

2. Project Abstract

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) has been designated by Governor Gretchen Whitmer as the Agency responsible for administering the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Title II grant for the State of Michigan. The State Advisory Group (SAG) for Michigan is known as the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ). In late summer, the MCJJ submitted a technical assistance request for SAG 101 training (virtual) and three-year strategic planning (virtual) focused on training MCJJ members and MDHHS staff on the JJDP, identify priority areas for inclusion in the Three-Year Plan, and outline strategies to achieve and maintain compliance. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) approved this request and assigned the technical assistance request to the Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS) in September 2020. During this process, the MCJJ adopted four priority areas to help guide their work over the next three years. The MCJJ's four juvenile justice priority areas are as follows: 1) establishing a statewide data system; 2) racial and ethnic disparities; 3) mental health; 4) delinquency prevention. Subcommittees were established to represent each priority, in addition to a grants subcommittee. Due to the great intersection between the mental health and delinquency prevention priorities, one subcommittee was formed to avoid duplication of effort. These priority areas will aid in identifying long term goals and will guide funding decisions for projects intended to prevent and reduce delinquency for children in Michigan.

Michigan is currently finishing work on two R/ED projects, as well as starting the grant making process for new R/ED projects that will focus on reduction at the arrest decision point. Another initiative being addressed is partnering with mental health to develop a one- day learning event for juvenile mental health providers and juvenile court workers, that will encourage more collaboration, as well as providing insight to how each sector works. The third initiative being addressed is developing a strategy which will improve the state's juvenile justice data system. This initiative is a collaborative effort between the MCJJ and volunteer juvenile justice stakeholders. The objective is to coordinate and streamline the various data collection systems that will serve to improve the accuracy, consistency, and availability of juvenile justice data.

Proposal Narrative

a. Description of the Issue.

System description: Structure and function of the juvenile justice system.

The Michigan Juvenile Justice System is a decentralized system that serves to address the needs of children who require intervention. The system acts to balance the rehabilitation of the juvenile with the responsibility of protecting the rights of victims and the community. Funding is provided by local, state and federal sources. Federal, state, and local laws govern the system. Procedures are established in the State that protect the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services **(Requirement 18)**. Michigan affirms that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved **(Requirement 19)**.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement is a critical component of the juvenile justice system. The State of Michigan is comprised of approximately 600 state, county, and local police departments. The way in which specific police officers handle juvenile issues varies from police department to police department. Typically, when a child is suspected of committing a crime, the police will be contacted. The police officer must call the parent or guardian to notify them of the child's detention. The officer will fill out an incident report, fingerprint the child, and take a photograph. The police officer will then determine whether to release the juvenile to the care

and custody of the parent or guardian, or as an alternative, request authorization from the juvenile court to bring the minor to a county detention center. If a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order related to his/her status as a juvenile issued for committing a status offense an appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such juvenile is held in custody for violating such order under these circumstances:

- Not later than 24 hours during which such juvenile is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and
- Not later than 48 hours during which such juvenile is so held—
 - Such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such juvenile; and
 - Such court shall conduct a hearing to determine —
- Whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile violated such order; and
- The appropriate placement of such juvenile pending disposition of the violation alleged **(Requirement 11)**.

Detention

Detention facilities are operated under three different auspices: court, county, or state. These facilities are designed to safely lodge juveniles who are a danger to themselves and/or others.

The Michigan Division of Child Welfare and Licensing is responsible for licensing the detention facilities. The State currently focuses on utilizing community- based services, when appropriate. Juveniles who are not charged with any offense and who are alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities

(Requirement 11). To help eliminate the use of unreasonable restraints, staff in state residential facilities may only physically restrain a youth in the following circumstances:

- To prevent injury to the youth, self or others;
- As a precaution against escape or truancy for a youth in a secure facility or a youth transported while resident in a secure facility;

- When there is a serious destruction of property that places a youth or others at serious threat of violence or injury if no intervention occurs.

To help reduce the use of unreasonable restraints, staff directing and applying physical restraints must be properly trained in approved DHHS de-escalation and restrain techniques. New staff may not supervise or engage in restraint with any youth until they have satisfactorily completed training (**Requirement 29**).

Michigan assures that the state agency will work collaboratively with the Department of Education to develop policy that supports education progress for youth adjudicated, so that the student records, including electronic records if available, are transferred in a timely manner from the educational program in the juvenile detention or secure treatment facility to the educational or training program into which the juveniles will enroll; the credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned (**Requirement 32**).

Prosecuting Attorneys

Prosecuting attorneys are involved in the Michigan juvenile justice system. The extent of a prosecutor's participation in delinquency cases varies from county to county. In some of the larger counties, the local prosecutor assigns attorneys who specialize in working with the delinquency population to handle juvenile matters.

Pre-trial Processing, Adjudication and Disposition

Courts in Michigan utilize informal and formal court procedures to address juvenile cases.

Diversion programs and Consent Calendars are two types of informal processes that can be used by juvenile court judges and referees. These mechanisms offer a way for the court system to

provide necessary services to juveniles and their families without creating a permanent court delinquency record for the child.

The juvenile process begins with a written petition filed with the juvenile court. The juvenile has the option of setting a case for trial and/or entering a plea at a pre-trial hearing. If a plea is entered and/or a minor is found guilty at adjudication, the court will schedule the matter for a dispositional hearing. Courts in Michigan have a variety of options available to them at disposition. These options range from a warning and dismissal to removal from the home. Michigan submitted data and documentation about compliance with the core requirement's addressed in 11, 12, 13 and 14 in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool. Michigan also submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement (VCO on DSO) in the compliance tool. Legislation was also passed in April of 2021 to comply with this requirement (**Requirement 23**).

Supervision and Treatment

Probation officers, parents, and other witnesses present information to the court for the purpose of establishing the level of supervision and treatment that the juvenile requires to be rehabilitated. Michigan provides supervision and treatment through county level services, state services, and contracted private agencies.

In recent years, a collaborative model of service provision has been used among funding sources. Multiple agencies participate in the process of case planning and review to achieve the best outcome for a child. The juvenile court, community mental health, school districts and private agencies work together to avoid service duplication while still maintaining optimum service delivery.

2. Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs (Requirement 7).

The following analysis of youth crime problems was conducted using data provided by the Michigan State Police (MSP) and Michigan's juvenile courts, as well as relevant trend data available from other secondary sources. The analysis was conducted using data from 2012–2016.¹ In addition to the data presented here, statewide and county-level data summaries for juvenile arrests and other critical juvenile justice decision points are available on the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice's (MCJJ) Web site at:

<http://michigancommitteeonjuvenilejustice.com>.

Juvenile Arrests

In 2016, approximately 92 percent of Michigan's law enforcement agencies reported arrest data through the Michigan Incident Crime Reporting (MICR) system maintained by MSP. Those agencies reported 10,728 arrests of juveniles throughout the year.² Overall, there were 375 fewer juvenile arrests reported in 2016 than in 2015, a 3.4 percent decrease. Among general offense categories, arrests were down 0.6 percent for violent crimes, 4.3 percent for property crimes, and 3.3 percent for all other crimes. The decrease in arrests between 2015 and 2016 is consistent with a longer trend of declining juvenile arrests in the state. The total number of arrests reported annually has decreased every year during the period analyzed, dropping by 36 percent over the six-year period.

The following tables show full breakdowns of statewide juvenile arrest counts by offense type, gender, and race for the years 2012–2016.

¹ Because MSP and many of the juvenile courts cannot provide completed 2017 data until fall 2018, the most recent data used in this report are from 2016.

² Because Michigan automatically prosecutes all 17-year-olds as adults, the juvenile justice data presented for Michigan in this report include individuals between the ages of 10 and 16.

MICHIGAN 2012 JUVENILE ARREST TABLE								
Crime	2012 Total	Number of Arrests by Race					Number of Arrests by Gender	
		White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Unknown Race	Female	Male
Aggravated Assault	621	288	316	0	1	16	162	459
Homicide	8	2	5	0	0	1	2	6
Rape	228	163	55	1	0	9	12	216
Robbery	247	26	215	0	0	6	9	238
<i>Violent Crimes Total</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>919</i>
Arson	47	28	17	0	0	2	8	39
Burglary	845	419	396	4	6	20	74	771
Larceny	3,768	1,893	1,645	9	21	200	1,571	2,197
Motor Vehicle Theft	310	100	205	0	0	5	47	263
<i>Property Crimes Total</i>	<i>4,970</i>	<i>2,440</i>	<i>2,263</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>1,700</i>	<i>3,270</i>
All Other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	2,396	1,389	915	14	15	63	632	1,764
Disorderly Conduct	613	240	361	1	2	9	236	377
Driving Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	92	84	4	0	0	4	24	68
Embezzlement	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Family & Children	22	16	5	1	0	0	3	19
Forgery/Counterfeiting	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Fraud	42	23	16	2	0	1	12	30
Gambling Laws	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Liquor Laws	1,079	936	81	11	4	47	480	599
Narcotic Laws	1,680	1,215	406	8	8	43	280	1,400
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Aggravated Assault	2,439	1,475	895	13	8	48	950	1,489
Prostitution and Common Vice	8	2	6	0	0	0	7	1
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	47	28	16	0	0	3	1	46
Stolen Property	107	44	55	1	2	5	23	84
Vandalism	605	459	130	2	0	14	75	530
Weapons	345	138	198	1	0	8	15	330
<i>Other Crimes Total</i>	<i>9,488</i>	<i>6,052</i>	<i>3,098</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>2,739</i>	<i>6,749</i>
Grand Total	15,562	8,971	5,952	68	67	504	4,624	10,938

MICHIGAN 2013 JUVENILE ARREST TABLE

Crime	2013 Total	Number of Arrests by Race					Number of Arrests by Gender	
		White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Unknown Race	Female	Male
Aggravated Assault	557	255	283	3	2	14	163	394
Homicide	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Rape	177	122	38	0	2	15	9	168
Robbery	285	31	252	1	0	1	25	260
Violent Crimes Total	1,022	408	576	4	4	30	197	825
Arson	60	43	17	0	0	0	9	51
Burglary	716	342	341	3	0	30	61	655
Larceny	3,183	1,542	1,411	21	11	198	1,343	1,840
Motor Vehicle Theft	282	104	175	0	0	3	42	240
Property Crimes Total	4,241	2,031	1,944	24	11	231	1,455	2,786
All Other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	1,990	1,096	798	13	11	72	504	1,486
Disorderly Conduct	549	172	368	0	1	8	194	355
Driving Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	59	54	2	3	0	0	24	35
Embezzlement	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Family & Children	22	13	8	0	1	0	8	14
Forgery/Counterfeiting	9	2	7	0	0	0	2	7
Fraud	37	24	13	0	0	0	7	30
Gambling Laws	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Liquor Laws	852	743	56	14	4	35	355	497
Narcotic Laws	1,374	992	325	5	3	49	231	1,143
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Aggravated Assault	2,225	1,279	863	4	12	67	902	1,323
Prostitution and Common Vice	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	30	21	6	0	0	3	4	26
Stolen Property	98	36	60	0	0	2	14	84
Vandalism	480	332	130	3	1	14	61	419
Weapons	270	111	152	1	1	5	33	237
Other Crimes Total	8,002	4,877	2,793	43	34	255	2,342	5,660
Grand Total	13,265	7,316	5,313	71	49	516	3,994	9,271

MICHIGAN 2014 JUVENILE ARREST TABLE								
Crime	2014 Total	Number of Arrests by Race					Number of Arrests by Gender	
		White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Unknown Race	Female	Male
Aggravated Assault	566	268	279	2	2	15	158	408
Homicide	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	9
Rape	181	110	54	0	1	16	16	165
Robbery	215	28	179	0	0	8	11	204
Violent Crimes Total	971	408	519	2	3	39	185	786
Arson	54	31	20	0	0	3	12	42
Burglary	611	319	257	9	2	24	57	554
Larceny	2,868	1,425	1,206	14	19	204	1,333	1,535
Motor Vehicle Theft	274	98	164	5	1	6	50	224
Property Crimes Total	3,807	1,873	1,647	28	22	237	1,452	2,355
All Other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	1,839	1,083	670	4	6	76	469	1,370
Disorderly Conduct	509	173	326	0	1	9	207	302
Driving Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	64	60	2	0	0	2	22	42
Embezzlement	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	2
Family & Children	23	18	4	0	0	1	12	11
Forgery/Counterfeiting	14	5	9	0	0	0	1	13
Fraud	31	19	9	0	1	2	4	27
Gambling Laws	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Liquor Laws	788	677	63	6	4	38	350	438
Narcotic Laws	1,387	998	327	6	8	48	283	1,104
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Aggravated Assault	2,026	1,178	766	4	7	71	763	1,263
Prostitution and Common Vice	6	4	2	0	0	0	4	2
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	33	29	3	0	0	1	8	25
Stolen Property	124	56	59	0	0	9	20	104
Vandalism	401	282	98	3	2	16	41	360
Weapons	224	85	129	0	1	9	11	213
Other Crimes Total	7,476	4,667	2,474	23	30	282	2,197	5,279
Grand Total	12,254	6,948	4,640	53	55	558	3,834	8,420

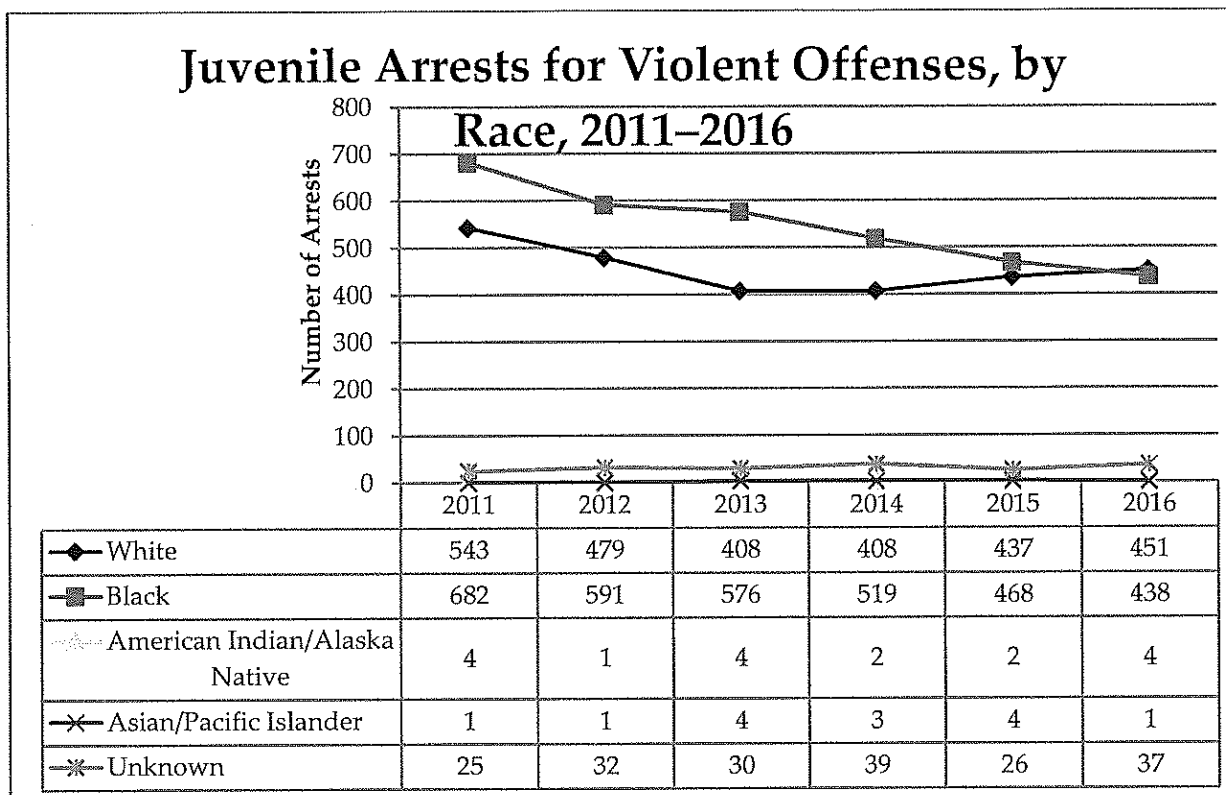
MICHIGAN 2015 JUVENILE ARREST TABLE								
Crime	2015 Total	Number of Arrests by Race					Number of Arrests by Gender	
		White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Unknown Race	Female	Male
Aggravated Assault	577	292	267	2	2	14	154	423
Homicide	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
Rape	168	118	42	0	2	6	14	154
Robbery	185	26	153	0	0	6	15	170
Violent Crimes Total	937	437	468	2	4	26	183	754
Arson	58	36	22	0	0	0	8	50
Burglary	540	277	240	1	2	20	48	492
Larceny	2,662	1,323	1,116	14	16	193	1,217	1445
Motor Vehicle Theft	236	102	119	2	1	12	50	186
Property Crimes Total	3,496	1,738	1,497	17	19	225	1,323	2,173
All Other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	1,597	975	549	11	8	54	439	1,158
Disorderly Conduct	428	168	253	0	0	7	185	243
Driving Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	65	60	3	0	0	2	28	37
Embezzlement	6	3	3	0	0	0	1	5
Family & Children	14	8	6	0	0	0	3	11
Forgery/Counterfeiting	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Fraud	38	22	13	0	1	2	15	23
Gambling Laws	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Liquor Laws	681	567	71	5	2	36	317	364
Narcotic Laws	1,175	865	249	7	2	52	289	886
Negligent Manslaughter	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Non-Aggravated Assault	1,903	1,174	662	9	5	53	743	1,160
Prostitution and Common Vice	4	3	1	0	0	0	3	1
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	23	20	3	0	0	0	4	19
Stolen Property	96	36	50	0	2	8	17	79
Vandalism	432	312	101	2	2	15	59	373
Weapons	197	97	91	0	3	6	11	186
Other Crimes Total	6,670	4,312	2,064	34	25	235	2,114	4,556
Grand Total	11,103	6,487	4,029	53	48	486	3,620	7,483

MICHIGAN 2016 JUVENILE ARREST TABLE								
Crime	2016 Total	Number of Arrests by Race					Number of Arrests by Gender	
		White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Unknown Race	Female	Male
Aggravated Assault	526	267	239	4	1	15	162	364
Homicide	12	3	8	0	0	1	2	10
Rape	208	154	41	0	0	13	6	202
Robbery	185	27	150	0	0	8	17	168
Violent Crimes Total	931	451	438	4	1	37	187	744
Arson	61	43	17	0	0	1	3	58
Burglary	580	309	244	0	2	25	62	518
Larceny	2,423	1,159	1,110	4	16	134	1083	1340
Motor Vehicle Theft	280	112	162	0	2	4	45	235
Property Crimes Total	3,344	1,623	1,533	4	20	164	1,193	2,151
All Other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	1,574	902	605	10	6	51	437	1137
Disorderly Conduct	438	149	276	0	1	12	182	256
Driving Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	48	44	3	0	0	1	15	33
Embezzlement	9	3	4	0	0	2	2	7
Family & Children	9	7	1	0	0	1	3	6
Forgery/Counterfeiting	16	9	7	0	0	0	0	16
Fraud	37	18	17	0	0	2	8	29
Gambling Laws	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Liquor Laws	591	523	31	6	1	30	251	340
Narcotic Laws	1,150	854	240	10	8	38	291	859
Negligent Manslaughter	1		1	0	0	0	0	1
Non-Aggravated Assault	1,838	1,132	631	9	2	64	714	1124
Prostitution and Common Vice	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	30	25	5	0	0	0	5	25
Stolen Property	97	37	57	0	0	3	11	86
Vandalism	405	293	87	2	5	18	61	344
Weapons	206	93	106	2	0	5	27	179
Other Crimes Total	6,453	4,090	2,074	39	23	227	2,009	4,444
Grand Total	10,729	6,164	4,046	47	44	428	3,389	7,340

Violent Crime Trends

As reflected in the preceding tables, violent crimes include the following offense types:

aggravated assault, homicide, rape, and robbery. The number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes, overall, has decreased every year since 2011.



Compared to 2011, arrests for violent crimes in 2016 were substantially lower among both Black and White juveniles. However, while arrests among Black juveniles have decreased each year during that time period, arrests for violent crimes among White juveniles have actually increased slightly over the last two years. Within the context of longer-term trends, the increase is small, with fewer than 50 additional arrests for violent crimes among white juveniles in 2016 than in 2014. Nevertheless, it will be important to continue monitoring these numbers closely over the next couple of years in order to identify and address any true patterns of increasing violent crime among juveniles quickly.

Among the specific offense types included in the violent crime category, the patterns were mixed. Compared to 2015, the number of juvenile arrests in 2016 for aggravated assault decreased, arrests for robbery remained the same, and arrests for rape and homicide increased. A more detailed summary of the data for each offense type is presented below.

● Robbery

After a slight increase in juvenile arrests for robbery from 2012 to 2013, the numbers dropped in both 2014 and 2015 and showed no change in 2016.

Juvenile Arrests for Robbery						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	34	26	31	28	26	27
Black	283	215	252	179	153	150
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	6	1	8	6	8
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>185</i>

● Aggravated Assault

After slight increases in 2014 and 2015, the number of arrests for aggravated assault decreased in 2016. The 526 arrests in 2016 were the fewest annual arrests for aggravated assault over the last six years.

Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assault						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	347	288	255	268	292	267
Black	342	316	283	279	267	239
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	0	3	2	2	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	2	2	2	1
Unknown	13	16	14	15	14	15
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>526</i>

● Rape

The number of juvenile arrests for rape increased nearly 25 percent between 2015 and 2016.

Arrests of White juveniles account for nearly all of the increase. Within the context of the overall juvenile arrest numbers, as well as the overall juvenile population, the number of arrests for rape is still relatively small. However, due to the seriousness of the offense, it may be worth examining the issue of sexual assault among juveniles more closely to identify and address any increased risk factors that could support a longer-term trend toward increased sexual violence among juveniles.

Juvenile Arrests for Rape						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	160	163	122	110	118	154
Black	55	55	38	54	42	41
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	1	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	2	1	2	0
Unknown	11	9	15	16	6	13
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>208</i>

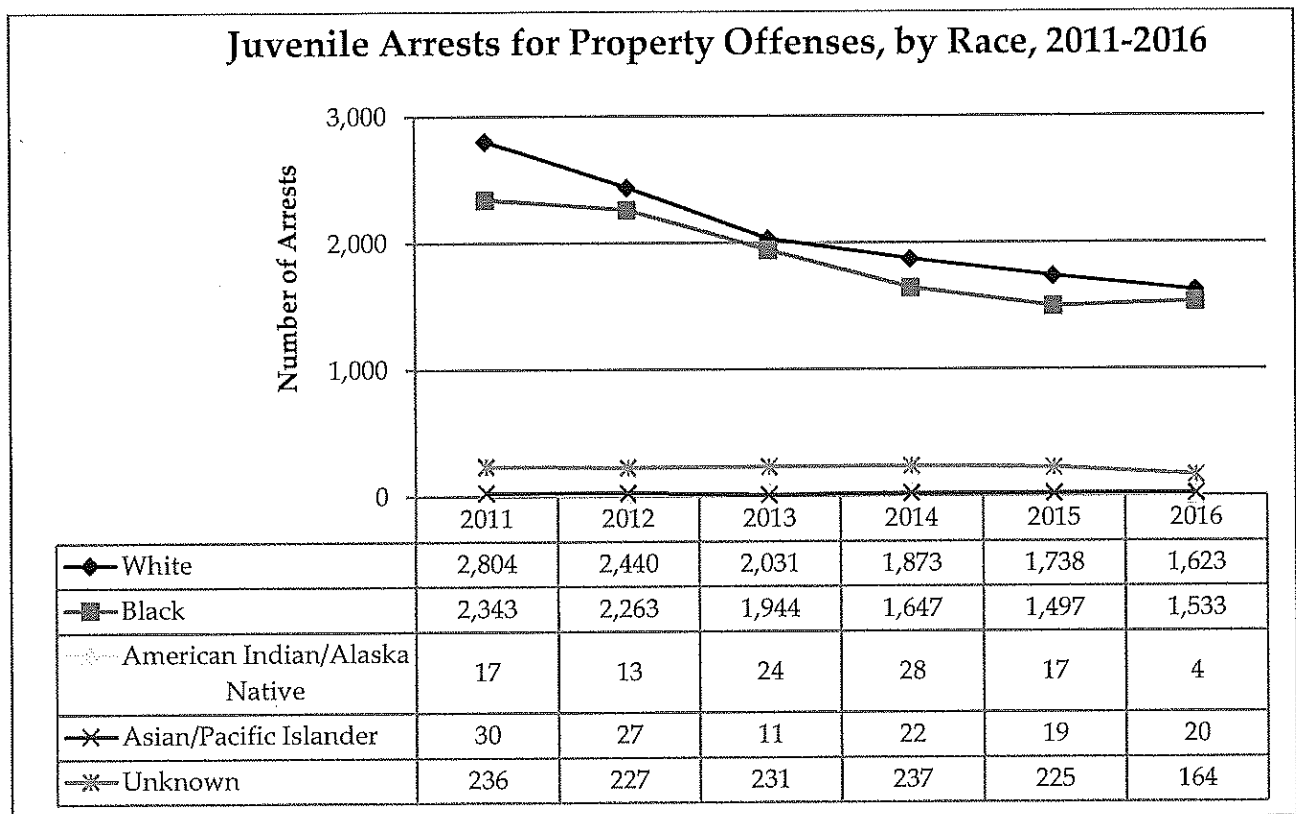
● Homicide

Juvenile arrests for homicide in 2016 reached the highest level in the past six years. With only 12 arrests in 2016, though, juvenile arrests for homicide remain quite rare.

Juvenile Arrests for Homicide						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	2	2	0	2	1	3
Black	2	5	3	7	6	8
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>12</i>

Property Crime Trends

Property crimes include the following four offense types: arson, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. From 2011 to 2016, juvenile arrests for property crimes decreased by 39 percent in Michigan. Despite a slight increase in arrests for property offenses among Black youths between 2015 and 2016, the prevalence of juvenile arrests for property crimes has decreased significantly for both White and Black youth over the six-year period.



Among specific offense types within the property crimes category, juvenile arrest numbers increased between 2015 and 2016 for all offenses except larceny. More detailed summaries of the trends for each offense type are presented below.

● Larceny

Among the offenses classified as property crimes, larceny has consistently accounted for the largest share of juvenile arrests. In 2016, larceny accounted for 2,423 arrests, or 72 percent of all juvenile arrests in the property crimes group. Within the category of larceny, 72 percent of

juvenile arrests were related to retail fraud theft (i.e., shoplifting). The prevalence of larceny-related arrests among girls is particularly notable. Although girls accounted for 12 percent of 2016 juvenile arrests for burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson combined, they accounted for 45 percent of the arrests for larceny.

Juvenile Arrests for Larceny						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	2,100	1,893	1,542	1,425	1,323	1,159
Black	1,618	1,645	1,411	1,205	1,116	1,110
American Indian/Alaska Native	13	9	21	14	14	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	21	11	19	16	16
Unknown	204	200	198	204	193	134
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>3,960</i>	<i>3,768</i>	<i>3,183</i>	<i>2,867</i>	<i>2,662</i>	<i>2,423</i>

● **Motor Vehicle Theft**

Arrests for motor vehicle theft increased among both White and Black juveniles between 2015 and 2016 but still remain lower than the counts in 2011. Among the property crimes group, motor vehicle theft is the only type of offense for which arrests of Black youths have consistently outnumbered arrests of White youths.

Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Theft						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	103	100	104	98	102	112
Black	215	205	175	164	119	162
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0	0	5	2	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1	1	2
Unknown	3	5	3	6	12	4
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>280</i>

● **Burglary**

In 2016, burglary-related juvenile arrests increased four percent from 2015. Overall, arrests of juveniles for burglary-related offenses are down 46 percent since 2011.

Juvenile Arrests for Burglary						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	553	419	342	319	277	309
Black	493	396	341	257	240	244
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	4	3	9	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	6	0	2	2	0
Unknown	29	20	30	24	20	25
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>1,082</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>580</i>

● Arson

The number of juvenile arrests for arson also increased slightly from 2015–2016 and, overall, has changed very little since 2011.

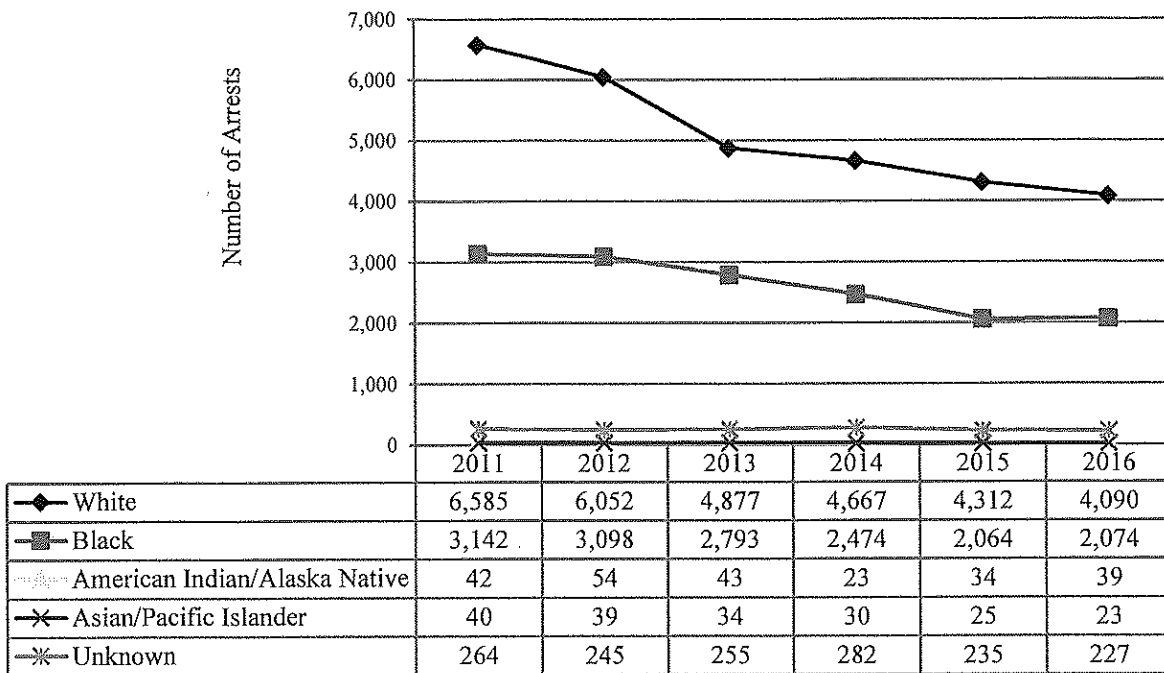
Juvenile Arrests for Arson						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	48	28	43	31	36	43
Black	17	17	17	20	22	17
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	2	0	3	0	1
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>61</i>

Other Offenses

Juvenile arrests for offense types not classified under violent and property offenses³ have fallen steadily from 2011–2016. The total decrease over the six-year period was 36 percent. The number of arrests for other offenses in 2016 was 3 percent lower than the 2015 count.

³ The other offense types include: disorderly conduct, driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics, embezzlement, family abuse/neglect, forgery/counterfeiting, fraud, gambling law violations, health and safety violations, liquor law violations, narcotics laws violations, negligent manslaughter, obstructing justice, obstructing police, prostitution, sex offenses other than rape and prostitution, stolen property, trespassing, vagrancy, vandalism, weapons offenses, and other miscellaneous offenses.

Juvenile Arrests for Other Offenses, by Race, 2011-2016



● **Non-Aggravated Assault**

Among the offense types listed in the “other” category, non-aggravated assault has accounted for the highest number of juvenile arrests each year from 2011 to 2016. Over that time period, juvenile arrests for non-aggravated assault have decreased by 34 percent. Along with larceny and liquor law violations, non-aggravated assault is one of the few offense types for which girls make up a significant proportion of the juveniles arrested. In 2015, 39 percent of juvenile arrests for non-aggravated assault involved girls.

Juvenile Arrests for Non-Aggravated Assault						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	1,612	1,475	1,279	1,178	1,174	1,132
Black	883	895	863	766	662	631
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	13	4	4	9	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	8	12	7	5	2
Unknown	58	48	67	71	53	64
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>2,577</i>	<i>2,439</i>	<i>2,225</i>	<i>2,026</i>	<i>1,903</i>	<i>1,838</i>

● Narcotic Laws Violations and Liquor Laws Violations

Between 2015 and 2016, juvenile arrests for narcotic laws violations and liquor laws violations decreased 2 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Since 2011, arrests of juveniles dropped 30 percent for narcotic laws violations and 47 percent for liquor laws violations.

Juvenile Arrests for Narcotic Laws Violations						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	1,226	1,215	992	998	865	854
Black	368	406	325	327	249	240
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	8	5	6	7	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	8	3	7	2	8
Unknown	46	43	49	48	52	38
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>1,654</i>	<i>1,680</i>	<i>1,374</i>	<i>1,386</i>	<i>1,175</i>	<i>1,150</i>

Juvenile Arrests for Liquor Laws Violations						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	1,000	936	743	677	567	523
Black	72	81	56	63	71	31
American Indian/Alaska Native	12	11	14	6	5	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4	4	4	2	1
Unknown	39	47	35	38	36	30
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>1,124</i>	<i>1,079</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>591</i>

Juvenile Court Contacts

Court records data on juvenile court referrals, petitions, diversions, and detention for juveniles ages 10–16 was collected from each of Michigan’s juvenile courts. Information about activity at these decision points from the three most recent years for which data are available is presented in the tables below. The data only include delinquency offenses, and details on offense type, gender, and age are not available at this time.

Although data are provided for multiple years, it is important to note that changes in the availability of data among all 83 Michigan counties make it difficult to compare numbers between years. Currently, case-level data are maintained separately by each court, and there is neither a mechanism nor a mandate for courts to report data to a central, statewide repository.

Therefore, the Juvenile Justice Programs Office within the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) must request data each year from all 83 courts individually. Despite efforts to follow up and collect data from all courts, the number of courts that are able to provide complete, quantifiable data varies each year. To provide more clarity to the summary tables below, columns have been added to show how many counties are missing from each year's statewide totals, as well as the estimated percentage of the state's juvenile population represented by the jurisdictions that did provide data.

Court Referrals

Year	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities	Unknown Race	# of Courts Not Included	% of statewide juvenile population represented
2014	18,401	8,744	6,985	600	31	0	98	352	8,066	1,591	13	66%
2015	9,416	6,056	1,659	230	9	0	138	246	2,282	1,078	11	43%
2016	12,429	7,442	3,022	246	18	1	99	233	3,619	1,368	7	64%

Court Diversions (non-petitioned cases)

Year	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities	Unknown Race	# of Courts Not Included	% of statewide juvenile population represented
2014	689	454	86	11	1	0	2	6	81	129	13	66%
2015	520	382	63	16	5	0	7	10	101	37	11	43%
2016	1,749	757	287	18	4	1	2	29	341	651	7	64%

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions

Year	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities	Unknown Race	# of Courts Not Included	% of statewide juvenile population represented
2014	8,546	4,195	3,210	166	18	0	52	231	3,677	674	13	66%
2015	5,628	3,533	1,101	99	8	0	74	163	1,445	650	11	43%
2016	8,086	4,744	2,222	133	12	0	52	160	2,579	763	7	64%

Juvenile Detention

Year	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities	Unknown Race	# of Courts Not Included	% of statewide juvenile population represented
2014	1,647	787	512	37	6	0	5	92	652	208	13	66%
2015	1,553	812	435	38	3	0	18	85	579	162	11	43%
2016	2,582	1,341	826	52	5	1	5	74	963	278	7	64%

Other Important Social and Economic Conditions Impacting Juveniles

Based on the breadth and complexity of factors that may impact juvenile crime and contact with the juvenile justice system throughout the state, identifying direct causes for the trends described above is difficult, if not impossible. However, examining recent trends in several key indicators of social and economic well-being among Michigan's youth population can provide important context for continuing the conversation to identify solutions for preventing and reducing juvenile crime in the state.

Poverty

The percentage of Michigan children living in families with income at or below the federal poverty level has decreased somewhat since reaching 25 percent in 2011 and 2012. However, in 2016, there were still 21 percent of Michigan children living in poverty.⁴ In addition, the proportion of children living in neighborhoods with poverty rates of 30 percent or higher has steadily increased in recent years. In 2016, 17 percent of Michigan children lived in areas of concentrated poverty, compared to 15 percent in 2011.⁵

⁴ "Children in Poverty," Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, last modified September 2017, accessed April 6, 2018, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty-100-percent-poverty?loc=1&loc=1#detailed/2/24/false/573,869,36,868,867/any/321,322>.

⁵ "Children Living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty," Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, last modified February 2018, accessed April 6, 2018, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7753-children-living-in-areas-of-concentrated-poverty-by-race-and-ethnicity?loc=24&loc=2#detailed/2/24/false/1572,1485,1376,1201,1074/10,11,9,12,1,185,13/14943,14942>.

Abuse and Neglect

The number of confirmed victims of abuse and/or neglect has also continued to rise in recent years. In 2011, 14.3 out of every 1,000 children (ages 0–17) in Michigan were confirmed victims. In 2015, the rate had increased to 17.9 per 1,000 children.⁶

Law Enforcement Personnel

Another important factor to consider alongside dropping arrest rates is the shrinking capacity of law enforcement agencies throughout the state. From 2011–2016, Michigan saw a net loss of 18 law enforcement agencies and 696 law enforcement positions.⁷

b. Goals and objectives

The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) under Executive Order 2017-12 (**See attached roster, Requirement 3**). The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) is the sole agency responsible for preparing and administering the 3-year plan, established per Executive Order 2017-12 (**Requirement 1 and 2**). Funding from the Title II Formula Grant program is distributed equitably and is based on the SAG's priorities with preference given to evidence-based approaches, even in rural areas (**Requirement 6**). No less than annually, the SAG will review its plan and submit it to OJJDP (**Requirement 22**). The state will not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program

⁶ “Confirmed Victims of Abuse and/or Neglect, Ages 0-17,” Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, accessed April 6, 2018, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/1676-confirmed-victims-of-abuse-and-or-neglect-ages-0-17?loc=24&loc=2#detailed/2/any/false/573,869,36,868,133/any/3559,13162>.

⁷ “Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards Law Enforcement Population Trends – March 2018,” Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards, last modified March 31, 2018, accessed April 6, 2018, http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mcoles/LEO_Population_03-31-18_619601_7.pdf.

achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the State agency (**Requirement 22**).

Based on the youth crime analysis, and their strategic planning efforts with the Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS), the SAG adopted four priority areas, and developed goals and objectives for each priority to help guide their work over the next three years. The series of goals and objectives for each priority area are listed below.

Priority 1: Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED):

Goal 1: Successful reduction of RED in Michigan's Juvenile Justice System

Objectives:

- Offer recommendations for funding statewide or local jurisdictions initiatives to the full MCJJ committee that are aimed specifically at RED reduction
- Assist with the development of the RED state plan

Priority 2: Data

Goal 1: Juvenile Justice System data at the state and local levels will be consistent, accurate and reliable

Objectives:

- Work to promote and standardize data collection processes across counties
- Work to improve the integrity and efficacy of data collected by supporting efforts to educate others on the importance of consistent, accurate and reliable data

Goal 2: Local and state agencies in Michigan will be able to share and use aggregate data

Objectives:

- Promote utilization of data to identify trends and establish priorities to improve outcomes for children and families
- Collaborate to develop innovative strategies and practices for sharing appropriate data

Goal 3: Juvenile justice policy decisions will be based on quality, comprehensive data

Objectives:

- Promote and support analyzing current data at both the state and local levels
- Recommend programming changes based on findings from quality and reliable data and make the findings available to the general public.

Priority 3: Mental Health

Goal 1: Improve Collaboration Between the Local Juvenile Justice and Public Mental Health/SUD System – Community Mental Health Service Programs (CMHSPs & Prepaid Inpatient Health Plans (PIHPs))

Objectives:

- Develop a Collaboration Model that can be replicated across the state nuanced for county size (Urban & Rural)
- Increase the knowledge of JJ Professionals about Behavioral Health Disorders/Conditions most prevalent in the population under the supervision of Juvenile Court.

Priority 4: Delinquency Prevention

Goal 1: To Strengthen Prevention and Treatment Modalities for Youth involved or nearly involved in the JJ System

Objectives:

- Engage parents /families more successfully in the treatment of their youth
- Strengthen the coordination and collaboration between multi-system child serving agencies and families such that we can successfully divert more youth from engagement in the JJ system from the start (**Requirement 17**).

c. Project Design and Implementation

Michigan's plan is centered around the principles found in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). The state's juvenile system ensures equal treatment of youth based on gender, race, family income, and disability. **(Requirement 16)**

Listed below are the descriptive narratives of the activities and projects proposed over the course of the three-year plan which will help Michigan's SAG achieve their goals. These activities will help to narrow the front door to the juvenile justice system, decrease out-of-home placements, and support a continuum of developmentally appropriate services.

Juvenile Justice System Improvements/Reform (program area #27)

On June 9, 2021 Governor Gretchen Whitmer signed executive order EO 2021-06 which created a bipartisan task force on juvenile justice reform. The work on establishing this task force was a tremendous collaborative effort between the SAG and the governor's office. This task force will focus on analyzing the state's juvenile justice system, while also recommending proven practices and strategies for reform grounded in data, research, and fundamental constitutional principles. This task force will exist as a partnership between the county and state leaders, as well as other leaders involved in the juvenile justice system. Additionally, the Task Force's goal will be to develop an ambitious, innovative, and thorough analysis of Michigan's juvenile justice system, complete with recommendations for changes in state law, policy, and appropriations to improve youth outcomes. With funding assistance from the SAG, the Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center will perform the review of this process, which will examine the system from diversion through reentry. CSG will share its findings with the task force and identify approaches to enhance the state's juvenile justice system. These findings will also assist the SAG in providing funding for future projects surrounding their priority areas that will benefit localities to enhance the juvenile justice system within the state.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities (program area #21)

The SAG will continue to evaluate and fund racial and ethnic disparity (RED) intervention projects by implementing policy, practice, and system improvement strategies at the state, territorial, local, and tribal levels, as applicable, to identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (**Requirement 15**). Work will be done to reduce RED in Michigan by establishing, at a minimum, two new RED reduction programs. These programs will be funded, at a minimum, for two years, and will focus on reducing RED at the arrest decision point. According to 2019 statewide arrest data compiled for the SAG, Michigan minority youth are being arrested at disparate rates, compared to their majority youth counterparts. Racial and ethnic disparities exist at various decision points within Michigan's Juvenile Justice system but starts with arrest. If there is a RED reduction in arrests, it is possible that it may lead to further RED reductions at other decision points. Once fully implemented, these new projects will also be part of the statewide RED plan going forward. Currently, there are two RED grant initiatives that will be ending at the end of fiscal year 2021. One of these initiatives assisted a county with better data collection capabilities to track and evaluate RED data. The state's RED coordinator also hosted an implicit bias training for court staff as part of the technical assistance piece of the grant. The second grant ending this fiscal year focused on reducing RED at the secure placement decision point, with a goal of increasing diversion numbers. This project was part of the statewide RED plan. While a decrease in detention stays has been occurring, the reduction was not necessarily just focused on minority youth but occurred amongst all youth. While a full evaluation of the program will not be completed until the grant cycle is over, it is important to note that the COVID pandemic assisted in the reduction of detention numbers as well over this past year.

Delinquency Prevention (program area #6)

Programs that divert youth from involvement in the juvenile justice system have become more frequent in response to the increased recognition that involvement in the system often is not necessary. Diversion programs have many benefits, such as: 1) decreased rates of recidivism; 2) less crowded detention facilities; 3) allowing youth the option to choose an alternative to processing; 4) providing more appropriate treatments at the community level; 5) reducing the stigma associated with formal juvenile justice system involvement; and 6) increasing family participation.

The SAG will bring more attention to the benefits of utilizing delinquency prevention programs which will help to provide alternatives to detention. Research has shown that diversion and consent calendar programs that intervene with youth before adjudication can have positive outcomes and reduce recidivism. The SAG will provide local jurisdictions with funding to support the implementation and evaluation of programs and initiatives with the aim of preventing delinquency. The SAG will support any entity that can show, through evidence-based practices that community-based delinquency prevention programs are effective at keeping youth out of the justice system with low rates of recidivism.

Mental Health Services (program area #12)

The SAG feels strongly that the Juvenile Justice system is not always the proper place for youth and their families who suffer from Mental Health issues and Substance Use Disorders. There is a concern for responsive, effective mental health services for youth within Michigan.

Michigan's juvenile justice system is working towards being better prepared to meet the unique needs of youth who are at-risk of coming under court jurisdiction due to unmet mental health needs. Treating youth with mental health and substance use disorder in the proper venue can also have positive outcomes when not adjudicating these youth in the juvenile system. The SAG will provide funding for up to two grants at 295,000 each to local jurisdictions to support the

implementation and evaluation of programs with the aim of treating youth with mental health and substance use disorders in the proper venue and with the proper interventions.

To obtain cross system collaboration, the SAG will partner with the state's Division of Mental Health Services to Children and Families to host a one-day event for juvenile justice and mental health professionals. This event will provide a better understanding to youth workers on how each system works, and how best to coordinate services for youth needing mental health assistance.

- The state plan takes into account scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior regarding juvenile justice interventions. The State Advisory Group (SAG) makes it a priority to fund programs that are evidence based or are a promising practice program that take into account positive effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions **(Requirement 8)**.
- **In order to reduce the number of children housed in secure detention, Michigan's juvenile justice policy provides that youth awaiting placement in residential treatment programs cannot be placed in secure detention longer than thirty days.** If undo circumstances arise, and a youth cannot be moved within the thirty- day limit, a Placement Exception Request must be completed detailing why they youth cannot be moved at that time. This helps to reduce the number of youth who are housed in a secure detention setting, while awaiting placement at a residential treatment facility.
- Effective in June 2020, MDHHS enacted policy that **(Requirement 7)**:
 1. Eliminates the use of restrains of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery, unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others.

2. Eliminate the use of abdominal restraints, legs and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless –
credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method.
- Michigan provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related curriculum in the state. This occurs through quarterly meetings with stakeholders, as well as the involvement of SAG members who have connections to various programs and coalitions throughout the state. There are cross-system collaborations in place that allow for planning and coordination through committee meetings and regional collaboration groups. Information gathered is shared at SAG meetings to consider how to incorporate it into the state plan.
 - Michigan will give priority to the extent practicable in funding programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based. MDHHS is prioritizing dissemination of evidence-based practices by supporting training and technical assistance for agency staff and service providers. Some projects include evaluation components; others include programmatic fidelity requirements (**Requirement 10 and 22**).
 - To help eliminate the use of unreasonable restraints, staff in state residential facilities may only physically restrain a youth in the following circumstances:
 1. To prevent injury to the youth, self or others;
 2. As a precaution against escape or truancy for a youth in a secure facility or a youth transported while resident in a secure facility;
 3. When there is a serious destruction of property that places a youth or others at serious threat of violence or injury if no intervention occurs.

- To help reduce the use of unreasonable restraints, staff directing and applying physical restraints must be properly trained in approved DHHS de-escalation and restrain techniques. New staff may not supervise or engage in restraint with any youth until they have satisfactorily completed training.
- **(Requirement 30)** It is the policy of the MDHHS that each facility will have a licensed mental health professional that is responsible for the oversight and coordination of behavioral health service delivery. This designated authority will also be responsible for providing clinical supervision. This designation is needed to ensure consistency, professional integrity, and accuracy in the delivery of behavioral health services and treatments to state supervised youth, as needed and identified. All state run and private, contracted juvenile justice residential treatment facilities must have designated treatment team members to administer the following screening and evidence-based assessments for each youth held more than 24 hours in a facility:
 1. MDHHS-5606, Prison Rape Elimination Act Screening Tool.
 2. Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Second Version (MAYSI-II).
 3. JJ Strengths and Needs Assessment.
 4. Michigan Juvenile Justice Assessment System (MJJAS).
 5. MJJAS Residential Assessment Tool (MJJAS-RES).
 6. MJJAS Reentry Assessment Tool (MJJAS-RT).
 7. Casey Life Skills Assessment, for youth age 14 and older.
- State run and private, contracted juvenile justice residential treatment facilities providing a Sexually Reactive Program must have designated treatment team members to administer one of the following for each youth:
 1. Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism Version 2.0 (ERASOR 2.0).
 2. Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J- SOAP II).
- Michigan's juvenile justice structure relies on a variety of means for connecting a youth to mental health and substance abuse treatment. Those youth who score high on screening for

needing these services, will receive them as part of their case plan in the facility. For youth with Serious Emotional Disturbance who are covered by Medicaid, those services are typically provided through the public mental health system.

- **(Requirement 31)** Michigan contracts with the Michigan Public Health Institute (MPHI) to coordinate and provide reentry services for state supervised youth. Per the contract, each youth will have a written case plan based on an assessment of the needs that includes:

1. The pre and post release plans for the youth;
2. The living arrangement to which the youth are to be discharged; and
3. Any other plans developed for the juveniles based on an individualized assessment.

Review Process: Each youth's case plan must be reviewed, at a minimum, every thirty days.

Case plans can be reviewed on more frequent basis, based on the youths' needs. Michigan assures that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 672 of title 42 receive the protections specified in section 671 of title 42, including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 675 of title 42 **(Requirement 27)**.

- **(Requirement 33)** If a youth displays signs that she/he may be a victim of human trafficking or at risk of becoming a victim, caseworkers must consult with their supervisors to determine if further screening must take place. Per state policy, if a youth is positively screened as a victim of human trafficking, after the completion of the Human Trafficking Indicator Tool (DHS-5523), a referral to Centralized Intake **must** be made. Whenever a youth is positively screened as a human trafficking victim, she/he must receive services to address the needs identified. To minimize trauma and accurately identify human trafficking victims or youth at risk of human trafficking, caseworkers must use the specified screening tools listed in the policy. The [MDHHS Human Trafficking Website](#) has additional resources regarding identification and services for victims of human trafficking.

Consultation with units of local government (Requirement 4)

Michigan's juvenile justice system relies heavily on cooperation and consultation with various entities. In consulting with local units of government and addressing their needs, the SAG initiated two grants that have started in Fiscal Year 2020 and will continue through 2022. These grants were only eligible to local units of government, and focused on the local needs, as well as priorities set forth by the SAG and their three- year plan. The launch of the new juvenile justice reform task force will also involve substantial consultation with local units of government, as well as other entities that provide juvenile services through the state.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

Currently, all 83 counties in the State of Michigan gather and report juvenile justice information and data into their own data reporting system. The majority of the courts use the Juvenile Information System (JIS) however many urban counties use their own private contracted systems. State police and child welfare agencies also have different systems in place for tracking data. The data collection process has been a barrier in Michigan for years; and will be address with the new JJ reform task force. MDHHS has developed a system to ensure that juvenile courts (where practical) have access to and are aware of the public child welfare records (including children's protective services records) generated within its jurisdiction for each juvenile before the court. The Michigan Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (MiSACWIS) contains the necessary elements to function as the case management system for child welfare cases. Currently the system functions with the court having the ability to view an after-hours petition written by a Children's Protective Services worker **(Requirement 26)**.

Plan for Collecting the Data Required for This Solicitation's Performance Measures.

MDHHS Juvenile Justice Division is dedicated to the collection and analysis of valid data to evaluate and improve juvenile justice programming. When applicable, sub-grantees are required

to collect data on all performance measures required by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) so there are consistent measures across funding streams. Sub-grantees may track additional measures relevant to their project that is being funded. All sub-grantees follow the guidelines described below:

1. Grant applicants are informed of data collection responsibilities in the application process.
2. Grant reviewers verify proposed strategies are achievable and effective.
3. Juvenile Justice Division staff provides assistance to all new grantees.
4. Grant recipients submit data to the grant specialist on a quarterly basis.
5. Staff review quarterly reports, verify data, and provide technical assistance to grantees to ensure valid data.
6. Data will be entered into the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) reporting system annually to ensure consistent reporting across sub-grantees.

Projects managed by the state include evaluation components from the outset. All projects have specific performance measures and the process described above is adopted and used for internal control. SAG members review progress and accomplishments of funded projects under the state plan, at a minimum, once a year.

1. Budget Narrative

Michigan provides for the coordinated use of funds provided under this subchapter with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs **(Requirement 28)**. Zero percent of funds received by the state under section 222 [42 U.S.C. 5632] (other than funds made available to the state advisory group under section 222(d) [42 U.S.C. 5632(d)]) will be reserved for expenditure by the state to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units. Michigan assures that at least 66⅔ per centum of funds received by the State under section 11132 of this title reduced by the percentage (if any) specified by the State under the authority of paragraph (25) and excluding funds made available to the State advisory group under section 11132(d) of this title, shall be expended:

- through programs of units of local government or combinations thereof, to the extent such programs are consistent with the State plan;
- through programs of local private agencies, to the extent such programs are consistent with the State plan, except that direct funding of any local private agency by a State shall be permitted only if such agency requests such funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of local government or combination thereof; and
- to provide funds for programs of Indian Tribes that agree to attempt to comply with the core requirements applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles, an amount that bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount to be expended through programs referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) as the population under 18 years of age in the geographical areas in which such tribes perform such functions bears to the State population under 18 years of age **(Requirement 5)**. Not less than 75 percent of the funds

available to the State under section 11132 of this title, other than funds made available to the SAG under section 11132(d) of this title, whether expended directly by the State or, by the unit of local government, or by combination thereof, or through grants and contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies, shall be used for, with priority in funding given to entities meeting the criteria for evidence based or promising programs **(See budget for further detail-Requirement 9).**

Michigan has strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title **(Requirement 20)**. Michigan assures that federal funds made available under this part will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would be used in the absence of such federal funds made available for these programs, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds **(Requirement 21)**.

Michigan affirms that if the state receives an amount that exceeds 105% of the amount the state received under Section 11132 of this Title II, the state will use such excess for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services **(Requirement 24)**.

Mental Health Services

The SAG continues to support funding to focus on co-occurring disorders, specifically juvenile substance abuse and mental health issues. Increasing numbers of teens with mental health disorders have been entering and remain in the juvenile justice system—providing new challenges for those who work with them.

The push for immediate intervention in the treatment of the juveniles entering our court system with drug and mental health disorders is paramount to the public safety of all. A team approach consisting of professionals from the juvenile justice, mental health, and substance abuse

treatment systems must exist in order to adequately address these disorders on the front end. It is imperative that these professionals involve the schools, community stakeholders, and the family in the treatment process.

The SAG designated \$295,000 to focus on mental health services and community- based intervention for the co-occurring disorders of substance abuse and mental health.

Compliance Monitoring

Michigan's compliance with meeting the core requirements is monitored by the Federal OJJDP, as well as other juvenile justice data and statistics. An annual plan is required that includes a detailed analysis of juvenile crime and a monitoring plan describing the process used for compliance with the four core requirements of deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), removal of juvenile from jails and lock-ups (JR), separation by sight and sound of juveniles from adult inmates (SSS), and also addressing racial and ethnic disparities (RED). Addressing RE/D also includes doing an assessment of the JJ system and the community at large for the reason why R/ED exists, the implementation of intervention strategies to address the identified reasons, and evaluation of the effectiveness of the chosen intervention.

Monitoring, collection and analysis must include data from information shared by law enforcement agencies; prosecutors; juvenile courts; county and state operated juvenile detention homes; state police, training schools; private residential treatment institutions, state court administrator office, corrections, social service and community agencies responsible for serving juveniles.

The SAG designated \$320,000 to ensure compliance with the four core requirements. The compliance work will be completed by the Michigan Public Health Institute (MPHI) and directed by Dr. Paul Elam.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

The SAG has a responsibility to raise awareness of R/ED statewide with the general public, partners, and stakeholders. Based on the juvenile justice crime analysis and the data gathered through the R/ED contractor, Michigan Public Health Institute²⁹⁵, the SAG would like to develop and implement a plan to bring more awareness to this issue. One initiative that is currently in progress is a R/ED reduction program implemented in Genesee County. This program focuses on reducing R/ED at the secure detention decision point. The SAG has also voted to implement another R/ED initiatives that will focus on reducing R/ED at the arrest decision point. The SAG designated \$94,358 towards R/ED initiatives.

Delinquency Prevention

The SAG will bring more attention to the benefits of utilizing delinquency prevention programs which will help to keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system. The SAG will fund any entity that can show, through evidence- based practices, that community- based diversion programs are effective at keeping youth out of the justice system with low rates of recidivism. The SAG designated \$295,000 to use towards the creation of more diversion programs.

Juvenile Justice System Improvements

The SAG is able to help support the funding of the Juvenile Justice Task Force created by Governor Gretchen Whitmer through Executive Order 2021-06. This task force will focus on analyzing the state's juvenile justice system, while also recommending proven practices and strategies for reform grounded in data, research, and fundamental constitutional principles. This task force will exist as a partnership between the county and state leaders, as well as other leaders involved in the juvenile justice system. Additionally, the Task Force's goal will be to develop an ambitious, innovative, and thorough analysis of Michigan's juvenile justice system,

complete with recommendations for changes in state law, policy, and appropriations to improve youth outcomes. The SAG has designated \$100,000 to support funding of this work.

Planning and Administration

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Juvenile Justice Programs is designated by the governor as the sole agency responsible for staffing and supporting the administration of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Title II program. The Michigan State Advisory Group (SAG), is responsible for review and approval of the state plan for implementing the JJDP. Planning and administration for the program is supported by Federal funds with State funding as a match. At least one full time Juvenile Justice staff member is devoted to the program. The salaries of juvenile justice specialist, will be \$148,677 (10% of Title II funds plus state/local funds).

SAG Allocation (Requirement 25)

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) requires that states receiving JJDP funds create and maintain a State Advisory Group (SAG), with members appointed by the governor, and who also meet membership criteria. The SAG is required to oversee federal grant funds and to prepare a state plan as well as manage formula grant funds.

The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) is the SAG for the state. Members are appointed by the Governor. The SAG's primary charge as referenced in the reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2018 and the governor's Executive Order No. 2017-12 is to provide advice and input on prevention, intervention, and treatment of juvenile delinquency, administration of juvenile justice, and the reduction of juvenile delinquency. The SAG is also required to develop and implement a juvenile justice plan that is submitted to the Office of Juvenile and Delinquency Prevention (OJD) every three years. The

Three- Year plan includes strategies for monitoring and compliance of four core requirements of the JJDP Act:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders.
- Delinquency Prevention.
- Jail Removal.
- Disproportionate Minority Contact.

The SAG is funded at \$20,000 to conduct quarterly meetings, travel costs, and conferences for meetings and conferences. Additionally, youth members are given a stipend for attending meetings.