



20

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR

21

Prepared by
Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

COORDINATION

CUSTOMER SERVICE

TRANSPARENCY

COOPERATION

On behalf of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, we are pleased to present the agency's 2021 Annual Report, which highlights and summarizes ICJI's efforts and progress over the previous fiscal year.

Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
402 West Washington Street, Rm. W469
Indianapolis, IN 46204

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Devon McDonald
Executive Director

Since our inception in 1983, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute has played an important role in evaluating and reshaping the criminal justice landscape in Indiana. We continued—and *ramped up*—those efforts in 2021, and as I look back on this past year, I would like to take a moment to outline some of our accomplishments and ways we had a positive impact.

Our mission plays out every day through the state and federal programs we administer. Last year, we awarded more than \$47 million to non-profit and public organizations to support victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and other violent crimes. The funding we distributed helped pay for victim advocates and sexual assault nurse examiners, as well as provide mental health counseling, transitional housing and crisis intervention services, to name a few. More directly, our agency covered the cost of forensic medical exams and certain expenses incurred as a result of violent crime, reimbursing victims and service providers more than \$6.5 million through our Victim Compensation Program.

In addition to supporting victims, we also funded a variety of initiatives to make our roads and communities safer. Last year, we handed out more than \$51 million for public safety improvement projects – \$16 million of which went to reducing crashes and traffic fatalities, which have steadily been on the rise. Moreover, our Behavioral Health Division continued its important work to address substance use by strengthening and partnering with Indiana’s local coordinating councils, with other efforts focused on enhancing data sharing.

In total, CJJ awarded more than \$100 million in grant funding to hundreds of organizations in 2021. While that’s a significant increase from the previous year, it doesn’t represent everything we do, as we continue to provide invaluable research and insight on topics impacting the criminal justice space.

In all, these were just a few of our many achievements, more of which can be found in this report, and I would like to thank our Board of Trustees, partners and, especially, my team for making them possible.

“

Last year, CJJ expanded its footprint by awarding more than \$100 million in grant funding, publishing critical research, enhancing traffic safety and behavioral health and supporting crime victims.

ABOUT US

ICJI develops long-range strategies for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems and administers federal and state funds to carry out these strategies.

Through the use of evidence-based decision making, ICJI works to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system, from calls for service through post-conviction. The agency accomplishes this by bringing together key leaders from the criminal justice system at the state, local, and national levels to identify critical issues facing Indiana. The agency evaluates policies, programs, and legislation designed to address these issues. ICJI's statutory responsibilities are divided into five categories.

<p>CRIMINAL JUSTICE</p>		<p>JUVENILE JUSTICE</p>	<p>MISSION</p> <p>To provide the informational and financial resources to state, local, and non-profit stakeholders so they may serve others throughout the State of Indiana.</p>
	<p>RESEARCH</p>		
<p>TRAFFIC SAFETY</p>		<p>VICTIM SERVICES</p>	

LEADERSHIP

ICJI LEADERSHIP

In FY2021, ICJI's leadership team consisted of the following individuals.

- » Devon McDonald, Executive Director
- » Jade Palin, Chief of Staff
- » Natalie Huffman, General Counsel
- » Benjamin Gavelek, Communications Director
- » Christine Reynolds, Research Division Director
- » Andrew Rodeghero, Drug & Crime Division Director
- » Robert Duckworth, Traffic Safety Division Director
- » Michael Ross, Behavioral Health Division Director
- » Kim Lambert, Victim Services Division Director
- » Nolan Jenkins, Victim Compensation Program Director

ICJI BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ICJI is governed by a 16-member Board of Trustees representing every area of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice system. The board evaluates and disseminates information concerning the cost and effectiveness of criminal and juvenile justice programs. It also promotes effective coordination and cooperation for the administration of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Finally, the board establishes plans for criminal justice systems, juvenile justice systems, and victim services, and makes recommendations concerning their implementation. The board composition is determined by Indiana Code.¹

- » Amy Karozos, State Public Defender
- » Amy Marie Travis, Judge, Jackson County Superior Court
- » Andrea Trevino, Judge, Allen Superior Court
- » Bernice Corley, Executive Director, Indiana Public Defender Council
- » Chris Naylor, Executive Director, Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council
- » Cory Martin, Executive Director, Indiana State Police Alliance
- » Darrin Dolehanty, Judge, Wayne Superior Court
- » Doug Carter, Superintendent, Indiana State Police
- » Jeffrey Balon, Chief of Police, Valparaiso Police Department
- » John Boyd, LaPorte County Sheriff
- » Justin Forkner, Chief Administrative Officer of the Indiana Supreme Court
- » Lori Torres, Office of Indiana Attorney General
- » Mark Stuaan, Partner, Barnes & Thornburg LLP
- » Rebecca Humphrey, Tippecanoe County Youth Services
- » Rob Carter, Commissioner, Indiana Department of Correction
- » Sam Hyer, Office of Indiana Governor Eric Holcomb
- » Wendy McNamara, Indiana State Representative (nonvoting advisor)
- » Vacant, Indiana State Senator (nonvoting advisor)

¹ Indiana Code stipulates the make up of the ICJI board and can be found by clicking [here](#).

BOARD SUBCOMMITTEES

The ICJI Board of Trustees is broken down into several subcommittees, which are tasked with focusing on specific program areas or subject matters:

- » Exoneration Fund Subcommittee
- » Drug and Crime Control Subcommittee
- » Victim Services Subcommittee
- » Youth Subcommittee

ADDITIONAL CJI COMMITTEES

- » Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Council
- » Juvenile Justice Indiana State Advisory Group
- » Traffic Records Coordinating Committee

DIVISIONS

ICJI's statutory responsibilities are carried out and supported by the following divisions.



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DIVISION

6 employees



COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

1 employee



COMPLIANCE/LEGAL DIVISION

5 employees



DRUG AND CRIME CONTROL DIVISION

3 employees



FISCAL DIVISION

6 employees



TRAFFIC SAFETY DIVISION

5 employees



RESEARCH DIVISION

5 employees



VICTIMS COMPENSATION

5 employees



VICTIM SERVICES

12 employees

SUPPORT DIVISIONS

**EXECUTIVE +
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**
5 employees

OVERSIGHT

ICJI provides oversight within these statutory duties through grants administration, policy, planning, research and analysis, and management of information and systems technology.

GRANTS ADMINISTRATION

ICJI secures and administers funding from a variety of state and federal funding sources, including: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the National Institute of Justice; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, and the Office of Violence Against Women.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

As Indiana’s criminal justice Statistical Analysis Center, ICJI develops and implements statistical methodologies to enhance grant administration. Researchers use output and outcome measurements, statistical analysis of data, and maintenance of evaluation measures. Universities and other state agencies partner with ICJI to initiate criminal justice and juvenile justice research, to increase information sharing, and to heighten public awareness regarding traffic safety and criminal justice initiatives.

INFORMATION/SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY

ICJI facilitates the implementation of reliable, data-driven systems that increase the accuracy, consistency, and efficiency of how criminal justice and traffic-related data is recorded, extracted, and interpreted. Staff utilize information gained from state and national best-practice assessments, trainings, conferences, and events to improve each program’s overall effectiveness.

POLICY AND PLANNING

In partnership with the Governor’s Office, Indiana Office of State Court Administration and the Indiana General Assembly, ICJI evaluates programs associated with preventing, detecting and solving criminal behaviors and substance abuse issues at the state and local levels. ICJI coordinates with policymaking groups to develop best practices and reviews concerns of criminal justice officials to improve the administration and effectiveness of the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

FINANCIAL IMPACT SUMMARY

In 2021, ICJI had a \$107 million footprint in Indiana. Of that, more than \$100 million went to public and nonprofit organizations and \$6.5 million was provided through the Victims Compensation Fund. The following information is an overview of the funding streams and amounts broken down by division that ICJI granted across the state.



\$6.5M

VICTIMS COMPENSATION

Violent Crime Applications
Sex Crime Applications



\$47.2M

VICTIM SERVICES DIVISION

Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment (DVPT)
Family Violence Prevention and Services Program (FVPSA)
Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP)
Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP)
Social Service Block Grant (SSBG)
Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
Sexual Assault Victims Assistance Fund (SAVAF)



\$35.7M

DRUG & CRIME DIVISION

Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program (CESF)
Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)
Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA)
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant
NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) (as fiscal agent)
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)



\$16.2M

TRAFFIC SAFETY DIVISION

State and Community Highway Safety Grants (402)
Occupant Protection Grants (405B)
Traffic Records Grants (405C)
Impaired Driving Countermeasure Grants (405D)
Motorcycle Safety Grants (405F)
Distracted Driving
Alcohol 164 Fund



\$2.1M

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DIVISION

State Drug Free Community (DFC) Grant
School Safe Haven (SSH)
Title II Grant



\$107M

Total funding provided to Indiana organizations and claimants



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DIVISION

The Behavioral Health Division is a new Division to the Criminal Justice Institute that combines the important work of the Substance Abuse and Youth Divisions into a reorganized and streamlined single division.

The division cultivates collaboration at the state and local level to effectively address substance abuse, school safety, and juvenile justice issues in Indiana. The mission of the division is to increase resilience and foster recovery by supporting evidence-based programs and data driven decision making. The staff focuses on linking resources and putting research into practice through collaboration, grant management, compliance monitoring, advocacy, and coordination among regions and localities.

PROJECTS

LOCAL COORDINATING COUNCIL TEAM

The mission of the Local Coordinating Council Team, as it relates to substance misuse and substance use disorder, is carried out through 92 county-based Local Coordinating Councils (LCCs). LCCs receive their funding through a portion of drug and alcohol offender fees assessed at the county level. These fees must be split co-equally among three funding priority categories: prevention, treatment, and criminal justice services—while the remaining 25% is allowed to be committed to administrative costs associated with running the LCC and the salary of a part-time or full-time coordinator.



In 2021, the Behavioral Health Division strengthened Indiana's network of local coordinating councils, promoted positive youth development in Indiana and administered over \$2.1 million in grant funding through four programs.



www.in.gov/cji/behavioral-health

Through the LCCs, ICJI regularly interacts with residents, including members of law enforcement, educators, behavioral health professionals, public health officials, prosecutors' offices, faith-based community leaders, elected officials, concerned citizens, and individuals in recovery. The division is committed to a long-term mixed-method data collection approach for all divisional activities. This approach is realized through annual surveys, listening feedback groups, external data analysis, and the analysis of structured documents, such as the Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP). This approach to collecting quantitative and qualitative data is unique to ICJI and is a direct result of the research capacity that exists within the agency's Research Division.

Established in 2015 by Senate Enrolled Act 279, the Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse brings together Indiana experts from a variety of specialties to evaluate the growing national drug problem in Indiana. The division provides support to the commission's efforts through participation with state level data review and planning.

In 2021, ICJI authorized 86 of 92 counties to fund \$5.3 million in grants through the statutorily mandated categories of prevention/education, treatment/intervention, criminal justice services/supports, and administrative support at the county level. Of the amount approved, \$1.5 million of unspent money was rolled over from 2020.

LCC Evaluations: ICJI created an LCC End of the Year Report for 2021, which is in the final phase of review and will be published in the late Summer. The report provides a summary of all LCCs within Indiana. ICJI has placed LCCs into three functional categories (excellent, satisfactory, and needs improvement) based on the CCP scoring, End of the Year Report, and use of the LCC evaluation tool. The LCC evaluations will be provided to the Commission to Combat Drug Abuse in future meetings.

3 LCC FUNDING PRIORITIES

- » Prevention funds are used to provide evidence guided prevention programs and activities designed to mitigate substance use. In 2021, \$1.3 million was dedicated to prevention programs at the local level. Many of the LCCs fund prevention programs that are implemented within their local school system. Due to COVID-19 continuing into 2021, LCCs have again reported that prevention programs had limited implementation due to school closures. This resulted in unused funds being returned to County Drug-Free Community Funds.
- » Treatment funds are used to support evidence guided activities and services that foster change, enhance the ability to achieve and maintain recovery, and improve mental health. In 2021, \$1.3 million was dedicated to treatment and intervention programs at the local level.
- » Criminal justice services funds are used to assist law enforcement, courts, correctional facilities, probation services, community corrections, and public safety programs with individuals who have a history of substance use and who have been suspected, charged, or convicted of committing a felony or misdemeanor. In 2021, \$1.3 million was dedicated to justice services and activities at the local level. LCCs supply funds for equipment and training for drug task forces, crisis intervention team programs, drug court, and probation drug screens.

The LCC Policies and Procedures Manual annual update is complete and was made ready for publication in March. Because the pandemic impacted grantees abilities to implement programs, multiple LCCs asked for assistance on proper procedures for unused money. The Manual update clarified this information and created a uniform understanding for all LCCs.

Comprehensive Community Plans and Quarterly Reports: This is the second year of the new Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP), which is submitted each year on April 1st. In 2021, 87 out of 92 counties successfully submitted their CCP and obtained approval from ICJI. The Behavioral Health Division staff review of CCPs is to identify the areas of improvement in the CCP and to provide effective technical assistance to all LCCs.

The Behavioral Health Division updated its online training materials and document templates for the 2022 CCP year. This included a new recorded tutorial on how to complete the CCP and a CCP update checklist. This information was distributed to LCCs and posted on the ICJI website in early 2022.

ICJI-LCC Advisory Group: Behavioral Health Division has established a Local Coordinating Council Advisory Group (LCCAG) which consists of 16 members in total. The group includes 3 ICJI staff members and 13 LCCs coordinators. The members are selected from all 6 regions to ensure equal representation at the state level. The purpose of the group is to strengthen the collaborative efforts between ICJI and the Local Coordinating Councils.

The goal of the LCCAG for 2022 is to ensure that the thoughts and perspectives of Local Coordinating Councils are included in the decision-making process. ICJI recognizes that it is important to share ideas to develop and promote local solutions to local problems.

Research: The annual survey of Local Coordinating Councils was disseminated on November 19th to capture information about LCC's operational capacity and coordinators' perceptions of the coalition's health and functioning.

The survey response rate was significantly improved from years past from about a 50% response rate to over 85%. This is likely attributed to the change in time in which the survey was sent and the efforts of program managers to ensure all coordinators were made aware of the opportunity to participate.

The division is continuing to work toward building a public-facing data dashboard to better capture information about LCC operations, finances, and activities. The dashboard continues to be refined as data becomes available and new ways or visualizations are realized. The goal of the dashboard is to provide a comprehensive look at each LCC to better serve the community, the LCCs, and the ICJI Behavioral Health Division.

Furthermore, the ICJI also revised the Behavioral Health Division Manual, hosted webinars, and provided new training resources on the website to assist the LCC's coordinators.



JUVENILE JUSTICE AND SCHOOL SAFETY TEAM

The mission of the Juvenile Justice and School Safety Team is to improve the juvenile justice system, promote positive youth development through community-wide collaboration, and support initiatives that aim to prevent and/or reduce juvenile offending. The team supports programs for at-risk youth as well as those involved in the justice system, funds training for agencies and schools who work with these youth and facilitates system-wide collaboration and improvement efforts.

Staff serve as liaisons between federal, state, and local agencies, provide technical assistance, and implement the goals outlined in the state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Three-Year plan.

The Juvenile Justice Reauthorization Act (JJRA) is to ensure state-level juvenile justice planning, monitoring of juvenile detention facilities and local law enforcement to ensure compliance with federal juvenile core protections, and to provide funding for local-level prevention, intervention, and treatment programs. JJRA requires that the state facilitate a Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG) and that the majority of funds be passed through as grants to local government stakeholders.

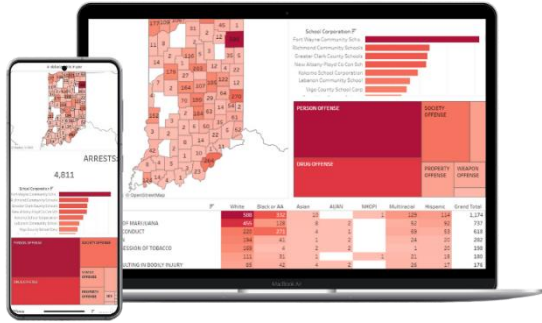
The SAG and ICJI create and implement the state's Three-Year Plan, which identifies priorities and funding areas. JJRA grants are awarded annually. However, the state may retain and use funds for a period of three years per award. This allows ICJI to distribute JJDPAs in excess of the annual award amount.

The Youth Services Division oversees legal compliance monitoring for the juvenile justice system. The JJDPAs provide juveniles with core protections in addition to their Miranda rights. ICJI works with local law enforcement, juvenile detention facilities, and the Department of Correction to track all juvenile holds and detention stays in accordance with the law.



ICJI continues to conduct monitoring online, including the annual classification process and on-site monitoring visit logs—this is supported by in-person site visits by the federally funded compliance monitor. ICJI continues to expand data analysis and data-driven decision making, as it relates to digital monitoring. In 2021, ICJI continued to work to enhance the digital collection, while maintaining site visits during COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention withheld all Title II funds to states and territories in order to have their internal processes scrutinized and revised to ensure compliance, at the federal level, with the JJRA. Nearly a year later, Indiana has yet to receive this federal entitlement. As a result of strong financial stewardship, ICJI has been able to sustain and maintain critical efforts; however, ICJI was unable to fund new grantees in 2021.



RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES

Since Indiana achieved 100% county-level reporting of data connected to Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED), ICJI has been able to use this county-level data to determine minority contact rates for every racial group at every decision point within the juvenile justice system. This information continues to serve as an inflection point, which allows ICJI to work with counties on their specific and unique needs and concerns. ICJI also continues to examine state trends that require higher levels of intervention. ICJI continues to identify RED as a core category for funding in our annual Title II RFP.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Beginning on December 21, 2021, the holding of waived juveniles in adult jails and lockups became prohibited. Indiana has successfully transitioned to adhere to the federal guidance on the holding of waived juveniles. Although transport and placement of waived juveniles continue to provide significant challenges to Indiana, ICJI is working with partner agencies to ensure juveniles are placed in the most appropriate facilities to balance public safety with juvenile needs.

ICJI has revised its Compliance Monitoring Manual per the federal guidelines issued in December 2021. ICJI has now begun the review process with OJJDP of the Compliance Manual in order to ensure Indiana receives the withheld FFY 2021 Title II funds in a timely manner.

The federal fiscal year closed on September 30, 2021, and data collection for the annual Compliance Report began at that time. Data collection and analysis will be ongoing until the closing date for the annual report, which has not yet been released by OJJDP.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SPECIALIST

In 2021, the Title II Team began collecting and updating information in preparation for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to release the FFY22 Title II Solicitation.

In December, the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (JJSAG) submitted its first JJSAG Governor’s Report in roughly 9 years. In 2021, the JJSAG, Racial & Ethnic Disparities Workgroup (RED), Compliance Monitoring Workgroup (CM), Data Workgroup, and Youth Recruitment Workgroup meetings will be held. The Workgroups support the Behavioral Health Division staff by reviewing and providing feedback on the Title II application materials, including the Three-Year Plan, RED Plan, and Compliance Manual.



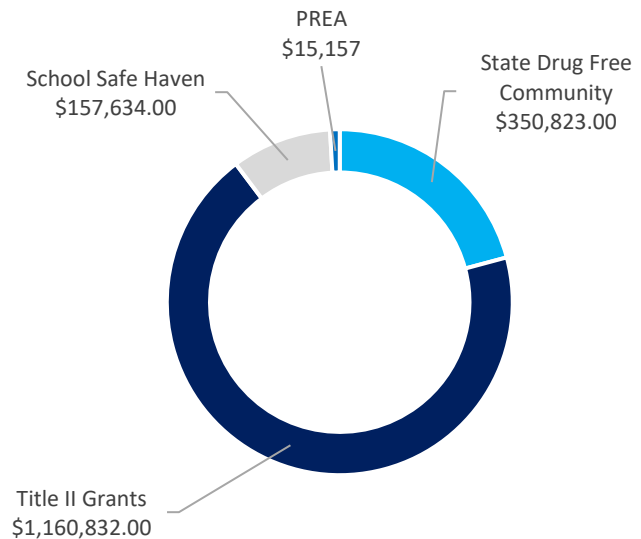
Additionally, the Juvenile Justice Specialist and Division Director partnered with Allen County in applying to participate in Georgetown University’s Breakthrough Series Collaborative aimed at developing skills in data analysis and process improvement with the goal of reducing racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system. ICJI received notice of acceptance into this program in October of 2021. Participation in this program, including various activities, learning assignments, and discussions, began in November and will continue until April 2022.

In April, the Juvenile Justice Specialist, and the Compliance Monitor, along with the rest of the Allen County Team, will travel to Washington D.C. to participate in Georgetown University’s certificate program.

FUNDED GRANTS

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

Reallocation Funds: PREA funds may be used for a number of activities to further the provisions of the Act: Prevention Planning, Audits, Investigations, Grievances, Training, Staffing of Juvenile Facilities, etc. In 2021, ICJI was awarded \$15,157 to assist the IDOC to support PREA efforts in juvenile facilities. The 2020-21 TII PREA award was extended 6 months due to supply chain issues delaying camera equipment. The cameras were delivered and installed in November of 2021. The award will end on 6/30/2022. This program is for purchasing camera equipment to help facilitate PREA compliance at IDOC facilities.



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Title II Funds: Sixteen 2021 Title II grants were approved by the Board of Trustees for a total of \$1,160,832. Seven of the 2021 Title II continuation grants were given 6-month extensions and partial funding as the Division awaits OJJDP's release of further Title II funding. The grants have ended, and approximately 65% of the awarded funds were drawn down. This is an improvement upon historical drawdown, and ICJI continues to improve processes to ensure the effective use of funding.

Site visits have been conducted with all Title II subgrantees either virtually or physically. These visits provide the Behavioral Health Division with an opportunity to discuss any concerns or successes and gather information in the event of an audit. They also allowed the division to project funding drawdowns for the remainder of the year and develop an enhanced understanding of where subgrantees are at with their grant functions. The 2022 Title II RFP was opened on September 15, 2021, for applications and closed on October 15, 2021. Due to decisions at the federal level, TII funding was frozen for all states and territories.

The Division lacked the carryover funding to carry out normal funding, and the decision was made to extend 7 previously funded grantees as a continuation with additional partial funding in order to mitigate funding gaps.

Drug Free Community State Pilot Projects Fund: There are currently three ongoing DFC grants that began in 2020. \$350,823 was awarded to these three grants, and approximately 70% has been expended. Two of the grants will close at the end of 2021 and one at the end of 2022. These organizations were provided extensions on their 2020 grants based on their impact and need. The Behavioral Health Division expects about 90% of the awarded funds to be expended by the end of 2022. COVID has presented challenges to the subgrantees, particularly in their ability to allow individuals into their facility.

School Safe Haven Fund: Five 2021-22 Safe Haven grants were approved for a total of \$157,634. Site visits were conducted to provide technical assistance as needed and monitor programmatic and financial outcomes. At this time, approximately 50% of the grant funds have been expended.



DRUG AND CRIME CONTROL DIVISION

The Drug and Crime Control Division manages the allocation of federal dollars granted to Indiana through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the National Institute of Justice within the U.S. Department of Justice Office Programs.

PROJECTS

CORONAVIRUS EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING PROGRAM (CESF)

Funds in the amount of \$11,090,030 were awarded under the CESF Program to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. Allowable projects and purchases include, but are not limited to, overtime, equipment (including law enforcement and medical personal protective equipment), hiring, supplies (such as gloves, masks, sanitizer), training, travel expenses (particularly related to the distribution of resources to the most impacted areas), and addressing the medical needs of inmates in state, local, and tribal prisons, jails, and detention centers.

RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT
ICJI awarded funding to jail-based and aftercare programs that provide individual and group treatment activities for offenders prior to release. Bartholomew County is enhancing their program, which resulted in it being selected by



The division currently manages 11 different federal and state funding streams totaling 26 different grant awards and appropriations. In 2021, the division awarded more than \$35.7 million in federal funding to organizations across the state.



www.in.gov/cji/drug-and-crime

the Department of Justice as a national mentor host site. It served as a model, national training site across the United States and U.S. territories. In addition to providing funding to Bartholomew County, ICJI sought additional programs throughout the state and will be working with the Indiana Department of Correction in 2022 to improve transitional care for inmates.

EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG)

This program remains the largest funding stream in the Drug and Crime Control area. The federal award is determined by the federal granting agency's calculation of Indiana's population and the proportional share of violent crimes reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In 2021, ICJI subawards were granted approximately \$3.3 million in JAG funds. JAG priority areas are based on the needs of state and local jurisdictions. The Drug and Crime Control Division also solicited feedback through a community-based survey to identify local justice needs during initial planning efforts. This data was critical in developing the statewide strategic plan in partnership with the Indiana Statistical Analysis Center. The 2022 subawards focused on evidence-based programs that provided a statewide impact. Special consideration was given to innovative programs in the areas of violent crime reduction, officer safety and wellness, and information-sharing technology, and drug enforcement efforts. In addition, local jurisdiction issues – including technology enhancements, multijurisdictional task forces, drug prosecution, and justice training programs were funded.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION ACT (SORNA)

SORNA funds are used to assist jurisdictions with developing and enhancing programs designed to implement relevant portions of the Adam Walsh Act (42 U.S.C. § 16901, et seq.) This specifically will allow the establishment of a comprehensive national system for the

registration and notification of convicted sex offenders. In 2021, offenders' arrest records were matched with the IDOC's disposition data. Additionally, funding was provided to use the tool and match incomplete records with arrest data.



PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA) REALLOCATION FUNDS

PREA funds may be used for a number of activities to further the provisions of the Act: Prevention Planning, Audits, Investigations, Grievances, Training, Staffing of Juvenile Facilities, etc. In 2021 ICJI was awarded more than \$80,000 to assist the IDOC in conducting audits and mock audits within its facilities, completing PREA-mandated audits, and paying for travel expenses.

PAUL COVERDELL FORENSIC SCIENCE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

These funds are used to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services throughout Indiana, including services provided by state and local laboratories. ICJI provided roughly \$350,000 to further projects at the Indiana State Police Laboratory including the purchase of critical equipment. Additionally, ICJI's support of the Indiana State Police Lab resulted in thousands of hours of forensic scientists' overtime to reduce case backlogs within Indiana.

NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Supported through a competitive grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, these funds support initiatives that improve the accuracy, utility, and interstate accessibility of criminal history records. ICJI received \$3 million in funds for the Indiana State Police (ISP) and Indiana Supreme Court's Trial Court Technology (TCT).

Their efforts improve the number and the accuracy of criminal conviction records sent from the courts to the criminal history repository. The information system called the Criminal History Records Imaging System (CHRIS) is maintained by ISP and the funding assisted in improving its data's accuracy and completeness.

NICS ACT RECORD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The NARIP cooperative agreement will not only improve the quality of data sent to NICS firearms checks today, but it will also fill in the gaps of the missing number of arrest and conviction records sent to the Indiana State Police criminal history repository, and in turn, NICS. Although Indiana is working toward 100% compliance with reporting of arrests and dispositions to Indiana State Police, Indiana agencies are still missing large portions of data. This grant will build a data system for the jail that will address the problem areas that have been identified as preventing Indiana from reaching 100% compliance.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Drug and Crime Control Division is continuing to expand its breadth of funding while continuing data-driven efforts to implement funding where it is most needed.

In 2022, the Division will continue to seek funding opportunities that will address current justice related issues in Indiana. Strategic planning is being accomplished through assistance from Indiana Statistical Analysis Center (ICJI's Research Division) and the first JAG Strategic Plan, which is being utilized as a guide for the allocation of funding.





RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

Indiana's Statistical Analysis Center is housed at ICJI. Its mission is to compile, analyze, and disseminate data on a variety of criminal justice and public safety topics. The information produced by the Statistical Analysis Center serves a vital role in effectively managing, planning, and creating policy for Indiana's many public service endeavors.

PROJECTS



EQUITY EFFORTS SURVEY RESULTS (MARCH 2021)

ICJI is responsible for assessing and addressing both racial and ethnic disparities throughout the juvenile justice system using data collected by the counties. After analyzing and distributing this information over the past several years, juvenile justice stakeholders expressed interest in collecting information that supplements the data.

Therefore, ICJI devised a survey that was distributed to prominent juvenile justice stakeholders to better understand racial and ethnic disparities reduction efforts happening across the state. This report analyzes the survey results. There were 204 respondents to the survey representing 86 of Indiana's 92 counties. Learn more about equity efforts in the full report at this [link](#).



In 2021, ICJI's Research Division published 7 reports and multiple dashboards on various topics ranging from Indiana's Criminal Code Reform to juveniles held in adult court jurisdiction.





DEATH IN CUSTODY REPORTING ACT ANNUAL REPORT (MARCH 2021)

In FY 2019, the responsibility of collecting data on death in custody as mandated by the Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) was redirected from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to State Administering Agencies (SAA) that receive Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) funding. As the SAA that receives Byrne JAG funding for the State of Indiana, the Research Division has been collecting DCRA data since the last quarter of 2019. In 2021, ICJI released its first annual report detailing deaths in custody during 2020. The full report is available at this [link](#).



LOCAL COORDINATING COUNCIL SURVEY RESULTS (MAY 2021)

LCCs work with ICJI to invest local dollars into their communities to drive recovery. Substance use is identified as a moderate to severe problem across communities in Indiana. LCCs strategically fund efforts targeted to high schoolers and adults ages 25-44 for marijuana, alcohol, methamphetamine, prescription drugs, and heroin-related substance use reduction. Learn more about the LCCs and their work in the full report at this [link](#).

INDIANA JUVENILE JUSTICE EQUITY PLAN (JULY 2021)

After examining data reflecting the number of juvenile cases in the justice system by race/ethnicity, youths of color represent a higher percentage of their respective total populations than white youth across the following decision points: referral, diversion, pretrial detention, secure confinement, and transfer to adult court. Goals for addressing these disparities and other important information pertaining to racial and ethnic disparities work are laid out in the plan.



BAIL, PRETRIAL RELEASE AND REARREST ANNUAL REPORT (JULY 2021)

In 2020, the Indiana General Assembly enacted legislation, codified at IC 35-33-8-12, requiring the ICJI to collect and publish data on the

rearrest rates in Indiana based on the number of individuals released on their own recognizance and bail (less than \$1,000). Specifically, this includes the number of defendants released on personal recognizance who were rearrested before the disposition of the defendant's charges and the number of defendants released pursuant to the payment of money bail of \$1,000 or less who were rearrested before the disposition of the defendant's charges. This report includes 2020 data, the full report can be found at this [link](#).

JUVENILES UNDER ADULT COURT JURISDICTION (OCTOBER 2021)

This report details the number of juveniles under the jurisdiction of an adult court. During State Fiscal Year 2021, 86 juvenile cases were under the jurisdiction of adult court. The most common offense was armed robbery and jail was the most common sentence received for cases that have been decided. Most juveniles were Black males, and most juveniles were directly filed to adult court. Read the full report at this [link](#).





ANNUAL EVALUATION OF THE 2014 CRIMINAL CODE REFORM (DECEMBER 2021)

The ICJI Research Division, working alongside the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council published the seventh edition of the Indiana Criminal Code Reform Evaluation Report, which builds on the data from previous years and provides additional insight into Indiana’s current and ever-changing criminal justice landscape. Comprehensively, the report covers many topics, ranging from jail overcrowding and the development of specialty courts, to behavioral and mental health services. It also takes into account the impact that COVID-19 has on the criminal justice system. Read the full report at this [link](#) , and view the dashboards at this [link](#).



FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT DASHBOARD (JULY 2021)

The purpose of FVPSA is to prevent incidents of domestic and dating violence; and to provide immediate shelter, support services and access to community programs for victims and their dependents. As the State Administering Agency, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute is responsible for administering FVPSA funds. This dashboard reflects quarterly program report data as entered by subgrantees. View the dashboard at this [link](#).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT GRANT DASHBOARD (JULY 2021)

The Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Grant program was created by the Indiana General Assembly in 1992 to support Indiana’s domestic violence centers, offer domestic violence training for service providers and expand services to treat and prevent domestic violence. As the State Administering Agency (SAA), the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute is responsible for administering DVPT funds. This dashboard reflects quarterly program report data. View the dashboard at this [link](#).

LOOKING AHEAD

In 2022, the Research and Planning Division will continue to pursue research opportunities as they arise, along with its regularly scheduled quarterly and annual reports. The division is in the process of a 3-year grant funded project regarding racial and ethnic disparities among youth in the juvenile justice system. Additionally, the Division, in collaboration with the Justice Research and Statistics Association, was awarded a grant through the National Institute of Justice to analyze the juvenile justice responses to COVID-19. This project aims to undertake a post-policy implementation review to advance the understanding of juvenile justice responses to COVID-19 public health crisis and the impact of these responses on juvenile and public safety outcomes.

TRAFFIC SAFETY DIVISION

ICJI's Traffic Safety Division (TSD) allocates federal funds from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) throughout Indiana to support programs designed to fulfill its mission: "Safer Hoosier Roadways at Every Turn".

The division is responsible for developing and implementing programming designed to reduce the number of people injured and killed each year on Indiana's roadways. It conducts grant management, organizes media campaigns and coordinates special enforcement efforts with Indiana police agencies.

The TSD is comprised of a staff of five including the division director who coordinates the efforts of support staff. Program Managers are assigned to a region of the state for law enforcement programs and also serves as the program lead for one or more program-specific area: impaired driving, motorcycle safety, occupant protection, young driver, and child passenger program, and pedestrian safety.

The TSD manages contracted Outreach Coordinators, including an impaired driving training coordinator, a judicial outreach liaison, six law enforcement liaisons (LELs), and six Child Passenger Safety Specialists (CPSTs) located regionally across Indiana.

Through this program, Indiana leads the nation in the utilization of the National Digital Check Form (NCDF), for the recording of child safety seat inspections.



In FY2021, the Traffic Safety Division partnered with more than 200 law enforcement agencies that, combined, worked more than 27,000 hours and issued over 45,000 citations and warnings.



www.in.gov/cji/traffic-safety

ICJI utilizes the in-house Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to prepare and analyze the data collected from Indiana officer crash reports. ICJI additionally uses the resources of the Indiana Department of Transportation's INDOT Answers, Purdue University's Center for Roadway Safety (CRS), and Joint Transportation Research Program (JTRP) along with data review and analysis of the Public Policy Institute (PPI) within the Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis O'Neill School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA).

ICJI promotes traffic safety initiatives on state and local roadways by implementing a comprehensive Highway Safety Plan. The HSP is a significant component and requirement of the Highway Safety Improvement Program (23 U.S.C. § 148). The HSIP is a statewide, coordinated, data-driven, multi-year comprehensive plan that provides the overall framework for reducing highway fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. It establishes statewide goals, objectives, and key emphasis areas while integrating the five "E's" of highway safety – equity, engineering, education, enforcement, and emergency medical services (EMS).

The HSIP allows highway safety programs and partners in the state to align goals, leverage resources, and collectively address the State's safety challenges.

Traffic safety enforcement mobilizations were conducted throughout the year. Examples include Safe Family Travel, Dangerous Driving, Saint Patrick's Day, Stop Arm Violation, Click It or Ticket, and Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over.

For these campaigns, media releases with supplemental materials were issued throughout the state, prior to and after mobilizations, to reinforce the messages along with the enforcement activities. Data was also utilized to better reach the targeted audience through paid advertising.



PROJECTS

OCCUPANT PROTECTION PROGRAMS

In FY 2021, there were an estimated 303 unrestrained vehicle fatalities. The number of unrestrained passenger fatalities in FY 2021 increased 6.3% from FY 2020 (285).

Unrestrained Pickup truck fatalities reached 89, an increase of 27, up from 62 unrestrained fatalities in FY 2020, this is a 43.5% increase.

Data from FY 2021 indicates a relationship between speed-related fatalities and unrestrained fatalities, with 32.9% of speed-related fatalities listed as unrestrained.

Seat belt usage in Indiana declined for the first time in 20 years with drivers and passengers not buckling up. An observed and validated rate as completed by Purdue University showed a slippage of 2% from 94.9% in 2019 to 92.9% in 2021. In FY 2021, 61 out of 92 counties (66.3%) reduced the number of unrestrained collisions, compared to 59 in FY 2020. However, a large increase in fatal crashes from a few urban counties obliterated the gains in the other 61 counties resulting in a rise in overall deaths and unrestrained deaths on Indiana roadways.

Click-it to Live-it: Within the Comprehensive Highway Injury Reduction Program, all agencies in Indiana participate in and support the

national mobilizations for Safe Family Travels, Click It or Ticket, and Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over. The data chart below represents specific data reported as worked during “blitz” periods or times matching the national mobilizations. This data does not represent activity completed for specific national mobilizations conducted under DUI Taskforce Operations. The CHIRP projects awarded to locals and ISP funding for enforcement totaled \$5,004,765. Total enforcement expenditures were \$4,693,780, with 23.9% of those funds being expended in support of national mobilizations at \$1,124,708.12.

Officers working enforcement programs worked 21,332 hours and issued 59,275 citations and warnings, of which 63% were citations. The annual seatbelt survey conducted by ICJI found pickup truck occupant seatbelt usage rates for 2021 decreased from 88.1 to 85.2%. Still, they remained above the 10-year average (excluding 2020) of 84.1%. The seatbelt usage rate for cars is 95.3% and has decreased by one percentage point for the first time since 2013. The passenger car seatbelt usage rate remains above the 10-year average (excluding 2020) of 95%.



IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAMS

DUI Task Force: With a continued focus on deterrence, Task Force agencies stepped up their enforcement, intensifying high visibility and sustained strategies to change the behaviors of those willing to drink and drive. Thirty-seven counties comprised the DUI Task Force program, supplemented with 14 ISP districts throughout the state. These agencies were provided overtime funding for officers to detect and arrest impaired drivers utilizing HVE efforts such as sobriety checkpoints.

In FY2021, the DUI Task Force program issued 45,677 citations/warnings, with 3,912 DUI arrests made for alcohol specifically within this program. A total of 1,811 officers worked 28,063 hours and made a DUI arrest every 7.25 hours. The average number of tickets written per hour increased from 1.80 in FY2020 to 2.17 in FY2021. In FY2021, 3,386 PBTs were administered, a decrease of 20% of those administered in FY2020.

Toxicology Programs: ICJI depends on the timeliness, accuracy, completeness, uniformity, and accessibility of crash reports submitted to the crash database for program decisions, resource allocation, and statewide and local crash statistics requests. To assist during FY 2021, TSD continued to reduce the backlog of pending toxicology results for all crashes. With 914 traffic fatalities involving 1,348 drivers reported for FY 2021, 846 individuals (62.8% of drivers) were indicated to have been administered a breath or blood test as part of the crash investigation. Of those 846 that showed a breath or blood test was administered, 493 or 58.3% recorded ARIES results. In total, 36.6% of drivers involved in fatal collisions have a test result recorded in ARIES.

In FY 2019, pending toxicology cases awaiting analysis were reduced by 99.01% from 5,500 to 53. This reduction was maintained throughout FY 2020 and FY 2021. In December 2018, the average turnaround time for alcohol analysis

was 94.7 days. By December 2020, the average turnaround time had been reduced to just 25 days. In FY 2021, the average turnaround time for alcohol analysis remains at 25 days. The turnaround time for drug analysis is 62 days. While Indiana had a significant reduction in the number of fatal crashes with drivers above 0.08 BAC, at this time, data is incomplete, and this performance metric will be updated pending the completion of data.

Roadside Screening and Phlebotomy: Indiana's Roadside Oral Fluid Screening Program remains the largest in the country and a model program for other states looking to implement a program. During FY 2021, 834 oral fluid tests were completed. Of the tests run, 470 or 56.35% have returned positive for one or more drugs. Of those positives, over 50% of positives are positive for more than one drug at roadside screening.

In 2019, 40% of the vehicle operators involved in fatal crashes were tested for alcohol or drugs (FROM HSP). Indiana remains rural in many areas, with extended travel time to hospital facilities. Additionally, many of these rural areas are assisted by medical helicopter services that immediately transport vehicle operators across state lines, further restricting immediate testing. Nineteen (19) officers have completed the course portion of the program, and four (4) officers have completed both the course and clinical portions.



DRINKING & DRIVING DON'T MIX



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Alternatives to Impaired Driving: New this year was the Alternative Transportation Program, providing an alternative for driving impaired. Sober Ride Indiana is an alternative transportation project designed to educate drivers and pedestrians about the dangers of impaired driving and impaired walking while promoting and providing an alternative way to find a safe ride home. Throughout the year, 4,947 rides were redeemed presumably keeping thousands of impaired drivers and pedestrians off the roads.

The project was administered during the key holidays and events that traditionally show an increase in incidents caused by impaired driving and walking. The dates included the holiday season in December through New Year's Day, during the Super Bowl, St. Patrick's Day, the NCAA tournaments which were hosted exclusively in Indiana in 2021, Cinco de Mayo, the Indianapolis 500, and the weekends of Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day. A website was created for the project to provide a reliable and consistent method for distributing ride codes near targeted holidays.

Throughout the year the website received over 30,000 visitors.

The DRE program in Indiana completed a milestone, completing 32 years as a state with the IACP Drug Evaluation and Classification Program. Starting in 1998 with 20 officers, FY 2021 finished with 197 down from 224 Certified DRE officers in FY 2020. During FY 2021, 483 enforcement evaluations were complete.

Roadway Safety Programs: Indiana remains a nationwide leader in technology with multiple programs that lead the nation in the collection of data, the volume of data, and tools used across multiple program areas within traffic safety. In partnership with Joint Transportation Research Program in Indiana 60 additional crash reconstructionist officers were added and trained in the use of Unmanned Aerial Systems to map crash scenes with improved safety for responders and faster road opening times. Crash reconstruction is a specialty just as much as Drug Recognition Experts and with a greater number of crash reconstruction officers available we can record better crash data and provide safer roads.

MOTORCYCLE SAFETY PROGRAMS

Since 2000, motorcycle registrations in Indiana have increased to an all-time high of over 200,000 in the State of Indiana. A review of motorcycle fatality crash records indicates two of the most common factors in motorcycle fatalities are operator impairment and improper licensing of the operator. Local law enforcement agencies were encouraged to offer their proposals for conducting an HVE Motorcycle Project in their jurisdiction. Suggestions of where motorcycle HVE could be implemented included: poker runs, swap meets, bike nights, and various charity rides. In FY2021, 13 law enforcement agencies were awarded motorcycle HVE funding. These agencies conducted 106 patrols totaling 399.5 hours of enforcement time. A total of 36 officers wrote 797 citations and warnings throughout the MHVE program.

In collaboration with the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV), the TSD created a marketing campaign to promote the importance of obtaining a valid motorcycle endorsement. The campaign consisted of two parts: email marketing and postcards. In FY 2021, emails were sent periodically to every registered motorcycle rider who opted into receiving notifications from the BMV. With each iteration, 10,000 emails were sent, with an average open rate of 28.3%. Any unendorsed rider who opted out of receiving emails from the BMV received a postcard, which explained the dangers and risks unendorsed riders face, the legal ramifications of riding without the proper licensure and encouraged recipients to obtain their endorsement through an entry-level motorcycle safety course.

CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY

In FY 2021, 46 children aged 15 and under were killed in traffic crashes. Of these fatalities, 32 were occupants of motor vehicles, and 14 were either pedestrians or bicycle operators. For all collisions involving the death of children aged

15 and under, impaired driving was a potential factor for four crashes, and all four drivers tested negative for drugs and alcohol.

TSD provides funding to the Automotive Safety Program (ASP) to assist in training new Child Passenger Safety Technicians (CPSTs). These CPSTs provide a valuable community resource to children and families to assure child seats are properly sized for the child and properly installed within the vehicle. A total of 36 child safety seat clinics were funded throughout the state which led to 736 inspections and 472 (64%) seats distributed to families in need. There are more than 120 PFSs throughout Indiana in 63 counties. TSD provided funding to PFSs to distribute child restraints at special events and one-day clinics. Inspection stations offer parents and other caregivers “hands-on” education and assistance with learning the proper installation and use of child restraints.

In FY 2021, ICJI funded 78 child passenger safety inspection stations throughout the state. Those 78 inspection stations completed 5,444 child restraint inspections and distributed 2,623 child restraints. In FY 2021, 5,987 Love Vouchers were issued through electronic citation and warning system (eCWS), increasing 3,884 LOVE vouchers from the previous year. Law enforcement officers were also offered paper vouchers, which they could distribute at the scene of a crash if their agency was not using eCWS.

YOUNG DRIVERS

In FY 2021, 119 young drivers were involved in fatal crashes, which is more than the target of 96. Of the 119 young drivers, 21 were below the age of 18, and 76 were between 18 and 20. Of the young drivers, 87 were listed as “at fault,” meaning they were listed as the first vehicle in the collision report. Impaired driving was a potential factor in 75 collisions. In addition, 21 had positive test results for either alcohol or drugs.

VICTIMS COMPENSATION

The Victims' Compensation Unit administers the Violent Crime Victim Compensation Fund, which was established in 1978 by the Indiana General Assembly (I.C. 5-2-6.1).

The program reimburses victims, or their dependents, with certain costs incurred as a direct result of a violent crime. Examples of reimbursable expenses include medical bills, lost wages or loss of support to legal dependents.

A maximum award of up to \$15,000 may be available to help cover expenses resulting from any one injury or death. The fund receives a percentage of court fees, work release funds, restitution, punitive damage awards, a federal grant (VOCA), and state appropriations.

During FY 2021, the department received 922 new violent crime applications. ICJI approved 153 violent crime applications for payment and denied 715 applications. A total of 2,111 new sexual assault applications were received.

In total, the department processed \$6,560,625.72 in payments.

APPLICATION TYPES

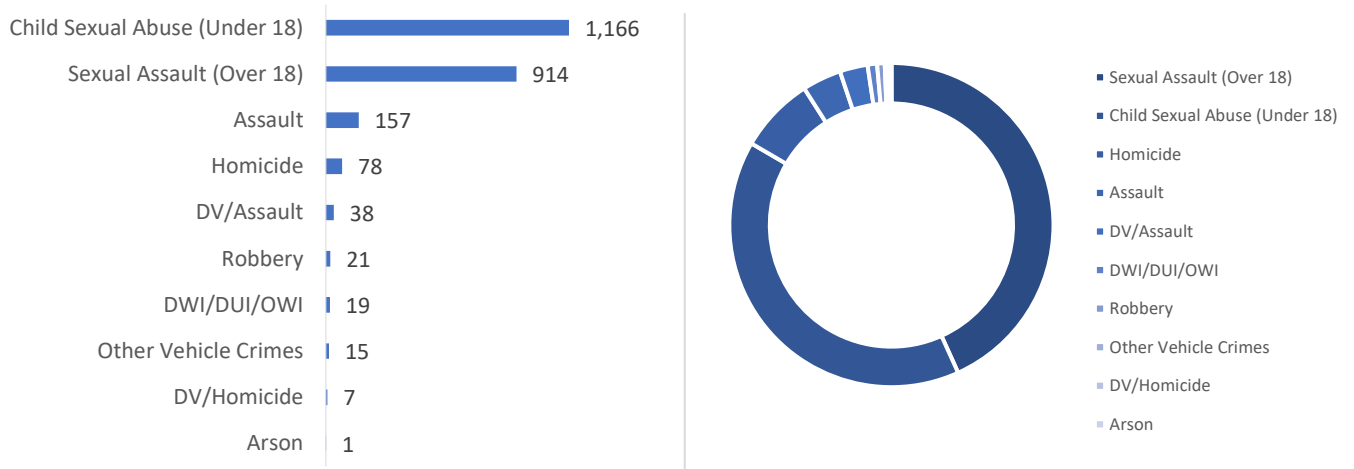
- » **Violent Crime Applications**
These are claims submitted by a victim or other qualified party (e.g., parent, spouse, legal dependent or personal representative).
- » **Sex Crime Applications**
These are applications or bills submitted by a medical provider who performs a forensic examination of a sex crime victim.



During FY 2021, the Victims' Compensation Unit awarded more than \$6.5 million dollars in violent and sexual assault claims from the fund.



www.in.gov/cji/victim-compensation



This division of ICJI was often called upon to provide comprehensive training to groups across the state. Victim advocates, prosecutor’s offices, law enforcement agencies, sexual assault nurse examiners, and hospital staff received detailed training on the two types of compensation applications. These trainings afforded Victims Compensation Department staff the opportunity to meet individuals from other organizations that deal directly with victims daily. These trainings also allowed staff to build relationships with providers and strengthen the division’s partnerships. Members of the department attend regional and national conferences with their counterparts from other states, which also aided in strengthening partnerships around the country. The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted the department’s ability to serve the public by processing claims in a timely manner.

LOOKING AHEAD

As this division continues its work, it has established the following goals for FY 2022:

- » Prompt and accurate reporting of crime statistics through the Performance Measurement Tool provided by the Office for Victims of Crime.
- » Reduce processing time for violent crime applications to within 3 months from the time received.
- » Identify and provide additional training opportunities for staff members to increase their job knowledge and performance.
- » Increase subgrantee training to a quarterly frequency on topics pertinent to ICJI grants.
- » Continue working with other departments within ICJI to improve upon our Crime Victims Public Awareness Campaign (Hope&HelpIN.org) to increase awareness of our program.
- » Create a quarterly newsletter explaining policies and procedures, answering frequently asked questions and highlighting high-quality subgrantees.



VICTIM SERVICES DIVISION

The Victim Services Division is responsible for funding agencies to implement programmatic services for victims of crime throughout Indiana and for increasing the availability of current trainings and opportunities to learn best practices for victim serving professionals.

The division responds to the needs of victims of crime through the allocation of state and federal funds that support direct services to both victims and secondary victims.

Victim services are defined as efforts that respond to the emotional, psychological, and physical needs of crime victims; assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after a victimization; help victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security to help them recover and heal. Some grants funded by the division allow for prevention efforts and criminal justice interventions as well.

Victim services are provided by a variety of non-profits and governmental entities, including county prosecutor's offices, domestic violence and sexual assault providers, child advocacy centers (CAC), court appointed special advocates (CASA), local government victim assistance units, court programs, mental health providers, rape crisis centers and legal assistance organizations.



In FY2021, the Victim Services Division administered more than \$47.2 million from seven different funding streams through over 400 awards. New funds were also awarded to support entities dealing with the pandemic.



www.in.gov/cji/victim-services



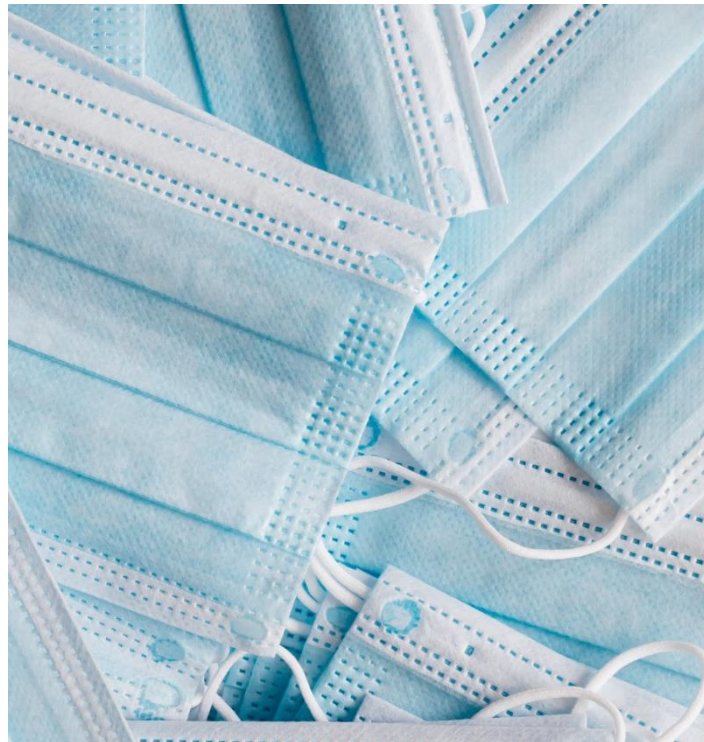
In 2021, Victim Assistance provided additional funding for agencies serving underserved or marginalized communities and for programs to advance equity. In total 29 agencies received funding to assist in serving these victims. The agencies utilized the funds in a variety of ways including:

- » Minor renovations for ADA compliance
- » Awareness Campaigns
- » Bilingual Advocates
- » Emergency Victim Assistance
- » Increasing security for victims
- » Screening Elderly and Disabled for victimization

In a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Victim Services Division awarded additional funds to agencies to prevent, prepare and respond to COVID 19. The division awarded \$1,031,787 to 20 agencies that provide services to victims of domestic violence.

These agencies have utilized the funds for new or increased expenses due to COVID including:

- » PPE and cleaning supplies
- » Technology equipment and software
- » Hazard Pay
- » Emergency Victim Assistance



PROJECTS

As the State's planning and administering agency for victim assistance funds, the unit was awarded \$47,271,123 from seven different funding streams. With these funds, over 230 subgrant awards were provided in 2021.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT (DVPT)

The Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment (DVPT) grant fund is established in Indiana Code and may be used in the following ways: (1) to establish and maintain domestic violence prevention and treatment centers, (2) to develop and establish training programs for professional, paraprofessional or volunteer personnel who are engaged in areas related to the problems of domestic violence, and (3) to develop and implement the means for prevention and treatment of domestic violence.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT PROGRAM (FVPSA)

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) authorizes the FVPSA grant program, which is governed by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF)/Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB). The purposes of grants awarded through this program are: 1) to assist states in efforts to increase public awareness about primary and secondary prevention of, family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; and 2) to assist states in efforts to provide immediate shelter

and supportive services for victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents (42 U.S.C. § 10401(b)(1)-(2)).

SERVICES, TRAINING, OFFICERS, PROSECUTORS

The Services * Training * Officers * Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP Formula Grant Program) supports communities, including American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages, in their efforts to develop and strengthen effective responses to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. This program is authorized by 34 U.S.C § 10441 *et seq.*

SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES FORMULA GRANT

The Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) is authorized by 34 U.S.C. §12511. It was created by the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, as amended by the technical amendments to that Act. The program directs grant dollars to support rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations, or tribal programs that provide direct intervention and related assistance to victims of sexual assault, without regard to age.



SOCIAL SERVICE BLOCK GRANT (SSBG)

The U.S Department of Health and Human Service’s Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is awarded for a broad range of services. SSBG funds serve low-income families, those living with disabilities, and elderly individuals who have documented needs. The federal grant provides states flexibility in allocating these funds and enables states to reach populations that might not otherwise have access to the services funded through SSBG. The Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS) is the primary recipient of the SSBG Award in the State of Indiana. DCS subsequently awards funding to several other state agencies for various social service initiatives within the state. Each year, DCS subgrants funds to ICJI to assist residential programs in providing emergency shelter to survivors of domestic violence and their dependents.

VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (VOCA)

The purpose of VOCA is to support the provision of services to victims of crime throughout the nation. “Crime Victim” is defined as a person who has suffered physical, sexual, financial, and/or emotional harm as the result of the

commission of a crime. Services are defined as those efforts that (1) respond to the emotional, psychological, and/or physical needs of crime victims; (2) assist victims to stabilize their lives after victimization; (3) assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and (4) restore a measure of safety and security for the victim.

SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS ASSISTANCE FUND

The purpose of the Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Fund (SAVAF) is to (1) establish and maintain rape crisis centers, (2) enhance services provided by existing rape crisis centers, and (3) develop, implement, and expand trauma informed sexual assault services. The SAVAF was established pursuant to *Indiana Code 5-2-6-23* and is funded by the collection fees assessed under *IC 33-37-5-23*. Sexual violence has been identified as an emerging public health issue and addressing the issue from birth and throughout the life span through comprehensive, trauma-informed, sexual assault services has been an area of need within the state, particularly in areas of the state where minimal sexual assault services are provided.

LOOKING AHEAD

As this division continues its work, it has established the following goals for FY2022:

- » Create clear, well thought out workflow manuals, internal and external, as well as providing resources on our website for increased guidance and transparency.
- » Utilize State and Federal funds to maximize benefits to underserved, unserved and marginalized victims in our State.
- » To provide timely and comprehensive Grant Management Training for Subgrantees.



SUPPORT DIVISIONS

To help ICJI carry out its statutory responsibilities, the agency has four additional divisions that, alongside administrative staff, provide general oversight and support. Those divisions are: Legal, Compliance, Communications and Fiscal.

DIVISIONS

COMPLIANCE DIVISION

ICJI's Regulatory Compliance Division is responsible for ensuring that ICJI's partners comply with all relevant Federal, State, and agency-specific laws, rules, and regulations surrounding the grant funds that ICJI awards. ICJI does this through policy creation and distribution, training opportunities, and on- and off-site monitoring reviews. ICJI also provides technical assistance to its partners during the course of these monitoring reviews.

When there is a misuse of grant funds or one of ICJI's funding partners is out of compliance with the relevant requirements, the Regulatory Compliance Division is responsible for seeking repayment of the related amounts, and in certain circumstances, referring issues to the Department of Justice and/or the Indiana Office of Inspector General to conduct further investigations. In 2021, ICJI recovered \$143,320.89 in funds as a result of its internal compliance monitoring activities and worked closely with the Department of Justice and the Indiana Office of Inspector General on several matters. In addition to its compliance monitoring activities, the division released several new policies in 2021, including a new supporting documentation policy detailing the required documentation an organization must provide to be reimbursed for expenses incurred under ICJI's various grant programs. The division continues to identify areas where policies and training are needed to ensure that ICJI is a good steward of both State and Federal funds.



In 2021, ICJI recovered \$143,320 in funds from its internal compliance monitoring activities.

LEGAL DIVISION

ICJI's Legal Division is responsible for all legal functions of the agency, including but not limited to advising the agency on legal issues; providing guidance to ICJI boards and commissions; drafting and executing grants, contracts, and other legal agreements; performing all civil rights and ethics-related functions; representing the agency at administrative hearings; administrative rulemaking; tracking and implementing new legislation; reviewing applications for compensation from the Exoneration Fund, and responding to all external legal inquiries.

Because the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a variety of new federal grant programs as well as changes to existing grant programs, the Legal Division worked closely with each of ICJI's divisions, the federal government, and ICJI's partners to ensure that up-to-date guidance was continuously provided so organizations could continue providing necessary services to their communities. In addition, the Legal Division also readopted several administrative rules that are crucial to the functioning of the agency. Finally, the Legal Division updated all state forms utilized by the agency, which are maintained in the state forms catalog by the Indiana Archives and Records Administration (IARA).

COMMUNICATIONS

ICJI's Communications Division is responsible for providing communications support for the agency – both internal and external – which includes everything from writing news releases/newsletters to managing the website to working with members of the media. The division is also responsible for managing the traffic safety marketing budget, operating the agency's social media channels and providing communications support to outside organizations and stakeholders. In total, the division sent out 36 news releases, 14 grant notices and 24 meeting notices.

In August of 2021, CJJ launched a two-month statewide public awareness campaign and website ([HopeAndHelpIN.org](https://www.hopeandhelpin.org)) designed to draw attention to rights and services available to victims and survivors in Indiana, with special emphasis on the Victim Compensation Program. This was done in partnership with Hiron. The multi-channel, multi-touchpoint campaign used a mixture of TV, audio (terrestrial radio and streaming services), digital, social media and out-of-home advertising to reach residents in Indiana. Some of the out-of-home advertising examples included doctor's offices, laundry mats, bar restrooms, coffee shops and billboards. Flights began running on Aug. 12 and concluded on Sept. 29.

In total, the Hope & Help campaign generated over 210 million impressions and resulted in a 62% increase in applications. The campaign was recognized this year by the Public Relations Society of America with the Pinnacle Award, which is dedicated to recognizing the best public relations, strategic communications and marketing communications projects.



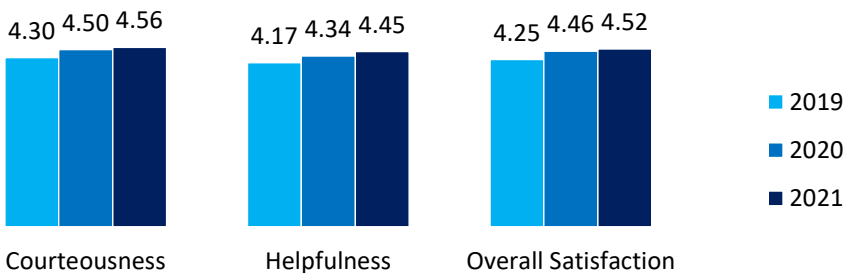
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY RESULTS

In February 2022, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute’s Research and Planning Division conducted its annual customer satisfaction survey to determine subgrantee satisfaction regarding service during 2021.

The survey link was emailed to 828 individuals, 50 emails were undeliverable, bringing the total number of recipients to 778. Of those 778 individuals, 215 (27.6%) fully completed the survey. An additional 27 (3.5%) started the survey but did not complete it, bringing the total responses to 242 and response rate to 31.1%. The survey response rate declined significantly from 39.9% in 2020 and 40% in 2019. The survey was divided into two parts: “General Customer Service” and a division-specific customer service section. For both sections of the survey, respondents were asked to provide a response to a series of statements using a Likert Scale.

GENERAL CUSTOMER SERVICE

In the first part of the survey, called “General Customer Service,” all respondents were asked to report how strongly they agreed with eight statements. The first four statements rated ICJI staff’s “Courteousness.” Statements five through seven rated ICJI staff’s “Helpfulness.” The final statement rated the respondent’s “Overall Satisfaction” with ICJI staff. The responses to each statement were coded 1 through 5 based on how strongly they agreed with the statement and the average rating was found. The closer the average score was to 5, the more the respondents agreed with the statement and the higher their level of satisfaction. The average for each category and comparisons with the previous two years are in figure below. The agency saw its highest ratings in 2021 compared to the two previous years.



215

SURVEYS COMPLETED



31.1%

RESPONSE RATE



4.52

OVERALL SATISFACTION
(out of 5)

CUSTOMER SERVICE BY DIVISION

The overall satisfaction for each division was ranked 4.10 or higher, the highest ratings in the past three years. Most divisions saw increases in ratings from last year Traffic Safety Division receiving the largest increase at 6.2% from 2020. Once an average score is taken across all questions for a single division, Traffic Safety had the highest score with 4.28, followed by Drug & Crime (4.24), Youth (4.23), Victims (4.07) and Behavioral Health (3.89).

When comparing the weighted averages for all questions answered by respondents across all divisions, “My grant manager responded to my questions in a timely manner” scored the highest with a 4.43 average. All divisions scored 4.30 or higher on that question, with the Drug and Crime division scoring a 4.61. There was a tie for the question with the second highest score. “My grant manager provided me with an

accurate response to my questions/requests” and “Rate your overall Satisfaction with the Division” both scored 4.38. Within those questions, each division scored 4.10 or higher. The Drug and Crime division had the highest score for grant manger accurate response at 4.61 and the Youth division scored the highest at 4.57 for overall satisfaction with the division.

When comparing the weighted averages for all questions answered by respondents across all divisions, “An appropriate amount of training was made available to meet my needs” scored the lowest at 3.98. Within this question, the Youth Division scored the lowest at 3.75. The second lowest score for all questions answered by respondents across all divisions was “The content and material provided in trainings was relevant to my needs”, averaging 3.93.



IMPROVEMENT

Subgrantees were provided an opportunity to make recommendations. Overall, respondents reported that CJI employees were helpful and responsive, and many reported increased communications from the previous year, which met or exceeded their expectations. When respondents reflected on aspects of the division that did not meet their expectations, it had more to do with systems and processes (e.g., delayed releasing of grant funds and/or a lagged review time, difficulty using or issues with Intelligrants, difficult application and/or reporting processes, and lack of consistency in policies and rules). Additionally, respondents claimed that staff turnover has affected communication or at times staff was slow to respond to inquiries. To remedy these issues, respondents suggested that processes, such as applications, reporting and fiscal payments, be simplified and made more efficient; communication be more timely, consistent, and accurate; more training and issue grants in a more timely and efficient manner.



Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
402 West Washington Street, Rm. W469
Indianapolis, IN 46204