



JUVENILE JUSTICE

CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION COALITION

www.act4jj.org

Profile of Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Funding: Michigan

The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) serves as Michigan's federally-mandated state advisory body. The group administers the state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) funds and provides the Governor, state legislature, and other policymakers with recommendations for improving and supporting the state's juvenile justice system. The MCJJ helps determine how funds granted by the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) should be expended, and reports regularly to the Governor and state legislature on the status of the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP.¹

The federal allocation of grant funding to Michigan has decreased dramatically in recent years. Nationwide, during the 16 years that the JJDP went unauthorized, **federal juvenile justice funding decreased by nearly 42%**.² In Michigan, meanwhile, between FY10 and FY19 alone, the state experienced a 71% reduction in its formula and block grant allocations.³ In FY10 the state received \$1,305,900 through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program. For the past six fiscal years, however, that sum has been zeroed out in the federal budget. Michigan also received \$84,945 in Title V funding in FY2010. That funding source, however, has been earmarked for non-JJDP purposes in recent years. The lone remaining source of formula and block grant funding, Title II, has also diminished. In FY10, Michigan received \$1,779,000 in Title II funding. In FY19, that figure had decreased to \$908,004.

**Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY10:
\$3.17 million**

**Formula & Block Grant
Funding FY19*:
\$908,004**

**Decrease of 71% so far
this decade.**

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

¹ The four core requirements of the JJDP are: 1) deinstitutionalization of status offenders, (2) separation of adults and juveniles in secure institutions, 3) jail removal, and 4) reduction of the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (disproportionate minority contact, or DMC). Retrieved from http://www.act4jj.org/about_requirements.html.

² Act4JJ. (2020). Juvenile Justice Federal Funding Chart. Retrieved from

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

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

Federal Dollars in Action:

Michigan currently uses its funding for programs that are centered on ensuring compliance with the four core protections of the JJDPA and address the specific needs of the state. Such programs include:⁴⁵

- The School–Justice Partnership focuses on eliminating the school-to-prison pipeline by reducing truancy and increasing graduation rates. This initiative has been in place since 2014.
- The Delta County Prosecutor’s Office program works with the School-Justice Partnership to reduce truancy within Delta County.
- Leelanau County has implemented a Diversion/Prevention program that provides a counselor to serve girls aged 10-17 who have formal or informal complaints and have been referred to the program. The county believes that girls are being underserved by not having a female worker available, and aims to correct this.
- The Livingston County Juvenile Court grant is a partnership with the Child and Adolescent Data Lab at the University of Michigan that focuses on data-related activities. The project helps to centralize data relating to youth offenders in order to identify which youth are at greatest risk of recidivism, where in the system DMC is the greatest problem, and which programs have the greatest impact on long-term outcomes for youth.
- Berrien County used grant funding to enable the court to implement the Parent Management Training – Oregon model program (PMTO). PMTO is an evidence-based intervention program that helps parents to be the primary agents for change in their families. The program equips parents with skills designed to promote positive change in families.

This fact sheet was prepared by:



⁴ State of Michigan. Michigan FY 2018 State Plan. Retrieved from https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh176/files/media/document/mi-fy18-state-plan_508.pdf.

⁵ Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice. Current Programs/Projects. Retrieved from <https://michigancommitteonjuvenilejustice.com/about-us/current-programs/projects/>.