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# ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR

23

COORDINATION

CUSTOMER SERVICE

TRANSPARENCY

COOPERATION

On behalf of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, we are pleased to present the agency's 2023 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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Looking back at State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023, I am proud to share that the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute continued to play a vital role in shaping the state’s criminal justice landscape. The ICJI serves as the strategic planning and state administering agency for federal and state funding related to victim services, traffic safety, juvenile justice and criminal justice. As we invested time into long-range strategic planning, the agency monitored and analyzed statewide data trends related to criminal and juvenile justice, utilizing the data to support evidence-based programming.

As an agency, we continue to recognize the exceptional work of both internal and external partners across all 92 counties as we collaborate to improve outcomes for Indiana residents, particularly those impacted by crime. We recognize that partnerships between government and communities foster diverse perspectives and assist our agency in effectively leveraging resources to address the unique needs of state and local justice systems. Because of this, we believe it is vital that our agency continues to be at the epicenter of supporting service providers across Indiana who are dedicated to making improvements and build positive change within the justice system. ICJI will accomplish this via continued financial support to hundreds of providers throughout Indiana. It is our hope this funding will improve the outcomes for thousands of Hoosiers.

Moving into 2024, we are excited and committed to furthering our accomplishments and building on the progress we have made thus far. ICJI remains committed to identifying and implementing innovative strategies to ensure a positive difference throughout the state. I invite you to review this report to explore in greater detail the work our agency completed over the last year in support of our mission.

Thank you,

**Devon McDonald**

Executive Director

# ICJI AT A GLANCE

FISCAL YEAR 2023

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.

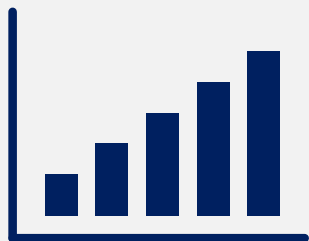
CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE



JUVENILE  
JUSTICE

## MISSION

To provide the informational and financial resources to state, local, and non-profit stakeholders so they may serve others throughout the State of Indiana.



RESEARCH



## VISION

To be the most effective grant administering agency while utilizing data informed decisions to further the development of Indiana’s criminal and juvenile justice systems, traffic safety, and victim services.

TRAFFIC  
SAFETY



VICTIM  
SERVICES

# LEADERSHIP

## ICJI LEADERSHIP

In FY2023, ICJI's leadership team consisted of the following individuals.

- » Devon McDonald, Executive Director
- » Jade Palin, Chief of Staff
- » Natalie Huffman, General Counsel
- » Jacob Burbrink, Communications Director
- » Sheryll Espinas, Chief Financial Officer
- » Christine Reynolds, Research Division Director
- » Leann Jagers, Drug & Crime Division Director
- » James Bryan, Traffic Safety Division Director
- » Michael Ross, Behavioral Health Division Director
- » Kim Lambert, Victim Assistance 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.

Members who served on the board during FY2023 included:

- » Amy Karozos- State Public Defender
- » AmyMarie Travis - Judge, Jackson County Superior Court
- » Andrea Trevino- Judge, Allen County 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 - Sheriff, Porter County
- » John Boyd- LaPorte County Sheriff
- » Justin Forkner - Chief Administrative Officer of the Indiana Supreme Court
- » Mark Stuaan - Partner, Barnes & Thornburg LLP
- » Rebecca Humphrey - Tippecanoe County Youth Services
- » Christina Reagle - Commissioner, Indiana Department of Correction
- » Rachael Ehlich - Office of Indiana Governor Eric Holcomb
- » Lori Torres - Office of Indiana Attorney General Todd Rokita
- » Jack Sandlin- Indiana Senate
- » Wendy McNamara - Indiana State Representative\* (nonvoting advisor)

## 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

## 2023 CJJ 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**

3 employees

## **YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION**

7 employees

## **DRUG AND CRIME DIVISION**

4 employees

## **TRAFFIC SAFETY DIVISION**

9 employees

## **RESEARCH DIVISION**

4 employees

## **VICTIM COMPENSATION DIVISION**

5 employees

## **VICTIM ASSISTANCE DIVISION**

12 employees

## **COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION**

1 employee

## **COMPLIANCE/LEGAL DIVISION**

5 employees

## **FISCAL DIVISION**

6 employees

## **EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE**

5 employees

SUPPORT DIVISIONS

# OVERSIGHT

ICJI provides oversight within its 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 the 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 on Violence Against Women; and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

## 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 utilizes information gained from state and national best-practice assessments, trainings, conferences, and events to improve each program's overall effectiveness.

## RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

As Indiana's criminal justice Statistical Analysis Center, ICJI conducts research on a variety of criminal and juvenile justice topics to improve and enhance public safety, policies, planning, and programs. ICJI partners with other state agencies to initiate criminal justice and juvenile justice research, increase information sharing, and heighten public awareness regarding traffic safety and criminal justice initiatives.

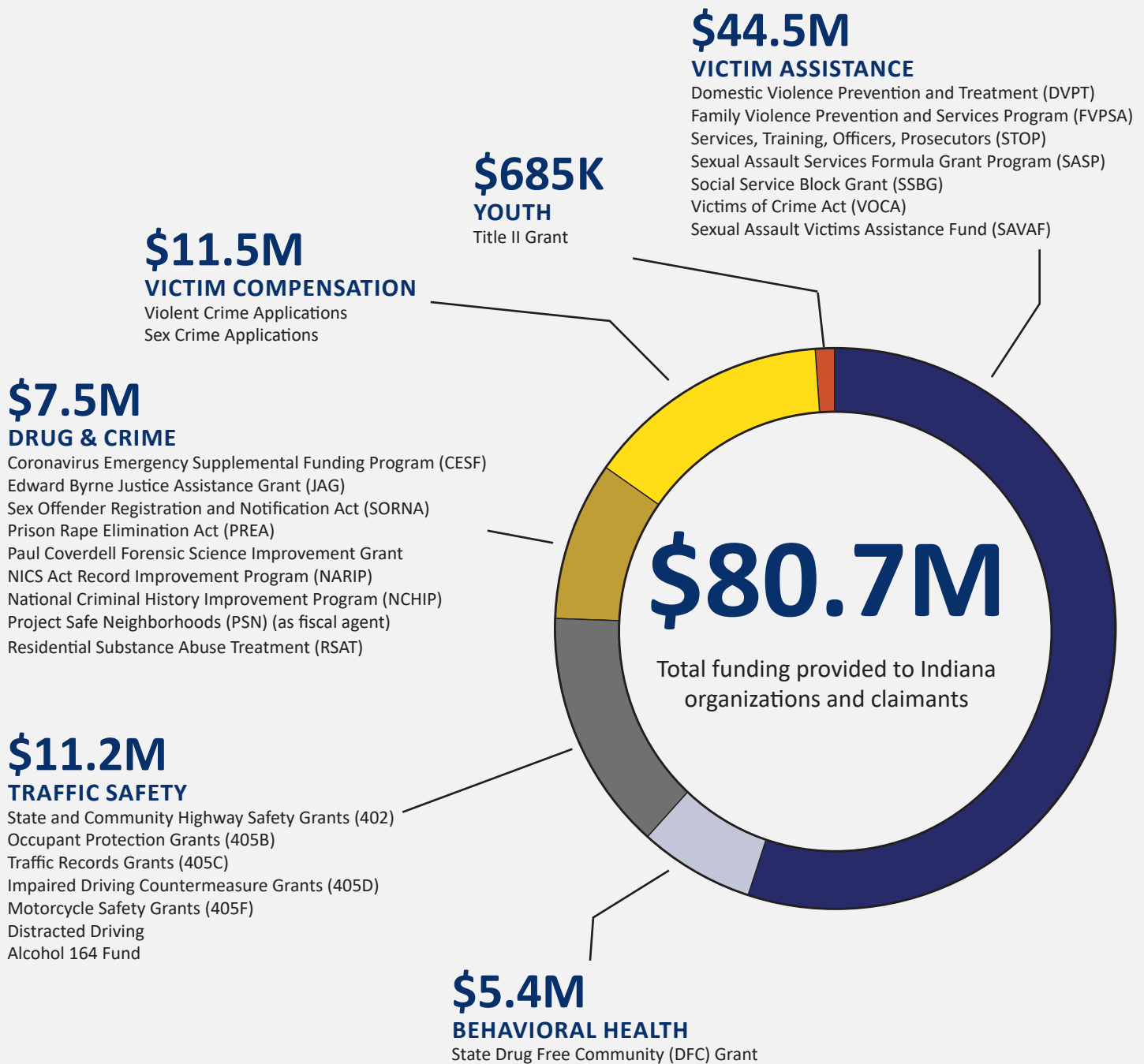
## POLICY AND PLANNING

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 Fiscal Year 2023, ICJI had an \$80.7 million footprint in Indiana. Of that, nearly \$69.2 million went to public and nonprofit organizations and \$11.5 million was provided through the Victim Compensation Fund.







## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DIVISION

The Behavioral Health Division cultivates collaboration at the state and local levels to effectively address substance use issues in Indiana. The mission of the Behavioral Health Division is to increase resilience and foster recovery by supporting evidence-based programs and data-informed decisions.

The staff focuses on linking resources and putting research into practice through collaboration, grant management, compliance monitoring, technical assistance, and coordination among regions and localities. The Behavioral Division believes that local knowledge and local solutions are critical to the success of these efforts.

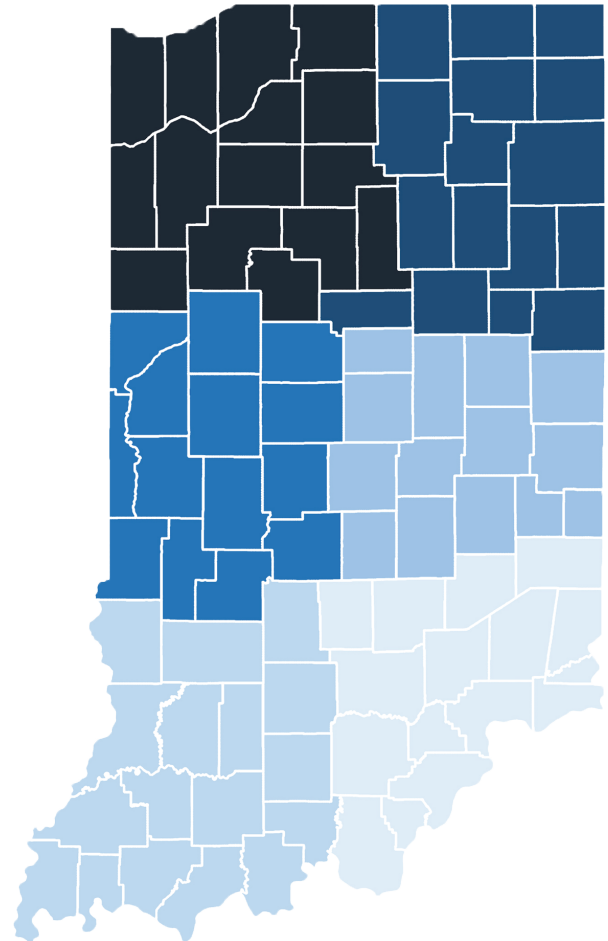
### PROJECTS

#### LOCAL COORDINATING COUNCIL TEAM

##### History

Local Coordinating Councils (LCCs) were first formed in the 1980s to understand and address substance abuse issues at the local level. In 1989, the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, which was charged with leading Indiana's fight against alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs was created. Part of the strategy focused on providing resources at the state and local levels to support drug prevention, treatment, and other criminal justice efforts. While the commission was originally maintained through the governor's office, it was moved to the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. In 2016, the name was changed through legislation to the Commission to Combat Drug Abuse, with the mission of reducing the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse and addictions among adults and children in Indiana. At the local level, the commission works to strengthen LCCs and assist in strategic and comprehensive planning.

Today, LCCs are responsible for carrying out substance abuse initiatives in their communities. While every county is organized differently and much has changed over the years, LCCs remain the first line of defense against combating drug abuse at the local level.



LCC Region Map

## Structure

Located in all 92 counties, a LCC is a county-wide citizen body approved by the Commission to plan, monitor, and evaluate comprehensive local alcohol and drug abuse plans by identifying community drug problems, collaborate with community strategies, and monitor anti-drug activities at local levels. They are overseen by the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute's Behavioral Health Division, which works to strengthen and assist in strategic and comprehensive planning to support the mission and vision of the Commission to Combat Drug Abuse. The division's mission is to support, enhance, and strengthen local efforts to create drug-free, and recovery-focused, communities across the State of Indiana.

## Staff

The Local Coordinating Councils (LCCs) are overseen by two front-line staff and the Division Director. The Behavioral Health team is tasked with ensuring LCCs are meeting their statutory requirements, submitting reports on time, and maintaining functionality. In addition, they are responsible for using research-informed tools to track the overall health of the LCC, while also providing targeted technical assistance to the LCCs.

## Funding

LCCs receive funding from the county drug-free community fund that is established in each county to promote local alcohol and substance use and misuse prevention initiatives by supplementing local funding for treatment, education, and criminal justice efforts. When offenders are convicted of an offense under IC 33-37-5-9 or IC 33-5-10, they are required to pay a fee. The drug abuse, prosecution, interdiction, and correction fee ranges from \$200-\$1000, and the alcohol and countermeasures fee is \$200. These two fees are collected at the county level and 25% of the fees are sent to the state drug-free communities fund while 75% is held by the auditor in the county drug-free community fund.

## LCC EVALUATIONS

To ensure the local coordinating councils were included in the division's End of the Year Report, a survey was conducted to collect qualitative data on the coordinator's perception of the health of the LCC. The survey included questions measuring efforts in recruiting, compliance with SMART goals, funding evidence informed programs, adherence to State funding guidelines, and report submission timeliness. Of the 91 active LCCs, 85 counties responded, giving us a response rate of 93%.

On a 5-point scale, with 1 being "Inaccurate—this does not describe my LCC" and 5 being "Accurate—this describes my LCC," we found that on average:

- LCCs are mostly working to recruit and retain members (average score 4.11/5.00).
- LCC goals mostly follow the SMART format (average score 4.41/5.00).
- LCCs are mostly funding activities and programs that are evidence-informed (average score 4.13/5.00).
- LCCs adhere to State funding guidelines (average score 4.73/5.00).
- LCCs submit documentation when it is due (average score 4.57/5.00).

## Coordinator Communications and Site Visits

ICJI program managers have increased on-site technical assistance visits to LCCs to strengthen their understanding of the comprehensive community plan and prepare them for the upcoming CCP submission. In 2023, targeted site visits were conducted in 24 counties.

The Behavioral Health Team continues to collaborate with the Indiana Department of Health's Tobacco Prevention and Cessation (TPC) group. The BH program managers have presented at the TPC regional meetings, giving presentations on the history, purpose, and function of the LCCs, followed by extensive Q&A from members of the TPC group.

## LOOKING AHEAD

With the conclusion of the first five-year strategic plan in 2023, a new strategic plan was needed. A plan for 2024-2028 was created that focuses on collaboration, quantification, and standardization. The Behavioral Health Division is proceeding forward with the no-cost adoption of Getting to Outcomes with an integration of the MITRE framework, and Cynefin Framework tools.

### **MITRE Problem Framing Canvas**

A tool to deeply understand challenges, build shared stakeholder understanding, and develop effective solutions. Being used to improve Local Coordinating Coalitions' effectiveness in addressing substance use issues.

### **Cynefin Framework**

Aids decision-making by categorizing circumstance and providing methods to gain novel insights from qualitative data. Cynefin is used alongside the Problem Framing Canvas to analyze the substance use challenge.

Between 2024 and 2028 the Behavioral Health Division needs to expand the capacity of the LCCs by ensuring they are more modular and scalable. This is done by building on the strategic plan from 2019-2023, while adding new tools, new measurable KSA (knowledge, skills, and abilities), and new measurable KPI (Key Performance Indicator).

### **Comprehensive Community Plans and Quarterly Reports**

At the close of 2023, we expect the 2024 Comprehensive Community Plan will be opening April 1, 2024, and will cover the period of April 1 through March 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2023, 91 out of 92 counties will be submitting their plans to access and distribute their county's Drug Free Community Funds. Union County, in Region 4, is currently the only county without an active LCC, however, ICJI is currently working to reestablish an LCC in that county.

### **Research**

The previous LCC Survey Report detailing the responses to the Behavioral Health Division's annual LCC Survey is currently pending final reviews. Work is underway to update this annual survey and release it again in February of 2024 to gather additional information on LCCs. An updated survey report will soon follow the completion of this survey.

The Research Division aided in the development of the completion of the LCC End of Year Report. An evaluation survey was conducted to collect data on LCC health, and the Research Division was responsible for constructing and disseminating the survey. Other assistance was provided as needed on the report, such as sourcing certain data.

A previous qualitative survey was released to gather information from LCCs and investigate their perceptions of what they think drives LCCs and what they believe is important in their local communities. Analysis of responses to this survey is ongoing, and insights gained from this survey will be used to guide decision-making and technical assistance for LCCs.



## YOUTH DIVISION

The mission of Youth 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.

The 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 (JJSAG) and that the majority of funds be passed through as grants to local government stakeholders.

The JJSAG 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.

The Youth Division oversees monitoring for legal compliance in the juvenile justice system. The Youth Division continues to conduct the majority of monitoring online. This includes the annual classification process. In this process, all law enforcement, jails, and juvenile detention centers are required to report to ICJI any time they securely hold a juvenile.

The Youth Division has an online monitoring system that collects and stores basic information about the juvenile's stay. This is a year-round process and a report containing the data is submitted annually to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

The Youth Division is required to set foot in all facilities in a three-year cycle to verify construction features haven't changed and to spot check data for accuracy. On-site monitoring visit logs 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. ICJI has spent considerable time working with stakeholders to share and improve data. With the support of ICJI's Research Division, enhancing the digital collection, processes, and procedures is ongoing.





## 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. ICJI continues to work with partner agencies to ensure juveniles are placed in the most appropriate facilities to balance public safety with juvenile needs. ICJI continues to provide technical assistance to facilities and agencies to ensure juveniles in Indiana are held appropriately and documented. Technical assistance is provided by the ICJI Compliance Monitor and can be requested via email.

## OJJDP TITLE II FUNDS

Title II FY23 funds were awarded in December 2022. The Board of Trustees approved six Title II grants for a total of \$685,119.

## RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES

Indiana continues to achieve 100% county-level reporting of data connected to Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). This allows ICJI 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. These trends are shared with points of contact in order to encourage sustained action. ICJI continues to identify RED as a core category for funding in our annual Title II RFP. In 2023, the Compliance Monitor worked with ICJI's Research Division to prepare the RED report.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In 2022 House Enrolled Act 1359 established diversion, community alternatives and behavioral health grant programs to be administered by the Youth Division. Additionally, HEA 1359 created the Youth Justice Oversight Committee, which is tasked to develop a plan for implementing these grant programs.

The division will open Youth Justice Oversight Committee grant programs in early Fiscal Year 2024 and plans on quarterly applications as funding allows.

## 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

#### 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 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 to improve transitional care for inmates.



The Bartholomew County Jail has been nationally recognized for its Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program.

#### EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG)

This program remains the largest funding stream in the Drug and Crime Control Division. 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 2023, ICJI granted approximately \$3.5 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 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, information-sharing technology, and drug enforcement efforts. In addition, the grant funded local jurisdiction issues – including technology enhancements, multijurisdictional task forces, drug prosecution, and justice training programs.

## 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 will allow the establishment of a comprehensive national system for the registration and notification of convicted sex offenders. In 2023, offenders' arrest records were matched with the IDOC's disposition data. Additionally, the grant provided funding to use the tool to 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 2023 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 help 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 \$415,000 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 approximately \$695,000 in funds for the 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 (NARIP)

The NARIP cooperative agreement will not only improve the quality of data sent to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), 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. 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 2024, 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 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

#### RESEARCH REPORTS

##### **Death in Custody Reporting Act Annual Report March 2023**

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 (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 2023, ICJI released its fourth annual report detailing deaths in custody occurring during 2022. The full report is available at [on.in.gov/2023DCRA](https://on.in.gov/2023DCRA).

##### **Bail, Pretrial Release and Rearrest Annual Report July 2023**

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. 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 2022 data, the full report can be found at [on.in.gov/2023Bail](https://on.in.gov/2023Bail)

##### **Juveniles Under Adult Court Jurisdiction October 2023**

This report details the number of juveniles under the jurisdiction of an adult court. During State Fiscal Year 2023, 241 juvenile cases were under the jurisdiction of an adult court. The most common offense committed was firearm related offenses and prison 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 [on.in.gov/juaci](https://on.in.gov/juaci).



## Indiana Criminal Code Reform Evaluation Report December 2023

The ICJI Research Division, working alongside the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council published the ninth 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. Read the full report at [on.in.gov/2023CodeReform](https://on.in.gov/2023CodeReform) and view the dashboards at [on.in.gov/CodeReform](https://on.in.gov/CodeReform).

### RESEARCH DASHBOARDS

Research is responsible for creating multiple interactive data visualizations that allow public or inter-agency users to explore, analyze and interpret complex data sets or reports produced by the research division. The following are a list of dashboards created by the research division which were created using Tableau.

#### Juvenile Arrests on School Property Dashboard July 2023

ICJI is required to report the number of juveniles arrested on school property to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention as part of the Racial/Ethnic Disparities data collection. Using data provided by the Department of Education, ICJI created a dashboard showing the number of juvenile arrests on school property by offense, race, county, and school district per school year. View the dashboard at [on.in.gov/JuvenileArrests](https://on.in.gov/JuvenileArrests).

#### Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Grant and Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Dashboard July 2023

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 ICJI is responsible for administering DVPT funds. This dashboard reflects quarterly program report data.

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 ICJI is responsible for administering FVPSA funds. This dashboard reflects quarterly program report data as entered by subgrantees. View the dashboard at [on.in.gov/uufv7](https://on.in.gov/uufv7).

#### Funding Dashboard May 2023

An agency funding dashboard was created for public and inter-agency users. The dashboard illustrates where and how much grant funds are allocated to each Indiana County. The dashboard allows users to filter by county, agency receiving award and the ICJI division that oversees grant funding to counties. The dashboard can be found here [on.in.gov/Funding](https://on.in.gov/Funding)

## LOOKING AHEAD

In 2024, the Research and Planning Division will continue to pursue research opportunities as they arise, along with its regularly scheduled quarterly and annual reports. Additionally, the division will continue to assist other divisions with strategic planning and federal grant applications.

The Research division will submit its 3-year grant-funded project to review data collection of juvenile arrests and referrals at the local level. The project will also study racial and ethnic disparities among youth in the juvenile justice system and identify risk factors that contribute to youth involvement in the juvenile



## 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 law enforcement agencies.

TSD is comprised of a staff of eight including the division director who coordinates the efforts of support staff. The TSD's goals are to reduce serious injuries and fatalities through several program areas: occupant protection, child passenger safety, impaired driving, young drivers, motorcycle safety, and non-motorist safety. Program Managers provide oversight and monitoring of enforcement initiatives and educational projects in these areas.

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.

ICJI uses resources like the Indiana Department of Transportation's INDOT Answers and 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) to assist with its traffic safety strategic planning.

ICJI promotes traffic safety initiatives on state and local roadways by implementing a comprehensive Triennial Highway Safety Plan (3HSP). The 3HSP is a significant component and requirement of the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) (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.

The HSIP allows highway safety programs and partners in the state to align goals, leverage resources, and collectively address the State's safety challenges. It establishes statewide goals and objectives and focuses on key emphasis areas while integrating the Safe System approach, which seeks to eliminate death and serious injuries for all road users. The Safe System approach centers on five key elements of safe road users, safe vehicles, safe speeds, safe roads, and post-crash care.

## PROJECTS

### OCCUPANT PROTECTION PROGRAMS

In FY 2023, there were an estimated 225 unrestrained vehicle fatalities. Overall, unrestrained fatalities have decreased from 233 in FY 2022. Traffic data indicates a relationship between speed-related fatalities and unrestrained fatalities, with more than a third of speed-related fatalities listed as unrestrained.

Nearly every year since 2005, seat belt usage in Indiana increased slightly. Indiana's 2023 Observational Seat Belt Surveys were conducted from July to September at 190 sites across the state.

The data analysis by Purdue University's CRS project found that seat belt usage increased to 93.2% in FY 23, a 0.2% increase from 2022. From this publication, data trends of unrestrained drivers can be tracked and addressed to increase future seat belt usage. In the Central Region of the state, seat belt usage increased by 0.6%, remained consistent in the North Region, and decreased by 1.4% in the South Region. Although seatbelt usage increased across the board in Indiana, usage decreased for male truck drivers to 84.9%. Young males have the lowest seatbelt usage rate at 81.5%, while SUV female drivers ranked the highest with 96.1%.

Police conducted traffic safety enforcement mobilizations throughout the year. These 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, ICJI issued media releases with supplemental materials throughout the state, prior to and after mobilizations, to reinforce the messages along with the enforcement activities. ICJI used data to better reach the targeted audience through paid advertising.





## **Comprehensive Highway Injury Reduction Program (CHIRP)**

Indiana's Comprehensive Highway Injury Reduction Program (CHIRP) provides federal funding to support traffic safety projects across the state, focusing on areas that have a maximum probability of reducing fatalities and injuries on roadways. CHIRP incorporates efforts to improve occupant restraint use, reduce speeding, enforce impaired driving laws, support pedestrian safety, and encourage collaboration at the local level. There were six grant projects under CHIRP in FY 2023: Click It to Live It (CITLI), Driving Under the Influence Task Force (DUI TF), Summer Impaired Driving Enforcement Program (SIDE P), Visible Speed Enforcement Teams (VSET), Motorcycle-High Visibility Awareness (MC-HVA), and PedBike Non-Motorist.

All law enforcement agencies receiving CHIRP funding, as well as the Indiana State Police (ISP), participated in and supported the national enforcement mobilizations. ICJI awarded more than \$4,729,000.00 to CHIRP recipients, and more than \$1,000,000.00 to ISP in FY 2023, allowing these agencies across the state to provide additional enforcement to increase safety for all Indiana road users.

### **Click It to Live It (CITLI)**

CITLI is Indiana's primary seat belt enforcement project under CHIRP. In FY 2023, Indiana achieved increases in the seat belt usage rate, decreases in unrestrained traffic fatalities, and increases in enforcement through CHIRP. Agencies increased from 3 in FY 2022 to an average of 3.11 contacts per hour with drivers in FY 2023. Officers working CITLI enforcement projects worked over 25,000 hours, which nearly doubled from FY 2022, and issued more than 74,440 citations and warnings.

### **Visible Speed Enforcement Teams (VSET)**

VSET project is a speed enforcement-specific project to supplement the efforts of Click It to Live It as the primary occupant protection project for Indiana. In FY 2023, VSET units worked 2,599 hours and employed 271 officers to conduct patrols and issue citations. In total 7,973 citations were issued with a majority focused on various levels of speeding offenses. 227 vehicles were stopped for possible impaired driving and Portable Breath Tests (PBT) and SFST were utilized on drivers.

## **IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAMS**

Alcohol-impaired fatalities have decreased from 131 (FY22) to 122 (FY23) but remain a danger for travelers on roadways. The TSD continues to partner with law enforcement agencies throughout the state to reduce the prevalence of impaired driving on Indiana roads. The division oversees a variety of initiatives and training programs working towards this goal.

### **Impaired Driving Training Program**

Drug Recognition Experts (DREs) are a crucial component in keeping Indiana's roads and communities safe. DREs receive specialized training to recognize impairment in drivers under the influence of drugs. Starting in 1998 with 20 officers, Indiana completed its 33rd year with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Drug Evaluation and Classification Program. In FY 2023, Indiana's DRE program grew to 191 fully trained officers. Indiana also had the highest number of officers, 363, trained in Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) classes.

### **Driving Under the Influence Taskforce Enforcement Project (DUI TF)**

Agencies participating in the DUI TF project focused on deterrence and increasing high visibility enforcement (HVE) strategies to reduce destructive driving behaviors. Over 2,120 officers participated in the DUI TF project, supplemented by ISP districts throughout the state. In FY 2023, participating law enforcement officers issued 22,545 citations and 27,398 traffic warnings for incidents not involving impaired driving during the performance period of the DUI TF project, with a DUI arrest made every 7.5 hours for alcohol specifically. These officers worked over 25,000 hours and stopped 16,745 vehicles for impaired driving suspicion. The average number of tickets written per hour increased from 2.58 in FY 2022 to 2.61 in FY 2023.



### **Summer Impaired Driving Enforcement Project (SIDEP)**

During the summer months of FY 2023, many law enforcement agencies participated in a coordinated effort to reduce alcohol-impaired collisions and fatalities, specifically using HVE, sobriety checkpoints, and increased traffic enforcement in specified counties. In total, 107 patrols were conducted over 1,233.25 hours and a DUI arrest was made every 4.67 hours. Over 4,000 vehicles were stopped during checkpoints and 130 PBTs and 103 SFSTs were performed. Officers issued 369 citations and 409 violations over the course of this project.

### **Roadside Evidentiary Breath Alcohol Testing and Department of Toxicology Backlog Reduction**

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. In FY 2023, the average turnaround time for lab results remained between 60 to 90 days for alcohol-related cases and five to six months for drug-related cases. There were approximately 2,000 cases submitted to the Indiana State Department of Toxicology (ISDT) for alcohol analysis, and 1,000 cases for drug analysis.

### **Roadside Impaired Driving Oral Fluid Screening Program**

Indiana's Roadside Impaired Driving Oral Fluid Screening Program remains the largest in the country and a model program for other states looking to implement a program. By the end of FY 2023, over 3,000 oral fluid tests were completed in the project with 215 units distributed to more than 90 law enforcement agencies. Over 600 officers were trained to operate SoToxa devices, with more courses planned into FY 2024. Data collected by this equipment has highlighted the growing trends of drivers operating vehicles while impaired by drugs (58.7% positive), and often by multiple substances. More than 800 tests have returned poly-positive for the presence of two or more illegal substances. Single tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) use has rapidly increased as well, with 67% of tests showing a THC presence.

### **Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program**

In FY 2023, the Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program (LEPP) offered five courses to law enforcement officers with 40 qualified phlebotomists and 20 participating agencies across Indiana. During sessions, certified phlebotomy technicians trained officers to collect blood samples from vehicle operators involved in fatal crashes and crashes where impairment was suspected. Over 180 blood draws were conducted, and the project re-qualified almost all officers for a second year. This project is expected to grow in FY 2024 and result in further partnerships with Indiana law enforcement agencies.

### **Alternatives to Impaired Driving**

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. This project was administered during key holidays and events that traditionally show an increase in incidents caused by impaired driving and walking, including the winter holiday season in December through New Year's Day, during the Super Bowl, St. Patrick's Day, Cinco de Mayo, the Indianapolis 500, and the weekends of Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day. Throughout the year, 7,968 rides were redeemed, keeping thousands of potentially impaired drivers and pedestrians off the roads.

Alliance Highway Safety designed and maintained a website for the project at [soberrideindiana.com](http://soberrideindiana.com). The consistent marketing of the project domain provided a reliable means of distributing alternative transportation "ride codes" during targeted project dates. Since October 1, 2022, the website received over 70,000 visitors. The project was promoted through targeted posts and advertisements on social media.

### **CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY PROGRAMS**

In FY 2023, 21 children aged 15 and under were killed in traffic crashes. Of these fatalities, 9 were children aged 7 and under. Overall, child fatalities for both age categories have remained stagnant since FY 2022 and met both target values set for each Highway Safety Plan.

### **Child Restraint Inspection Stations**

Indiana has over 120 Child Restraint Inspection Stations (also known as Permanent Fitting Stations) established throughout the state, with an emphasis on placing stations in high-risk areas. The TSD provided funding to child restraint inspection stations to distribute child restraints at special events and one-day clinics. In FY 2023, ICJI tracked data for the Child Restraint Inspection Stations throughout the state utilizing the National Digital Car Seat Check Form (NDCF) form. Those inspection stations completed 6,996 child restraint inspections and distributed 4,109 child restraints. This project funded the distribution of 1,203 of those child restraint systems. The remaining seats were sourced through private donations.

### **Child Passenger Safety Training Program**

During FY 2023, ICJI provided funding to the Automotive Safety Program (ASP) at the Indiana University School of Medicine to increase the correct use of child restraint systems. This project seeks to maintain recertification levels and encourage new Child Passenger Safety Technicians (CPST) to join. A total of 42 child safety seat clinics throughout the state were funded under this project, which led to 717 inspections and hundreds of seats distributed to families in need. By the end of FY 2023, there were a total of 1,342 child passenger safety technicians and instructors in Indiana.

### **Child Passenger Safety Specialist (CPSS)**

In FY 2023, Indiana's CPSS team hosted over 30 community events and conducted 6,996 car seat checks. Under this project, 2,640 Project L.O.V.E. (Law Officer Voucher and Enforcement) vouchers were issued electronically through the Electronic Citation Warning System (eCWS). This project was designed specifically for law enforcement officers to engage with the public and educate families on the proper use and installation of child restraint systems during traffic stops. Alongside the electronic vouchers, alternative paper vouchers were also distributed at crash sites.

### **NON-MOTORIST SAFETY**

#### **Stop Arm Violation Enforcement (SAVE)**

SAVE projects utilize HVE in targeted areas where high rates of school bus stop arm violations occurred to prevent future violations. These areas were identified by law enforcement agencies, school corporations, school resource officers, and school bus drivers. Participating agencies follow school bus routes to provide on-the-spot enforcement, focusing on stop-arm violations, speeding, and reckless driving around school buses and in school zones when children are present. In FY 2023, 509 officers worked on this project for over 7,560 school hours between 509 officers across Indiana. Over 800 vehicles were stopped, and officers issued 5,299 citations and warnings to drivers.

#### **MOTORCYCLE SAFETY PROGRAMS**

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. In FY 2023, ICJI awarded law enforcement agencies motorcycle HVE funding to target areas in large urban communities with higher rates of motorcycle crashes and fatalities.

#### **Motorcycle High Visibility Awareness (MC-HVA)**

MC-HVA combines HVE with elements that educate the public and heighten awareness of motorcycles on the roadway. Officers participating in this project provided education to motorcyclists and non-motorcyclists by attending community events and motorcycle training classes. During the project's performance period, sixty-five (65) officers worked 422.25 hours and issued 429 total citations and warnings.





## ROADWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS

Indiana remains a nationwide leader in technology with multiple programs that aid the nation in the collection of data, the volume of data, and tools used across multiple program areas within traffic safety.

### Crash Mapping Secondary Crash Reduction Program (CMAP)

The TSD provides funding opportunities to Purdue University and the Indiana Association of Certified Accident Investigators (IACAI) to establish Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)-based acquisition, processing, and quality control procedures for crash scene mapping and documentation. This project trains officers to quickly process crash scenes more efficiently to re-open Indiana roadways following crashes and to identify key factors in preventing future crashes. In FY 2023, CMAP accomplished new project achievements by working with seventy (70) agencies across Indiana, sending hundreds of officers for training and processing over 400 crash scenes. The training process covers system guidelines, deployment of the UAS, mission planning, site preparation, pilot training, data transfer, and Purdue team post-processing of the information collected.

## MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

The TSD partnered with Hirons to conduct several media releases during FY 2023, including radio broadcasts, social media posts, and locally filmed commercials. Paid media releases coincided with statewide enforcement campaigns targeting seat belt use, impaired driving, distracted driving, and speeding and complements national media campaigns. Media releases promoted various areas of traffic safety and enforcement campaigns, including stop arm violation awareness, the Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over mobilization period, National Car Seat Safety Week, and Seat Belt Safety Week.



## LOOKING AHEAD

The Traffic Safety Division will continue to expand enforcement and education opportunities, while increasing data-driven community engagement to improve roadway safety for all users.

In 2024, the Traffic Safety Division will host the annual Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA) conference from September 7 - 11th in Downtown Indianapolis. This event is one of the nation's premier traffic safety educational and networking opportunities for agencies across the United States.

Law enforcement Impaired Driving education courses for Drug Recognition Experts (DRE), Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE), and oral fluid training are expected to reach new milestones of attendance. For upcoming training opportunities, please follow the link below: <https://www.in.gov/cji/traffic-safety/impaired-driving/advanced-roadside-impaired-driving-enforcement/> Grant opportunities such as the Comprehensive Hoosier Highway Injury Reduction Program (CHIRP) and the Traffic Safety Improvement Program (TSIP) will open in Summer 2024 for new & reapplying applicants.

Indiana's Car Seat program has expanded to impact more communities throughout 2024. The Indiana Child Passenger Safety Conference will be held at Ivy Tech Community College Culinary & Conference Center in May 2024 with a corresponding car seat inspection and distribution event. Various other inspection events are planned including the June 2024 Safety Fair in Schererville, IN, and the August 2024 Back to School Backpack Event in Gary, IN.



## VICTIM COMPENSATION DIVISION

During FY 2023, the Victim Compensation Division awarded more than \$11.5 million dollars in violent and sexual assault claims from the fund.

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

The fund receives a percentage of court fees, work release funds, restitution, punitive damage awards, a federal grant (VOCA), and state appropriations. Using this funding, the program provides reimbursement for certain costs incurred as a direct result of a violent crime.

Examples of reimbursable expenses include medical/dental bills, crime scene clean-up, 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.

During FY 2023, the division received 1,218 new violent crime applications. ICJI approved 1,416 violent crime applications for payment and denied 1,174 applications. Some of the applications or denials could be from prior years. A total of 2,013 new sexual assault applications were received. In total, the department processed \$11,571,369.66 in payments.

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 allowed Victim Compensation Division staff 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 division attend regional and national conferences with their counterparts from other states, which also aided in strengthening partnerships around the country.

### APPLICATION TYPES

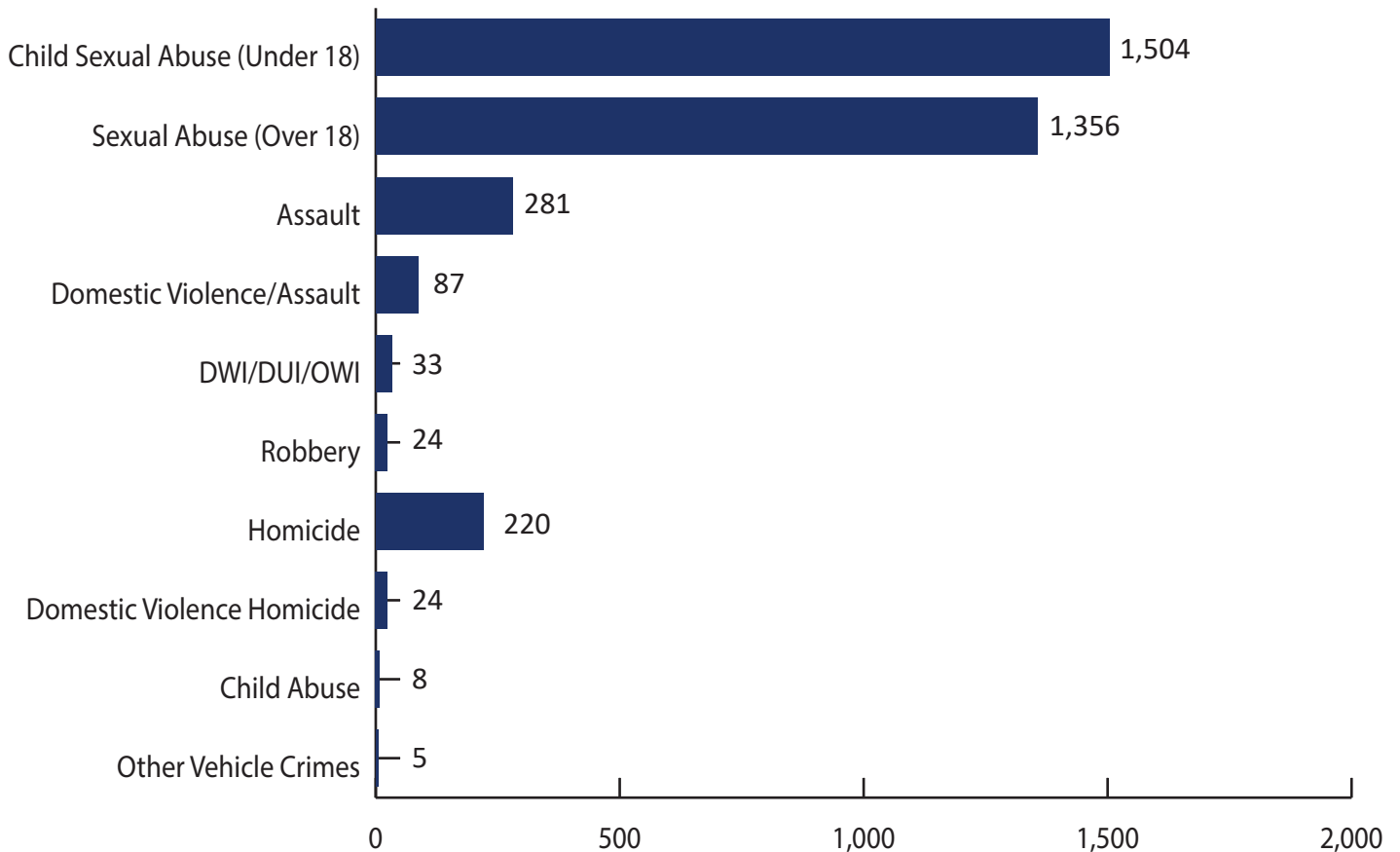
#### VIOLENT CRIME APPLICATIONS

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.

## VICTIM COMPENSATION APPLICATIONS:



## LOOKING AHEAD

As this division continues its work, it has established the following goals for FY 2024:

- 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.
- Complete process of identifying and purchasing a new Victim Compensation Claims Processing system.
- Create a quarterly newsletter explaining policies and procedures, answering frequently asked questions, and highlighting subgrantees.



## VICTIM ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Victim Assistance 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 2023, the division provided additional funding for agencies to develop and strengthen law enforcement responses to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Four agencies received funding, and used these funds for various trainings, such as:

- Admission to the International Conference on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence
- Sexual Assault and Strangulation investigation best-practices
- Investigation best-practices, Situational Safety, and Reduction of Homicide Risks presented at Law Enforcement Academies statewide

In a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Victim Assistance Division continued to award additional American Rescue Plan (ARP) funds to agencies to prevent, prepare, and respond to COVID-19. The division awarded over \$3.7 million to 48 agencies that provide services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

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

- Sanitation and COVID-19 Mitigation Supplies
- Mobile Advocacy Staff, Supplies, and Travel
- Additional Advocacy, Therapy, and Crisis Hotline Staff
- Staff Retention and Mental Health Support

## PROJECTS

As the State's planning and administering agency for victim assistance funds, the division was awarded \$44,499,220 from seven different funding streams. With these funds, over 200 subgrant awards were provided in 2023.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT (DVPT)

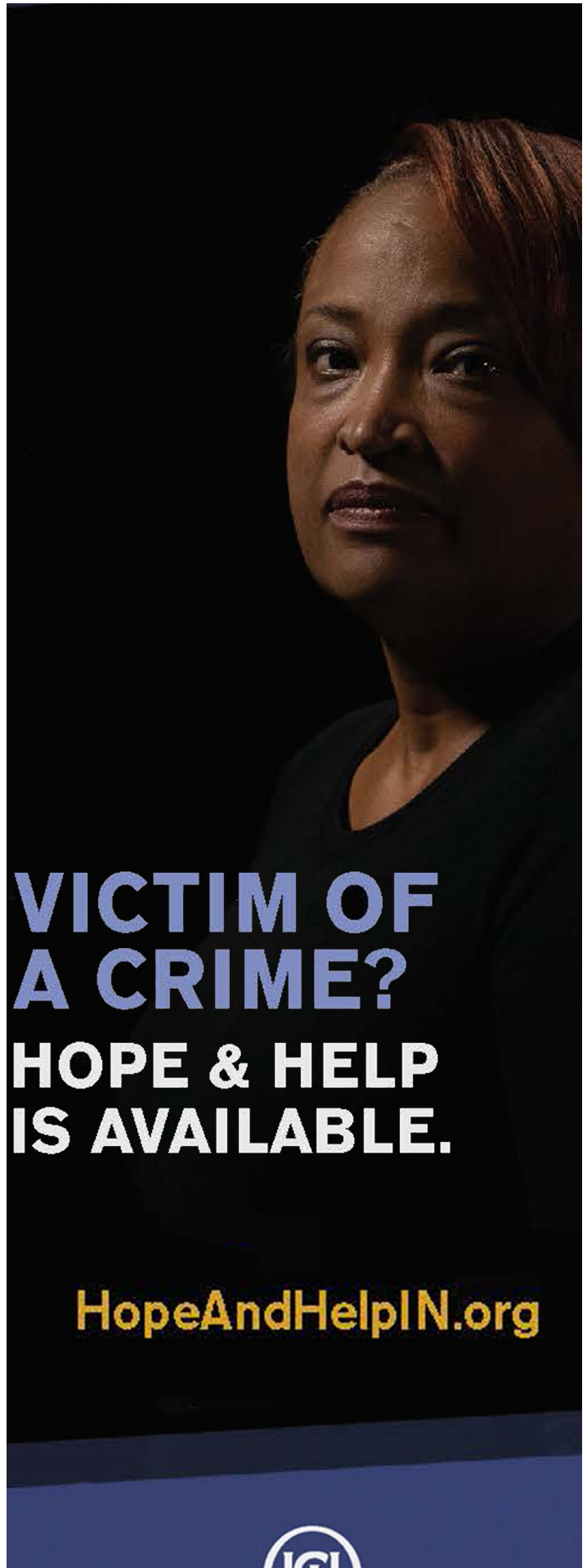
The Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment (DVPT) grant fund is established in Indiana Code and may be used in the following ways: (1) to establish and maintain domestic violence prevention and treatment centers, (2) to develop and establish training programs for professional, paraprofessional or 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.

### 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. 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 FY2024:

- Continue to create clear, well thought out workflow manuals, internal and external, as well as providing resources and training 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 for subgrantees.



## SUPPORT DIVISIONS

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

### DIVISIONS

#### REGULATORY 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 these monitoring reviews.

If 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. In certain circumstances, the Division refers issues to the Department of Justice and/or the Indiana Office of Inspector General to conduct further investigations. In 2023, ICJI recovered \$3,786 in funds from its internal compliance monitoring activities.

The Division released several new policies during FY 2023 to aid staff and subgrantees in the proper management of both state and federal grants. In addition, in early 2023, the Division hosted a training conducted by the Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General that provided information and guidance to ICJI's staff on the topics of identifying grant fraud and misuse of funds.

#### LEGAL DIVISION

ICJI's Legal Division is responsible for all legal functions of the agency, including 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.

During FY 2023, the Division provided several training opportunities to ICJI staff to ensure that the agency continues to provide efficient and accurate services to ICJI's partners and to Hoosiers across the state. The Division also promulgated several administrative rules that are necessary to the daily operations of the agency and successfully worked with the legislature to pass a bill that addressed several longstanding issues with the ICJI code.



## FISCAL DIVISION

The Fiscal Division provides oversight and accounting services to each of the divisions. The Fiscal Division must ensure that the organization's financial activities conform to all applicable rules and regulations, and guidance set forth by the state, the various federal agencies, the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and the U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP).

The Fiscal Division is responsible for analyzing, classifying, recording, summarizing, and interpreting the organization's transactions and reporting them as meaningful financial information. The Fiscal Division uses the PeopleSoft Financial Accounting software and its various modules like Accounts Payable and Receivable, Payroll, Inventory Cost Management, and Grants Management to show the separation of duties and relevant controls to produce supported and unbiased accounting reports to aid management in decision-making.

In May 2023, ICJI initiated an effort to restructure the Fiscal Division, allowing the Division to oversee over 94 federal grants totaling around \$282 million and over \$60 million in state funds. The Fiscal Division has also prepared and submitted the biennium budget request for the agency and completed the financial monitoring conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, and Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

## 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 operating the agency's social media channels and providing communications support to outside organizations and stakeholders. In 2023, the division sent out 20 news releases, 10 grant notices and 17 meeting notices.

In May of 2023, CJI launched a renewed public awareness campaign to draw attention to traffic safety in Indiana. This was done in partnership with Hirons. 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.

In 2023, the traffic safety campaign generated over 196 million impressions and resulted in 116,840 visits to traffic safety information websites.



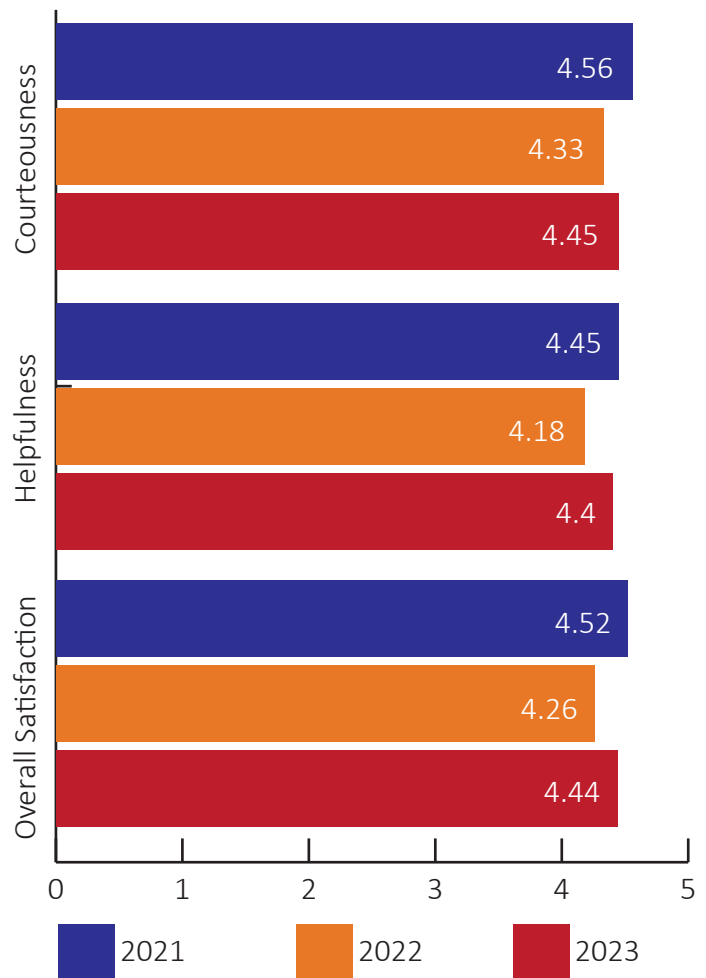
## CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY RESULTS

In February 2024, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute’s Research and Planning Division conducted its annual customer satisfaction survey to determine subgrantee satisfaction regarding service during 2023. ICJI emailed the survey link to 402 individuals. Of those 402 individuals, 161 (40%) fully completed the survey. The survey response rate improved from the last two years with a response rate of approximately 31% in both 2022 and 2021. 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 respond 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 the figure below. The agency saw an increase in each category from the previous year, but remains below 2021 averages.



## CUSTOMER SERVICE BY DIVISION

The overall satisfaction for each division was ranked 4.06, which is a slight increase from the previous year which was 3.95. Most divisions saw increases in ratings from last year except for the Drug and Crime Division and Youth Services. Youth Services saw a significant decrease of .54 points. Once an average score is taken across all questions for a single division, Traffic Safety had the highest score with 4.58, followed by Drug and Crime (4.24), Behavioral Health (4.11), Victims (3.98), and Youth (3.5).

When comparing the weighted averages for all questions answered by respondents across all divisions, “Grant Terms and Conditions” scored the highest with a 4.41 average. All divisions scored 4.0 or higher on that question, except Behavioral Health because this question is not asked as it does not apply. The questions with the second highest score were “My grant manager responds in a timely manner” and “grant instructions” scored 4.17.

When comparing the weighted averages for all questions answered by respondents across all divisions, “Amount of informational training” scored the lowest at 3.82. Within this question, the Youth Division scored the lowest at 3.25. The second lowest score for all questions answered by respondents across all divisions was “Training content” averaging 3.85.

Several scores for individual questions improved from 2022. Most notable was the Youth Services Division saw significant increases in all questions related to the “Application and Report Completion in a Reasonable Time.” This score increased 38.5% from the previous year. The Behavioral Health division saw an 30.4% increase for the “Comprehensive Community Plan is relevant to the work I do.” Traffic Safety saw an increase of 15.1% for “Overall Satisfaction with the Division.”

## IMPROVEMENT

In addition, respondents were asked to describe instances when ICJI staff met or exceeded their expectations and when staff did not meet expectations. Subgrantees were also provided the opportunity to make recommendations for improvements. Each division director was provided a summarized copy of their division’s results. Respondents reported that staff were helpful and responsive. For the TSD, the LELs were mentioned as being an asset to ICJI and very responsive to questions. 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). Other complaints included lack of or not enough training and sometimes slow response time from staff. Additionally, respondents for Victim Services claimed that staff turnover has affected communication and productivity (discrepancies between grant managers expectations or how they process claims and reports, lack of understanding of grant process). To remedy these issues, respondents suggested that processes, such as applications, reporting and fiscal payments, be simplified and made more efficient and provide current rules/guides on reporting online; communication be more timely, consistent, and accurate; more training for both staff and subgrantees, and issue grants in a more timely and efficient manner. Other suggestions include posting FAQs online, one-pagers on specific topics such as supplanting, how to submit reports, and how to complete program modifications, and find ways to limit staff turnover.



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