusing on the intersection of homelessness and the juvenile justice system, including monthly conversations hosted by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) to research this intersection.

*This fact sheet was prepared by:* 

