

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). The MCJJ continues to focus on the three priority areas that they discussed at their quarterly meeting in June 2024. The three juvenile justice priority areas are as follows: 1) juvenile justice data; 2) racial and ethnic disparities (R/ED); and 3) mental health/delinquency prevention. Subcommittees were established to represent the priority areas, in addition to a grant's subcommittee and a youth/family voice subcommittee. 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 currently awarded a new R/ED grant, which will aid in addressing and reducing R/ED at the arrest decision point. The MCJJ has also partnered with the Bureau of Children's Coordinated Health Policy and Supports to host a one- day learning event for juvenile mental health providers and juvenile court workers for a third time. This event will encourage more collaboration, as well as provide insight to how each sector works. This event is scheduled for the Fall/Winter of 2024. The third initiative currently being undertaken is implementation of the recommendations from the Juvenile Justice Reform Task Force. In 2021, the governor issued an executive order that established a statewide juvenile justice Task Force. The purpose of the Task Force was to "lead a data-driven analysis of (Michigan's) juvenile justice system and recommend proven practices and strategies for reform grounded in data, research, and fundamental constitutional principles." Task Force members included representatives from across branches of government, political parties, locales, and the juvenile justice continuum representing diverse perspectives, including youth and family members with lived experience of the juvenile justice system. The Task Force had their last meeting in July of 2022, and came to consensus on 32 recommendations, which are still in the process of being implemented to date. The MCJJ has currently partnered with the State Court Administrative Office to assist in implementing some recommendations.

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 requirements 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 2020–2022.¹ 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 2022, approximately 91 percent of Michigan’s law enforcement agencies reported arrest data through the Michigan Incident Crime Reporting (MICR) system maintained by MSP. Those agencies reported 6,705 arrests of juveniles throughout the year.² Overall, there were 1,596 more juvenile arrests reported in 2022 than in 2021, a 31 percent increase. Among general offense categories, arrests were up 34 percent for violent crimes, 55 percent for property crimes, and 25 percent for all other crimes. Although the increase in arrests between 2021 and 2022 may seem significant, it is important to note that 2022 arrest counts were still well below the arrest counts from before the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2019, for instance, there were 7,526 juvenile arrests reported. Therefore, the increase between 2021 and 2022 may be due to the impact of the pandemic on suppressing arrest numbers in 2020 and 2021 more than the result of a longer-term trend of increasing juvenile crime in state.

¹ Because MSP and many of the juvenile courts cannot provide completed 2023 data until fall 2024, the most recent data used in this report are from 2022.

² A state law raising Michigan’s age of criminal responsibility from 17 to 18 took effect on October 1, 2021. However, for the purpose of consistent trend analysis, the juvenile justice data presented for Michigan in this report include individuals between the ages of 10 and 16.

The following tables show full breakdowns of statewide juvenile arrest counts by offense type, gender, and race for the years 2020–2022.

MICHIGAN 2020 JUVENILE ARREST TABLE

Crime	2020 Total	Number of Arrests by Race					Number of Arrests by Gender	
		White	Black	American	Asian/	Unknow	Female	Male
				Indian/ Alaska Native	Pacific Islander			
Aggravated Assault	356	168	174	0	0	14	106	250
Homicide	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Rape	170	126	33	0	0	11	14	156
Robbery	94	21	73	0	0	0	8	86
<i>Violent Crimes Total</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>496</i>
Arson	21	12	7	0	0	2	5	16
Burglary	316	166	129	4	0	14	44	95
Larceny	605	270	290	1	0	44	221	384
Motor Vehicle Theft	239	58	170	1	0	10	40	199
<i>Property Crimes Total</i>	<i>1,181</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>871</i>
All Other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	811	489	284	2	2	34	226	585
Disorderly Conduct	203	98	97	0	2	6	79	124

Driving Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	33	28	4	0	0	1	13	20
Embezzlement	6	2	3	0	1	0	1	5
Family & Children	9	5	3	0	0	1	2	7
Forgery/Counterfeiting	11	6	5	0	0	0	0	11
Fraud	20	9	10	0	0	1	2	18
Gambling Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	107	89	7	1	0	10	55	52
Narcotic Laws	154	115	34	0	0	5	48	106
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Aggravated Assault	1,249	842	341	6	3	57	480	769
Prostitution and Common Vice	6	5	1	0	0	0	2	4
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	44	27	7	0	0	10	6	38
Stolen Property	126	28	93	1	0	4	16	110
Vandalism	233	170	47	0	0	16	35	198
Weapons	126	28	89	0	1	8	12	114
<i>Other Crimes Total</i>	<i>3,138</i>	<i>1,941</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>2,161</i>
Grand Total	4,943	2,766	1,904	16	9	248	1,415	3528

MICHIGAN 2021 JUVENILE ARREST TABLE

Crime	2021 Total	Number of Arrests by Race					Number of Arrests by Gender	
		White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Unknow n Race	Female	Male
Aggravated Assault	340	163	161	1	2	13	116	224
Homicide	8	2	5	0	0	1	3	5
Rape	155	122	24	1	0	1	11	144
Robbery	63	10	50	0	0	3	3	60
<i>Violent Crimes Total</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>433</i>
Arson	14	12	2	0	0	0	3	11
Burglary	219	128	87	1	0	3	25	194
Larceny	434	240	176	2	2	14	133	301
Motor Vehicle Theft	200	64	128	0	0	8	27	173
<i>Property Crimes Total</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>679</i>

All Other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	1,056	636	350	9	3	58	320	736
Disorderly Conduct	214	109	92	3	3	7	80	137
Driving Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	22	20	2	0	0	0	5	17
Embezzlement	9	4	5	0	0	0	4	5
Family & Children	8	5	3	0	0	0	5	3
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud	24	11	12	0	0	1	4	20
Gambling Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	65	50	8	2	1	4	40	25
Narcotic Laws	178	125	45	0	0	8	64	114
Negligent Manslaughter	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Non-Aggravated Assault	1,417	870	477	5	5	60	613	804
Prostitution and Common Vice	4	1	0	0	0	3	3	1
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	23	17	3	0	0	3	3	20

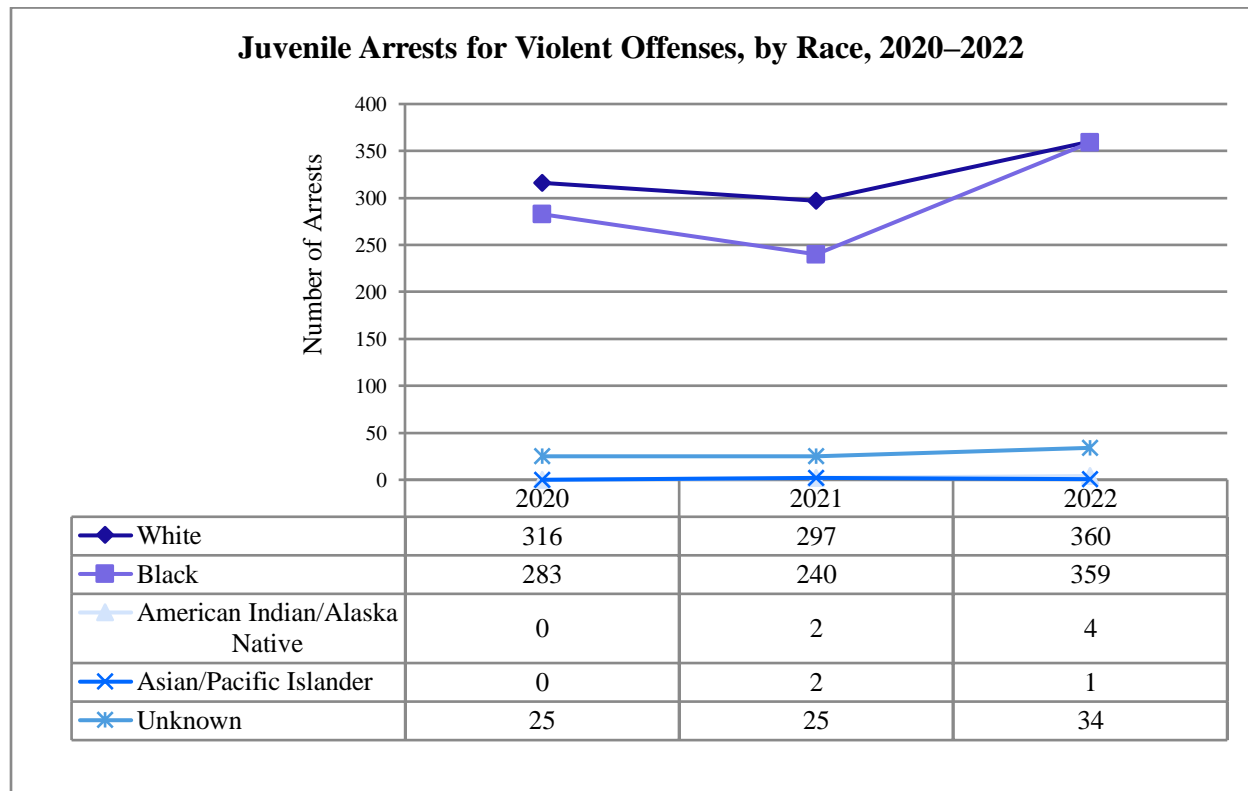
Stolen Property	122	34	84	1	0	3	16	106
Vandalism	318	247	59	1	1	10	67	251
Weapons	214	74	129	0	0	11	21	193
<i>Other Crimes Total</i>	<i>6,676</i>	<i>2,204</i>	<i>1,270</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>1,245</i>	<i>5,431</i>
Grand Total	5,109	2,945	1,903	26	17	218	1,566	3,543

MICHIGAN 2022 JUVENILE ARREST TABLE								
Crime	2022 Total	Number of Arrests by Race					Number of Arrests by Gender	
		White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Unknow n Race	Female	Male
Aggravated Assault	479	219	238	3		19	132	347
Homicide	16	6	9			1		16
Rape	179	126	38	1	1	13	11	168
Robbery	84	9	74			1	5	79
<i>Violent Crimes Total</i>	758	360	359	4	1	34	148	610
Arson	29	21	5	0		3	3	26
Burglary	301	164	126	0	1	8	53	248
Larceny	655	309	292	1	4	39	248	407
Motor Vehicle Theft	362	69	281	4		10	49	313
<i>Property Crimes Total</i>	1,347	563	704	5	5	60	353	994
All Other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	1,368	782	500	11	9	66	404	964
Disorderly Conduct	225	115	103	1	1	5	85	140
Driving Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	15	12	2			1	6	9
Embezzlement	7	3	4				3	4

Family & Children	5	4	1				2	3
Forgery/Counterfeiting	7	3	4					7
Fraud	24	11	12	1			7	17
Gambling Laws	94	83	6	2		3	39	55
Liquor Laws	245	170	56	4	1	14	83	162
Narcotic Laws	1,744	1,033	614	5	7	85	728	1016
Negligent Manslaughter	479	782	500	11	8	66	132	347
Non-Aggravated Assault	16	115	103	1	1	5		16
Prostitution and Common Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	46	30	10			6	11	35
Stolen Property	178	27	148			3	12	166
Vandalism	366	273	54	9		30	68	298
Weapons	276	74	190	2	2	8	20	256
<i>Other Crimes Total</i>	<i>4,600</i>	<i>2,620</i>	<i>1,704</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>1,468</i>	<i>3,132</i>
Grand Total	<i>6,705</i>	<i>3,543</i>	<i>2,767</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>1,969</i>	<i>4,736</i>

Violent Crime Trends

As reflected in the preceding tables, violent crimes include the following offense types: aggravated assault, homicide, rape, and robbery. After a slight decrease between 2020 and 2021, arrests for violent crimes increased between 2021 and 2022. Overall, the trends did not vary significantly by race.



Compared to 2020, the number of juvenile arrests in 2022 for robbery decreased, while arrests for aggravated assault, rape, and homicide increased. A more detailed summary of the data for each offense type is presented below.

- **Robbery**

Although juvenile arrests for robbery increased in 2022, there were still fewer arrests for robbery in 2022 than in 2020.

Juvenile Arrests for Robbery			
	2020	2021	2022
White	21	10	9
Black	73	50	74
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Unknown	0	3	1
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>84</i>

- **Aggravated Assault**

After decreasing slightly between 2020 and 2021, the number of arrests for aggravated assault increased significantly in 2022.

Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assault			
	2020	2021	2022
White	168	163	219
Black	174	161	238
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	2	0
Unknown	14	13	19
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>479</i>

- **Rape**

Overall, there was little change in the number of juvenile arrests for rape over the three-year period.

Juvenile Arrests for Rape			
	2020	2021	2022
White	126	122	126
Black	33	24	38
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1
Unknown	11	8	13
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>179</i>

- **Homicide**

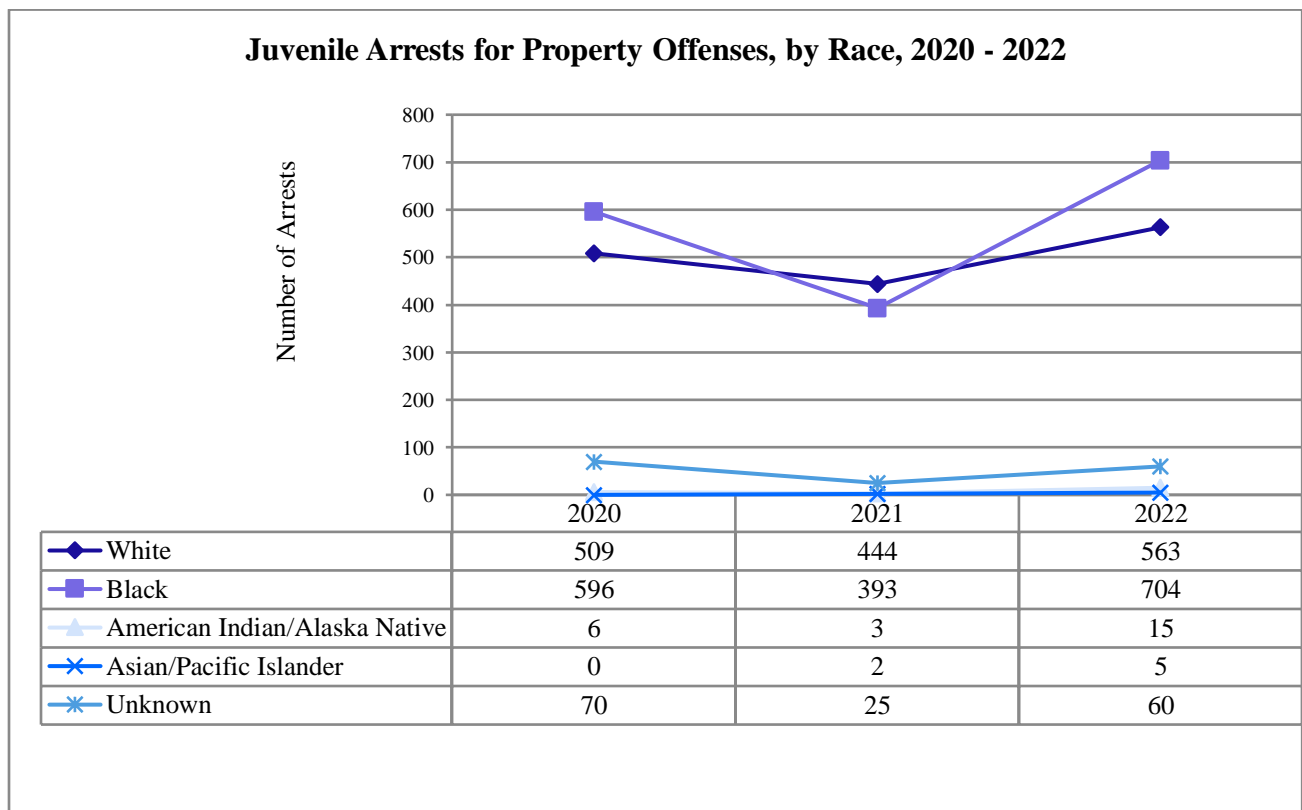
The 16 juvenile arrests for homicide in 2022 represent the highest number of homicide arrests among juveniles in at least the last 10 years. While it is still a very low number compared to other offense types, the seriousness of the offense warrants a deeper examination of the issue of lethal violence among juveniles more closely to identify and address any increased risk factors that could support a longer-term trend toward increased violence among juveniles.

Juvenile Arrests for Homicide			
	2020	2021	2022
White	1	2	6
Black	3	2	9
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0

Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	1
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>16</i>

Property Crime Trends

Property crimes include the following four offense types: arson, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Similar to the trends for violent crimes, juvenile arrests for property crimes decreased in 2021 before climbing again in 2022. While the overall patterns were similar across race groups, the rate of change, including both the decline in 2021 and rise in 2022, was notably more pronounced for black youth.



Among specific offense types within the property crimes category, juvenile arrest numbers decreased between 2020 and 2022 for burglary and increased for all other offenses. 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 2022, larceny accounted for 655 arrests, or nearly half of all juvenile arrests in the property crimes group. Within the category of larceny, 58 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 15 percent of 2022 juvenile arrests for burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson combined, they accounted for 38 percent of the arrests for larceny.

Juvenile Arrests for Larceny			
	2020	2021	2022
White	270	240	309
Black	290	176	292
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	2	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	2	4
Unknown	44	14	39
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>655</i>

- **Motor Vehicle Theft**

Arrests for motor vehicle theft increased sharply in 2022. 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

	2020	2021	2022
White	58	64	69
Black	170	128	281
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Unknown	10	8	10
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>362</i>

- **Burglary**

Overall, arrests of juveniles for burglary-related offenses are down five percent since 2020.

Juvenile Arrests for Burglary			
	2020	2021	2022
White	169	128	164
Black	129	87	126
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	1	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1
Unknown	14	3	8
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>301</i>

- **Arson**

The number of juvenile arrests for arson doubled from 2021 to 2022 and, overall, increased by 38 percent since 2020. However, the total number of juvenile arrests for arson remain quite small relative to arrests for other types of offenses.

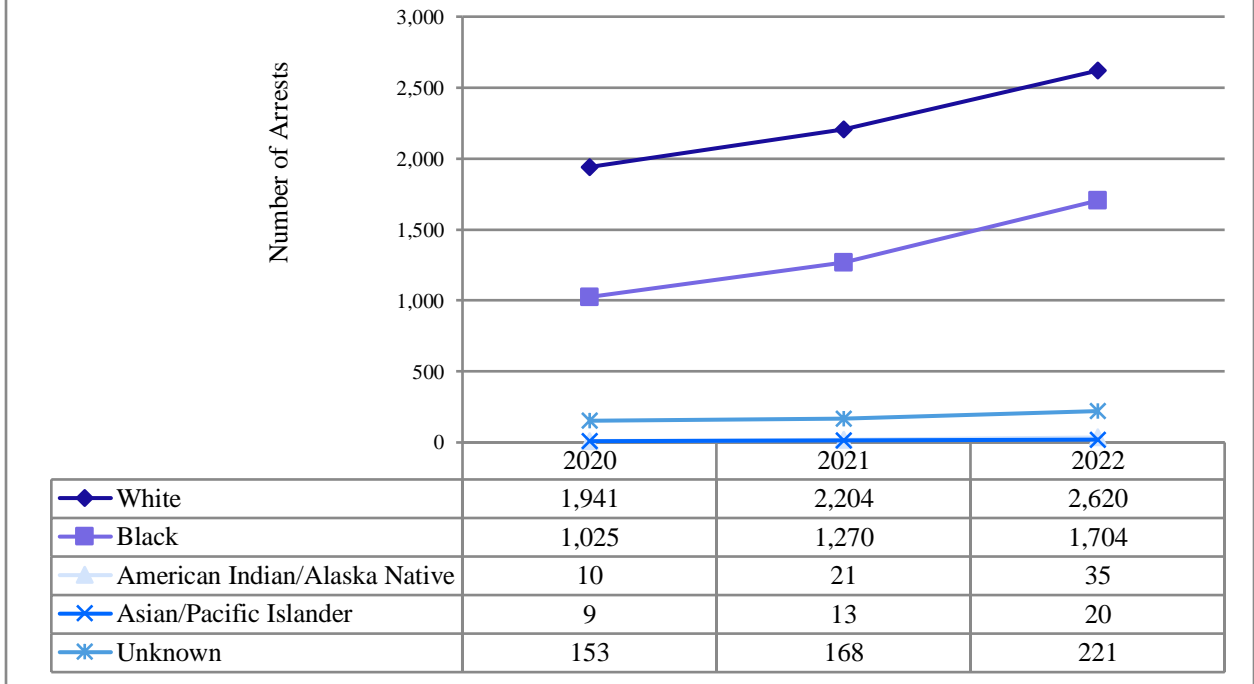
Juvenile Arrests for Arson			
	2020	2021	2022
White	12	12	21
Black	7	2	5
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Unknown	2	0	3
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>29</i>

Other Offenses

Juvenile arrests for offense types not classified under violent and property offenses³ have risen steadily from 2020–2022. In total, the number of youth arrests for other offense types increase by 35 percent from 2020 to 2022.

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, 2020-2022



● **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 2020 to 2022. Over that time period, juvenile arrests for non-aggravated assault have decreased slightly then we saw an increase in 2022. 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 2022, many of juvenile arrests for non-aggravated assault involved girls.

Juvenile Arrests for Non-Aggravated Assault			
	2020	2021	2022
White	842	870	1,033
Black	341	477	614
American Indian/Alaska Native	6	5	5

Asian/Pacific Islander	3	5	7
Unknown	57	60	85
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>1,249</i>	<i>1,417</i>	<i>1,744</i>

- **Narcotic Laws Violations and Liquor Laws Violations**

Between 2020 and 2022, juvenile arrests for narcotic laws violations increased by 59 percent.

Then violations decreased by 12 percent for liquor laws violations.

Juvenile Arrests for Narcotic Laws Violations			
	2020	2021	2022
White	115	125	170
Black	34	45	56
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1
Unknown	5	8	14
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>245</i>

Juvenile Arrests for Liquor Laws Violations			
	2020	2021	2022
White	89	50	83
Black	7	8	6
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	2	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0
Unknown	10	4	3
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>94</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 currently available.

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 Division of Juvenile Justice 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 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

Fiscal 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
2020	13,105	5,310	3,554	295	16	0	79	428	4,372	3,423	9	75%
2021	6,528	3,701	1,814	143	10	0	58	220	2,245	582	17	58%

2022	13,353	6,290	4,514	324	51	2	113	521	5,525	1,538	21	67%
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Court Diversions (non-petitioned cases)

Fiscal 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
2020	2,934	1,240	1,054	115	9	0	3	151	1,332	362	9	75%
2021	1,146	689	336	23	8	0	2	29	398	59	17	58%
2022	2,938	1,473	1,023	58	9	0	11	95	1,196	269	21	67%

Juvenile Delinquency Petitions

Fiscal 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
2020	7,515	2,848	2,280	168	7	0	31	192	2,678	1,989	9	75%
2021	3,704	2,012	1,195	82	2	0	23	133	1,435	257	17	58%
2022	7,848	3,332	3,028	183	32	0	40	346	3,629	887	21	67%

Juvenile Detention

Fiscal 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 Include	% of statewide juvenile population represented
2020	2,500	838	1,128	116	6	0	15	211	1,476	186	9	75%
2021	1,193	470	549	39	0	0	2	78	668	55	17	58%
2022	2,720	739	1,433	113	10	0	10	183	1,749	232	21	67%

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 continued to decrease. Between 2017 and 2022 the percentage of children living in poverty decreased from 20 percent to 18 percent.⁴ In addition, the proportion of children living in neighborhoods with poverty rates of 30 percent or higher has decreased in

⁴ “Children in Poverty,” Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, last modified March 2024, accessed July 17, 2024, <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=24&loct=2#detailed/2/24/false/1095,2048,1729,37,871,870,573,869,36,868/any/321,322>.

recent years. In 2022, 11 percent of Michigan children lived in areas of concentrated poverty, compared to 15 percent in 2017.⁵

Abuse and Neglect

The number of confirmed victims of abuse and/or neglect has been declining since 2017, when 18.9 out of every 1,000 children (ages 0–17) in Michigan were confirmed victims. By 2022, the rate had dropped to 11.4 per 1,000 children.⁶

b. Goals and objectives

The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) under Executive Order 2022-7 (**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 2022-7 (**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 achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the State agency (**Requirement 22**).

⁵ “Children Living in High-Poverty Areas,” Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, last modified March 2024, accessed July 17, 2024, <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/6795-children-living-in-high-poverty-areas#detailed/2/24/false/2543,2454,2026,1983,1692,1691,1607,1572,1485,1376/any/13891,13892>.

⁶ “Confirmed Victims of Abuse and/or Neglect, Ages 0-17,” Kids Count Data Center, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, last modified April 2024, accessed July 17, 2024 <https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/1676-confirmed-victims-of-abuse-and-or-neglect-ages-birth-to-17?loc=24&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/2545,1095,2048,574,1729,37,871,870,573,869/any/3559,13162>.

Based on the youth crime analysis, and discussion at their June 2024 quarterly meeting, the SAG adopted three 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:

- Continue the work within the R/ED subcommittee.
- Have subcommittee offer recommendations for funding statewide or local jurisdictions initiatives to the full MCJJ committee that are aimed specifically at RED reduction.
- Assist with the review and 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.
- Increase the number of agencies reporting who are on the universe monitoring list.
- Partner with the state court administrative office on any initiatives to develop a statewide juvenile justice database.

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/Delinquency Prevention

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:

- Continue to work on a Collaboration Model that can be replicated across the state nuanced for county size (Urban & Rural).
- Statewide implementation of risk/needs assessments that will go into law effective October 1, 2024.
- 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 states 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. The Task Force developed 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. These findings have also assisted the SAG in providing funding for 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 a new RED reduction program in Genesee County, which will focus on reducing school-based arrest. This program will be funded, at a minimum, for two years, and will focus on reducing RED at the arrest decision point. According to 2022 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. This project will also be part of the statewide RED plan moving forward.

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. Michigan has also enacted a law, which goes into effect October 1, 2024, that will require screening tools for placement to ensure low to moderate risk youth will not be placed in secure placements. The SAG is currently working on a request for proposals to fund up to five pre-arrest diversion programs, to also aid in delinquency prevention.

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.

To obtain cross system collaboration, the SAG will partner with the state's Division of Mental Health Services to Children and Families for a third year 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, and to also provide a framework for how to develop a Collaboration Model that can be replicated across the state.

- 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 youths 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 ages 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 a request for proposal. This proposal will be eligible to local units of government, as well as other entities, and focus on pre-arrest diversion programming. There is also substantial consultation occurring with local units of government with the implementation of the juvenile reform recommendations that originated the Juvenile Justice Task Force.

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 recommendations. 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)/JustGrants 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, twice a year.