



# **Indiana Juvenile Justice Plan 2021-2024**

The Honorable Eric Holcomb, Governor

Mr. Devon McDonald, ICJI Executive Director

Mr. David Westenberger, SAG Chair

Mr. Brandon George, SAG Co-Chair

Ms. Shelby Price, Juvenile Justice Specialist

August 3, 2021

# CONTENTS

<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE .....</b>	<b>3</b>
SYSTEM DESCRIPTION .....	3
ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY & YOUTH CRIME .....	5
JUVENILE OFFENSES .....	9
RACIAL & ETHNIC DISPARITIES.....	13
HIGH RISK BEHAVIORS AND MENTAL HEALTH .....	13
<b>JUVENILE JUSTICE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>17</b>
INDIANA’S JUVENILE JUSTICE PRIORITIES.....	17
<b>IMPLEMENTATION - ACTIVITIES &amp; SERVICES .....</b>	<b>22</b>
PROGRAM AREA PLANS .....	22
CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT .....	28
COLLECTION & SHARING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION .....	29
CURRENT PROJECTS.....	30
<b>FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM STAFF.....</b>	<b>31</b>
PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DIVISION .....	31
JUVENILE JUSTICE STAFF .....	31
<b>APPENDIX .....</b>	<b>34</b>

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE

### SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) serves as the state's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, traffic safety, and victim services. A Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, provides oversight and direction to the agency. The ICJI Behavioral Health Division, with guidance from the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG), oversees the distribution of funds from, and compliance, with the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). The designation of ICJI as the agency responsible for the 3-year plan was established per Indiana Code 5-2-6<sup>1</sup> *et seq.* and took effect on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1993.

### *State and Local Level Collaborations*

Multiple state agencies collaborate on juvenile justice services. The Indiana Office of Court Services trains and certifies the juvenile courts, probation, and facilitates the state Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) administers state-run juvenile detention, parole, and community corrections. Other key juvenile service partners include the Department of Child Services (DCS), the Department of Education (IDOE)<sup>2</sup>, and the Family and Social Services Administration's Division of Mental Health (DMHA). Locally, law enforcement, public schools, and prosecutor's offices provide juvenile prevention, diversion, and intervention programming. Many community-based organizations support at-risk and justice-involved youth.

### *Indiana's Juvenile Justice Process*

Indiana's juvenile justice process flows through nine primary decision points (Appendix A). The decision points are: 1.) arrest; 2.) referral to juvenile court; 3.) case diversion; 4.) secure detention (pre-trial); 5.) case petition; 6.) delinquency hearing; 7.) probation placement; 8.) secure confinement; and 9.) transfer to

<sup>1</sup> Law Enforcement, IC 5-2-6 *et seq.* (1993). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/005#5-2-6>

<sup>2</sup> ICJI collaborates with IDOE to ensure student records of adjudicated juveniles are transferred in a timely manner from the educational department of the juvenile detention or treatment facility to the education program in which the juvenile will enroll; the credits of the adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and the adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework completed before and during the time in which the juvenile is held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency where the credits were earned, in order to support the education progress.

adult court. The Juvenile Justice System flow chart illustrates Indiana’s process in detail. The Indiana Juvenile Detention Center map (Appendix B) shows the location of the state’s 19 secure detention facilities. The state also houses 3 juvenile correction facilities.

### ***Transfer to Adult Court***

Indiana youth may be transferred to adult court by either direct file or by waiver. Indiana Code<sup>3</sup> requires direct file if the juvenile was at least 16 years of age but less than 18 years of age and is alleged to have committed attempted murder, murder, kidnapping, rape, robbery while armed with a deadly weapon, robbery resulting in bodily injury or serious bodily injury, or certain other crimes. Alternatively, after a full investigation and hearing, the juvenile court may waive jurisdiction to adult court if a juvenile is accused of committing a heinous or aggravated act, or act as part of repetitive pattern of delinquent acts.<sup>4</sup> Due to the long-term impact on juveniles, ICJI closely monitors this data and type of transfer. This information also helps identify criminal trends and Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). Reports for this data can be found at this [link](#).

### ***Dual Status Youth***

Indiana’s justice-involved youth are at high risk of dual status; meaning they are connected to both the child welfare and the juvenile justice systems. Indiana ranks 48th in child maltreatment and 43rd in juvenile detention.<sup>5</sup> Some youth arrive in juvenile courts as a “Child in Need of Services” (CHINS) due to prior child welfare contact, while others may receive CHINS designation during their trial. National researchers estimated approximately 50% of youth referred to the juvenile justice system can be classified as dual status.<sup>6</sup> When a youth has dual status, Indiana Code 31-41<sup>7</sup> requires the courts to determine whether the child welfare or juvenile justice system is better equipped to serve the child.

---

<sup>3</sup> Family Law and Juvenile Law, IC 31-30-1-4 (1997). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/031/#31-30>

<sup>4</sup> Family Law and Juvenile Law, IC 31-30-3-2 (1997). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/031/#31-30>

<sup>5</sup> Indiana Youth Institute (2020). “2020 Indiana KIDS COUNT Data Book: A Profile of Hoosier Youth”. [Online](#).

<sup>6</sup> Juvenile Justice Geography, Policy, Practice, & Statistics (2015). “When Systems Collaborate: How Three Jurisdictions Improved Their Handling of Dual-Status Cases.” <https://www.ncjfcj.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/WhenSystemsCollaborateJJGPSCaseStudyFinal042015.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Family Law and Juvenile Law, IC 31-41 *et seq* (2015). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/031/#31-41>

## *New Legislation*

In 2021, Indiana passed the Senate Enrolled Act 368<sup>8</sup> which provides four key advances in juvenile justice. First, it provides for the automatic expungement of certain juvenile offenses. Second, it prohibits a juvenile arrestee, who meets certain requirements, from being housed with adult inmates prior to trial, with certain exceptions. Third, it establishes a procedure for determining juvenile competency. Lastly, it provides that after a juvenile court has determined a child is a dual status child, the juvenile court may refer the child to be assessed by a dual status assessment team, under certain circumstances.

## **ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY & YOUTH CRIME**

Indiana has developed an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state through the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) which is dedicated to providing high quality data, research and evaluation services to an array of entities including federal, state and local governments. The SAC is a Bureau of Justice Statistics supported entity which collects, analyzes, and reports statistics on crime and justice to federal, state, and local levels of government affecting criminal justice related programs and policies. The Indiana SAC staff members developed the juvenile delinquency and crime analysis for this application. The analysis includes a review of demographic, education, juvenile justice, and high-risk behavior data.

### *Indiana Youth Demographics*

#### *Population Size and Age Distribution*

Based on 2019 population estimates, Indiana is the 17th largest state with a population of approximately 6.7 million people.<sup>9</sup> Children ages 0 – 17 represent about 23% of Indiana’s total population.<sup>10</sup>

#### *Population Diversity*

According to 2019 estimates, youth of color make up around 28% of Indiana’s youth population. Black or

---

<sup>8</sup> Senate Enrolled Act 368, IC 31-30-3-12 (2021). <https://legiscan.com/IN/text/SB0368/2021>

<sup>9</sup> [World Review Populations](#)

<sup>10</sup> [U.S. Census Bureau Indiana Quick Facts](#)

African American, non-Hispanic youth make-up approximately 13% of the total youth population, a figure that has remained relatively stable in the last five years. Hispanic youth of any race make up around 11% of the youth population and has increased by almost 8% since 2015.<sup>11</sup> See Table 1 in the appendix for more information.

### *Households and Families*

While research indicates that the presence of a single-parent family alone is not a predictor of future delinquency, there is evidence to suggest that children in single-parent homes may be exposed to more adverse childhood experiences (ACE). In 2019, approximately 35% of Hoosier children were growing up in a single-parent household. This percentage has been relatively steady over the past 10 years.<sup>12</sup> The percentage of children living in households where a grandparent provides primary care has remained at 4% over the past 10 years in Indiana, mirroring the national trend.<sup>13</sup> In 2018, approximately 6% of children in Indiana were living in households where neither parent resided.<sup>14</sup>

The National Survey of Children’s Health, conducted as a mail and web-based survey by the U.S. Census Bureau, collects data on the physical and mental health, health care needs, families, neighborhood, school, and social context of children 0 – 17 years old. The survey asked respondents if the child had ever faced two or more adverse experiences including frequent socioeconomic hardship, parental divorce or separation, parental death, parental incarceration, family violence, neighborhood violence, living with someone who was mentally ill or suicidal, living with someone who had a substance abuse problem or racial bias. In the 2018 – 2019 survey, 20.6% of Hoosier children reported two or more ACEs, compared to 18.2% nationwide.<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> Puzzanchera, C., Slady, A. and Kang, W. (2020). “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019.” [Online](#).

<sup>12</sup> [Kids Count Data Center, Children in Single-Parent Families](#)

<sup>13</sup> [Kids Count Data Center, Children in the Care of Grandparents](#)

<sup>14</sup> [Kids Count Data Center, Children Living with Neither Parent](#)

<sup>15</sup> Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (2020). “Fast Facts: 2018-2019 National Survey of Children’s Health.” Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB). Retrieved 12/17/2020 [online](#).

### *Child Poverty*

Poverty and rates of low-income Hoosiers have grown since 2000. Indiana ranks the worst among all midwestern states for poverty wages and low-income working families and 3<sup>rd</sup> worst for poverty, child poverty, and low-income residents.<sup>16</sup> In 2019, the percentage of the total population below poverty level was estimated at 11.9% and 15.2% for children under 18. Indiana estimates are close to national estimates of 12.3% and 16.8% respectively.<sup>17</sup> See Figure 1 in the appendix for more details. Additionally, 47.1% of Indiana public school students received free or reduced lunch in 2017.<sup>18</sup> In 2019, approximately one fifth of children in Indiana resided in families that receive public assistance – Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP.<sup>19</sup>

### *Teen Pregnancy*

Teenage childbearing can have long-term negative effects for both the mother and the newborn. Teens are at higher risk of bearing low-birthweight and preterm babies and their babies are far more likely to be born into families with limited educational and economic resources, which function as barriers to future success. Indiana's teen birth rate has been trending downward since 2009, mirroring a similar downward trend nationally.<sup>20</sup> However, the rates in Indiana remain above national rates. See Figure 2 in the appendix for more details.

### *Child Abuse and Neglect*

Child maltreatment (physical abuse, sexual abuse, and/or neglect) is a significant problem in Indiana; the prevalence of children in Indiana experiencing abuse and neglect is twice the national average. Female infants and children ages 0 – 5 are at higher risk of child maltreatment than their other youth counterparts. From 2013 to 2017, the child maltreatment rate increased by nearly 36%. In 2018, 81.2% of child maltreatment assessments resulted in neglect, 15.2% in sexual abuse, and 9.6% in physical abuse. See

---

<sup>16</sup> [Indiana Institute for Working Families, 2018 Annual Report](#)

<sup>17</sup> [U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months](#)

<sup>18</sup> [Kids Count Data Center, Public school students free or reduced-price lunches in Indiana](#)

<sup>19</sup> [Kids Count Data Center, Children in Families that Receive Public Assistance](#)

<sup>20</sup> [Kids Count Data Center, Total teen births in Indiana](#)

Figure 3 in the appendix for more details. Unfortunately, reported child maltreatment incidences that resulted in death increased from 2016 to 2017.<sup>21</sup>

### *Adolescent Deaths*

In 2018, suicide was the second leading cause of death among Hoosiers ages 10 – 17. The most common cause was unintentional injury, and third most common cause was homicide.<sup>22</sup> See Table 2 in the appendix for more details.

### *Educational Indicators*

Many studies have shown problems in school such as a low commitment, poor academic performance, dropouts, and suspensions are associated with increased risk of delinquency. Indiana’s graduation rate, measured by the percentage of freshman graduating in four years, has remained consistent since 2012 at around 89%. In 2012 and 2017, Indiana’s graduation rate was 88.7%.<sup>23</sup>

### *Dropout and Alternative School Figures*

In Indiana, the number of teens ages 16 – 19 who are not in school and are not high school graduates decreased from 2010 to 2016 then saw an increase from 2016 to 2019 (18,000 and 21,000 respectively). However, the ten-year period saw a decrease when comparing 2010 to 2019 (25,000 and 21,000 respectively). In 2006, Indiana’s laws changed to limit students’ ability to drop out of school before age 18, which may account for the reduction since that time in the number of teens without a high school diploma and not currently in school. See Figure 4 in the appendix for more information.

### *Suspensions and Expulsions*

The number of in-school and out-of-school suspensions increased slightly from school year 2017 – 2018 to 2018 – 2019, and drastically decreased from school year 2018 – 2019 to 2019 – 2020. This decrease is likely attributable to the global coronavirus pandemic as Indiana schools responded by closing and/or amending operations for extended periods of time. The number of expulsions were declining from school

---

<sup>21</sup> Indiana Youth Institute (2020). *2020 Indiana KIDS COUNT Data Book: A Profile of Hoosier Youth*.

<sup>22</sup> [CDC WISQARS](#)

<sup>23</sup> [Kids Count Data Center, Public high school graduates in Indiana](#)



year 2017 – 2018 to 2018 – 2019, and more steeply declined from school year 2018 – 2019 to 2019 – 2020 – again, likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic. See figures 5 and 6 in the appendix for more details.

### *Bullying*

Indiana Code<sup>24</sup> requires each school to report the number of bullying incidents involving a student. The Indiana Department of Education collects the data and submits an annual report on bullying. For the 2019 – 2020 school year, a total of 4,496 incidences of bullying were reported by Indiana schools – a decrease from 5,257 incidences the school year prior – where 36% were verbal, 31.1% were physical, 9.3% were social, and 8.3% were written/electronic. Six out of 10 kids who were reported for bullying were formally disciplined by the school via in-school (4 of 6) and out-of-school (2 of 6) suspension.

## **JUVENILE OFFENSES**

---

The Indiana Office of Court Technology provides juvenile offense data. Participating agencies submit data through the Indiana Court Information Technology Extranet (INcite) system. All 92 counties reported data into INcite for the years reflected in this report.

From 2018 to 2020, there were 57,983 juvenile offenses reported including status offenses, delinquency offenses, warrants, and violations. In many cases, an individual was charged with multiple offenses, therefore these counts should be read as cases not individuals. Each year saw a decline in reported juvenile offenses when compared to the previous; in 2018 there were 22,232 reported juvenile offenses, in 2019 there were 20,294 (a 9% decrease from 2018), and in 2020 there were 15,457 (a 24% decrease from 2019). The decline from 2019 to 2020 is likely sharper than the decline from 2018 to 2019 because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Over the past three years, the majority of juvenile offenses represented 13 to 16-year-olds, followed by 17-year-olds and then 10- to 12-year-olds. 2020 saw the highest proportion of offenses reflecting the age

---

<sup>24</sup> Student Health and Safety Measures, IC 20-34-6-1 (2017). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/020#20-34-6-1>  
Indiana's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan, 2021-2024

category “18 and older” when compared to years 2018 and 2019.<sup>25</sup> See Table 3 in the appendix for more information.

Male offenses made up about two-thirds of all juvenile offenses in 2020 – a consistent proportion of the total offenses over the three-year period. Female offenses made up the other third. See Table 4 in the appendix for more details.

Over the three-year period, the majority of juvenile offenses represented white, non-Hispanic youth followed by Black or African American, non-Hispanic youth then Hispanic youth. These distributions are disproportionate when compared to 2019 white and Black or African American percentages of the total youth population – 57% compared to 72% and 25% compared to 13%. See Table 5 in the appendix for more information.

### ***Offenses by Category***

Offenses were categorized into 13 categories ranging from technical, criminal, and status.<sup>26</sup> Status offenses made up the highest portion of juvenile offenses, followed by property crimes and crimes against people. Most categories saw decreases from 2018 to 2020. Domestic, OVWI, sex, and weapon offenses saw increases from 2018 to 2019. Weapon offenses saw the largest increase at 26% followed by domestic offenses at 17%, sex offenses at 10%, and OVWI at 7%.

### ***Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court***

In 2020, around 43% of delinquent offenses and around 19% of status offenses advanced to juvenile court – a total of 5,570 cases. Eighty-five percent (4,716) are delinquent and the remaining 15% (851) are status offenses. The most common delinquent offenses which advanced to court were property offenses (28.2%) followed by person offenses (19.2%). The fewest number of known delinquent crimes which advanced to

---

<sup>25</sup> About 85% of cases in the 18+ category reflect 18 and 19-year-olds. It is common for an individual to be charged for something they did when they were under 18 when they are 18 or 19. The remaining 15% of cases could reflect a similar delay in process but are more likely to reflect errors in data entry.

<sup>26</sup> The category of offenses include alcohol (e.g., public intoxication), domestic (e.g., domestic battery), operating a vehicle while intoxicated, drug (e.g., possession of marijuana), person (e.g., battery), property (e.g., theft), sex (e.g., sex), society (e.g., resisting law enforcement), status (e.g., runaway), technical (e.g., warrant), traffic (e.g., driving without a valid license), weapon (e.g., dangerous possession of a firearm), and unknown/other

court were for alcohol offenses (0.2%). See Table 6 in the appendix for more information.

Around 73% of youth referrals to juvenile court were male and the remaining 27% were female. Of delinquent offenses, around 76% were male referrals and around 24% were status offenses. Of status offenses, around 54% were male referrals and around 46% were female referrals. See Table 7 in the appendix for more details.

Fifty percent of cases reflected youth ages 13 – 16 followed by individuals 18 years of age or older (27%). Of cases reflecting individuals who are 18 years of age or older, 87.4% were delinquent – the highest percentage when compared with the other age groups. Of cases reflecting youth ages 13 – 16, 17.6% were status offenses – the highest percentage when compared to other age groups. See Table 8 in the appendix for more information.

Around 90% of all cases which advanced to juvenile court represent non-Hispanic youth and about 9% represent Hispanic youth. Around 55% of represent white, non-Hispanic youth and around 27% represent Black or African American, non-Hispanic youth. Ninety-one percent of Black or African American, non-Hispanic cases are for delinquent offenses where 82% of white, non-Hispanic cases are for delinquent offenses. See Table 9 in the appendix for more information.

#### *Referrals to Probation by Delinquent and Status Offense*

In 2020, there were 2,683 probation cases reported. Of those, 87% were for delinquent offenses. The most common reasons for probation were property offenses (24.5%) and person offenses (16.8%). The least common offense referred to probation was an alcohol offense (0.3%). See Table 10 in the appendix for more details.

The majority of all youth referred to probation were male. Males represented 75% of delinquent offense referrals and 56% of status offense referrals. See Table 11 in the appendix for more details.

Around 48% of probation referrals represent youth ages 13 to 16 followed by 29% reflecting individuals aged 18 and older. Compared to delinquent offenses, a higher percentage cases representing youth in the 10 to 12 and 13 to 16 age categories were referred to probation for status offenses. A lower proportion of

cases representing 17-year-olds and individuals aged 18 and older were referred for status offenses than for delinquent offenses. See Table 12 in the appendix for more information.

Around 90% of probation referrals represent non-Hispanic youth where 9% represent Hispanic youth.

About 59% of probation referrals represent white, non-Hispanic youth and 24% represent Black or African American, non-Hispanic youth. Ninety-four percent of Black or African American, non-Hispanic cases are for delinquent offenses where 84% of white, non-Hispanic cases are for delinquent offenses. See Table 13 in the appendix for more information

### *Formal Case Handling*

Thirty-seven percent of juvenile offenses reported had a formal petition filed in court. The most common disposition method was a petition for delinquent finding, followed by detention and then probation. Males represented almost three quarters of formally addressed juvenile cases. Males comprised all cases waived to adult court and most all (95%) cases directly filed.

### *Informal Case Handling*

A total of 9,790 juvenile cases were handled informally or diverted from juvenile court. Detention was the most common disposition type (8%). About two-thirds of cases reflect males and the remaining one-third represent females. INCite does not require reporting of the following: no action taken; warn and release; informal adjustment; referrals to programs and/or services; and transfer to another county. Thus, several thousand cases do not have a reported disposition method.

### *Juveniles in Adult Court*

In 2020, 13 cases were waived to adult court and 97 cases were directly filed in adult court. Overall, the number of waivers to adult court decreased 64% from 2019 to 2020. However, armed robbery/robbery and weapon offenses have increased over the three-year period as a percentage of all waivers. Burglary and drug offenses varied. Weapon offenses accounted for 4% of all waivers in 2018. This number almost quadrupled by 2020, with weapons charges accounting for 15% of all waivers.

## **RACIAL & ETHNIC DISPARITIES**

---

Racial and ethnic disparities are apparent in the Indiana juvenile justice system. In 2019, there were a total of 717,692 Hoosiers between ages 10 – 17. While white youth make up almost 75% of this total youth population, referral cases involving white youth between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2020 comprise only 62% of the total number of referral cases. The percentage of referral cases involving Black or African American youth (29%) is slightly more than double their proportion of the total youth population (14%).

All counties with sufficient youth populations displayed some degree of racial/ethnic disparity within all decision points across all youth of color. Twenty-six of Indiana’s counties (28%) demonstrate a statistically significant<sup>27</sup> racial/ethnic disparity at one or more juvenile justice decision points. Over 90% of youth of color live within these counties. Cases involving Black or African American and Hispanic youth are disproportionately present in the juvenile justice system. At the state level, statistically significant disparities exist at almost every juvenile justice decision point for Black or African American youth, and in four out of the nine decision points for Hispanic youth. Cases involving Black or African American youth are 2 times more likely to be referred to juvenile court; 2 times more likely to involve secure detention; 1.4 times more likely to be petitioned; and almost 7 times more likely to result in secure confinement than cases involving white youth. Cases involving Hispanic youth are 1.3 times more likely to involve secure detention and 1.1 times more likely to be petitioned than cases involving white youth.

## **HIGH RISK BEHAVIORS AND MENTAL HEALTH**

---

### ***Alcohol and Substance Use***

#### ***Indiana Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey***

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) is conducted every two years by sampling students in grades 9 through 12. Every state participates and both

---

<sup>27</sup> For a relationship to be considered statistically significant, it must meet a minimum level of significance, which in this case was set at .05. In other words, if a relationship is statistically significant at the .05 level, there would be less than a 5-percent probability that the relationship occurred by chance.

[https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh176/files/pubs/96natyouthgangsrvy/meth\\_6.html](https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh176/files/pubs/96natyouthgangsrvy/meth_6.html)

public and private schools administer the survey. Students are questioned about various health-risk behaviors including alcohol and drug use.

Data obtained from YRBSS shows that Indiana's youth substance use averages are the same as the national averages. However, Indiana's youth heroin and over-the-counter drug use is becoming more prevalent. Heroin use (2.4%) is reported as being slightly higher than the national average (2.1%). Indiana also has a slightly higher percentage (2.2%) of "ever injected any illegal drug" than the national average (1.8%). This is not very different from the national average, but these percentages do suggest that there is potential for an increase in heroin use and injecting illegal drugs.

There were no statistically significant differences observed among race and ethnic groups. Table 18 in the appendix shows percentages higher than the total population in bold. The highest percentage for each question is starred. Individuals who identified as Latino/Hispanic demonstrated a higher percentage compared to the total for all but two survey questions. Multiple Race had the next highest percentage of survey questions (12) with responses above the total population, followed by Black (9), and white (4). Students who identified as white demonstrated a higher percentage on alcohol-related questions only. Students who identified as Black, Latino/Hispanic, or Multiple Race demonstrated a higher percentage compared to the total population for "ever injecting any illegal drug."

Males were more likely to report the following behaviors: drink alcohol before age 13, have 10 or more drinks in a row in one sitting, ever use cocaine, use methamphetamine, or inject any illegal drug. These results were statistically significant. Females reported higher rates for being offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property and having ever drunk alcohol. However, the gender difference was not statistically significant for these two categories.

### *Indiana Youth Survey*

The Indiana Youth Survey, previously known as the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use Survey, asks students in grades 6 – 12 a variety of questions about substance use, mental health, gambling, and potential risk and protective factors of these behaviors. This survey is funded by the Indiana Division of

Mental Health and Addiction and administered by Prevention Insights.<sup>28</sup>

A total of 281 schools and 90,784 youth participated in the 2020 Indiana Youth Survey resulting in 85,827 usable surveys. Alcohol was the most frequently used substance reported by students in all surveyed grades, and electronic vapor products was second-most prevalent (drugs used is not reported). Overall, the percentage of 12<sup>th</sup> graders using alcohol and cigarettes have been steadily declining since 1994, however marijuana use has hovered around 20%. In 2020, there were significant decreases in the reported age of initiation for cigarettes, alcohol, inhalants, prescription drugs, and electronic vapor products when compared to 2018.

The availability of alcohol is a risk factors for Indiana youth, gaining access through their parents or a peer. Around 50% of 7<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders surveyed believe that having 1 to 2 alcoholic drinks per day has no or slight risk or harm – another risk factor to youth alcohol use. Over two-thirds of 12<sup>th</sup> graders think there is no or slight risk or harm from smoking marijuana once or twice per week. Indiana youth generally believed that more of their peers were using alcohol and other drugs than those who were not. Research demonstrates that perception of peer substance use is generally associated with higher levels of actual use, making this inaccurate perception a risk factor to substance use among Hoosier youth.

The percentage of students who said they felt so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row in the past year that they stopped doing usual activities ranged from over one-fourth of 6<sup>th</sup> graders to almost 40% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders. Over one in nine 6<sup>th</sup> graders reported they had seriously considered attempting suicide while almost one in five 10<sup>th</sup> grade students did so. Nine percent of 6<sup>th</sup> graders said they had made a plan about attempting suicide in the past year, ranging to 14.3% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders.

### *Substance Abuse Risk Factors*

The CRAFFT (Car, Relax, Alone, Forget, Friends, Trouble) screening instrument may be used to identify adolescents who may be at risk for a substance misuse. The CRAFFT has six “yes” and “no” questions. A

---

<sup>28</sup> [2020 Indiana Youth Survey](#)

“yes” response to two or more questions is a positive screen, which would require a more thorough assessment.

The key words which make up the CRAFFT acronym are associated with the screening questions. The six questions are:

*Have you ever ridden in a **car** driven by someone (including yourself) who was “high” or had been using alcohol or drugs?*

*Do you ever **forget** things you did while using alcohol or drugs?*

*Do you ever use alcohol or drugs to **relax**, feel better about yourself, or fit in?*

*Do your family or **friends** ever tell you that you should cut down on your drinking or drug use?*

*Do you ever use alcohol/drugs while you are by yourself, **alone**?*

*Have you gotten into **trouble** while you were using alcohol or drugs?*

CRAFFT is included in the 2020 Indiana Youth Survey. 72% of youth had a CRAFFT score of zero, and almost 16% of all students surveyed answered ‘yes’ to 1 CRAFFT question. As age increases, there is a statistically significant increase in respondents saying yes to two or more risk factors. Fewer Caucasian, African American, and Other students scored a two or greater on the CRAFFT than Hispanic students, and the prevalence of a score of two or greater was lower for Other students than for African American students. Female students are significantly more likely to score a two or greater on CRAFFT than male students.

### *Mental Health of Justice Involved Youth*

The ICJI analyzed The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Version 2 (MAYSI-2) data to understand mental health and substance abuse issues present among youth entering juvenile justice services and/or detention. Younger youth demonstrated mental health issues requiring immediate follow up; as the age of the juvenile increased, emergency, and urgent mental health needs decreased. Youth ages 10 – 14 were most likely to require mental health follow up. More females (30.5%) needed mental health follow up than males (14.2%). The Alcohol and Drug Use Subscale measures frequency and pervasiveness of substance use. The number of “yes” responses are measured. On average, youth in 2016 – 2017 answered yes to 1.5 questions. Figure 9 in the appendix shows the average alcohol and drug use



scores by race, age, and gender. Subscale scores are positively correlated with age and indicates that as age increases, potentially problematic alcohol, and substance use increases. Females demonstrated higher average scores at younger ages, while males demonstrated higher average scores at older ages. White youth show higher average scores than their peers, with a few exceptions.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

ICJI used a 3-pronged approach to identify needs and determine the Three-Year Plan priorities. First, ICJI conducted an in-depth crime and data analysis, previously described, to uncover trends and changes since the last planning period. Second, the Juvenile Justice Specialist in collaboration with the SAG, and local stakeholders, developed a short survey to learn about community needs. The Juvenile Justice Specialist assisted the SAG members in ranking the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) program and population areas through a survey. Lastly, ICJI researched available federal, state, and local youth program funding to identify under and unfunded program areas. Four priorities emerged from these efforts.<sup>29</sup>

### INDIANA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE PRIORITIES

*Priority 1: Understand referral trends, regarding race, ethnicity, gender, and religion, and promote evidence-driven interventions to local units of government.*<sup>30</sup>

*Priority 2: Enhance information sharing between state and local agencies to continue to understand the needs of youth and the juvenile justice system.*<sup>31</sup>

*Priority 3: Improve wholistic well-being of at risk and justice connected youth through programs that offer pathways to recovery from substance abuse, mental illness, violent extremism, and victimization.*

32

---

<sup>29</sup> Indiana affirms that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

<sup>30</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(W) (2021).

<sup>31</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(D) (2021).

<sup>32</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(T) (2021).

***Priority 4: Promote pathways to restorative justice for juveniles to remain in their own homes, schools, and communities.***<sup>33</sup>

---

***Priority 1: Understand referral trends, regarding race, ethnicity, gender, and religion, and promote evidence-driven interventions to local units of government.***<sup>34</sup>

**Program Areas:** Compliance Monitoring (19), Racial and Ethnic Disparities (21), Gender-Specific Services (23) and Rural Area Juvenile Programs (30)

**Need Analysis:** Indiana youth face disproportionate contact with the juvenile justice system based on their race, ethnicity, gender, and country of origin.<sup>35</sup>

***Goal 1: Our agency will identify trends of referrals, provide technical assistance, and promote the use of evidence-driven programs/practices among the various units of local government.***

**Objectives**

1. ICJI will identify trends of referrals from counties with disproportionate racial and ethnicity contact in the juvenile justice system within Year One.
2. ICJI will provide technical assistance to counties to increase their knowledge and understanding of race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, and socioeconomic status by Year Two. This technical assistance may include, but is not limited to, the understanding of implicit bias, gender-based trauma, and the interpretation of RED data. This technical assistance will ensure Indiana youth are treated equitably in the juvenile justice system on the basis of race, gender, family income, and disability.
3. ICJI will promote the use of evidence-driven programs that can be utilized among counties across Indiana by Year Three.

***Priority 2: Enhance information sharing between state and local agencies to continue to understand the needs of youth and the juvenile justice system.***<sup>36</sup>

---

<sup>33</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(M) (2021).

<sup>34</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(W) (2021).

<sup>35</sup> Refer to Racial & Ethnic Disparities and Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court Sections

<sup>36</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(D) (2021).

Program Areas: System Improvement (27), Planning and Administration (28), State Advisory Group Allocation (32)

Need Analysis: As systems grow and technology changes, new opportunities for collaboration and improved planning emerge.<sup>37</sup>

*Goal 1: Establish a consistent and collaborative relationship with juvenile justice agencies at the state and local level through meetings, a newsletter, and the SAG.*<sup>38</sup>

Objectives:

1. ICJI will provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs by Year One. This will occur by establishing a collaborative relationship with IDOE, DCS, and IDOC and any other relevant stakeholders through regular meetings to discuss new and existing priority and program areas related to juvenile justice.
2. ICJI will create a juvenile justice newsletter to distribute information and advertise resources available to local communities by Year Two. This newsletter will provide equitable opportunity to distribute Title II funds in the state, including rural areas.
3. ICJI will develop a strategic plan to recruit at least 3 youth members to join the SAG by Year Three.

***Priority 3: Improve wholistic well-being of at risk and justice connected youth through programs that offer pathways to recovery from substance abuse, mental illness, violent extremism, and victimization.***<sup>39</sup>

Program/Population Areas: Mental Health Services (12), Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs (13), Substance and Alcohol Abuse (18), Gender Specific (23)

Need Analysis: Indiana reports high rates of trauma, related to child maltreatment, abuse, dual status adjudication, and other components; as a result, youth face many mental health and substance abuse risk

---

<sup>37</sup> Refer to Household & Families, Child Poverty, Child Abuse & Neglect, Adolescent Deaths, Educational Indicators, and Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court Sections

<sup>38</sup> Indiana affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to that juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court.

<sup>39</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(T) (2021).

factors.<sup>40</sup>

*Goal 1: Promote the use of mental health and substance abuse resources to at-risk juveniles by collaborating with organizations and incentivizing units of local government to use evidence-driven programs.*

Objectives:

1. ICJI will research the availability at-risk juveniles have to mental health and substance abuse resources across the state in Year One.
2. ICJI will collaborate with various organizations and agencies to promote current mental health and substance abuse resources, specifically focusing on family engagement and participation in order to, including post-placement, address the wholistic needs of the juvenile, by Year Two. Additionally, Indiana provides assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency within correctional facilities<sup>41</sup>.
3. ICJI will incentivize local units of government to increase the amount of mental health and substance abuse resources by offering sub-grants to evidence-driven programs by Year Three<sup>42</sup>.

*Goal 2: Collaborate with various public safety professionals to understand the balance and relationship of officer safety and juvenile development.*

Objectives:

1. ICJI will research if the safety and gender-specific procedures taken by police departments, IDOC, and school resources officers are trauma-responsive when handling juveniles in Year One. From this

---

<sup>40</sup> Refer to Households & Families, Child Poverty, Child Abuse & Neglect, and High-Risk Behaviors & Mental Health Sections

<sup>41</sup> Indiana has established procedures to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. All agencies that receive Title II subgrant funds must sign documentation that ensures they are compliant with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy.

<sup>42</sup> This will include developing policies and procedures to screen for, identify, and document in state records the identification of victims of domestic human trafficking or those at risk of such trafficking and divert youth into appropriate programs and services.

research, Indiana has a plan to be implemented no later than December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2020, to eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery; our Youth Compliance Monitor regularly verifies this condition upon conducting Site Visits.<sup>43</sup>

2. ICJI will provide technical assistance to police departments, IDOC, and school resources officers about adolescent development, the impact of trauma during development, and areas of improvement identified from research in Year One by Year Two.
3. ICJI will continue to monitor the status of juveniles held in adult facilities, sight and sound separation of juveniles and adult offenders, and the deinstitutionalization of status offenses by conducting site visits throughout the Three Years. This will ensure Indiana remains in compliance with the requirements of the JJDPA; documentation of this assurance can be found in the compliance tool.

***Priority 4: Promote pathways to restorative justice for juveniles to remain in their own homes, schools, and communities.***<sup>44</sup>

Program Areas: Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs (12), Diversion (22), Rural Area, Juvenile Programs (30)

Need Analysis: Youth lack key protective factors, such as positive relationships with caring adults which put them at increased risk of delinquency and risky behaviors.<sup>45</sup>

*Goal 1: Spotlight evidence-driven diversion and mentoring programs to state and local agencies.*

Objectives:

1. ICJI will assess the needs of local units of government as it relates to overcoming barriers in incorporating diversion programs in Year One.
2. ICJI will collaborate with IDOE to highlight mentoring available across the state to reach at-risk youth

---

<sup>43</sup> The use of restraints includes, but is not limited to, the use of abdominal, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints. The use of restraints may be used if there are credible, reasonable grounds existing to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method.

<sup>44</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(M) (2021).

<sup>45</sup> Refer to Households & Families and Child Abuse & Neglect Sections

by Year Two.

3. ICJI will incentive local units of government to implement evidence-driven programs through sub-grants and trainings by Year Three<sup>46</sup>.

## IMPLEMENTATION - ACTIVITIES & SERVICES

### PROGRAM AREA PLANS

OJJDP provides states with 32 program/population areas. States are required to address Gender Specific, Rural Area Programs and Mental Health. The remaining program areas are optional. Based on Indiana’s juvenile crime analysis and three-year goals, ICJI and the SAG selected the following areas, listed below from highest to lowest priority.

- |   |                                    |  |  |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>1. Racial and Ethnic Disparities</i>               | <i>5. Mental Health Services</i>   | <i>9. Diversion</i>                        | <i>13. Delinquency Prevention</i>                    |
| <i>2. Juvenile Justice System Improvement</i>         | <i>6. Compliance Monitoring</i>    | <i>10. State Advisory Group Allocation</i> | <i>14. After-school Programs</i>                     |
| <i>3. Alcohol and Substance Abuse</i>                 | <i>7. Rural Area Programs</i>      | <i>11. Planning and Administration</i>     | <i>15. Positive Youth Development</i>                |
| <i>4. Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs</i> | <i>8. Gender Specific Services</i> | <i>12. Gangs</i>                           | <i>16. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender</i> |

### ***Racial and Ethnic Disparities (21)***

Equity in the juvenile justice systems is Indiana’s top priority. Currently, 96% of Indiana’s youth of color live in a county with RED.<sup>47</sup> The State’s RED Coordinator will provide technical assistance, monitor quarterly data, and assist in the development of policies and procedures that improve equality.

#### Activities & Services

- 1.) Dedicate a full-time staff person to implement the reduction of RED and file the annual report to OJJDP.
- 2.) Disseminate RED information to juvenile justice decision makers.
- 3.) Analyze existing RED data to improve understanding of state and county needs.
- 4.) Improve quality of RED data.
- 5.) Actively

<sup>46</sup> This planning will include a written case plan based upon an assessment of needs (including pre-release and post-release plans for juveniles, a living arrangement to which the juveniles are to be discharged, and any other plans developed for the juveniles based upon the individualized assessment results) and ongoing process review.

<sup>47</sup> Refer to the Racial and Ethnic Disparities Section

participate in system improvement efforts. 6.) Actively participate in system improvement efforts. 7.)

Promote grant applications within the RED category.

### ***Juvenile Justice System Improvement (27)***

ICJI identified several key issues that disrupt the understanding of and service to youth across the justice and social service spectrum. These issues relate to inconsistent and potentially inappropriate referrals to the courts, data collection and sharing, placement of CHINS in secure facilities, and tracking of dual status youth.<sup>48</sup>

#### **Activities & Services**

1.) Assess referral data and identify issues that need to be addressed. 2.) Enhance data collection systems by mandating key fields, tracking CHINS status, and identifying referral source. 3.) Facilitate data sharing efforts and consolidate reporting when possible. 4.) Expand the SAG to represent the state demographically and geographically.

### ***Substance and Alcohol Abuse (18)***

Indiana is experiencing an extensive surge of drug abuse during an opioid crisis.<sup>49</sup> Youth are not immune to this crisis; unfortunately, much of the programming, intervention and treatment is focused on adults. Working with juvenile justice providers, the Behavioral Health Division will support prevention and intervention efforts at the state and local level.

#### **Activities & Services**

1.) Solicit sub-grant applications for evidence-driven programs. 2.) Support the use of evidence-driven drug and alcohol prevention models. 3.) Collaborate with the ICJI Division of Behavioral Health and Local Coordinating. 4.) Councils on programming, funding alignment and data collection.

### ***Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs (13)***

ICJI and the SAG identified Mentoring, Counseling and Training programs as the top need in Indiana.

---

<sup>48</sup> Refer to the Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court Section

<sup>49</sup> Refer to the Alcohol and Substance Use Section

These programs may support academic tutoring, vocational, and technical training, and/or drug and violence prevention efforts.

#### Activities & Services

1.) Promote the need for and impact of adult mentors on the lives of young people. 2.) Collaborate with the Indiana Mentoring Partnership on data and technical assistance. 3.) Offer sub-grants to support local mentoring, counseling and/or training programs.

#### ***Mental Health Services (12)***

Hoosier youth report above-average rates of depression and anxiety.<sup>50</sup> Mental health issues can interfere with decision-making and behavior, which increases the risk of criminal activity. Youth in custody face additional stressors, but often have limited mental healthcare options.

#### Activities & Services

1.) Solicit applications for mental health services for youth in custody. 2.) Promote understanding and incorporation of mental health needs at all juvenile justice decision points to ensure appropriate intervention and care. 3.) Support statewide efforts to train and implement the Think Trauma Toolkit™. 4.) Support the use of the MAYSI-2™ mental health screening.

#### ***Compliance Monitoring (19)***

Indiana meets compliance standards for sight and sound separation, jail removal, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders.<sup>51</sup> ICJI will monitor the 19 secure detention facilities for continued compliance. ICJI's Youth Compliance Monitor serves as the Administrator of the electronic Log of Juveniles Held. Detention stays of any juvenile in Indiana are reported by facilities into the Log and the Compliance Monitor is responsible for verifying if each detention is in compliance with Title II requirements. ICJI's Youth Compliance Monitor will work with facilities to implement corrective action plans as needed.

---

<sup>50</sup> Refer to the Mental Health of Justice Involved Youth Section

<sup>51</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(11-15).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133&num=0&edition=prelim>



### Activities & Services

1.) Perform on-site planned and unexpected facility inspections. 2.) Identify, verify, and report violations through the Log of Juveniles Held. 3.) Develop and implement corrective action plans as needed. 4.) Prepare and submit the compliance monitoring report to OJJDP annually. 5.) Assess the status of non-secure facilities annually. 6.) Soliciting grant applications for programs that promote compliance with the four core requirements.

### ***Rural Area Juvenile Programs (30)***

Rural counties often have limited local resources for juvenile justice prevention, diversion, and detention. Indiana has 43 rural counties as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

### Activities & Services

1.) Ensure rural representation on SAG, in site-visit selection, and when examining data. 2.) Solicit applications for programs serving at-risk youth in rural counties. 3.) Create and implement a rural outreach and communication plan.

### ***Gender-Specific Services (23)***

Juvenile justice programs must address difference in the needs of male and female youth.<sup>52</sup> ICJI will offer sub-grants to support gender-specific programming, especially to address the needs of female youth connected to the justice system.

### Activities & Services

1.) Solicit applications for gender specific prevention and intervention programs. 2.) Continue to analyze and share delinquency trends by gender. 3.) Promote awareness of gender specific developmental and service needs.

### ***Diversion (22)***

---

<sup>52</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(7)(B)(ii).  
[https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:34%20section:11133%20edition:prelim\)%20OR%20\(granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133\)&f=treesort&num=0&edition=prelim](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:34%20section:11133%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133)&f=treesort&num=0&edition=prelim)

Diversion programs offer resolution to justice issues without court involvement. ICJI will work with local governments and schools to support prevention programs and alternatives to referral when appropriate.

#### Activities & Services

1.) Solicit applications for alternatives to court involvement in non-JDAI counties. 2.) Promote evidence-driven best and promising practices. 3.) Serve on the state JDAI Steering Committee and Grant Advisory Board.

#### ***Planning and Administration (28)***

Indiana law<sup>53</sup> authorizes ICJI to administer JJDP. ICJI employs four full-time juvenile justice staff. ICJI coordinates both the SAG and the Board of Trustees' Youth Sub-committee. Planning and Administration (P&A) funds a portion of staff salaries, as well as some training and travel expenses. Federal law limits P&A to 10% of states' total allocation. The state provides a 100% match to all P&A funds.<sup>54</sup>

#### Activities & Services

1.) Offer sub-grants for all funded program areas. 2.) Provide technical assistance to sub-grantees, local officials, and other stakeholders. 3.) Monitor sub-grantees to ensure project implementation. 4.) Submit compliance reports, budget, programmatic updates, and other required documents.

#### ***State Advisory Group Allocation (32)***

Federal law requires that states maintain a SAG.<sup>55</sup> The governor (or his designee) appoints SAG members. The SAG assists in identifying juvenile justice priorities and implementing the three-year plan. The SAG funds cover meeting, training, technical assistance, and other group expenses.

#### Activities & Services

1.) Serve as subject-matter experts to ICJI, stakeholders, and sub-grantees. 2.) Identify annual priorities

---

<sup>53</sup> State and Local Administration, IC 5-2-6-3 (2017). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/005#5-2-6-3>

<sup>54</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11132(c).  
[https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:34%20section:11132%20edition:prelim\)%20OR%20\(granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11132\)&f=treesort&num=0&edition=prelim](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:34%20section:11132%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11132)&f=treesort&num=0&edition=prelim)

<sup>55</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3).  
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133&num=0&edition=prelim>

and assist with implementation of the three-year plan. 3.) Gather and share local needs and the best and most promising practices information 4.) Host quarterly public meetings and sub-committee sessions as needed. 5.) Provide trainings and technical assistance.

### ***Gangs (7)***

Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of youth members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.<sup>56</sup>

#### Activities & Services

1.) Promote and obtain research regarding gangs and gang related activity. 2.) Solicit grant applications to combat and reduce gang related activity. 3.) Identify and monitor at-risk youth populations.

### ***Delinquency Prevention (6)***

Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services.<sup>57</sup>

#### Activities & Services

1.) Solicit grant applications that prevent delinquent behavior. 2.) Collaborate with stakeholders across the state to stay informed on the most current best practices. 3.) Promote data reporting on key data points within Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT).

### ***After-School Programs (2)***

Programs that provide at-risk youth and youth in the juvenile justice systems with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities.<sup>58</sup>

#### Activities & Services

---

<sup>56</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133&num=0&edition=prelim>

<sup>57</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(9)(C).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133&num=0&edition=prelim>

<sup>58</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(9)(Q).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133&num=0&edition=prelim>

1.) Solicit grant applications that provide after-school programs for at-risk youth and youth in the juvenile justice systems. 2.) Collaborate with the SAG to identify promising after-school programs that are successful. 3.) Monitor outcomes for youth partaking in after-school programming.

### ***Positive Youth Development (14)***

Programs that assist delinquent and at-risk youth in obtaining a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership, self-worth and social contribution, independence and control over one's life, and closeness in interpersonal relationships.<sup>59</sup>

#### **Activities & Services**

1.) Solicit grant applications that encourages positive youth development and provides supports to at-risk youth. 2.) Collaborate with the State Advisory Group to identify the best practices for positive youth development. 3.) Analyze current and previously collected data on outcomes of positive youth development programming.

### ***Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (20)***

Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the placement of accused or adjudicated status offenders and non-offenders in secure facilities.<sup>60</sup>

#### **Activities & Services**

1.) Promote the solicitation of grant applications that promote deinstitutionalization of status offenders. 2.) Review and analyze data obtained from the Log of Juveniles Held to identify trends and areas in need of assistance. 3.) Collaborate with the State Advisory Group to identify detention alternatives and community resources to keep status offenders out of detention.

## **CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT**

---

ICJI coordinates juvenile justice planning under the guidance of the SAG and the Youth Sub- committee

---

<sup>59</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(9)(L).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133&num=0&edition=prelim>

<sup>60</sup> Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 42 U.S.C. § 5633(a)(11).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-1999-title42-section5633&num=0&edition=1999>

of the Board of Trustees. Both groups have representation from local government including circuit judges, local law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, and elected officials. All meetings and subcommittees of the SAG and the Board of Trustees are subject to Indiana's Open Door Law.<sup>61</sup> Notices are formally published, and public comments are allowed in accordance with Indiana law.

In addition, ICJI actively supports local implementation of juvenile justice efforts. ICJI supports JDAI and juvenile community corrections implementation, both of which rely on input and action by local government. In addition, ICJI routinely works with local stakeholder groups, such as the Juvenile Justice Improvement Committee, to understand local context and community needs. ICJI also supports school-based prevention and intervention via the Indiana Safe School Fund and related programs.

## **COLLECTION & SHARING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION**

ICJI's Research Division serves as the state's Statistical Analysis Center and oversees the collection and analysis of crime data. The Research Division is responsible for obtaining and compiling juvenile justice information and data from across state agencies and other sources. The division also works on special projects, such as the upcoming in-depth study of referral data and county-level RED assessments. This allows ICJI to understand trends, emerging issues, and deviations thoroughly and accurately from national patterns.

### ***Gathering Juvenile Justice Data***

The Research Division gathers data from the following sources listed in the appendix G. Over the last three years, the Office of Court Technologies partnered with ICJI on a statewide effort to better monitor juvenile-justice system utilization, youth risk factors, and outcomes. First, the INcite system serves as a centralized web-based application that manages several different state databases, including the RED database and the Indiana Risk Assessment System that houses MAYSI-2 assessment data. Further, the Office of Court Technologies provided data for all justice-involved youth that helped with the majority of the analysis for this plan.

---

<sup>61</sup> Open Door Law, IC 5-14-1.5 *et seq* (1977). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/005#5-14-1.5>

Several other state agencies provided data for this three-year plan. The Indiana Prosecuting Attorney's Council regularly provides data on juveniles waived to adult court. The Indiana Prevention Resource Center provides data via their website on substance use, mental health, and other measures for Indiana youth in grades 6 through 12. The Indiana Youth Institute manages the KIDS COUNT data for the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Other data accessed for this plan included the CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, a biennial survey to youth nationwide on risk behaviors. Finally, the U.S. Census Bureau provided population and metropolitan statistical area data.

### ***Data Barriers***

Indiana has data readily available in relation to juvenile crime. Despite the availability of juvenile crime data, ICJI has identified five data barriers while drafting this plan.

Arrest Info – Juvenile Arrest information is not consistently reported across the state. ICJI will work with the offices of Court Services and Court Technologies on this issue.

Referral Source – The Juvenile justice referral source is not formally or consistently tracked at the state or county level. This makes it difficult to assess the appropriateness of referrals and to identify where and how to target technical assistance.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Information– Substance abuse and mental health concerns top Indiana's priorities, although, much of the data, including the MAYSI-2, is self-reported and subjective. Further, substance abuse and mental health records are protected health information under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. Agencies safeguard this information per federal law, making data collection and analysis about presenting mental health and substance abuse issues and treatment difficult. As a result, it is hard to quantify the true needs of youth in these areas.

Data Collection – Inconsistencies exist in data entry across agencies that collect data on justice-involved youth at the county level. For example, prior to 2017, only half of all counties reported juvenile offenses making it difficult to assess the statewide change in juvenile crime.

## **CURRENT PROJECTS**

---

The Behavioral Health Division is currently in the process of developing bylaws for the SAG (Appendix D) to establish Officer roles, member responsibilities, and voting processes. These bylaws will provide the SAG clarity of the group’s functionality and purpose to ICJI. As outlined in the bylaws, the SAG will contact and regularly seek input from juveniles currently in the juvenile justice system through surveys and facility site visits. Additionally, the Behavioral Health Division has created a timeline (Appendix E) for updating the Compliance Monitoring Manual, which will become a regularly scheduled activity.

## FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM STAFF

The chart of ICJI staff members who support Title II administration, implementation, and monitoring can be found in Appendix F.

### PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DIVISION

---

The Behavioral Health Division of ICJI administers the following other programs:

**Prison Rape Elimination Act (Juvenile Allocation):** A set-aside of the Title II allocation to support PREA compliance. ICJI passes on PREA funds to DOC for implementation.

**School Safe Haven Program:** 100% state funded by the Indiana Safe Schools Fund. Grants provide matching funds to public school corporations and charter schools to support evidence-driven programs.

**Drug Free Communities:** 100% state funded—since 1989—by the Indiana Drug Free Communities fund. Provides funds to Local Coordinating Councils through local counter-measure fees. These funds are non-reverting and 75% must be used at a 25% (minimum split) for the following categories: (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, (3) Justice Services/Supports.

### BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DIVISION – JUVENILE JUSTICE STAFF

---

#### *Michael Paul Ross, MSW, LCSW – Behavioral Health Division Director*

The Behavioral Health Division Director facilitates state-level juvenile justice and drug free community planning, policy development, and administration of juvenile justice and drug free community funds. The Division Director supervises all Behavioral Health Division staff, while interfacing with other Executive

Team members and heads of agencies/programs. The Division Director oversees the review of all sub-grant application, proposals, and funding recommendations. The Division Director supports the Juvenile Justice Specialist in their interactions and maintenance of the SAG and efforts to work with JDAI and other key stake holders. The Behavioral Health Division Director works with ICJI Board of Trustees' Youth Subcommittee and represents the agency on related taskforces and committees. This position is 40% dedicated to Local Coordinating Council efforts, with 50% dedicated to federal Title II and juvenile justice efforts, and 10% dedicated to state Safe Haven Schools and other tasks.

***Manpreet Kaur, State's Youth Equity Program Manager***

The State's Youth Equity Program Manager facilitates efforts to address and reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. Duties include promoting inclusion of RED goals into state planning and projects, monitoring RED data, and writing the annual RED report. The RED coordinator works closely with stakeholders to identify training and technical assistance needs. The Program Manager facilitates workshops and trainings and represents ICJI on RED workgroups. This position is 100% dedicated to and funded by Title II program dollars.

***Shelby Price, Juvenile Justice and Recovery Specialist***

Works with the Division Director to train and oversee the SAG membership in their roles and functions. Assists with planning and development of methods and procedures for implementing trainings related to Juvenile Justice. Develops and/or sustains communication networks among all relevant segments of the community for the promotion of Title II knowledge and efforts. Represent ICJI locally and statewide through attendance at meetings, approved public presentations and correspondence. The individual prepares the state's annual Title II application and assists with reporting. This position is 100% dedicated to and funded by Title II program dollars.

***Adam Winkler, Grant Manager***

Indiana has strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent



use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title<sup>62</sup>. The Grant Manager (GM) is responsible for these procedures as well as assuring that federal funds made available will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would be used in the absence of such federal funds made available for these programs, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds. Additionally, the GM is responsible for administering all juvenile justice sub-grants and works closely with regulatory affairs to ensure legal compliance. The GM prepares sub-grant solicitations, applications, and award packets. The GM oversees sub-grantee reporting and provides technical assistance to applicants, sub-grantees, and stakeholders. The GM makes funding recommendations to ICJI leadership based upon quarterly reports programs submit that describes performance progress<sup>63</sup>. The position assists with development of the three-year plan and annual updates, and completes other duties as assigned. The GM is 100% dedicated to juvenile justice efforts, with 50% dedicated to federal Title II, 40% dedicated to state Safe Haven Schools, and 10% dedicated to Drug Free Communities.

***Renee White, Youth Compliance Monitor***

The Youth Compliance Monitor (YCM) assesses secure detention facilities for compliance with federal juvenile protection laws.<sup>64</sup> The YCM's duties include providing technical assistance and conducting scheduled and random monitoring visits. The position analyzes compliance data, monitors violation reports, and submits the state's annual compliance report.<sup>65</sup> The YCM oversees Title II sub-grantee monitoring in collaboration with Youth Grant Manager. The YCM handles other duties as assigned. This position is 100% dedicated to and funded by Title II program dollars.

---

<sup>62</sup> ICJI uses the platform, IntelliGrants, to complete the Financial Management and Internal Controls questionnaire which has been completed and signed by the Financial Point of Contact.

<sup>63</sup> Indiana affirms that funds will not be provided to carry out a program if the recipient of funds has failed during the preceding 2-year period to demonstrate, before the expiration of the 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the specified goals.

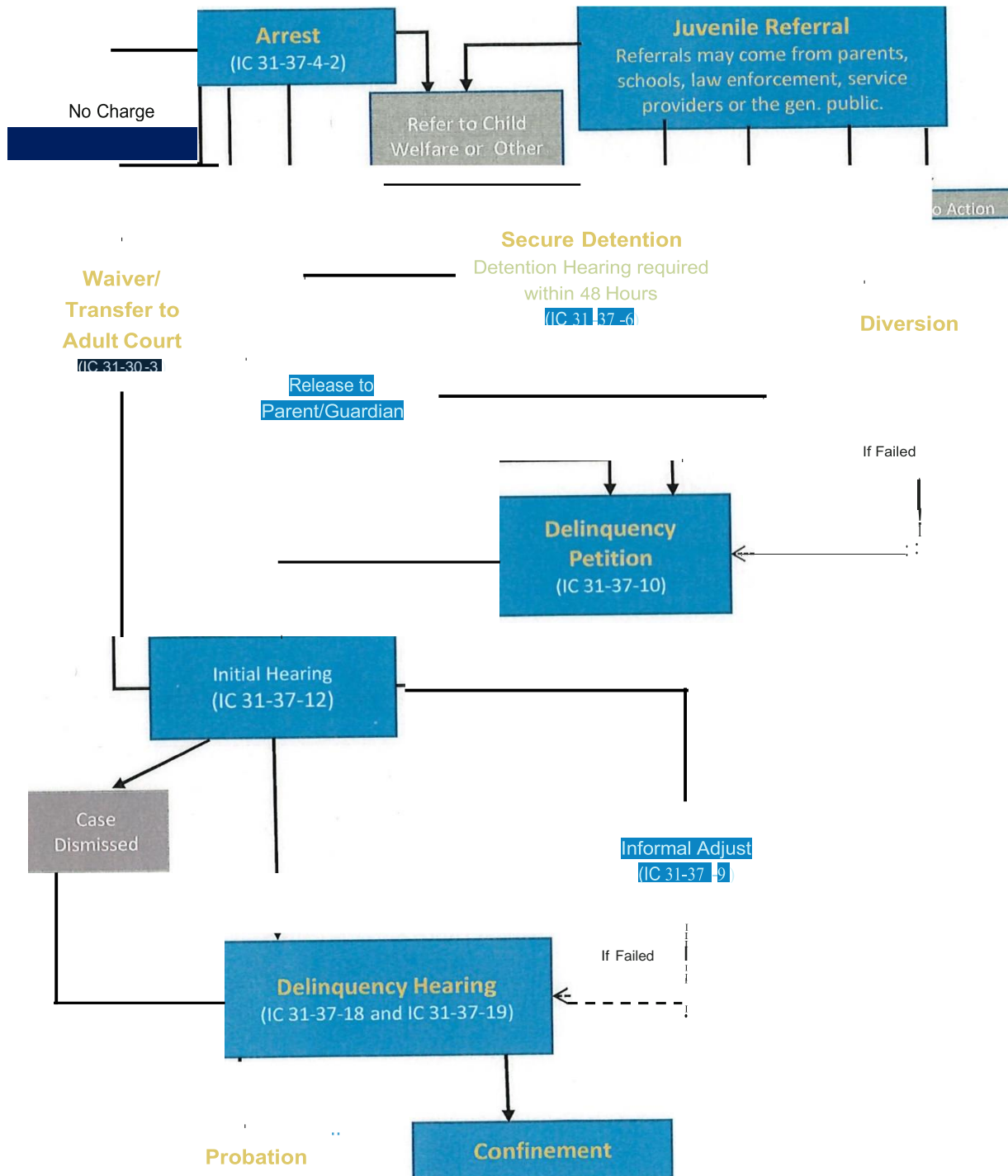
<sup>64</sup> Indiana's YCM assures that youth offenders whose placement is funded under section 472 of the Social Security Act receive the protections specified in Section 471 of the Act (including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of the Act).

<sup>65</sup> Indiana's YCM assures the policies, procedures, and training for juvenile state correctional facility staff has eliminated the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation (including developing effective behavior management techniques).

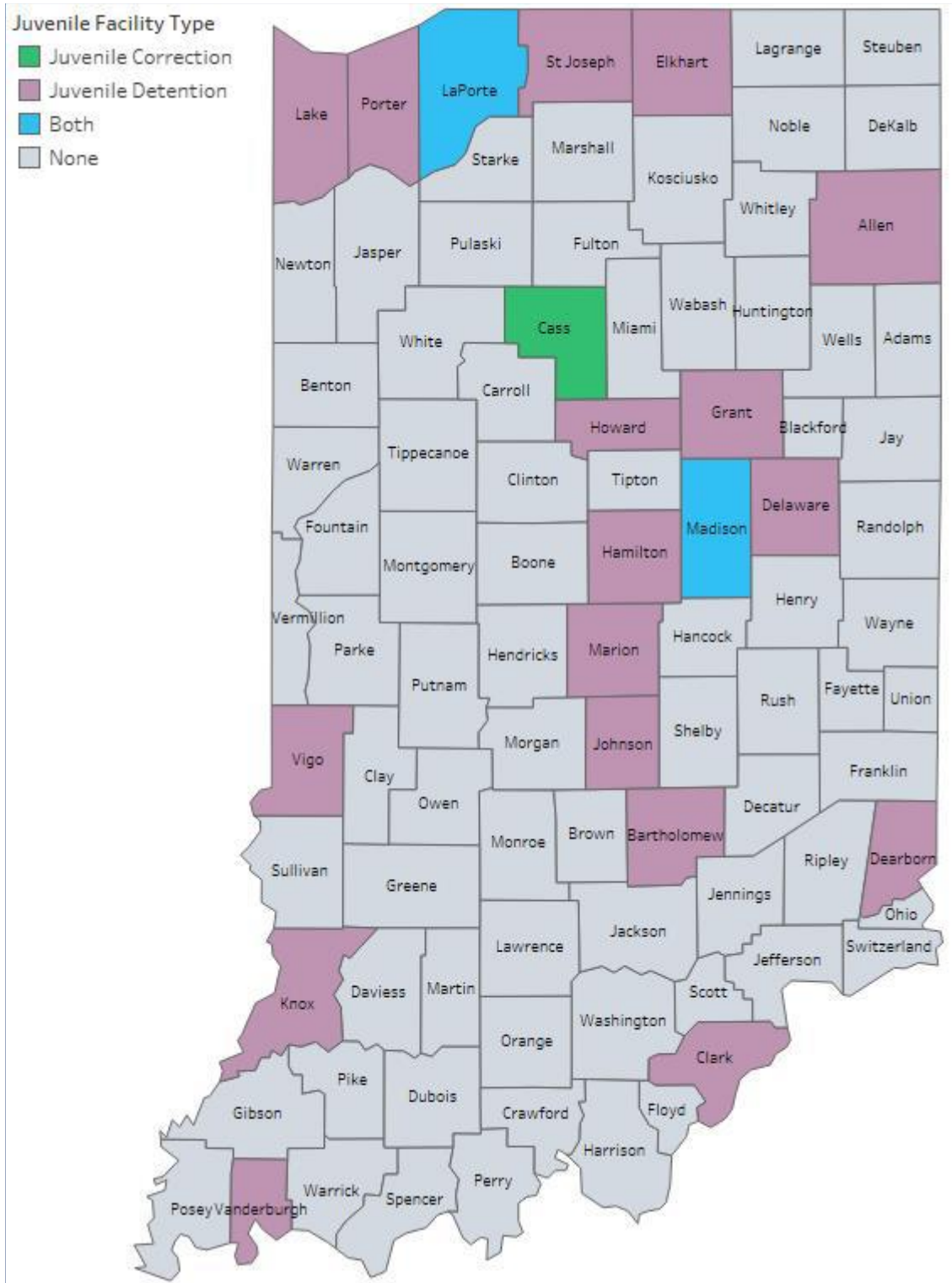
# APPENDIX

## Appendix A: Indiana Juvenile Justice System

This chart is for information purposes only and was designed to provide a simplified, high-level overview <sup>1</sup>of the juvenile justice system. It does not identify every step in the process. It **does not** supersede any state or federal law, policy or guidelines or the advice of legal counsel. Last updated May 2018.



*Appendix B: Indiana Juvenile Facility Type*



## Appendix C: Tables, Graphs, and Figures

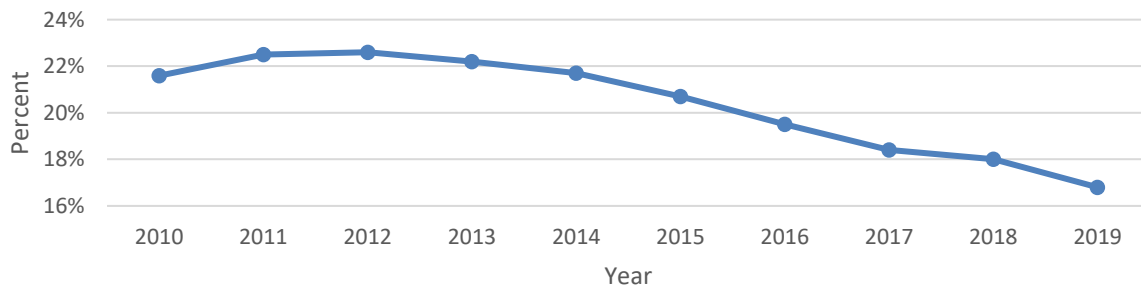
### Population Diversity

**Table 1 | Indiana Population Under 18 Estimates by Race and Ethnicity, 2019**

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
White, Non-Hispanic	1,132,128	72.2%
Black or African American, Non-Hispanic	207,748	13.2%
American Indian, Non-Hispanic	3,861	0.2%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	44,723	2.9%
Hispanic, Any Race	179,514	11.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,567,975</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

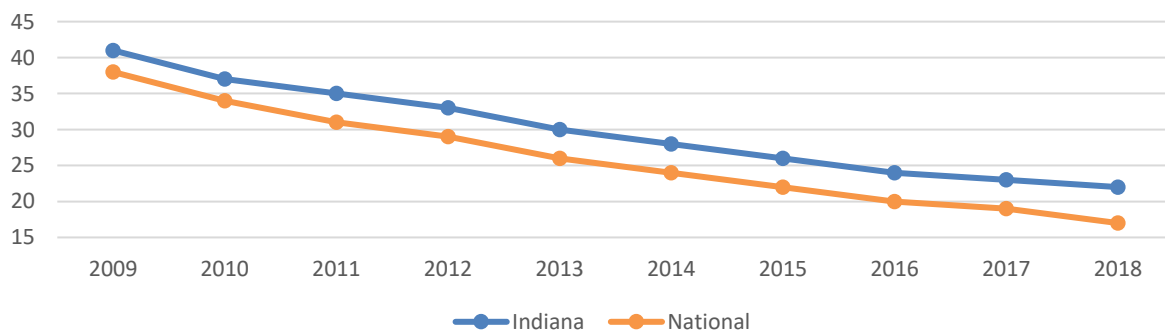
### Child Poverty

**Figure 1 | Percent of Indiana Children Below Poverty Level, 2010 – 2019**



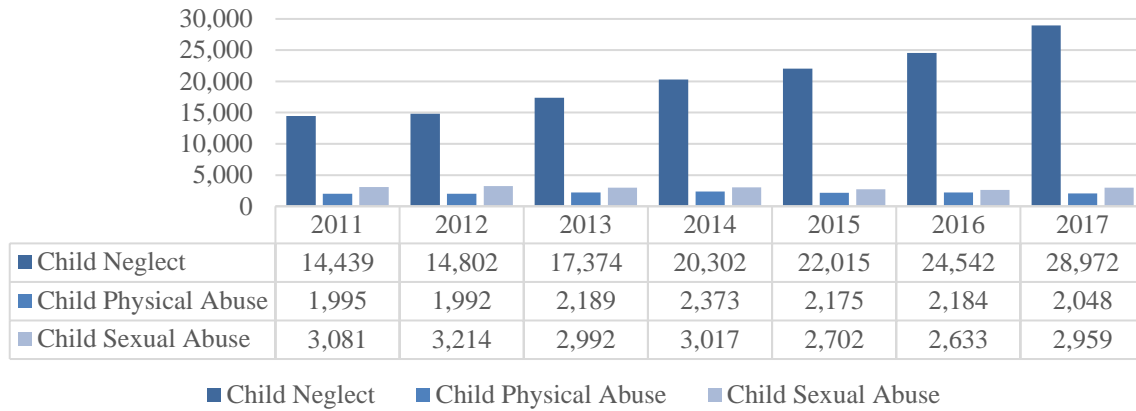
### Teen Pregnancy

**Figure 2 | Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 in Indiana, 2009-2018**



## Child Abuse and Neglect

**Figure 3 | Substantiated Cases of Child Maltreatment in Indiana, 2011-2017**



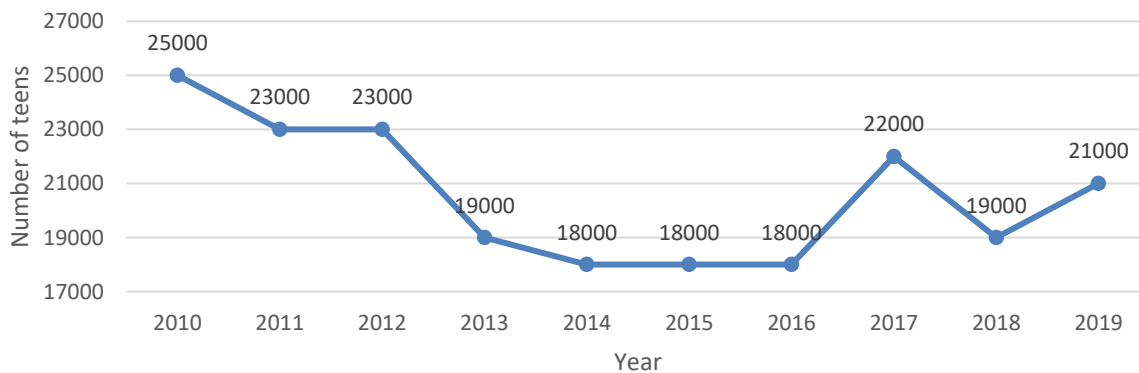
## Adolescent Deaths

**Table 2 | Causes and Number of Deaths for Hoosiers Ages 12-21, 2017-2018**

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	
	2017	2018
Unintentional Injury	122	120
Suicide	72	84
Homicide	54	62

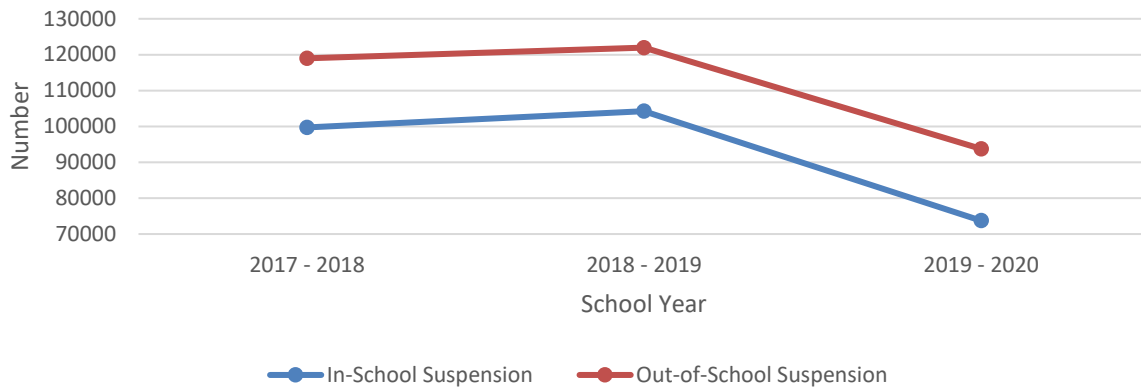
## Dropout and Alternative School Figures

**Figure 4 | Number of Indiana Teens Ages 16 – 19 Not in School and No Diploma, 2010 – 2019**

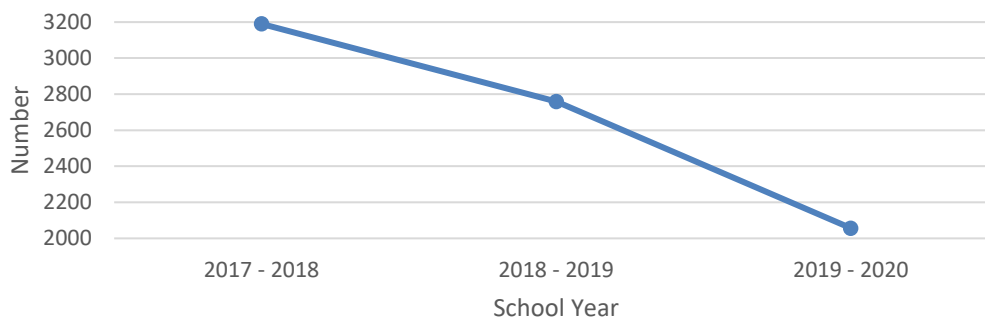


## Suspensions and Expulsions

**Figure 5 | In- and Out-of-School Suspensions in Indiana Public Schools**



**Figure 6 | Expulsions in Indiana Public Schools**



## Juvenile Offenses

**Table 3 | Juvenile Offenses by Age**

Age Category	2018	2019	2020
Under 10	457	185	84
10 - 12	1,851	1,557	592
13 - 16	14,144	13,289	7,687
17	5,598	5,051	3,276
18 and older	175	212	3,818
Unknown	7	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,232</b>	<b>20,294</b>	<b>15,457</b>

**Table 4 | Juvenile Offenses by Gender**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Male	14,388	13,292	10,205
Female	7,828	6,989	5,248
Unknown	16	13	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,232</b>	<b>20,294</b>	<b>15,457</b>

**Table 5 | Juvenile Offenses by Ethnicity and Race**

<i>Ethnicity/Race</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Hispanic	<b>1,714</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>1,242</b>
Non-Hispanic	<b>20,195</b>	<b>18,228</b>	<b>13,739</b>
AI/AN	15	15	1
Asian	177	118	77
Black or African American	5,804	5,149	3,266
Multiracial	1,171	991	828
NHOPI	20	11	5
White	12,484	11,525	9,448
Other	194	116	58
Unknown	330	303	56
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>476</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,232</b>	<b>20,294</b>	<b>15,457</b>

**Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court****Table 6 | Juvenile Court Referrals by Offense Type, 2020**

<i>Offense Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Status	<b>851</b>	<b>15.3%</b>
Delinquent	<b>4716</b>	<b>84.7%</b>
Alcohol	10	0.2%
Domestic	550	11.7%
DUI	59	1.3%
Drug	526	11.2%
Person	905	19.2%
Property	1,332	28.2%
Sex	194	4.1%
Society	579	12.3%
Technical	181	3.8%
Traffic	100	2.1%
Weapon	216	4.6%
Unknown	64	1.4%
Unknown	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Total	<b>5,570</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 7 | Juvenile Court Referrals by Gender and Offense Type, 2020**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Delinquent</i>		<i>Status</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	3,580	75.9%	463	54.4%
Female	1,136	24.1%	388	45.6%
Total	<b>4,716</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Table 8 | Juvenile Court Referrals by Age Category and Offense Type, 2020**

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Delinquent</i>		<i>Status</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
10 - 12	86	1.8%	16	1.9%
13 - 16	2,285	48.5%	489	57.5%
17	1,016	21.5%	154	18.1%
18 and older	1,329	28.2%	192	22.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 9 | Juvenile Court Referrals by Ethnicity and Race, 2020**

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Delinquent</i>		<i>Status</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Hispanic	<b>403</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
Non-Hispanic	<b>4,249</b>	<b>90.1%</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>87.8%</b>
AI/AN	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	18	0.4%	7	0.9%
Black or African American	1,355	31.9%	139	18.6%
Multicultural	322	7.6%	45	6.0%
NHOPI	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
White	2,524	59.4%	555	74.3%
Other	12	0.3%	1	0.1%
Unknown	14	0.3%	0	0.0%
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3.1%</b>

Total	<b>4,716</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>100%</b>
-------	--------------	---------------	------------	-------------

Referrals to Probation by Delinquent and Status Offense

**Table 10** | Probation Referrals by Offense Type, 2020

<i>Offense Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Offense Category</i>
Status	<b>344</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
Delinquent	<b>2,339</b>	<b>87.2%</b>
Alcohol	7	0.3%
Domestic	220	8.2%
DUI	29	1.1%
Drug	292	10.9%
Person	450	16.8%
Property	656	24.5%
Sex	86	3.2%
Society	235	8.8%
Technical	163	6.1%
Traffic	42	1.6%
Weapon	108	4.0%
Unknown	51	1.9%
Total	<b>2,683</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 11** | Probation Referrals by Gender and Offense Type, 2020

	<u>Delinquent</u>		<u>Status</u>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	1,773	75.8%	191	55.5%

Female	566	24.2%	153	44.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 12** | Probation Referrals by Age Category and Offense Type, 2020

	<u>Delinquent</u>		<u>Status</u>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
10 - 12	29	1.2%	7	2.0%
13 - 16	1,109	47.5%	181	52.6%
17	520	22.3%	59	17.2%
18 and older	679	29.0%	97	28.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 13** | Probation Referrals by Ethnicity/Race and Offense Type, 2020

<i>Age Group</i>	<u>Delinquent</u>		<u>Status</u>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Hispanic	<b>210</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
Non-Hispanic	<b>2,109</b>	<b>90.2%</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>88.7%</b>
AI/AN	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	10	0.5%	1	0.3%
Black or African American	620	29.4%	36	11.8%
Multicultural	142	6.7%	14	4.6%
NHOPI	2	0.1%	0	0.0%

White	1,321	62.6%	254	83.3%
Other	8	0.4%	0	0.0%
Unknown	5	0.2%	0	0.0%
Unknown	<b>18</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Total	<b>2,337</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>100%</b>

Formal Case Handling

**Table 14** | Juvenile Cases Formally Handled by Disposition, 2020

<i>Disposition Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
Detention	1,658	29.3%
Petition	5,570	98.3%
Delinquent	3,550	62.6%
Probation	2,683	47.3%
Secured	58	1.0%
Waived	13	0.2%
Direct File	97	1.7%

**Table 15** | Juvenile Cases Formally Handled by Gender and Disposition, 2020

<i>Disposition Type</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Detention	1,323	335
Petition	4,044	1,526
Delinquent	2,580	970
Probation	1,964	719
Secured	47	11
Waived	13	0
Direct File	92	5

## Juveniles in Adult Court

**Table 16** | Number of Waivers to Adult Court by Offense Type, 2018-2020

<i>Offense Type</i>	<u>2018</u>		<u>2019</u>		<u>2020</u>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Armed	4	7.8%	3	8.3%	2	15.4%
Robbery/Robbery						
Burglary	9	17.6%	5	13.9%	3	23.1%
Weapon	2	3.9%	3	8.3%	2	15.4%
Drug	1	2.0%	8	22.2%	0	0%
Murder/Manslaughter/Attempted	3	5.9%	2	5.6%	0	0%
Murder						
Rape	1	2.0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	31	60.8%	15	41.7%	6	46.2%
<i>Total</i>	51	100%	36	100%	13	100%

## Indiana Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey

**Table 17** | Indiana's Percentage of Youth Respondents to YRBSS, 2015

<b>Survey Item</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	22.5
ALCOHOL	
Ever drank alcohol	62.3
Drank alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)	15.4

Currently drank alcohol (used during the 30 days before the survey)	30.5
Drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (used during the 30 days before the survey)	17.4
Reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey)	4.3
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	
Ever used marijuana	35.1
Tried marijuana before age 13 years	6.2
Currently used marijuana (used during the 30 days before the survey)	16.4
<b>OTHER DRUGS</b>	
Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription	16.8
Ever used synthetic marijuana	10.8
Ever used cocaine	4.0
Ever used ecstasy	5.0
Ever used heroin	2.4
Ever used methamphetamines	2.9
Ever used inhalants	7.4
Ever injected any illegal drug	2.2

**Table 18 | Comparison of Substance Abuse Behaviors by Race for Indiana Youth, 2015**

2015 YRBSS Results	Percent				
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Mult. Race
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	22.5	20.2	<b>31.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>34.3+</b>
<b>ALCOHOL</b>					
Ever drank alcohol	62.3	<b>63.6</b>	54.6	<b>62.4</b>	<b>68.6+</b>
Drank alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)	15.4	13.1	<b>18.7</b>	<b>25.2+</b>	<b>16.8</b>
Currently drank alcohol	30.5	<b>31.3</b>	23.3	<b>33.8</b>	<b>35.1+</b>
Drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row	17.4	<b>18.7</b>	9.9	<b>19.2+</b>	<b>17.7</b>

Reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more	4.3	<b>4.7</b>	1.8	2.9	<b>6.1+</b>
<b>MARIJUANA</b>					
Ever used marijuana	35.1	32.7	<b>43.3</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>49.6+</b>
Tried marijuana before age 13 years	6.2	5.4	<b>6.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.0*</b>
Currently used marijuana	16.4	14.9	<b>23.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>23.4+</b>
<b>OTHER DRUGS</b>					
Ever used synthetic marijuana	10.8	10.3	10.0	<b>14.9+</b>	<b>13.9</b>
Ever used cocaine	4.0	3.6	3.7	<b>7.8+</b>	3.5
Ever used ecstasy	5.0	4.8	4.9	<b>8.4+</b>	2.6
Ever used heroin	2.4	1.7	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.6+</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Ever used methamphetamines	2.9	2.4	<b>3.7+</b>	<b>3.2</b>	2.8
Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription	16.8	16.7	14.1	<b>22.0+</b>	14.4
Ever used inhalants	7.4	6.7	<b>12.1+</b>	6.7	5.2
Ever injected any illegal drug	2.2	1.8	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.7+</b>

**Bold** indicates percentage is greater than total population (not statistically significant)

+ indicates largest percentage for respective survey question (not statistically significant)

**Table 19** | Comparison of Substance Abuse Behaviors by Gender for Indiana Youth, 2015

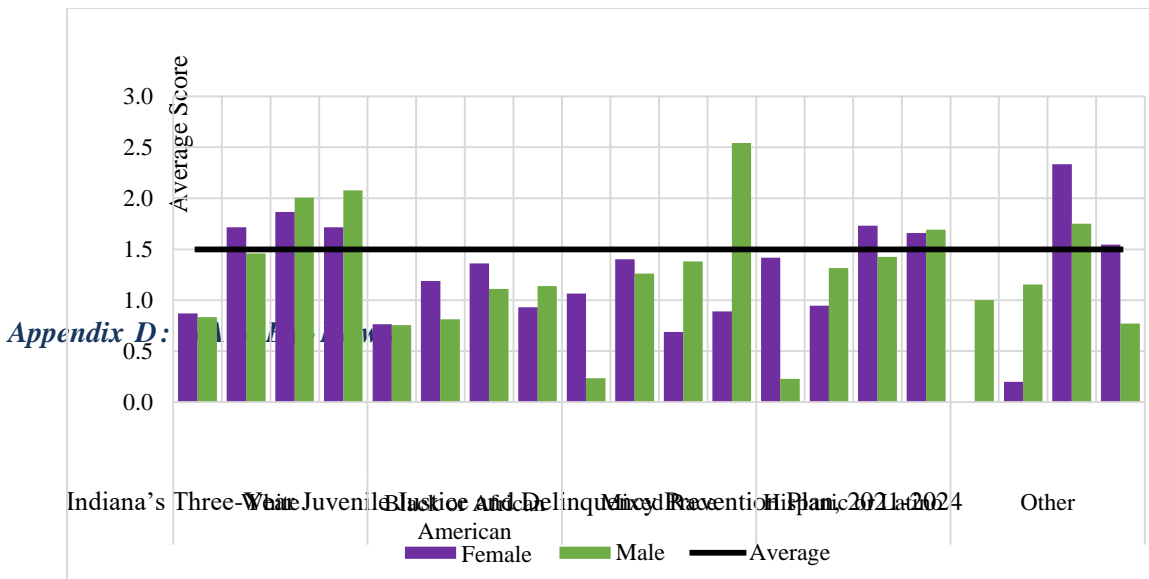
<b>2015 YRBSS Results</b>	<b>Percent</b>	
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
ere offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	22.8	22.2
<b>ALCOHOL</b>		
Ever drank alcohol	63.2	61.3
Drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	13.3	17.3*
Currently drank alcohol	30.4	30.4

Drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row	16.3	18.4
Reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more	1.7	6.7*
<b>MARIJUANA</b>		
Ever used marijuana	34.3	35.6
Tried marijuana before age 13 years	5.2	6.9
Currently used marijuana	15.9	16.4
<b>OTHER DRUGS</b>		
Ever used synthetic marijuana	9.3	12.1
Ever used cocaine	2.7	5.2*
Ever used ecstasy	3.3	6.4
Ever used heroin	1.4	3.2
Ever used methamphetamines	1.4	4.1*
Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription	15.7	17.7
Ever used inhalants	6.6	8.0
Ever injected any illegal drug	0.7	3.5*

\*statistically significant at 95% confidence level

### Mental Health of Justice Involved Youth

**Figure 9** | Average Alcohol and Drug Use Subscale Score by Race, Age, and Gender, 2016-2017







## **State of Indiana**

**Criminal Justice Institute: Behavioral Health Division**

**By-Laws of the**

# **Indiana Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group**

## Table of Contents:

<b><i>I.</i></b>	<b><i>Name, Membership, and Functions</i></b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b><i>II.</i></b>	<b><i>Officer Duties and Responsibilities</i></b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b><i>III.</i></b>	<b><i>Workgroups of the SAG</i></b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b><i>IV.</i></b>	<b><i>Regular Meetings of the SAG.....</i></b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b><i>V.</i></b>	<b><i>Staff Functions of the SAG.....</i></b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b><i>VI.</i></b>	<b><i>Amendment or Repeal of By-Laws</i></b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b><i>VII.</i></b>	<b><i>Conflict of Interest</i></b> .....	<b>8</b>

## *I. Name, Membership, and Function*

### Section 1: Name

The name of the group is the “INDIANA JUVENILE JUSTICE STATE ADVISORY GROUP” (hereinafter referred to as the “SAG”).

### Section 2: Membership

- (a) The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group appointed by the Governor shall consist of at least 15 and not more than 33 participating and voting members in accordance with the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (hereinafter referred to as the “JJDPA”). The SAG shall be comprised of persons with training, experience, and/or knowledge concerning adolescent development, prevention/treatment of juvenile delinquency, administration of juvenile justice, and/or the reduction of juvenile delinquency, and a majority of whom may not be full time government employees.
- (b) At least one-fifth of the members must be under the age of 28 at the time of appointment.
- (c) If a voting member fails to attend three consecutive regular meetings, the SAG must be apprised of the fact by the Chairperson at the next regularly scheduled meeting. Upon the vote of a majority of the current voting members then serving on the SAG, a resolution of the SAG shall be presented to the Governor recommending that the member be removed from the SAG.

### Section 3: Functions

The SAG shall advise and make appropriate recommendations to the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute: Division of Behavior Health (hereinafter referred to as “ICJI”) regarding:

- (a) The review of the Three-Year Plan provided by ICJI;
- (b) The review and voting of all grant categories listed as program areas in the JJDPA;
- (c) Provide annual report to the Governor discussing Title II policy recommendations and priorities of the SAG;
- (d) Review, update, and vote upon SAG By-Laws annually.

## *II. Officer Duties and Responsibilities*

### Section 1: Chairperson

The Chairperson shall be a member of the SAG who is designated by the Executive Director of ICJI. The Chairperson shall not be a full-time employee of local, state, or federal government. The Chairperson shall serve for a term of three years from the date of appointment.

### Section 2: Chairperson to Preside

The Chairperson shall preside over meetings of the SAG and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are prescribed by these By-Laws. The Chairperson shall perform any other relevant duties prescribed by these By-Laws or as requested by the SAG and/or ICJI.

### Section 3: Temporary Absence of an Officer

When an officer expects to be absent from a meeting of the SAG, the next following officer shall fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the absent position. Therefore, if the Chairperson expects to be absent from a meeting of the SAG, the Co-Chairperson must act as Chairperson of that meeting. If the Chairperson and Co-Chairperson are absent from a meeting, the Secretary, with assistance from the Juvenile Justice Specialist, shall convene the meeting and act as Chairperson at that meeting. If the Chairperson, Co-Chairperson, and Secretary are absent from a meeting, the Juvenile Justice Specialist shall convene the meeting and act as Chairperson at that meeting.

### Section 4: Resignation, Death, or Disability of the Chairperson

In the event of the resignation, death, or long-term disability of the Chairperson, the Co-Chairperson of the SAG shall inherit the responsibilities of the Chairperson until appointment by the Executive Director of ICJI takes place.

### Section 5: Co-Chairperson

The Co-Chairperson shall be a member of the SAG who is designated by the Executive Director of ICJI. The Co-Chairperson shall not be a full-time employee of local, state, or federal government. The Co-Chairperson shall serve for a term of three years from the date of appointment.

Section 6: Co-Chairperson Responsibilities

The Co-Chairperson shall fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the Chairperson in their absence. The Co-Chairperson shall perform any other relevant duties prescribed by these By-Laws or as requested by the Chairperson, vote of the SAG, and/or ICJI.

Section 7: Resignation, Death, or Disability of the Co-Chairperson

In the event of the resignation, death, or long-term disability of the Co-Chairperson, the Secretary of the SAG shall inherit the responsibilities of the Co-Chairperson until appointment by the Executive Director of ICJI takes place.

Section 8: Secretary

The Secretary shall be a member of the SAG who is designated by the Executive Director of ICJI. The Secretary shall not be a full-time employee of local, state, or federal government. The Secretary shall serve for a term of three years from the date of appointment.

Section 9: Secretary Responsibilities

The Secretary shall record all business conducted during official SAG meetings and disseminate all minutes to SAG members. The minutes shall be accepted by a majority vote at the next meeting.

Section 7: Resignation, Death, or Disability of the Secretary

In the event of the resignation, death, or long-term disability of the Secretary, the Juvenile Justice Specialist shall inherit the responsibilities of the Secretary until appointment by the Executive Director of ICJI takes place.

***III. Workgroups of the SAG***

Section 1: Workgroup Chairperson

Each Workgroup shall consist of a Chairperson who will preside over the Workgroup meeting. The Chairperson for each workgroup shall be selected from interested SAG members and appointed by the Chairperson and Juvenile Justice Specialist.

Section 2: Racial/Ethnic Disparities Workgroup  
Indiana's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan, 2021-2024

- (a) The Racial and Ethnic Disparities Workgroup (hereinafter referred to as the “RED Workgroup”) is hereby constituted as a permanent workgroup of the SAG. The RED Workgroup is to advise the RED Coordinator by analyzing and providing feedback on trends, communication, and programs in the State under JJDPA.
- (b) The RED Workgroup shall review and provide feedback on the data included in the Three-Year Plan.
- (c) The RED Workgroup shall present to the SAG priority problem areas that need to be addressed in the Three-Year Plan and category recommendations of funding.
- (d) The RED Workgroup shall meet at least once between each regularly scheduled SAG meeting.
- (e) If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting, the RED Coordinator shall preside over the meeting.

#### Section 3: Compliance Monitoring Workgroup

- (a) The Compliance Monitoring Workgroup (hereinafter referred to as the “CM Workgroup”) is hereby constituted as a permanent workgroup of the SAG. The CM Workgroup is to assist the CM Coordinator with analyzing and administering the requirements of compliance monitoring under JJDPA.
- (b) The CM Workgroup shall review and provide feedback on the data included in the Three-Year Plan.
- (c) The CM Workgroup shall present to the SAG priority problem areas that need to be addressed in the Three-Year Plan and category recommendations of funding.
- (d) The CM Workgroup shall meet at least once between each regularly scheduled SAG meeting.
- (e) If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting, the CM Coordinator shall preside over the meeting.

#### Section 4: Data Workgroup

- (a) The Data Workgroup is to assist the Research Associate in reviewing the data section of the Three-Year Plan and advise of any potential improvements.
- (b) The Data Workgroup shall meet at least once between each regularly scheduled SAG meeting.
- (c) If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting, the Research Associate shall preside over the meeting.

#### Section 5: Youth Recruitment Workgroup

- (a) The Youth Recruitment Workgroup is tasked with ensuring the SAG satisfies the one-fifth requirement of youth members by JJDPa and shall ensure the youth perspective is considered in the Three-Year Plan and SAG decision-making.
- (b) The Youth Recruitment Workgroup Chairperson shall be a Youth member of the SAG.
- (c) The Youth Recruitment Workgroup shall meet at least once between each regularly scheduled SAG meeting.
- (d) The Youth Recruitment Workgroup shall assist in creating a Youth Recruitment plan.
- (e) If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting, the Juvenile Justice Specialist shall preside over the meeting.

Section 6: Service Required on Workgroups

Each SAG member shall serve on at least one Workgroup.

***IV. Regular Meetings of the SAG***

Section 1: Time, Place, and Notice

- (a) The SAG shall meet at least four times in each calendar year.
- (b) Regular meetings shall be held via virtual meeting platform, unless a physical location is determined in advance.
- (c) The Juvenile Justice Specialist shall email a meeting invite of all regular meetings to SAG members at least 7 days prior to the date thereof and include a meeting agenda.
- (d) Meetings are called to order by the Chairperson by stating, “This meeting is called to order on (date) at (time).”

Section 2: Voting

The procedure set forth in these By-Laws shall be used when electing an officer, updating By-Laws, deciding funding categories, and any other future matters. The procedure to voting is as follows:

- (a) Any active member of the SAG shall initiate a motion to vote;

- (b) A different active member shall second the motion to begin voting;
- (c) The Chairperson shall ask members all in favor to say, “Aye.” Those opposed to say, “No.”
- (d) All questions shall be determined by a majority of the current voting members serving on the SAG.
- (e) In an event there is a tie vote, members shall continue voting until there is a majority.

Additional voting requirements:

- (a) A vote may be cast only by a member present physically or by videoconferencing at the time the vote is taken. Voting by proxy is prohibited.
- (b) The Chairperson may cast a vote on all matters voted upon.
- (c) No member may cast a vote where there is a conflict of interest as specified by these By-Laws.

#### ***V. Staff Functions of the SAG***

##### Section 1: Staff Assistance to the SAG

The staff of ICJI shall render professional, administrative, and clerical assistance to the SAG in the absence of the Secretary. The staff of ICJI shall consider the advice provided by the SAG and shall reserve the right to make independent decisions.

##### Section 2: Minutes of the Meeting

- (a) Minutes of regular meetings of the SAG and Workgroups shall be documented by the Secretary in assistance with the Juvenile Justice Specialist.
- (b) A full set of minutes shall be sent to each member of the SAG prior to the next regular meeting by the Secretary as previously described.

#### ***VI. Amendment or Repeal of By-Laws***

##### Section 1: Required Vote

These By-Laws, or any provision thereof, may be added to, amended, or repealed by resolution adopted



by a majority of the current voting members serving on the SAG with the approval of ICJI.

Section 2: Manner of Amendment or Repeal

A resolution to add, amend, or repeal the By-Laws may be introduced by any member at any regular meeting of the SAG.

***VII. Conflict of Interest***

Section 1: Personal Benefit Precluded

- (a) A member of the SAG shall reveal their interest in and shall abstain from participating in the discussion of or voting upon any proposal or project where, to their knowledge, themselves or a related person, directly or indirectly may derive a monetary benefit from such a proposal or project.
  - a. A “related person” for purposes of this section includes a spouse or domestic partner of the member, or any person who is a direct descendant of the member’s grandparents or the spouse of such descendant.
- (b) Where a proposal is on the agenda that would grant money or confer benefits upon an organization or department, public or voluntary, that employs a member of the SAG, that member shall reveal their interest and abstain from participating in any discussion thereon or voting on the resolution to recommend approval or disapproval.

## Appendix E: Compliance Manual Timeline



*Appendix F: Formula Grant Staff*

The following ICJI staff members support Title II administration, implementation, and monitoring.

EMPLOYEE	POSITION	FUNDING SOURCE	STATE MATCH	% TITLE II
Devon McDonald	Executive Director	State and Federal	0%	10%
Jade Palin	Chief of Staff	State and Federal	0%	10%
Natalie Huffman	General Counsel	State and Federal	0%	10%
Sandra Warren	Regulatory Monitor	State and Federal	0%	10%
Michael Ross	Behavioral Health Division Director	State and Federal	50%	50%
Adam Winkler	Youth Grant Manager	State and Federal	50%	50%
Manpreet Kaur	State RED Coordinator	Title II	0%	100%
Renee White	Youth Compliance Monitor	Title II	0%	100%
Katherine Schwipps	Research Staff	State and Federal	0%	15%
Christine Reynolds	Research Division Director	State and Federal	0%	10%
Shelby Price	Juvenile Justice and Recovery Specialist	Title II	0%	100%
Jesus Flores Bryan Berg	Accounting CFO	State and Federal	0%	5%

*Appendix G: Research Division Sources*

Centers for Disease Control

Indiana Youth Institute

Indiana Office of Court Technology

KIDS COUNT™ Data Center

Indiana Prevention and Resource Center

United States Census Bureau

Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys' Council

*Appendix H: Interest of Justice*



**STATE OF INDIANA**



**Eric J. Holcomb, Governor**  
**Devon McDonald, Executive Director**

August 20, 2021

Keith Hasan-Towery  
Department of Justice  
Office of Justic Programs  
Office on Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention  
810 Seventh Street NW  
Washington DC 20531

RE: Compliance with the Interest of Justice Requirement

Dear Mr. Hasan-Towery,

This letter confirms that Indiana understands that we must be in and remain in compliance with Section 223(a)(11)(B) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended, as known as the Interest of Justice Requirement.

The Interest of Justice Requirement:

- (i) not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, unless a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice, juveniles awaiting trial or other legal process who are treated as adults for purposes of prosecution in criminal court and housed in a secure facility—
  - shall not have sight or sound contact with adult inmates; and
  - except as provided in paragraph (13), may not be held in any jail or lockup for adults
- (ii) in determining under clause (i) whether it is in the interest of justice to permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lockup for adults, or have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, a court shall consider—
  - the age of the juvenile;
  - the physical and mental maturity of the juvenile;
  - the present mental state of the juvenile, including whether the juvenile presents an imminent risk of harm to the juvenile;
  - the nature and circumstances of the alleged offense;
- (iii) if a court determines under clause (i) that it is in the interest of justice to permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lockup for adults—
  - the court shall hold a hearing not less frequently than once every 30 days, or in the case of a rural jurisdiction, not less frequently than once every 45 days, to review whether it is still in the interest of justice to permit the juvenile to be so held or have such sight or sound contact; and

---

*402 West Washington Street, Room W469, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 \* 317-232-1233 \* Fax 317-232-4979*  
*An Equal Opportunity Employer - [www.in.gov/cji](http://www.in.gov/cji)*

- the juvenile shall not be held in any jail or lockup for adults, or permitted to have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, for more than 180 days, unless the court, in writing, determines there is good cause for an extension or the juvenile expressly waives this limitation...”

Indiana notified all sheriffs, jail administrators, and juvenile court directors in May 2021 of the Interest of Justice Requirement as well as the requirement to report any violations that have occurred, effective immediately. The state’s compliance monitor will monitor for this requirement during annual site visits to adult facilities. In addition, jail administrators will be asked to certify each year that no juveniles (those persons under the age of 18) regardless of whether under juvenile or adult court jurisdiction, have been held in their adult facility.

The Compliance Monitor will:

- Ensure there is a written court order for every 30 or (in the case of a rural jurisdiction) 45 days that the individual has been detained in the adult jail or lockup
- If the individual has been detained in a secure adult facility for more than 180 days, ensure there is a written court order that articulates the court’s good cause finding (or indicates a waiver by the juvenile)
- If a violation of this requirement, the Compliance monitors will report this as a violation when all of the following three conditions are present.
  - A juvenile who is charged as an adult is detained in a secure adult facility and/or is not sight and sound separated from adult inmates; and
  - None of the exceptions provided under 34 USC § 11133(a)(13) apply; and
  - No written court order has been issued determining that the detention is in the interest of justice when the juvenile is first detained in a secure adult facility and
  - at each subsequent 30- or (in the case of a rural jurisdiction) 45-day period, and for longer than 180 days.

Indiana agrees to monitor for compliance with the Interest of Justice Requirement and attest that the steps identified above have been implemented to become compliant with the requirement.

Sincerely,



Devon McDonald  
Executive Director