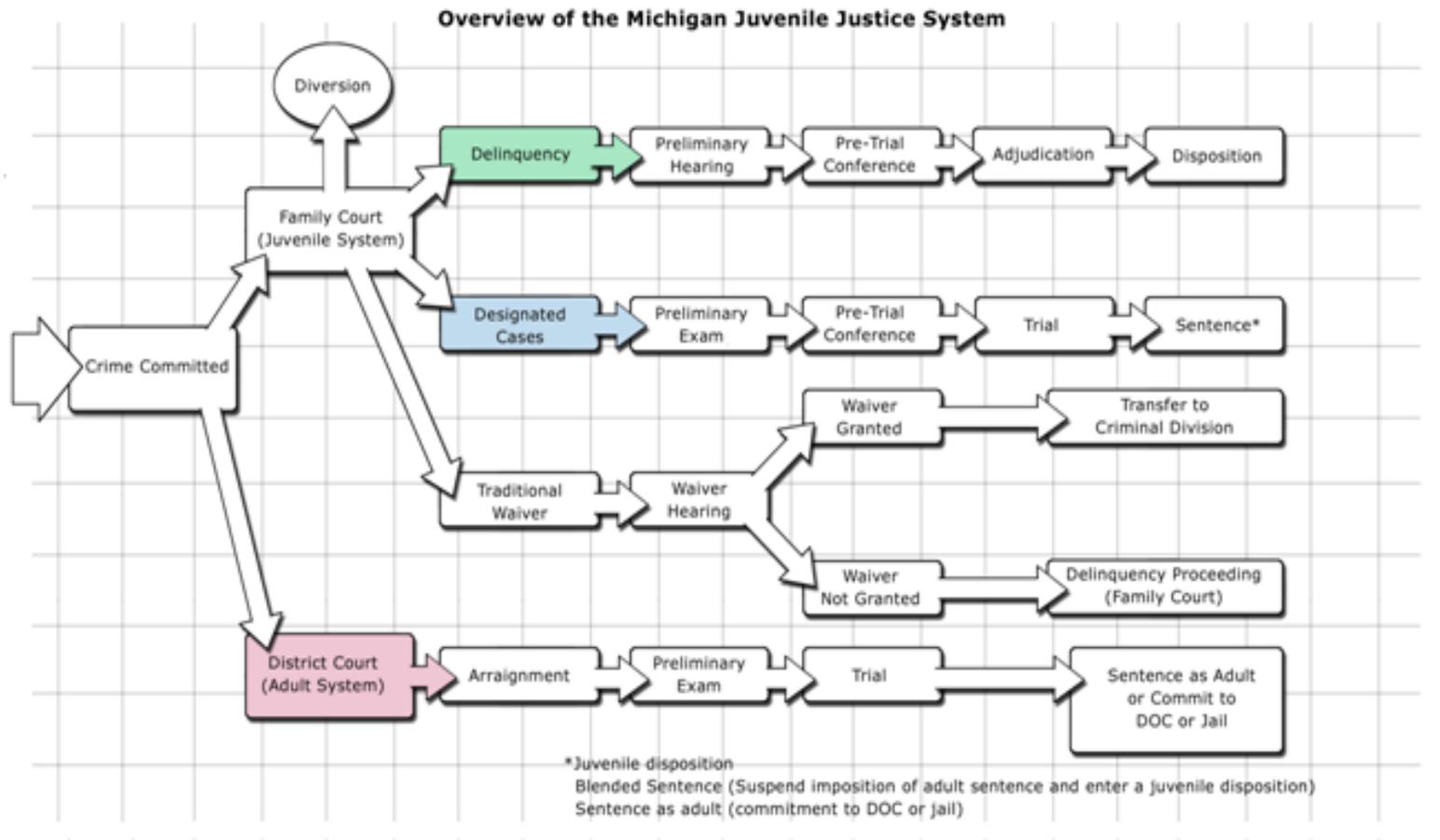


3. Program Narrative

a. Description of the Issue.

1. 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. In order to fulfill its mission, the system enlists teams of professionals that work toward the goals outlined in the system. 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.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement is a critical component of the juvenile justice system. The State of Michigan is comprised of approximately 600 municipal police departments, 83 sheriff departments, 34 administratively-manned state police posts, and 58 state police detachment posts (facilities where police can possibly detain individuals, e.g., airports, township halls, army stations, or former state police posts). 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.

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 State of Michigan has a long history of careful regulation of juvenile detention placements.

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.

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.

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 in order 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 in order 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. The biggest expense for a county is residential placement. Residential placement is used in rare circumstances. Instead, an increasing number of Michigan juvenile detention facilities are now incorporating treatment programs into their menu of services. This reduces the stay in out-of-home care and provides children with needed treatment in order to be successful.

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

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 2011–2016.¹ 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>.

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.

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 2011–2016.

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 2011 JUVENILE ARREST TABLE

Crime	2011 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	705	347	342	2	1	13	192	513
Homicide	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	3
Rape	228	160	55	2	0	11	13	215
Robbery	318	34	283	0	0	1	21	297
<i>Violent Crimes Total</i>	1,255	543	682	4	1	25	227	1,028
Arson	65	48	17	0	0	0	12	53
Burglary	1,082	553	493	3	4	29	76	1,006
Larceny	3,960	2,100	1,618	13	25	204	1,721	2,239
Motor Vehicle Theft	323	103	215	1	1	3	46	277
<i>Property Crimes Total</i>	5,430	2,804	2,343	17	30	236	1,855	3,575
All Other (includes drunkenness and vagrancy)	2,802	1,709	1,009	7	8	69	707	2,095
Disorderly Conduct	692	279	387	2	4	20	221	471
Driving Under Influence Alcohol/Narcotics	94	80	4	2	0	8	27	67
Embezzlement	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	2
Family & Children	28	15	12	0	0	1	9	19
Forgery/Counterfeiting	13	8	5	0	0	0	3	10
Fraud	30	18	12	0	0	0	12	18
Gambling Laws	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
Liquor Laws	1,124	1,000	72	12	1	39	519	605
Narcotic Laws	1,654	1,226	368	7	7	46	243	1,411
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Aggravated Assault	2,577	1,612	883	10	14	58	998	1,579
Prostitution and Common Vice	4	3	0	0	0	1	2	2
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	35	26	8	1	0	0	7	28
Stolen Property	114	46	63	0	1	4	18	96
Vandalism	584	430	137	1	3	13	70	514
Weapons	314	130	177	0	2	5	24	290
<i>Other Crimes Total</i>	10,073	6,585	3,142	42	40	264	2,861	7,212
Grand Total	16,758	9,932	6,167	63	71	525	4,943	11,815

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
Violent Crimes Total	1,104	479	591	1	1	32	185	919
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
Property Crimes Total	4,970	2,440	2,263	13	27	227	1,700	3,270
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
Other Crimes Total	9,488	6,052	3,098	54	39	245	2,739	6,749
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
<i>Violent Crimes Total</i>	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
<i>Property Crimes Total</i>	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
<i>Other Crimes Total</i>	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

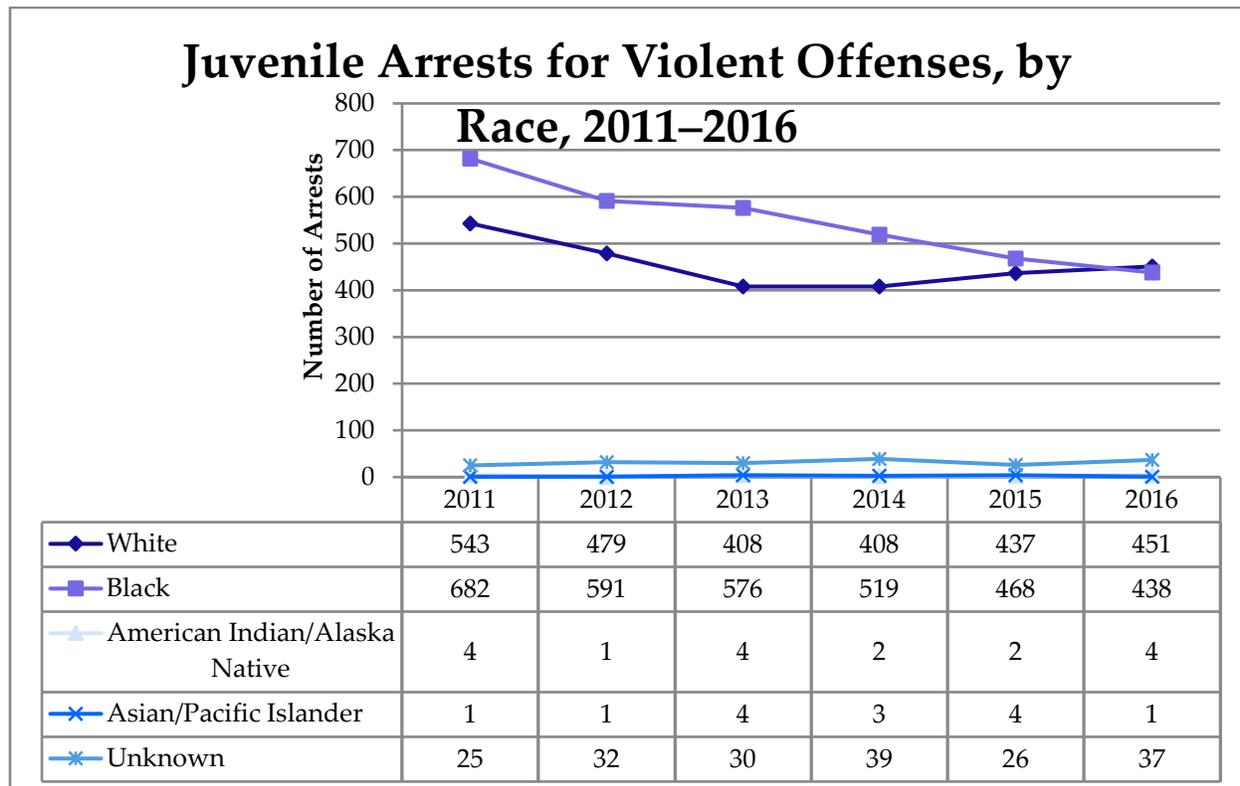
Crime	2015 Total	Number of Arrests by Race					Number of Arrests by Gender	
		White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Unknown Race	Female	Male
Aggravated Assault	577	292	267	2	2	14	154	423
Homicide	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
Rape	168	118	42	0	2	6	14	154
Robbery	185	26	153	0	0	6	15	170
<i>Violent Crimes Total</i>	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
<i>Property Crimes Total</i>	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
<i>Other Crimes Total</i>	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
<i>Violent Crimes Total</i>	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
<i>Property Crimes Total</i>	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
<i>Other Crimes Total</i>	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>

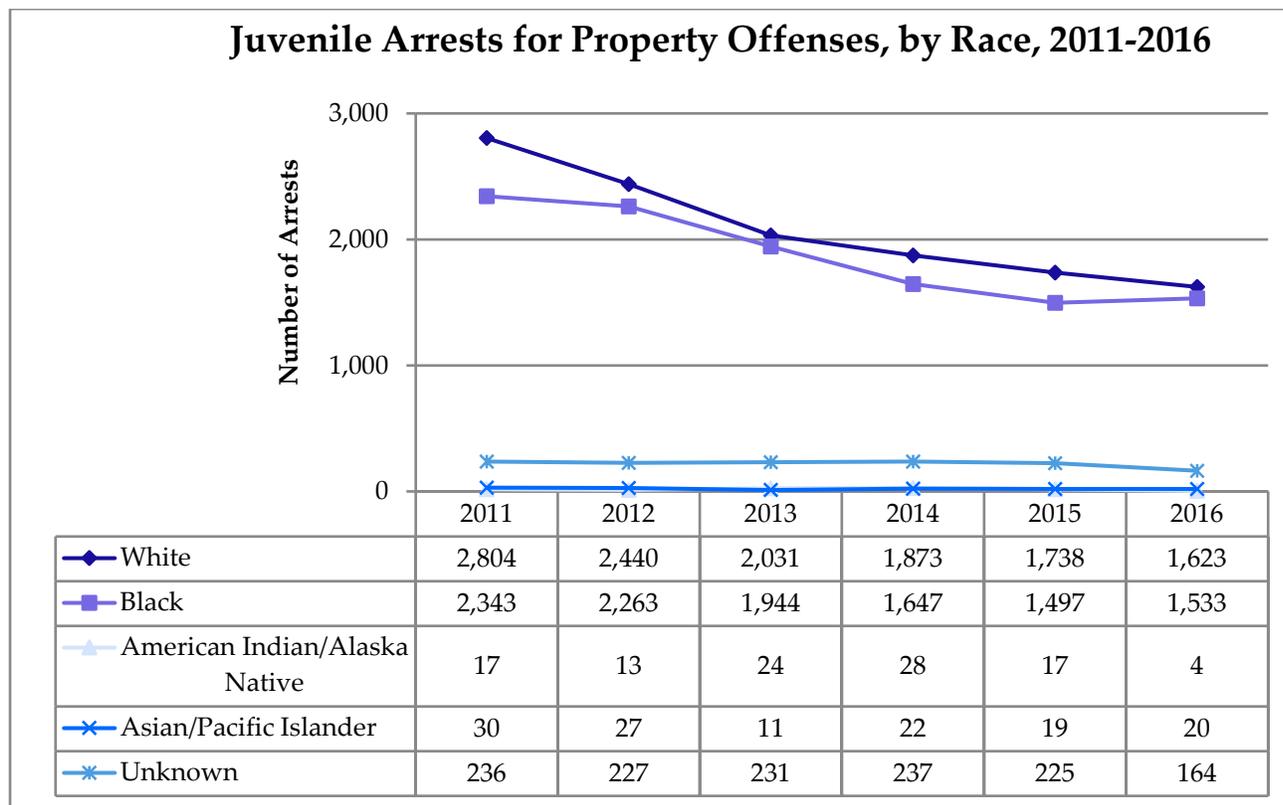
- **Homicide**

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.

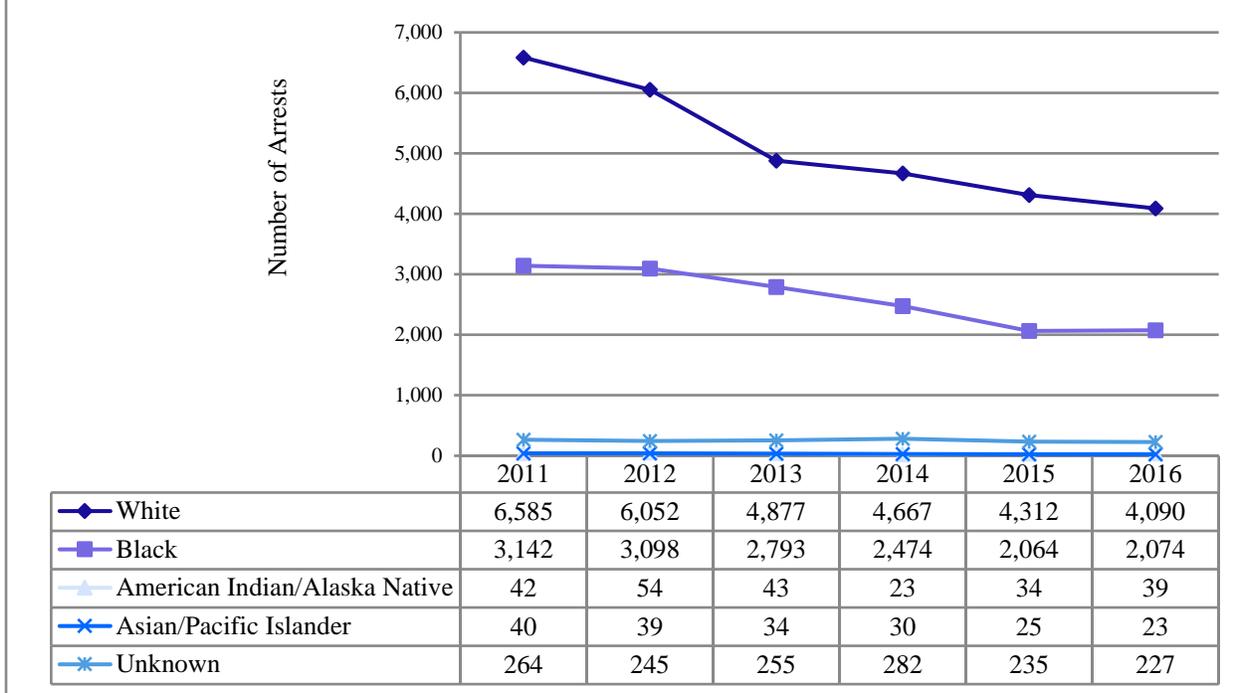
Juvenile Arrests for Arson						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	48	28	43	31	36	43
Black	17	17	17	20	22	17
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	2	0	3	0	1
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>61</i>

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 were 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. In order 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&loct=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&loct=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. Funding from the Title II Formula Grant program is distributed based on priorities with preference given to evidence-based approaches. Based on the youth crime analysis, the SAG developed a series of goals and objectives listed in order of priority.

Goal 1: Michigan will remain in compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act (JJDP) (program areas 19-21).

Objectives:

- Compliance: Michigan will continue to strive to remain in compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP).
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC): Michigan will continue to push for a bias-free juvenile justice system and continue to fund DMC.

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&loct=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.

Goal 2: Michigan’s State Advisory Group (SAG) will continue to advise and improve upon juvenile justice issues within the state (program area #32).

Objectives:

- The SAG will meet, at a minimum, four times a year to ensure progress is being made towards the five priority areas they identified, and to also maintain compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.
- The SAG will continue to be updated by state contractors to ensure compliance with JJDPA’s four core requirements and address any problems as they arise.

Goal 3: Michigan is developing a concentrated effort on bringing more attention to diversion programs within the state (program area #22).

Objectives:

- Fund more community based programs that will help to divert youth from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system.
- Expanding the School-Justice Partnership to include an emphasis on diversion projects that will help to minimize the school to prison pipeline.
- Diversion will remain one of five priorities set by the SAG in moving forward with strategic planning.

c. Implementation

Michigan’s plan is centered around the principles found in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA). The states juvenile system ensures equal treatment of youth based on gender, race, family income, and disability.

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.

Consultation with units of local government

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 recently initiated four new grants that have started in Fiscal Year 2018. 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.

Diversion (program area #22)

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 diversion programs which will help keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system. The SAG awarded two grants this fiscal year to local units of government that focus on diversion. The SAG will continue to 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.

School Programs (program area #17)

There is currently an active School – Justice Partnership that focuses on eliminating the school-to-prison pipeline by reducing truancy and increasing graduation rates. This initiative is co-funded by the SAG, and other stakeholders, and has been in place since 2014. Active county planning groups have developed team action plans that will focus on reducing truancy and keeping kids in school, and out of the justice system. Legislation that was introduced in December of 2014 regarding elimination of zero tolerance policies and defining truancy in schools statewide was reintroduced in April of 2016. As of November 2016, the legislation regarding zero tolerance policies in school passed. The truancy part of this package is being discussed in the Senate. The SAG has awarded a new grant in fiscal year 2018 to help support a county’s team action plan in regards to the School-Justice Partnership.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC – program area #31)

The SAG will continue to evaluate existing DMC intervention projects. Work will be done to reduce DMC in Michigan by establishing one new DMC reduction program. Currently, with outreach to urban counties who have difficulty reporting DMC data due to system barriers, the SAG has been able to obtain case level DMC data for a statewide DMC analysis from four new counties.

Secondly, while supporting local units of government with four new grants for juvenile services, the SAG required that each of these new grants also have a focus on DMC efforts for youth being served.

Gender Specific Services (program area #23)

There is a concern for responsive, effective gender-specific services within Michigan. Michigan’s juvenile justice system is working towards being better prepared to meet the unique needs of girls who are at-risk and those who are juvenile offenders. The previous

DMC assessment completed in Michigan revealed that females are over-represented in Michigan for status offense arrests and that the proportion of females arrested-especially for serious, violent crimes-has increased in recent years. The SAG recognizes that there is a need to increase the availability of appropriate, effective, and adequate services and programs for female youth in the juvenile justice system, and therefore, has awarded a grant specifically geared towards serving female juveniles.

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

The SAG has awarded a grant that helps support the complex issue of consolidating statewide data. The goal is to improve the accuracy, consistency and availability of juvenile justice data by coordinating and streamlining the many data collection processes and systems throughout the state. A statewide Child and Adolescent Data Lab has also been created. This project pulls information from the child welfare system and will help to assess the effectiveness of newly implemented child welfare programs. The SAG is in full support of expanding this project to include juvenile justice data. As far as juvenile justice reform, legislation has been introduced to propose raising the age of criminal responsibility from 17 to 18.

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; however, great strides are being made to improve the process. 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. On the juvenile justice side, the Juvenile Justice Vision 20/20 (JJV 20/20) group has created a statewide juvenile justice dictionary which will be utilized once the centralized juvenile justice data warehouse is active and running. JJV 20/20 is a grassroots organization that has been working to implement a centralized repository for statewide juvenile justice data. These initiatives along with the creation of the Michigan Child and Adolescent Data Lab will work in tandem to improve the state’s data-sharing, collection, analysis and reporting processes, across all state agencies.

d. Formula Grants Program Staff

MDHHS Staff of the JJDP A Formula Grants

NAME	POSITION	% OF TIME
Melinda Fandel	JJ Specialist/Grant Specialist	100%
Donetta Hobart	Juvenile Programs Unit Secretary	30%

JOB DESCRIPTIONS

Juvenile Justice– This position works directly with the Title II Formula grantees in the development and administration of grants and contracts to local municipalities and private agencies focusing on Delinquency Prevention; Disproportionate Minority Contact; Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders; Separation of Juveniles from Adults in Locked facilities and Removal of Juveniles from Adult Facilities; Drug, Family, and Mental Health Courts; and Gender Specific programs. The position also has responsibility for grant

development and application, data collection, trends and analysis, and coordination with outside agencies regarding grants, statistics, and other information relevant to the juvenile justice system.

As the Juvenile Justice Specialist, this position has responsibility to provide assistance to the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ), which serves as the state's SAG. Members to this committee are appointed by the Governor. This position must also assure awarded grants have an accountable and effective process for allocating funds, monitoring outcomes, supporting research, and learning from practice. Another major initiative is making sure that the linkage between child welfare and juvenile justice is strengthened through grant development and application, data collection, trends and analysis, and coordination with outside agencies regarding grants, statistics, and other information relevant to the child welfare and juvenile justice system.

Grant Specialist – The Juvenile Justice Specialist also acts as the Grant Specialist. Specific Grant Specialist responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Oversight and review of delinquency prevention, comprehensive strategy, gender specific, drug, family, and mental health expansion court grants and associated contracts listed above.
- Development of Request for Proposals (RFP)/grant application process.
- Reviewing applications for compliance with Juvenile Justice Prevention Act (JJDP) and budget requirements.
- Monitoring quarterly and yearly program reports and financial reports.
- Coordinating and implementing grants and contracts for processing.
- Coordinating changes to the MCJJ website.
- Attending Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and other appropriate training conferences.

- Meeting with representatives of communities regarding available funding and collaborative funding efforts.

Juvenile Programs Unit Secretary - The primary function of this position as it relates to JJDP is to provide general administrative duties to the Juvenile Justice Programs staff and to the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice. Duties include but are not limited to:

- Answering general questions and/or directing clients to the proper staff member.
- Maintaining grantee and contractor files.
- Typing general correspondence as needed.
- Coordinating travel arrangements for grant staff as well as the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) members.
- Processing payments and travel reimbursements.
- Taking minutes for the MCJJ meetings.
- Sorting and routing mail as appropriate.

4. Plans for compliance and Monitoring (submitted electronically per OJJDP)

- Michigan's plan for compliance will address assurances 11-14.

5. Additional Requirements

Statutory Requirements (Appendix I)

1. The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) is the sole agency responsible for preparing and administering the 3-year plan.
2. The designation of the MDHHS as the agency responsible for three-year plan was established per Executive Order 2017-12.
3. The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) under Executive Order 2017 -12 (see roster in attachment). The MCJJ participates

in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan prior to submission and is afforded the opportunity to review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications. The MCJJ advises the state agency. The state agency, under guidance from the MCJJ, is responsible for implementing that plan. Throughout the year, the state agency updates the MCJJ on priorities and activities.

4. Michigan provides for the active conclusion with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of the state plan which takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government.
5. Michigan assures that at least 66 and 2/3 percent of funds, excluding funds made available to the SAG, shall be expended through programs of units of local government or combinations thereof, to the extent that such programs are consistent with the state plan; through programs of local private agencies, to the extent the programs are consistent with the state plan, 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.
6. Michigan provides for an equitable distribution of the assistance received within the state, including in rural areas. This occurs through the creation of the state regional youth justice teams that help inform local entities as well as the state about challenges and needs throughout the state. This information, in conjunction with youth crime analysis data, helps inform the funding decisions made.
7. Michigan has provided an analysis on pages 4 through 22 of juvenile delinquency problems and needs in the state. Descriptions of services, goals and priorities, and how the state will meet these needs are included in pages 22 through 27.
8. Michigan provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other

related programs in the state. This occurs through quarterly meetings with stakeholders, as well as the involvement of SAG members who have connections to various programs throughout the state. SAG subcommittees involve representation spanning multiple departments and sectors across the state. There are cross-system collaborations in place that allow for planning and coordination through committee meetings and regional collaboration groups. Information gathered from regional and subcommittee groups is shared at the SAG meeting to consider how to incorporate it into the state plan.

9. Michigan will provide not less than 75% of the funds for programs described within statutory requirement nine of the Title II program. See budget for further detail.
10. Michigan has developed an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state through the Child and Adolescent Data Lab at the University of Michigan, which is dedicated to providing high quality data, research and evaluation services to an array of entities including federal, state and local governments.
11. Michigan submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool.
12. Michigan submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool.
13. Michigan submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool.
14. Michigan submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool.
15. Michigan provides assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability.

16. Michigan provides assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency.
17. Michigan has established procedures to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. All agencies that contract with MDHHS are compliant with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy concerns.
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.
19. 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. The Financial Management and Internal Controls questionnaire has been completed and signed by the Financial Point of Contact and is attached.
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.
21. 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.

22. Michigan submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement (DMC) in the compliance tool.
23. Michigan submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement (DSO) in the compliance tool.
24. Michigan affirms that if the state receives an amount that exceeds 105% of the amount the state received under Section 5632 of Title II for fiscal year 2000, the state will use such excess for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services.
25. Michigan does not specifically designate a percentage of funds for purposes of incentive grants to units of local government to reduce the caseload of probation officers.
26. Michigan affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to provide courts with relevant juvenile justice and public child welfare records in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of the court. The Michigan Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (MiSACWIS) is a statewide system automating services in the Child Welfare System for the state. This system allows courts to view any child welfare records of youth who are brought into court on delinquency charges.
27. Michigan affirms that policies and systems have been established to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders.

The juvenile justice system in Michigan is a decentralized system, meaning that all 83 counties within the state collect their own data and use their own systems for doing so.

While majority of the counties use the same system for collecting data, the Juvenile Information System (JIS), urban counties tend to have their own unique systems for juvenile data collection.

As was stated in assurance 26, each court does have access to the MISACWIS system which houses all child welfare data for the state. This system allows courts to be able to view any child welfare data within the system on youth who may be brought into the court on delinquency charges.

28. Michigan assures that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675).

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

MDHHS Juvenile Justice Programs 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 Program 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.