

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program Indiana Strategic Plan

2017-2020

Submitted by: Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
Research and Planning Division
101 W. Washington Street, Suite 1170E
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-232-1233
www.in.gov/cji

Guided by a Board of Trustees representing all components of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) serves as the state's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, traffic safety, and victim services. The Institute develops long-range strategies for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems, and administers federal and state funds to carry out these strategies.



David R. Murtaugh
Executive Director

Andrew Rodeghero
Drug and Crime Control Division Director

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Introduction

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) serves as Indiana's State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The JAG Program is the primary vehicle of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. JAG provides states and local units of governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas, including law enforcement, crime lab/forensics, crime prevention, prosecution, indigent defense, courts, corrections, community corrections, reentry services, behavioral health, assessment and evaluation, and crime victim/witness services programs.

States are encouraged to complete a strategic planning process in order to improve the quality of JAG funded programs. Strategic planning is utilized to identify crime trends, determine the priorities of the criminal justice system and set out a plan for reducing crime and victimization. The resulting analysis guides the use of JAG funds.

The following report is Indiana's JAG Strategic Plan for federal fiscal years 2017-2020. This report is divided into four main sections: *Assess Needs Based Upon Data*, *Criminal Justice Resources*, *Develop Priorities* and *Address Priority Needs*.

Strategic Planning Methodology

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) for Indiana is housed within ICJI. SAC was tasked with developing Indiana's JAG Strategic Plan, 2017-2020. SAC utilized several data sources to develop a data-driven plan for JAG funds. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data were utilized along with data from the *Indiana Youth Survey*, the Division of State Court Administration annual reports, the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) monthly offender population statistical reports, law enforcement employment from the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy, grant funding information from ICJI, the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) figures, and information gathered from a JAG Priority Survey conducted by ICJI. These sources were chosen based on their relevance to services funded by JAG funds. Additionally, these data are readily available for use by SAC. Priorities were identified and evidence-based recommendations were developed from the analysis of these diverse data sources.

Assess Needs Based Upon Data

This section examines the current state of crime and justice in Indiana. The goal of this examination is to identify areas of criminal justice in need of JAG funding. General trends of violent crimes known to police/arrests, property crimes known to police/arrests, substance abuse related arrests and the prevalence of juvenile alcohol and drug use are detailed. Court and Department of Correction data are also included.

Crime Statistics in Indiana

Crime data described below were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) available here: www.fbi.gov/stats-services/crimestats. Offense and arrest tables were downloaded for the calendar years 2012-2014. Offense tables describe crimes known to law enforcement and arrest tables describe the number of persons arrested. Additionally, data from the *Indiana Youth Survey* is examined. The 2015 survey is available here: www.drugs.indiana.edu/publications/survey/indianaSurvey_2015.pdf.

While 2014 UCR data is presented for Indiana as a whole, 2012 UCR data is the most recent county-level data available. Estimated Indiana populations for the years 2012-2014 were obtained from the US Census Bureau. These figures were utilized to determine crime rates per 100,000 persons for statewide data and per 1,000 persons at the county-level.

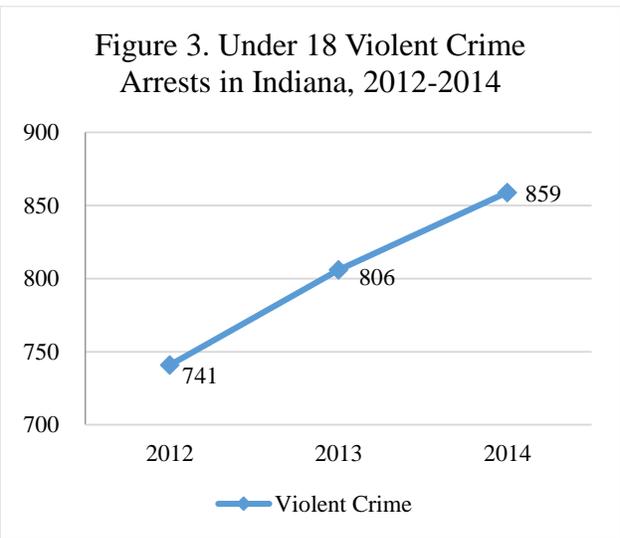
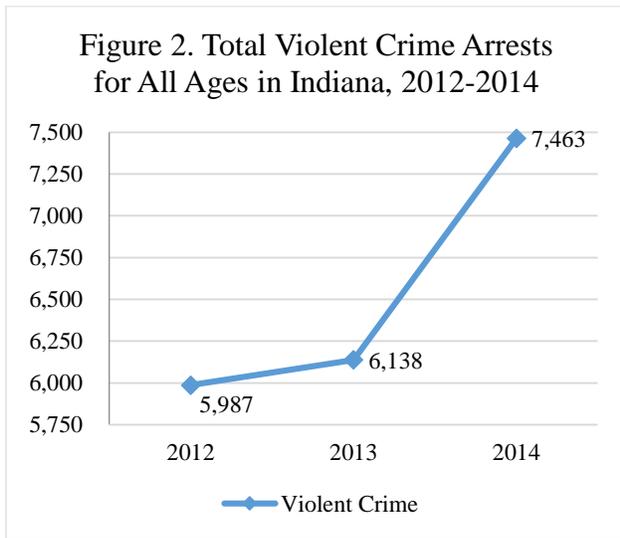
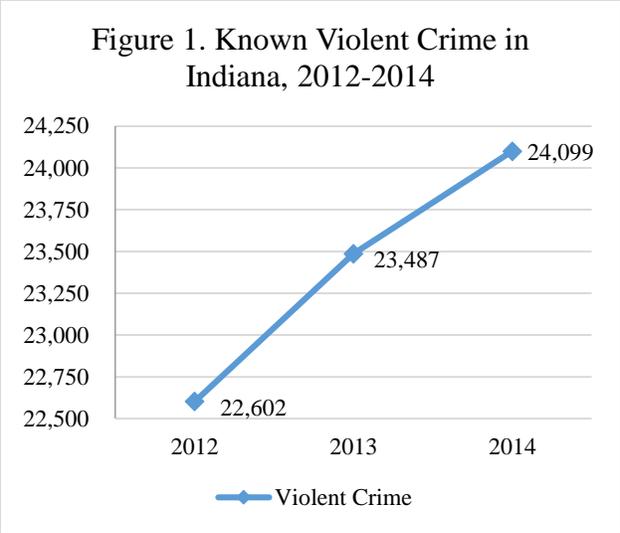
Violent Crime

Violent crimes are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses that involve force or threat of force. Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Volume of Violent Crime

Violent crime trends in Indiana are displayed in Figures 1-3. A steady increase in violent crimes is seen for the years 2012-2014. Crimes known to law enforcement and arrests both saw an increase during this three year period.

There were 24,099 violent crimes known to law enforcement in Indiana in 2014. This represents a 2.61% increase from 2013. This increase was caused by a 2.05% increase in rapes and a 5.79% increase in aggravated assaults. Murders and robberies, however, experienced a 7.04% and 2.97% decrease respectively. Arrests for violent crimes experienced a more significant increase. Total arrests for all ages increased by 21.59% and under 18 arrests increased by 6.58% from 2013.



Rate of Violent Crime

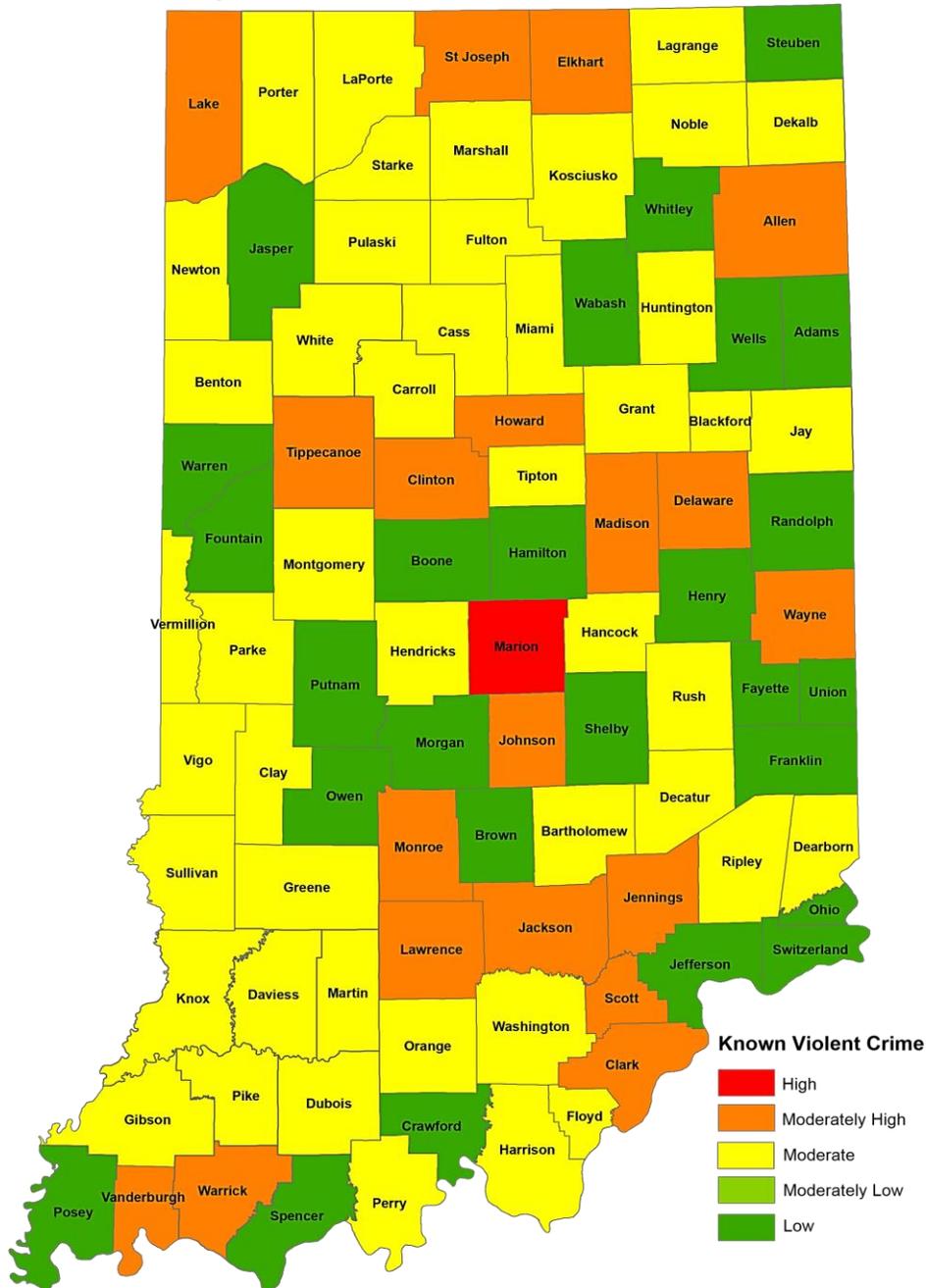
Table 1 displays that violent crime rates per 100,000 persons experienced an increase between the years 2012-2014 in every category. Murder experienced the most dramatic change with a 5.50% increase from 2012-2014.

Table 1. Violent Crimes Known to Law Enforcement Rates per 100,000 Persons

Year	Population	Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape (Revised)	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
2012	6,537,632	345.72	4.74	-	100.92	214.56
2013	6,570,713	357.45	5.40	32.60	108.18	211.27
2014	6,596,855	365.31	5.00	33.14	104.55	222.62
% Change 2012-2014	+0.91%	+5.67%	+5.50%	+1.65%	+3.59%	+3.76%

Figure 4 displays the 2012 violent crime rates for all 92 counties in Indiana. Marion County was identified as being in the highest category for violent crime rate with 11.03 violent crimes per 1,000 persons. Lake, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Allen, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Howard, Madison, Delaware, Wayne, Johnson, Monroe, Lawrence, Jackson, Jennings, Scott, Clark, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties all fell into the second highest category for violent crime rates. These counties are evenly distributed throughout the state.

Figure 4. 2012 Violent Crime Known to Law Enforcement



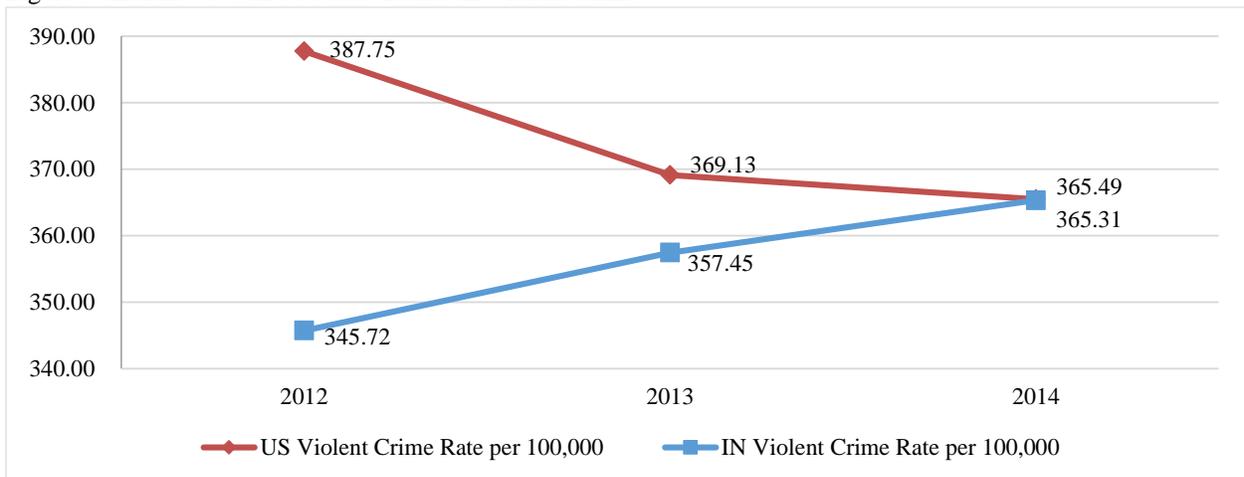
The following table (Table 2) further analyzes the comparison between the violent crime rates for Indiana compared to the United States as a whole. A ratio was calculated by taking the crime rate in Indiana divided by the national crime rate. This figure displays the disparity between the two rates for the years 2012-2014. Additionally, convergence or divergence of the rates can be observed. The rate ratios for murder and robbery indicate that Indiana has seen an increase in these crimes at a faster rate than the national average. While the aggravated assault rate ratios indicate that the rate in Indiana is lower than the national average, Indiana is still experiencing a more rapid increase in this crime as well.

Table 2. Indiana vs. United States Trends in Violent Crime

Year	Violent Crime (IN:US Rate Ratio)	Murder (IN:US Rate Ratio)	Forcible Rape (Revised) (IN:US Rate Ratio)	Robbery (IN:US Rate Ratio)	Aggravated Assault (IN:US Rate Ratio)
IN 2012	0.89	1.00	NA	0.89	0.88
US 2012					
IN 2013	0.97	1.19	0.91	0.99	0.92
US 2013					
IN 2014	1.00	1.12	0.91	1.02	0.96
US 2014					

Figure 5 displays that the upward trend of violent crimes in Indiana between 2012 and 2014 is a mirror image of the downward national trend. Though violent crime rates per 100,000 residents in Indiana are currently equal to the national average (Indiana=365.31 and US=365.49), if the upward trend continues, Indiana’s crime rate could surpass the national average.

Figure 5. Indiana vs. United States Trends in Violent Crime



Property Crime

Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims.

Volume of Property Crime

Property crime trends in Indiana are displayed in Figures 6-8. Property crime known to law enforcement experienced a decline, while arrests remained moderately stable for the years 2012-2014.

Reported property crimes in Indiana have been steadily declining in the past three years. There were 174,776 reported property crimes in 2014, a 6.80% decrease from 2013. This decrease was driven by a 14.02% decrease in burglary, a 4.91% decrease in larceny-theft and a 2.41% decrease in motor vehicle theft. Conversely, arrests for property crime experienced slight increases from 2013. Total arrests for all ages increased by 5.59% and under 18 arrests increased by 2.40%.

Figure 6. Known Property Crime in Indiana, 2012-2014

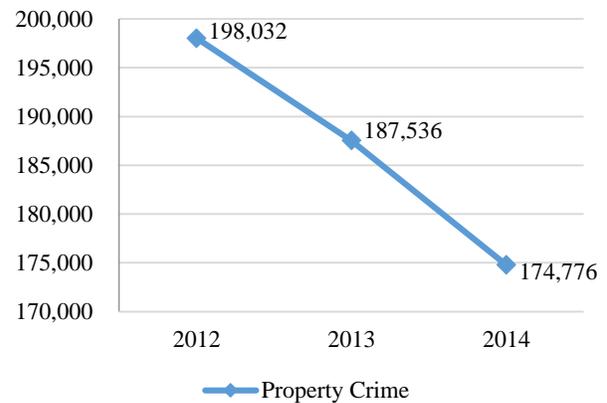
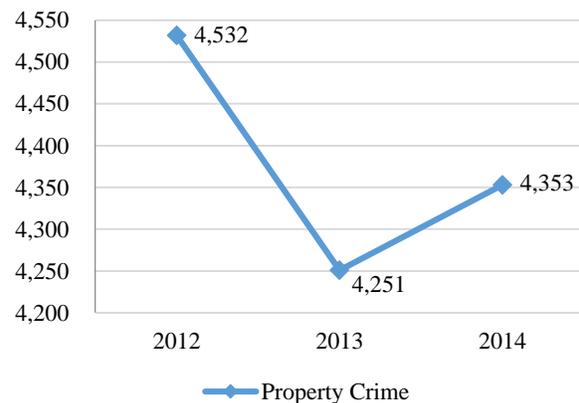


Figure 7. Total Property Crime Arrests for All Ages in Indiana, 2012-2014



Figure 8. Under 18 Property Crime Arrests in Indiana, 2012-2014



Rate of Property Crime

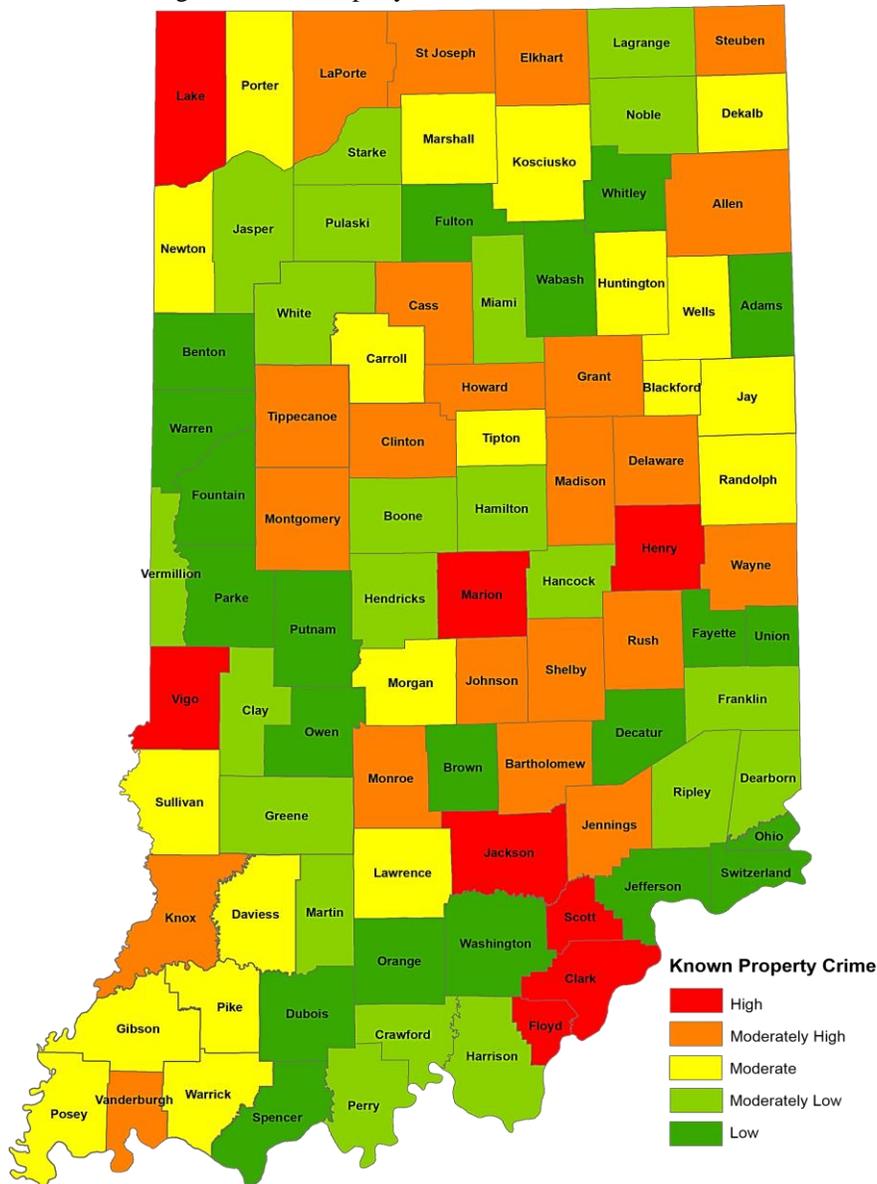
Table 3 displays that property crime rates per 100,000 persons experienced a decrease between the years 2012-2014 in nearly every category. Burglary experienced the most dramatic change with a 23.21% decrease from 2012-2014.

Table 3. Property Crimes Known to Law Enforcement Rates per 100,000 Persons

Year	Population	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
2012	6,537,632	3,029.11	728.28	2,091.87	208.96
2013	6,570,713	2,854.12	653.03	1,984.91	216.17
2014	6,596,855	2,649.38	559.25	1,880.02	210.12
% Change 2012-2014	+0.91%	-12.54%	-23.21%	-10.13%	+0.55%

Figure 9 displays 2012 property crime rates for all 92 counties in Indiana. Lake, Marion, Henry, Vigo, Jackson, Scott, Clark and Floyd Counties were identified as being in the highest category for property crime rates per 1,000 persons. These counties are concentrated in the southern part of the state. The remaining categories are more evenly distributed throughout the state.

Figure 9. 2012 Property Crime Known to Law Enforcement



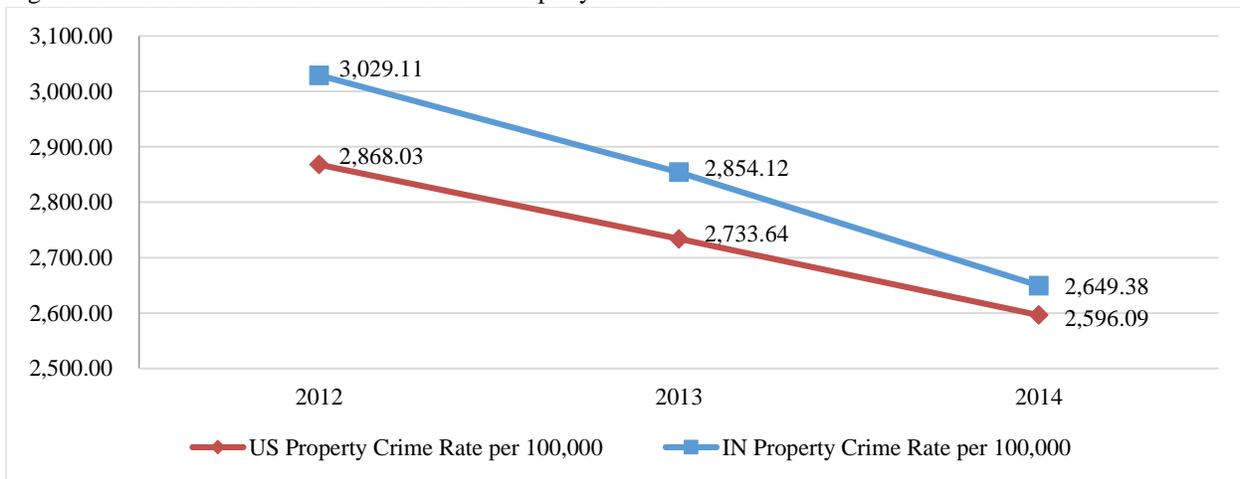
The following table (Table 4) further analyzes the comparison between the property crime rates for Indiana compared to the United States as a whole. A ratio was calculated by taking the crime rate in Indiana divided by the national crime rate. This figure displays the disparity between the two rates for the years 2012-2014. Additionally, convergence or divergence of the rates can be observed. The rate ratios for burglary and larceny-theft indicate that the rates in Indiana and the national rates are slowly converging. The motor vehicle theft rate ratios have remained moderately stable, indicating that rates in Indiana are falling at a similar rate to national rates.

Table 4. Indiana vs. United States Trends in Property Crime

Year	Property Crime (IN:US Rate Ratio)	Burglary (IN:US Rate Ratio)	Larceny-Theft (IN:US Rate Ratio)	Motor Vehicle Theft (IN:US Rate Ratio)
IN 2012	1.06	1.08	1.06	0.91
US 2012				
IN 2013	1.04	1.07	1.04	0.98
US 2013				
IN 2014	1.02	1.03	1.02	0.97
US 2014				

Figure 10 displays that Indiana’s downward trend in property crimes between 2012 and 2014 follows the national trend. While Indiana recorded a higher rate per 100,000 residents for all three years, the gap is closing. The US property crime rate per 100,000 residents was 2,596.09 in 2014, while Indiana recorded a rate of 2,649.38.

Figure 10. Indiana vs. United States Trends in Property Crime

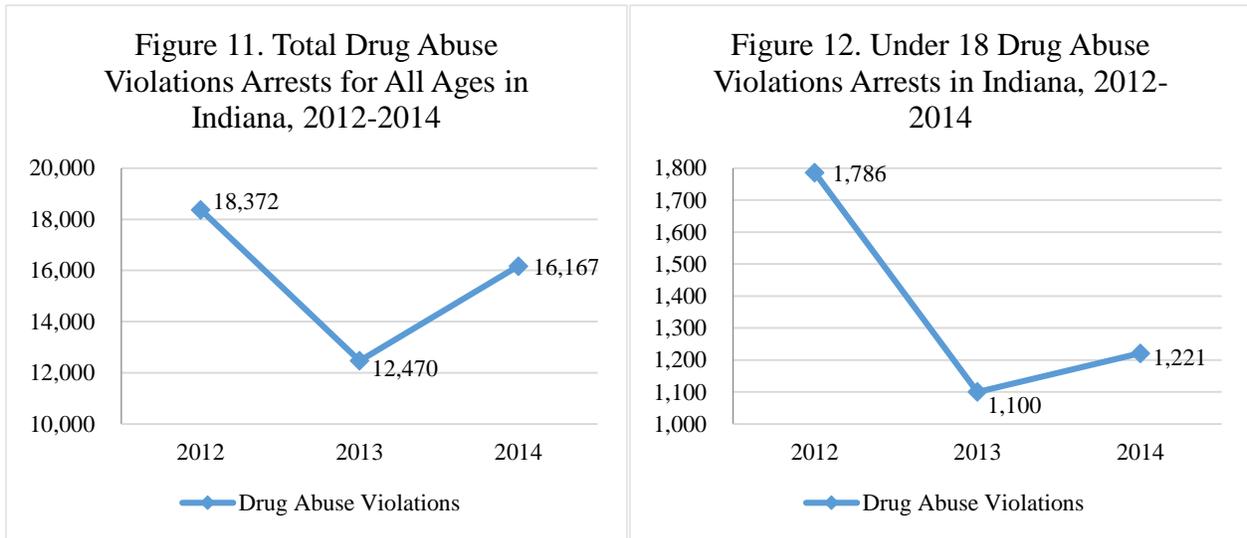


Substance Abuse Related Crime

Drug Abuse Violations Arrests

Drug abuse violations arrests for Indiana are displayed in Figures 11 and 12. These include arrests for the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Overall, drug abuse

violations arrests declined during the three year period. However, total arrests for all ages experienced a 29.65% increase from 2013 and under 18 arrests experienced an 11.00% increase.



Driving Under the Influence, Liquor Laws and Drunkenness Arrests

The FBI defines driving under the influence (DUI) as “driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.” DUI, liquor laws and drunkenness arrests for Indiana are displayed in Figure 13. These data represent total arrests for all ages. While liquor laws and drunkenness arrests declined over the three year period, DUI arrests increased slightly. In fact, liquor laws and drunkenness arrests decreased by 17.84% and 21.56% respectively compared to 2013. DUI arrests experienced a 21.01% increase from 2013, surpassing previous levels in 2012.

Figure 13. DUI, Liquor Laws and Drunkenness Arrests in Indiana, 2012-2014

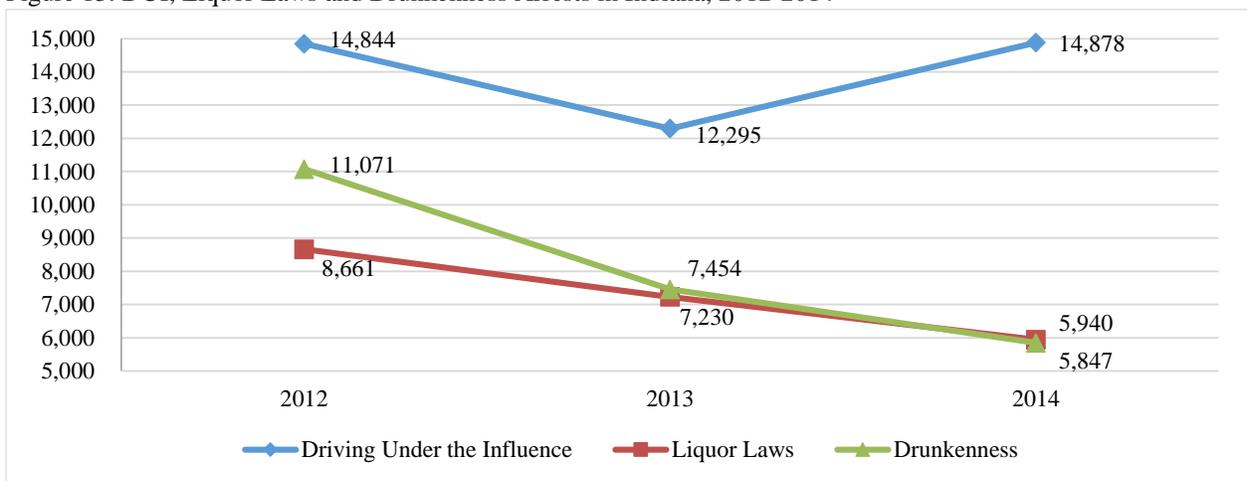
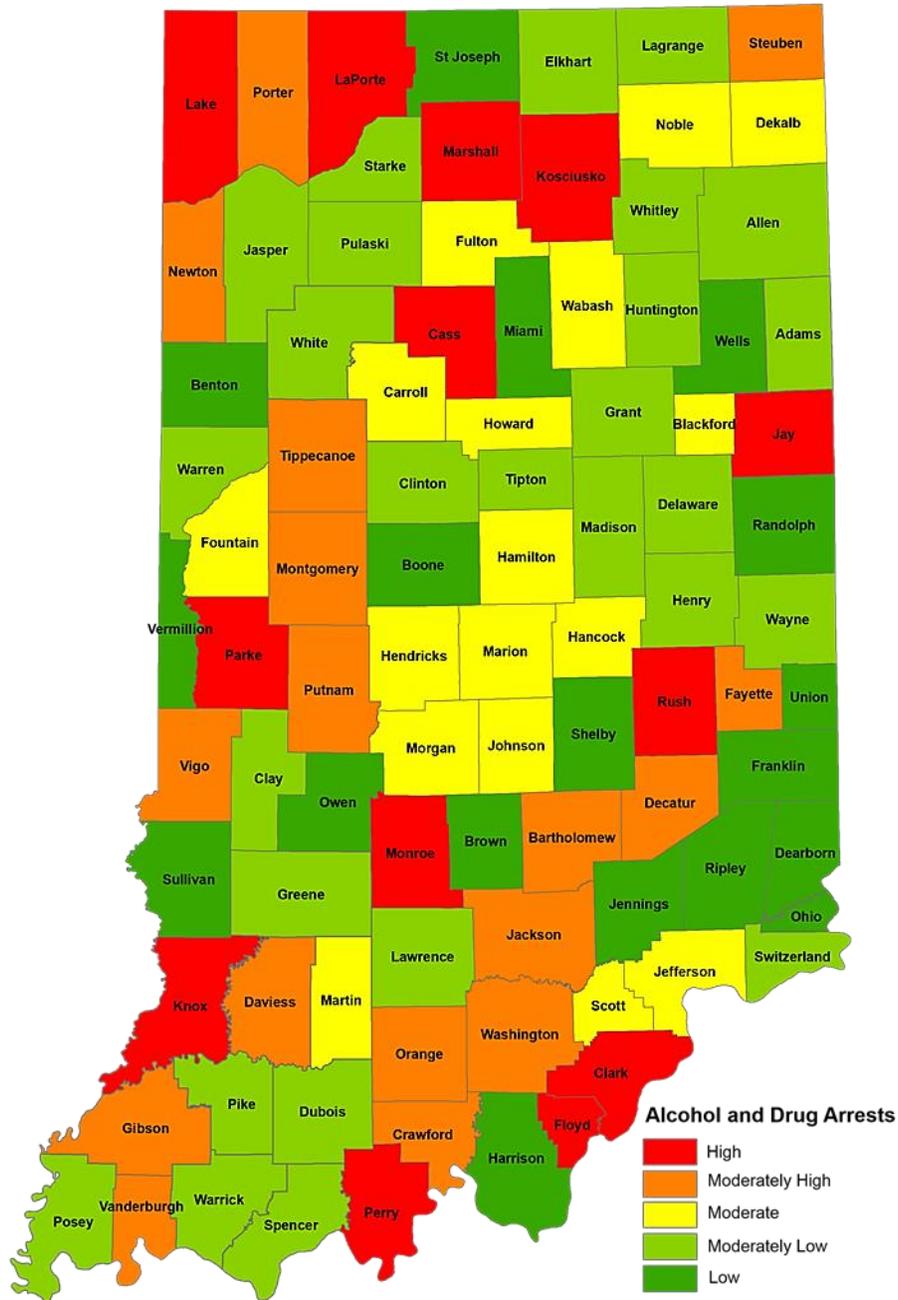


Figure 14 displays 2012 combined alcohol and drug arrest rates for all 92 counties in Indiana. Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Kosciusko, Cass, Jay, Parke, Rush, Monroe, Knox, Perry, Floyd and Clark Counties were identified as being in the highest category for alcohol and drug arrest rates. Most of the counties that fell into the second highest category are concentrated in the southern part of the state.

Figure 14. 2012 Alcohol and Drug Arrest Rates

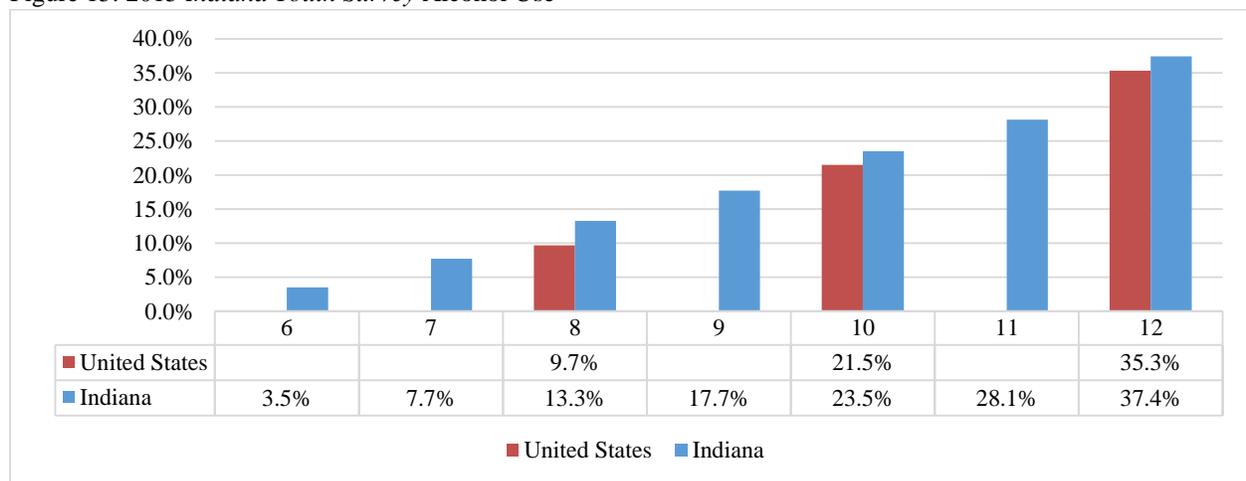


Indiana Youth Survey

The *Indiana Youth Survey* is an annual survey conducted by the *Indiana Prevention Resource Center* that measures the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD), gambling behaviors, and risk and protective factors among students in grades 6 through 12. In 2015, 324 schools in Indiana participated in the survey with a total of 122,076 youth completing the survey. 111,585 surveys were deemed usable for analysis. For the purpose of this section of the strategic plan, alcohol and other drug use among youth will be the focus. Comparisons to the 2015 national *Monitoring the Future* survey will be made. It should be noted that the national survey only reports use for youth in 8th, 10th and 12th grade.

Students were asked about alcohol use in the past month. The percentage of youth who reported use during that time was then recorded. The *Indiana Youth Survey* revealed Indiana exceeded the national average of alcohol use among 8th, 10th and 12th graders in 2015. Figure 15 displays these results.

Figure 15. 2015 *Indiana Youth Survey* Alcohol Use



Drug use in the past month among youth was also measured by the *Indiana Youth Survey*. These results are displayed in Table 5. Not featured in the table are methamphetamine and heroin use. The average percentage of use among all youth surveyed for methamphetamine and heroin was 0.4% and 0.3% respectively. Compared to national averages, drug use in Indiana was well below average. For example, national marijuana/hashish use among 12th graders was 34.9% compared to 18.8% in Indiana. Additionally, cocaine and crack use among 12th graders was 2.5% nationally and 1.0% in Indiana.

Table 5. 2015 Indiana Youth Survey Drug Use

Grade	Marijuana	Synthetic Marijuana	Prescription Drugs	Over-the-Counter Drugs	Hallucinogens and Ecstasy	Cocaine and Crack	Inhalants
6	1.3%	NA	1.5%	NA	NA	NA	0.6%
7	3.3%	0.7%	1.4%	2.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%
8	7.1%	1.4%	2.3%	3.0%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%
9	9.9%	1.7%	3.2%	2.9%	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%
10	14.0%	1.9%	4.4%	3.3%	1.8%	0.7%	0.8%
11	16.6%	2.0%	5.2%	3.3%	2.4%	0.9%	0.9%
12	18.8%	2.1%	6.0%	3.1%	2.9%	1.0%	0.8%

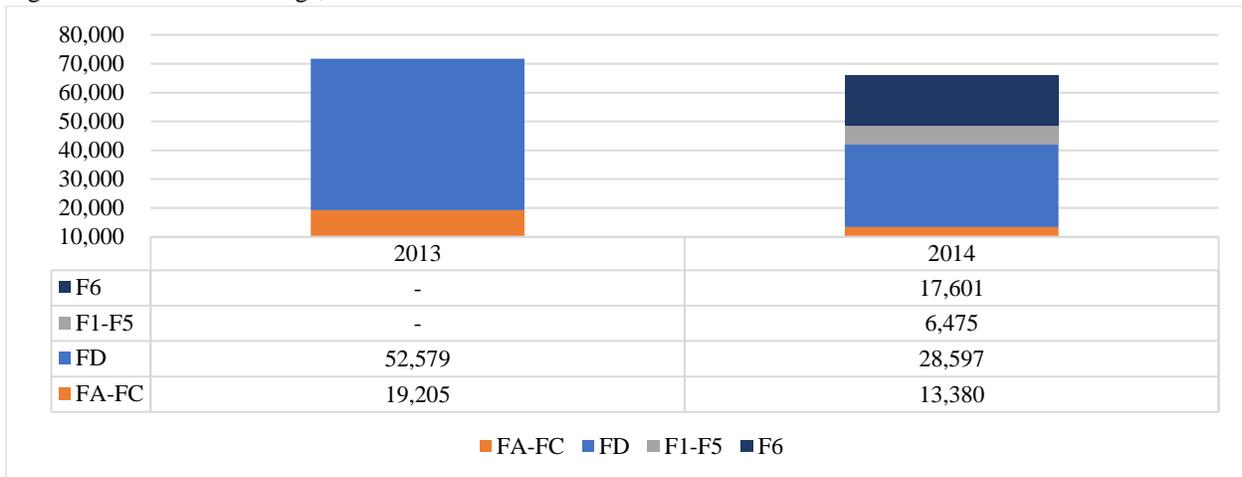
Court Data

Indiana trial court statistics were obtained from the Division of State Court Administration annual reports located here: www.in.gov/judiciary/admin/2467.htm. These reports are published on the Division of State Court Administration website and contain data on pending, incoming, disposed and miscellaneous case statistics in addition to probation data for adults and juveniles.

Court Filings

With the exception of murder, felony court filings for the years 2013 and 2014 are displayed in Figure 16. Murder filings increased from 246 in 2013 to 271 in 2014. House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1006 modified criminal sentencing beginning on July 1, 2014. Indiana went from charging criminals with Felonies A-D to Felonies 1-6. The full text of HEA 1006 is available here: iga.in.gov/static-documents/7/9/9/c/799c6d19/HB1006.07.ENRH.pdf. This modification in sentencing accounts for the change in filings seen in Figure 16. Overall, felony court filings decreased in 2014.

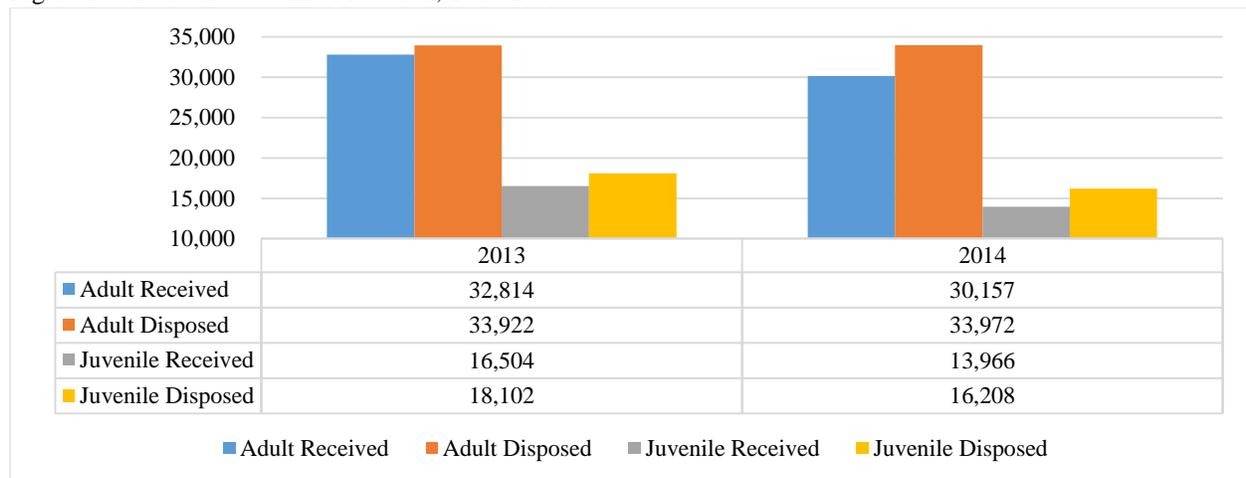
Figure 16. New Court Filings, 2013-2014



Probation

Adult and juvenile probation data for the years 2013 and 2014 are displayed in Figure 17. There were 44,123 adults and juveniles received and 50,180 disposed in 2014. These figures were below the 49,318 individuals received and 52,024 disposed in 2013. The amount of adults involved in probation remained relatively stable, while juvenile numbers declined. Of those disposed, 54.90% of adults successfully completed probation in 2013 and 54.89% of adults successfully completed probation in 2014. For juveniles, 86.09% of individuals disposed successfully completed probation in 2013 and 87.01% successfully completed probation in 2014.

Figure 17. Adult and Juvenile Probation, 2013-2014



Department of Correction Data

Data from the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) was obtained from monthly offender population statistical reports published on the IDOC website here: www.in.gov/idoc/2376.htm. These reports contain data on admissions, releases and operational capacities of all IDOC facilities. Data are broken down by offense type and type of release.

Admissions and Releases

Figures 18 and 19 display IDOC admissions and releases by month and type for the years 2014 and 2015. The effect of modified sentencing under HEA 1006 is apparent in Figure 18 (note: murder admissions are not included in the figure). Not only have the type of felony admissions slowly changed from classes to levels, but an overall decrease in admissions has also occurred. There were 14,381 total felony admissions in 2014 and 12,159 in 2015, a 15.45% decrease. As shown in Figure 19, overall releases have experienced a less prominent decrease during this time. Releases decreased 11.45% from 18,367 in 2014 to 16,264 in 2015.

Figure 18. 2014-2015 IDOC Admissions

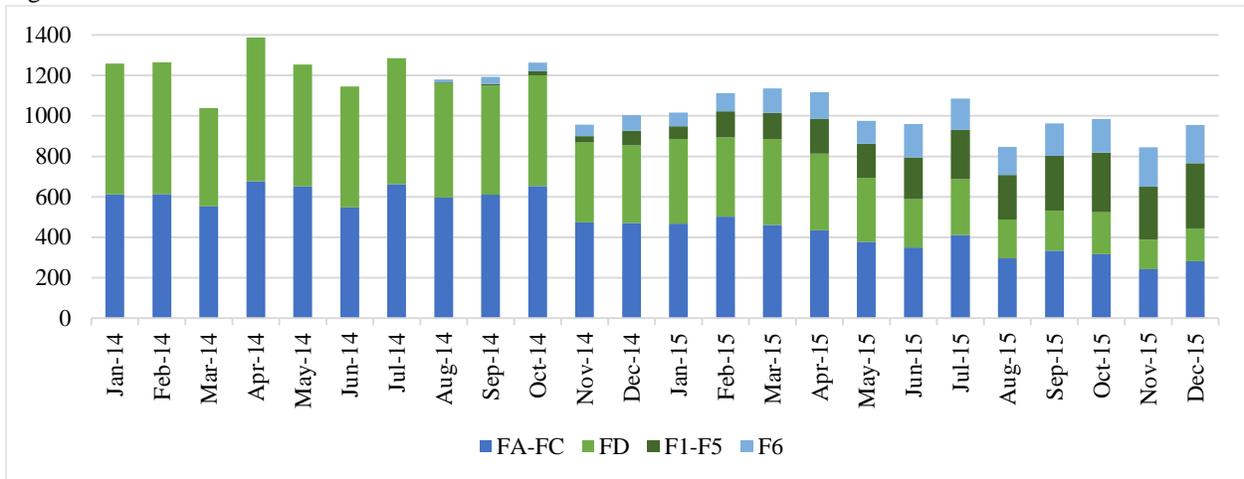


Figure 19. 2014-2015 IDOC Releases

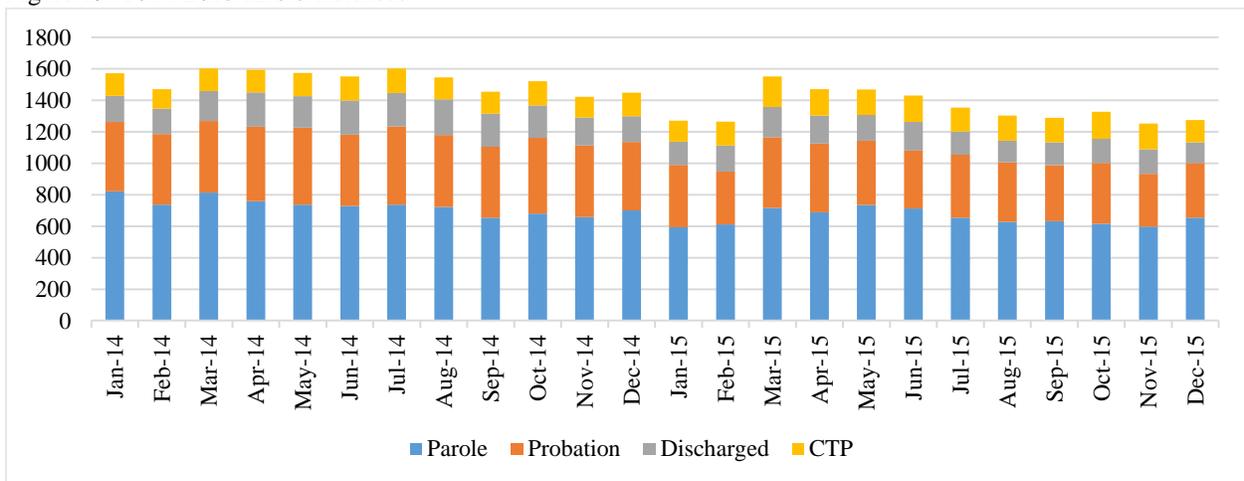
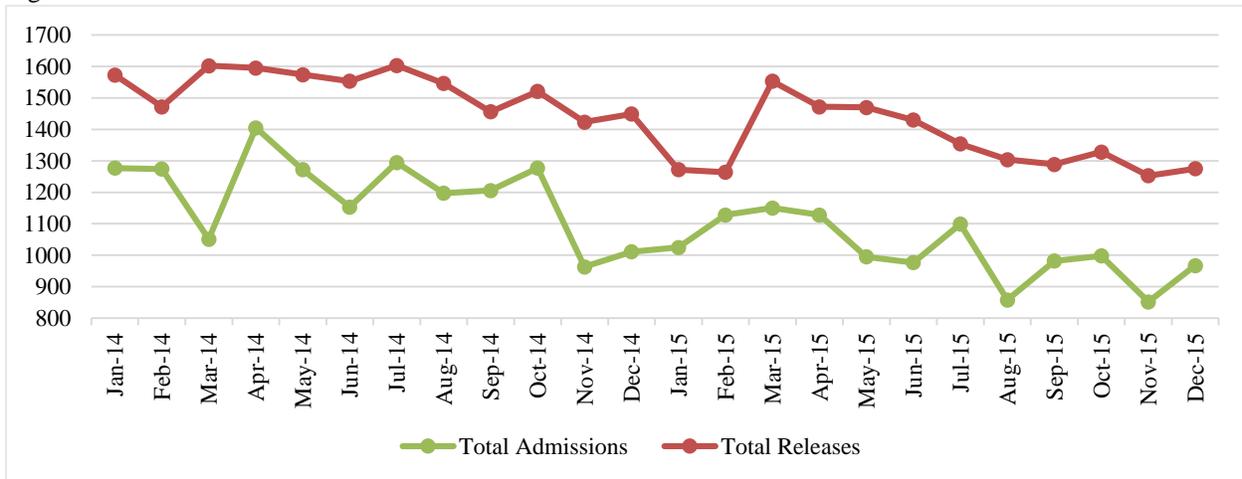


Figure 20 displays the relationship between felony admissions and releases for 2014 and 2015. IDOC consistently released more prisoners than it admitted during this time. While releases have been steadily declining since March 2015, admissions numbers have been more varied. It should be noted that since the enactment of HEA 1006 in July 2014, neither admission numbers nor release numbers have reached these previous amounts.

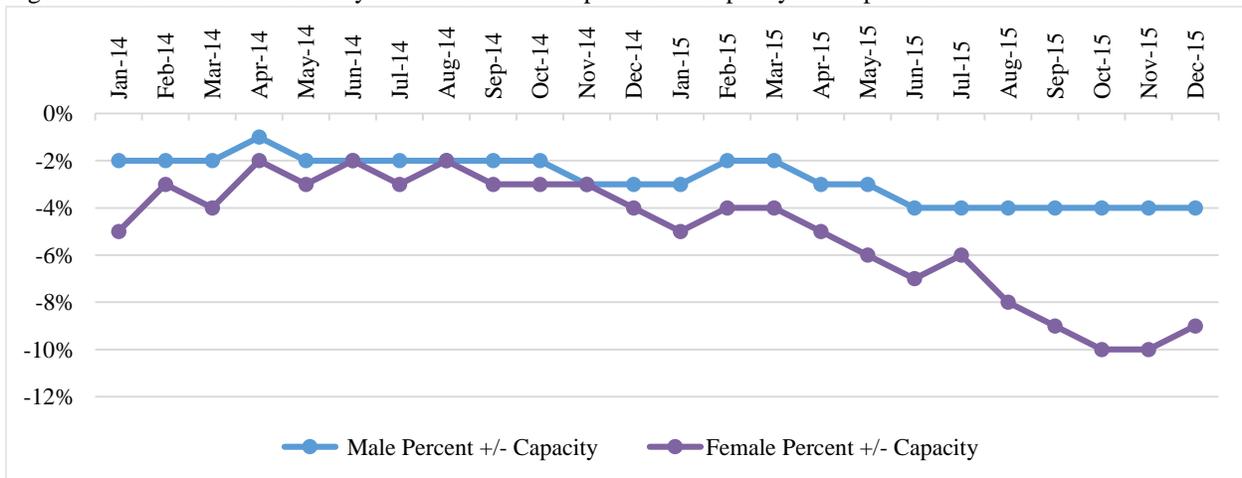
Figure 20. 2014-2015 Admissions and Releases



Operational Capacity

IDOC records operational capacity compared to populations on a monthly basis. Figure 21 displays operational capacity vs. population for only IDOC facilities (not including jail beds or contracted beds). The percentages represent available bed space. Therefore, a negative percentage represents that there is room left in the facility for more offenders. The lower the percentage, the more space currently available. IDOC experienced an increase in available beds for both males and females between 2014 and 2015. For males, IDOC facilities operated at 2% below capacity in January 2014 and then 4% below capacity in December 2015. For females, IDOC facilities operated at 5% below capacity in January 2014 and then 9% below capacity in December 2015. Female percent +/- capacity mirrored the pattern of male figures until August 2015 when female bed space began experiencing a more dramatic increase.

Figure 21. 2014-2015 IDOC Only Male and Female Operational Capacity vs. Population



Criminal Justice Resources

An analysis of the available criminal justice resources in Indiana was conducted to gain a better understanding of current capabilities. The following categories were examined: law enforcement, prosecution, defense and indigent defense, forensic analysis, courts, corrections, and probation, parole and community transition program. While these categories are not entirely inclusive, they represent the primary purpose areas funded by JAG funds in Indiana. Additionally, historical JAG funding and results of the funding are detailed below.

Law Enforcement

The Indiana Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) is responsible for collecting information on police employment for the State. 2012 is the most recent year of law enforcement data available for Indiana. Law enforcement employment in Indiana in 2012 is displayed in Table 6. There were a total of 581 law enforcement agencies with 16,514 officers in Indiana in 2012.

Table 6. 2012 Indiana Law Enforcement Employment

Type of Department	Number of Agencies	Number of Full Time Officers	Number of Part Time Officers	Number of Reserve Officers	Total Officers
Municipal Police Departments	443	7,946	516	1,863	10,325
Sheriff Departments	91	2,398	42	1,171	3,611
State Agencies	5	1,792	0	0	1,792
University/College Police	24	538	0	0	538
School Districts	7	89	0	0	89
Airports	4	78	0	0	78
Railroads	6	81	0	0	81
Others	1	18	0	0	0
TOTAL	581	12,940	558	3,034	16,514

In addition to crime data, the FBI collects police employee data. Each year, law enforcement agencies report the total number of sworn law enforcement officers and civilians to the UCR. UCR defines law enforcement officers as individuals who carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers and are paid from governmental funds. According to the FBI, in 2012 the rate of sworn full-time officers was 2.2 per 1,000 residents for all agencies. Comparatively, the rate of full-time officers in Indiana was 2 per 1,000 residents for all agencies. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) also collects data on law enforcement employment. BJS police employee data is based on the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey. The most recent survey includes data current as of January 1, 2013. There was not enough data available to calculate the officer to population ratio for all agencies. However, officer to population ratio are available for agencies when divided up into service population groups. Table 7 (see below) separated out city population groups and shows the total number of officer and the full-time officer rate per 1,000 residents based on FBI, BJS and Indiana data. The table shows that Indiana's rate of full-time officers falls

below the national average rate in all population groups. Most notably, the rate for Indiana in the 250,000 and over group is 0.7 per 1,000 residents, compared to 2.7 for FBI and 2.3 for BJS.

Table 7. 2012 Average Number of Full Time Law Enforcement Officers per 1,000 Residents by Population Group

Service Population Group	FBI		BJS		Indiana	
	Total officers	Full Time Officer Rate	Total officers*	Full Time Officer Rate	Total officers*	Full Time Officer Rate
TOTAL AGENCIES:	429,925	2.2	477,318		10,624	2
250,000 and over	150,037	2.7	197,328	2.3	2,523	0.7
1,000,000 and over (Group subset)	78,019	3.2	103,609		0	0
500,000 to 999,999 (Group subset)	42,260	2.4	56,355		1,592	1.9
250,000 to 499,999 (Group subset)	29,758	2.1	37,364		931	0.5
100,000 to 249,999	50,669	1.7	58,588	1.8	913.5	0.6
50,000 to 99,999	48,218	1.6	50,764	1.7	1,964	1.2
25,000 to 49,999	47,809	1.7	51,007	1.8	1,750	0.9
10,000 to 24,999	51,253	1.9	59,559	1.9	1,757	1.4
Under 10,000	81,939	3.6	60,072		1,716	2.4
2,500 - 9,999 (Group subset)			43,808	2.2	999.5	2.1
2,499 or fewer (Group subset)			16,264	2.4	716.5	2.5

*Includes both full-time and part-time officers with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time officers.

Prosecution

Indiana is made up of 91 prosecuting attorney's offices and their chief deputies. Dearborn and Ohio Counties have one prosecuting attorney that is utilized in both counties. The Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council (IPAC) assists prosecuting attorneys by preparing manuals, providing legal research, and conducting training seminars. It serves as a liaison to local, state, and federal agencies, study commissions, and community groups in an effort to support law enforcement and promote the fair administration of justice. IPAC is governed by a 10 member Board of Directors chosen from among the state's prosecuting attorneys.

Defense and Indigent Defense

In Indiana, criminal defense services for offenders can be provided by private defense attorneys. There are, however, many defendants who are unable to afford a private defense attorney. By law, these individuals are entitled to adequate representation. Public defenders are provided to these indigent offenders.

The Indiana Public Defender Council (IPDC) is a judicial branch state agency that is composed of approximately 1,100 Indiana attorneys and is governed by an 11 member Board of Directors. The Council consists of all public defenders, contractual pauper counsel and attorneys regularly appointed to represent indigent defendants pursuant to a uniform system of periodic appointments

or who are on the list of attorneys maintained by the Public Defender Commission who are qualified and willing to be appointed in a capital case. IPDC has the following statutory duties:

- Assist in the coordination of the duties of the attorneys engaged in the defense of indigents at public expense
- Prepare manuals of procedure
- Assist in the preparation of trial briefs, forms, and instructions
- Conduct research and studies of interest or value to all such attorneys
- Maintain liaison contact with study commissions, organizations, and agencies of all branches of local, state, and federal government that will benefit criminal defense as part of the fair administration of justice in Indiana

Indiana counties that meet standards set by the Indiana Public Defender Commission are permitted to request up to 50% reimbursement for indigent defense services in capital cases and up to 40% of their expenditures in non-capital cases. At the closing of state fiscal year 2015 (July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015) 55 counties were eligible for reimbursement. These counties make up over 68% of Indiana’s population. In state fiscal year 2015, a total of \$20,191,418 in reimbursements for public defender services was paid to these counties out of the Indiana Public Defense Fund.

Forensic Analysis

Indiana does not have a centralized entity for forensic analysis. The Indiana State Coroners Training Board maintains a list of available forensic experts and resources in the state. It should be noted that the list provided by the Training Board is not all inclusive, meaning other resources may exist in Indiana. Experts in the fields of forensic odontology, entomology, anthropology, pathology, toxicology, radiology and general forensic laboratory services are all available in Indiana. Agencies providing general forensic laboratory services provide full service crime laboratory services (gunshot residues, DNA, foot and fingerprint identification, drugs, blood, semen and glass) with the exclusion of toxicology. Table 8 displays the various agencies that provide these services. While the other agencies charge fees, Indiana State Police laboratory analysis is free to state law enforcement agencies and coroners.

Table 8. Forensic Services in Indiana

Service	Agency
Forensic Toxicology	American Institute of Toxicology
	Great Lakes Labs
	Division of Toxicology, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Indiana University School of Medicine
	State Department of Toxicology
Forensic Odontology	Indiana University School of Dentistry
Forensic Entomology	Department of Biological Sciences, St. Joseph’s College
Forensic Anthropology	Department of Biology, University of Indianapolis
Forensic Pathology	Board Certified Pathologists
Forensic Radiology	Board Certified Forensic Radiologists
General Forensic Laboratory Services	Indiana State Police Regional Crime Laboratories
	Indianapolis-Marion County Forensic Services Agency

Courts

The court system in Indiana is divided into the following main divisions: Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Tax Court and trial courts. Problem solving courts are types of trial courts that have become more common in recent years. These courts aim to address the underlying problems that contribute to criminal behavior.

Supreme Court

The Indiana Supreme Court is the exclusive interpreter of disputed cases brought to appeal in criminal appeals involving the sentence of death or life without parole, in appeals in which a statute has been declared unconstitutional, in appeals involving waiver of parental consent to abortion, and in appeals involving mandate of funds. In addition, the Supreme Court may review the decisions of the Indiana Court of Appeals and the Indiana Tax Court.

The present Court is served by a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. A total of 945 total cases were received by the Indiana Supreme Court from during State Fiscal Year 2015 (July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015). One hundred majority opinions were handed down during this time period.

Court of Appeals

As the second-highest court in Indiana, the Court of Appeals hears appeals from the state's trial courts and some state agencies. The Court does not preside over trials and must accept all appeals sent to it, with the exception of the following:

- Cases in which the death penalty or life-without-parole is rendered (appealed directly to the Indiana Supreme Court)
- Cases in which statutes are declared unconstitutional by a trial court (automatically appealed to the Supreme Court)
- Attorney disciplinary cases (which also go to the Supreme Court)
- Cases involving taxation (which go to the Indiana Tax Court)

There are 15 members of the Court of Appeals. In calendar year 2015 (January 1, 2015-December 31, 2015), 1,915 majority opinions were issued. A decision of the Court of Appeals in Indiana is final unless granted further review by the Indiana Supreme Court.

Tax Court

The Tax Court has exclusive jurisdiction over any case that arises under the Indiana tax laws and that is an initial appeal of a final determination made by the Indiana Department of State Revenue or the Indiana Board of Tax Review. In addition, the Tax Court has jurisdiction over certain appeals from the Department of Local Government Finance. The Tax Court also hears appeals of inheritance tax determinations from the courts of probate jurisdiction. Such cases are called original tax appeals. In calendar year 2015, a total of 54 written decisions were issued.

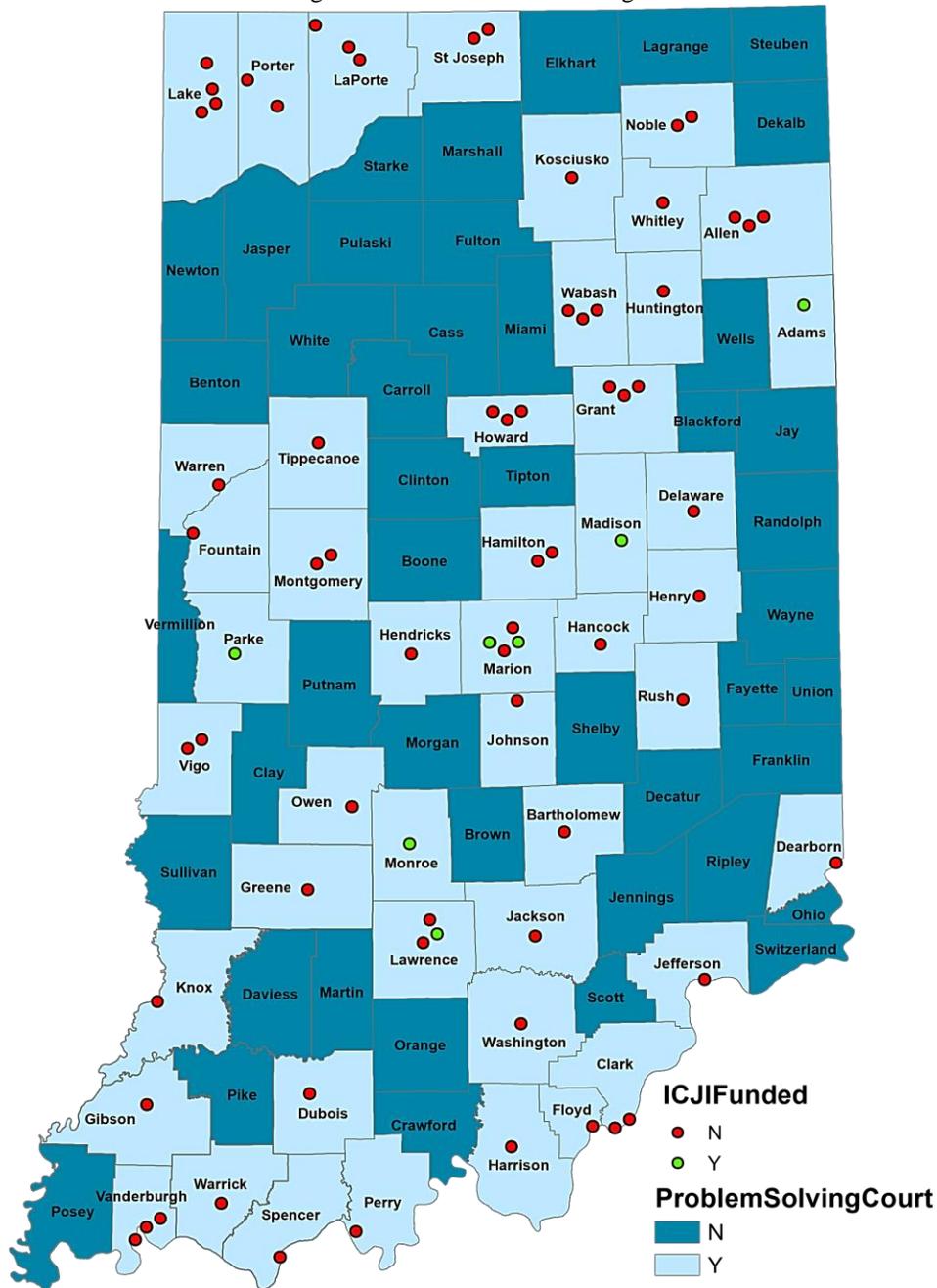
Trial Courts

Trial courts are courts of general jurisdiction. This means that they have the power to hear any civil or criminal case. At the trial court level, all counties in Indiana have circuit courts and many counties have superior courts. Marion County is the only county with district small claims courts and St. Joseph County is the only county with a specialized probate court, which also has juvenile jurisdiction. Additionally, there are currently 47 city courts and 28 town courts in Indiana. Indiana's counties are organized into 26 trial court districts. These districts are organized based on population and geographic considerations. Each district has the ability to establish rules or governance plans.

Problem Solving Courts

There are currently 74 problem solving courts in Indiana either currently active or in the planning stages. ICJI provides funding for 7 of these courts. These problem solving courts address various needs including drug treatment, mental health, veterans' needs, reentry and domestic violence services. The locations of these courts are displayed in Figure 22 (note: the points have been dispersed from their exact locations so that all would be visible). Forty-seven counties (51%) have at least one problem solving court. Lake and Marion Counties are tied for the most problem solving courts at 4 each.

Figure 22. 2016 Problem Solving Courts



Corrections

Indiana has two main levels of correctional institutions. Generally, county jails house misdemeanor offenders and offenders serving sentences of one year or less. The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) facilities house offenders serving longer sentences. There are currently 92 county jails in Indiana. Ohio County is the only county in the state without a county jail. Ohio County instead utilizes surrounding jails to house prisoners. Marion County has two jails to handle the high population of the county.

Table 9 displays the male and female adult levels 1-4 correction facilities in Indiana. In addition to these facilities, there are also two Secure Confinement Units for adult males. For juvenile offenders, there are four facilities for males and one facility for females. IDOC also contracts beds from jails and other facilities to house offenders. In 2015, the average daily population for IDOC (including jail bed count and contracted beds) was 28,285 individuals.

Table 9. Indiana Department of Correction Facilities by Security Level and Gender

Facility	Level	Gender
Chain O'Lakes Correctional Facility	1	Male
Edinburgh Correctional Facility	1	Male
Henryville Correctional Facility	1	Male
Miami Correctional Facility	1	Male
New Castle Level One (Contracted Beds)	1	Male
Pendleton Correctional Facility	1	Male
Re-Entry Educational Facility	1	Male
South Bend Community Re-Entry Facility	1	Male
Wabash Valley Correctional Facility	1	Male
Westville Correctional Facility	1	Male
Madison Correctional Facility	1	Female
Jefferson County Re-Entry	1	Female
Branchville Correctional Facility	2	Male
Indiana State Prison-Outside Facility	2	Male
New Castle Correctional Facility (Contracted Beds)	2	Male
Plainfield Correctional Facility	2	Male
Putnamville Correctional Facility	2	Male
Short Term Offender Program	2	Male
Westville Correctional Facility	2	Male
Rockville Correctional Facility	2	Female
Correctional Industrial Facility	3	Male
Miami Correctional Facility	3	Male
New Castle Psychiatric Unit (Contracted Beds)	3	Male
Reception-Diagnostic Center	3	Male
Indiana Women's Prison	3	Female
Indiana State Prison	4	Male
New Castle Annex	4	Male
Pendleton Correctional Facility	4	Male
Wabash Valley Correctional Facility	4	Male

Probation, Parole and Community Transition Program

There are currently 105 individual probation departments in Indiana. There is at least one probation department for each of Indiana's 92 counties. There are two probation departments in Dearborn County that also serve Ohio County. These departments serve juvenile, felony and misdemeanor offenders in circuit, county, probate and superior courts in the state. In 2015, 4,600 individuals were released on probation.

Indiana has 10 Parole Districts: Reentry, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Evansville, Terre Haute, Bloomington, Gary, New Castle, South Bend and Madison. Each district office is responsible for the monitoring of offenders transferred from prison to parole supervision. In 2015, there were 7,840 individuals released on parole.

The Community Transition Program (CTP) is the assignment by the court of a court-committed offender from the Department of Correction to a Community Corrections program or, in a county that does not have a Community Corrections program, a program of supervision by another agency for a period of time from the offender's CTP commencement date until the offender completes his or her fixed term of imprisonment, less any applicable credit time. Currently, 84 counties participate in the CTP program. In 2015, 1,926 individuals were released into the CTP program.

Historical JAG Funding and Results

Funding

ICJI administers millions of dollars in JAG grant funding every year to Indiana government agencies. Figure 23 displays JAG funding per 1,000 persons for the combined years of 2014-2016 at the county level. In the past three years, 37 (40%) counties in Indiana have received JAG funds. Noble, Grant, Madison, Parke, Fayette, Brown, Lawrence, Dearborn and Scott Counties received the highest dollar amounts per 1,000 persons in the county during this time. It is important to note that many funded programs serve the entire state. There were 21 programs funded by JAG that support criminal justice in Indiana as a whole (e.g. state police, state toxicology, department of correction and public defender council). These programs received \$7,882,856.84 from 2014-2016. This equates to \$119,494.17 per 100,000 persons in Indiana for these statewide programs. Funding for statewide programs is not included in Figure 23.

Figure 23. JAG 3-Year Funding per 1,000 Persons (2014-2016)

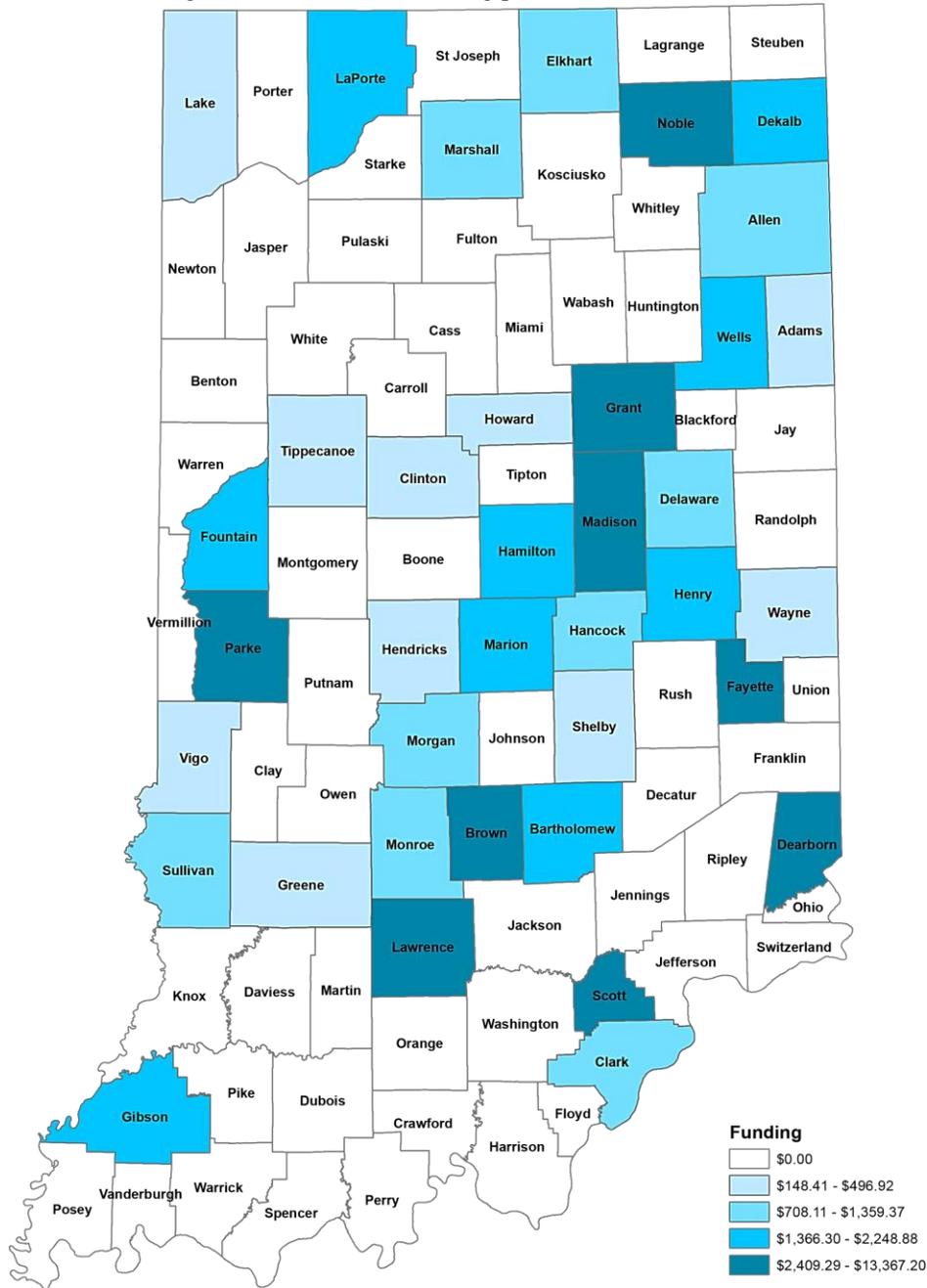
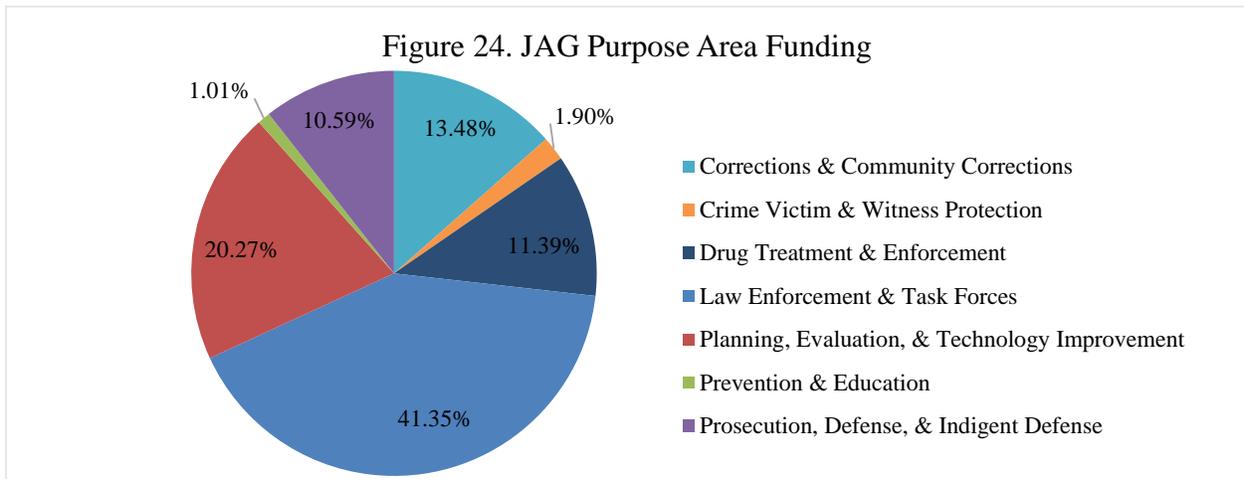


Table 10 utilizes historical JAG purpose areas to display where funding was allocated in Indiana between 2014 and 2016. This table includes local and state level programs. Law Enforcement and Task Forces programs represented the majority of funded programs in this three year period, accounting for 41.35% of total funds distributed. Figure 24 displays the breakdown of JAG funds for the 2014-2016 time period.

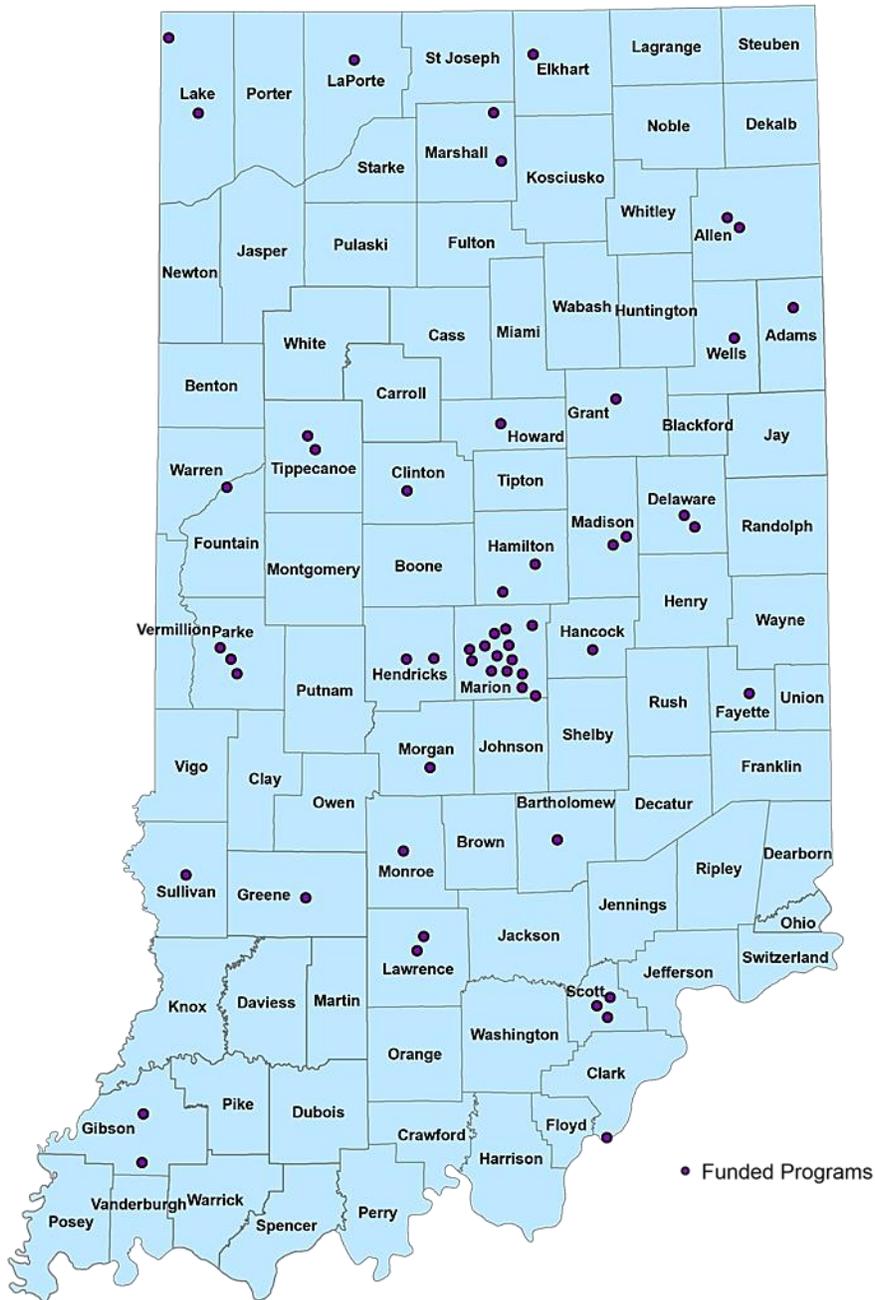
Table 10. JAG Purpose Area Funding, 2014-2016 (with chart)

Program Area	Number of Programs	3-Year Funding
Corrections & Community Corrections	13	\$1,166,743.00
Crime Victim & Witness Protection	1	\$164,801.00
Drug Treatment & Enforcement	13	\$985,678.00
Law Enforcement & Task Forces	41	\$3,577,737.84
Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement	24	\$1,753,470.00
Prevention & Education	3	\$87,544.00
Prosecution, Defense, & Indigent Defense	9	\$916,571.00
TOTAL	104	\$8,652,544.84



Taking a closer look at the most recent year of funding, the Drug and Crime Control Division of ICJI funded 56 individual JAG programs in 2016. These 56 programs received a total of \$3,029,471.84. Figure 25 displays the locations of these JAG programs in Indiana (note: the points have been dispersed from their exact locations so that all would be visible). Five of these programs are state-wide programs, receiving \$544,398.00 of the total amount allocated. All of the statewide programs are based in Marion County.

Figure 25. 2016 Programs Funded by Drug and Crime Control



Results

Programs that receive support from JAG funds are required to report activities to the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) on a quarterly basis. In addition to information gathered by the PMT, ICJI utilizes its Egrants system to collect additional data. In 2015, ICJI funded programs in the following areas: *Law Enforcement and Task Forces, Correction and Community Corrections, Drug Treatment and Drug Courts, Prosecution*

and Indigent Defense, Planning and Evaluation and Prevention and Education. Measures from the PMT and Egrants for various program areas funded by ICJI are detailed below.

Law Enforcement and Task Forces

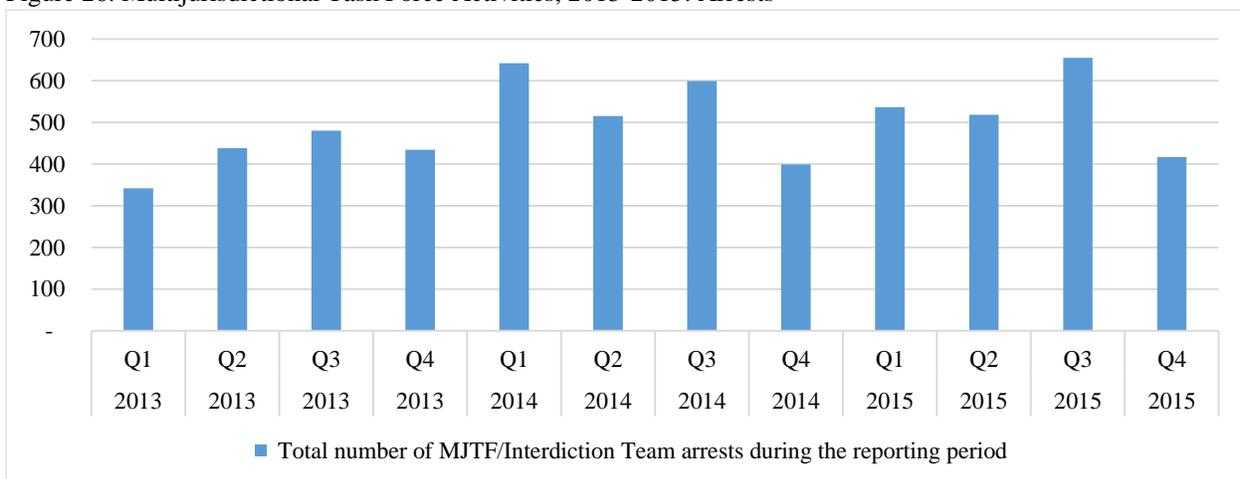
Law enforcement programs funded by ICJI in 2015 trained a total of 3,269 individuals. 3,818 total hours of training occurred. Additionally, law enforcement programs funded 4,010 overtime hours with JAG funds from ICJI. ICJI funded multijurisdictional task forces seized a total of 2,306,005.48 grams of illegal substances in 2015. Table 11 displays drug seizures reported to BJA for each quarter in 2015.

Table 11. Multijurisdictional Task Force Activities, 2015: Drugs Seized in Grams

Substance	Jan-Mar 2015	Apr-Jun 2015	Jul-Sep 2015	Oct-Dec 2015
Cocaine (Crack)	92.45	20.23	8.48	252.17
Cocaine (Powder)	184,742.69	17,929.28	922.05	20,265.80
Ecstasy (MDMA)	4.47	135.08	646.70	0
Heroin	6,640.04	13,026.97	9,529.20	13,276.29
Marijuana	644,578.36	215,667.64	704,600.31	250,366.90
Methamphetamine	1,525.64	522.66	2,091.78	986.59
Methamphetamine (Ice)	80,291.97	35,731.51	13,310.81	6,624.53
Pseudoephedrine	0	0	101.00	20.00
Psilocybin	0	97.70	496.00	3.20
Prescription Pills	803.11	162.34	569.50	1,096.08
Salvia	0	0	0	0
Steroids	26.00	0	0	0
Other	77,222.24	0	216.01	1,401.70
TOTAL	995,926.97	283,293.41	732,491.84	294,293.26

Figure 26 displays task force arrests by quarter for the years 2013-2015. There were 1,694 arrests in 2013, 2,155 arrests in 2014 and 2,127 arrests in 2015.

Figure 26. Multijurisdictional Task Force Activities, 2013-2015: Arrests



Corrections and Community Corrections

In 2015, ICJI funded corrections and community corrections programs served 784 participants. There were 122 individuals who completed the programs during this time. The funded programs included case management resources, substance abuse treatment and reentry services. In addition to these programs, ICJI also funded equipment purchases for home detention monitoring.

Drug Treatment and Drug Courts

In 2015, ICJI funded drug treatment programs had an average of 413 individuals enrolled each quarter. ICJI funded drug courts had 152 successful completions and 101 unsuccessful completions during this same time. On average, 64% of treatment participants successfully completed the programs.

Prosecution and Indigent Defense

ICJI funded prosecution programs prosecuted 492 individuals in 2015. Funded indigent defense programs defended 61 cases in 2015. Funding was allocated toward individual prosecutors such as a drug prosecutor and a narcotics prosecutor. Additionally, a residential burglary team of law enforcement and prosecutors was funded in 2015.

Planning and Evaluation

Planning and evaluation programs funded by ICJI trained a total of 305 individuals in 2015. A total of 35 training hours occurred. Funds went towards law enforcement academy training, toxicology technology upgrades, a probation contingency management system and a risk assessment program.

Prevention and Education

In 2015, ICJI funded prevention and education programs trained a total of 1,130 individuals over the course of 11,522 training hours. A total of 19 prevention or education programs were implemented in 2015. Of these 19 programs, 10 of them were substance abuse prevention or education programs. These programs served 253 individuals during 2015.

Develop Priorities

JAG Priority Survey

A survey was developed by ICJI and issued to stakeholders in March 2016 (see Appendix A). Respondents included current JAG subgrantees, probation departments, public defenders, prosecutors, state police, sheriffs and the courts. In addition to demographic questions, questions were asked that focused on assessing respondents' attitudes toward various avenues of JAG funding. Areas of funding related to the following purpose areas were examined: *Law Enforcement, Crime Lab/Forensics, Crime Prevention, Prosecution, Indigent Defense, Courts, Corrections, Community Corrections, Reentry Services, Behavioral Health, Assessment & Evaluation* and *Crime Victim/Witness Services*. Likert scales were utilized to assess how strongly respondents agreed or disagreed that certain services should be the focus of JAG funding. Response options included the following: *Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither Agree Nor Disagree, Disagree* or *Strongly Disagree*. Each response on this scale was coded with a value of one (1) through five (5) to calculate the average index score for the agreement with each statement; *Strongly Disagree* was assigned as one (1) and *Strongly Agree* was assigned as five (5). The closer the average score was to five (5), the more the respondents agreed with the statement. A total of 293 survey responses were received.

The first question asked respondents to describe the geographic area or areas to be addressed in their survey responses. The majority of respondents, 46.4%, serve central Indiana. Respondents were then asked to select the area that they work in, ranging from the federal government to the non-profit sector. 69.1% of respondents described themselves as working for local government. State government employees made up 21.9% of respondents. The roles of the agencies/organizations in the criminal justice system were primarily parole/probation and prosecution. No responses were received from mental health, substance abuse treatment, victim assistance or crime lab/forensics. Table 12 shows the breakdown of agency role respondents.

Table 12. Agency/Organization Role of Respondents

Agency/Organization Role	Response Percent
Administration and Policy	0.7%
Community-Based Organization	0.7%
Corrections	5.2%
Courts	3.1%
Defense	16.3%
Education	0.7%
Juvenile Justice	2.4%
Law Enforcement	18.8%
Mental Health	0.0%
Parole/Probation	27.8%
Prosecution	23.6%
Public Health	0.3%
Social Services	0.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment	0.0%
Victim Assistance	0.0%
Crime Lab/Forensics	0.0%

Respondents were then asked to select three JAG purpose areas that they perceive to be in need of further investment. Over half of respondents (50.2%) believed that *Behavioral Health* should be a focus area for JAG funding. *Law Enforcement* and *Community Corrections* tied at second with 36.2% of respondents' selections for further funding. *Reentry Services* (31.9%) and *Crime Prevention* (30.1%) rounded out the top five. *Corrections* received the least amount of votes with only 10.0% of respondents believing that funding should be focused there.

The remaining questions in the survey asked respondents to rate various services in the twelve purpose areas based on the perceived need of funding. Table 13 displays the top two highest rated responses for each purpose area. The closer a score is to 5, the more strongly respondents agreed that funding should be focused on that service. Out of all of the twelve purpose areas, the service that respondents felt the most strongly should be a focus of funding was "identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point" in the *Behavioral Health* purpose area. While respondents agreed that most services should receive JAG funding, there was one service under the *Indigent Defense* focus area that had an average score of only 2.78. This was "white-collar crime defense."

Table 13. Services in Need of JAG Funding by Purpose Area

JAG Purpose Area	Service	Score
Law Enforcement	Drug enforcement	4.26
	Violent crime reduction initiatives	4.17
Crime Lab/Forensics	Reduction in backlog	4.20
	Keeping software updated	4.09
Crime Prevention	Substance abuse prevention/education projects	4.53
	Prescription drug prevention/education projects	4.40
Prosecution	Violent crime prosecution	4.31
	Drug crime prosecution	4.04
Indigent Defense	Defense counsel training to improve court representation	3.51
	Implementation of indigent defense standards	3.49
Courts	Problem solving courts	4.21
	Scientific technologies that support criminal case processing	3.98
Corrections	Jail/Prison based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	4.38
	Collaboration of criminal justice agencies through the integration of technology	4.12
Community Corrections	Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	4.41
	Programs for drug-involved offenders	4.39
Reentry Services	Community-based transition drug abuse treatment	4.38
	Employment services	4.36
Behavioral Health	Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point	4.60
	Training law enforcement/correctional officers on mental health and mental health related crisis intervention	4.44
Assessment & Evaluation	Information sharing projects	4.12
	Criminal records improvement projects	4.03
Crime Victim/Witness Services	Children exposed to violence projects	4.11
	Training and education projects (for criminal justice practitioners)	3.87
	Stalking, cyber stalking, bullying	3.87

Respondents were invited to provide other services in the purpose areas not listed in the survey that they felt should be a focus of funding. These narrative responses had several common themes. Services related to mental health issues, problem solving courts and community corrections were mentioned throughout the twelve purpose areas. Other themes included technology improvements (e.g. body cameras, improved forensics services and updated criminal records keeping), standards for indigent defense and competitive wages for prosecution and indigent defense.

The last question in the survey allowed respondents to voice any additional comments they may have. Notable responses included a need for smaller communities to receive JAG funding citing “limited resources” and the claim that “local funding rarely keeps pace with local staffing needs.” A unique issue that was mentioned in these comments related to issues prosecuting illegal immigrants. The respondent stated that assistance is needed to identify the individuals and “see if they are on track for deportation.” Other themes included pleas for technology enhancements, expanded community corrections services and a desire to improve certain areas of the justice system (e.g. enhance the juvenile justice system and pick up offenders with outstanding warrants more efficiently).

Appendix B contains three tables that compare responses based on geographic region, area of work (e.g. level of government) and organization role. These tables were created by taking the top score (a higher score means a higher perceived need for funding) for each question for the various groups. For example, the geographic region table shows that Northeast Indiana perceives drug enforcement to be a greater need of law enforcement funding than the other regions of the state do.

The JAG Priority Survey revealed the services that stakeholders in Indiana feel are in need of JAG funding. A common theme throughout was a desire to improve behavioral health services. One respondent stated that “this is the single most needed service today.”

Address Priority Needs

The preceding needs assessment and priority development allow strategic objectives and programs to be formed. The strategies discussed in this section aim to address the identified needs and priorities in Indiana's criminal justice system. Strategic objectives and programs are presented for the years 2017-2020. First, overarching program elements that ICJI focuses on are discussed.

Invest in Strategies that are Evidence-Based

In recent years, there has been a strong emphasis placed on all government agencies to utilize evidence-based strategies. Investing in these types of strategies helps to ensure that funds are being allocated towards programs that are not only effective, but also innovative. Additionally, accountability is increased for everyone involved from those allocating the funds to those managing the program.

ICJI is responsible for the collection and analysis of sound and relevant criminal justice data. All funding priorities should be directed to successful programs utilizing best practices in the criminal justice community. It is important to move toward evidence-based practices within the criminal justice community. New and innovative programs should include evidence-based practices. Adjustments or deviations from evidence-based practices, as they are customized to the program, should be identified during planning and documented. Priority funding may be given to programs within the following program areas: Law Enforcement/Prosecution (Drug Enforcement), Drug Treatment, Community Corrections and Indigent Defense programs.

Given the extensive data collection, analysis and variety of sources utilized, the objectives developed for this strategic plan are heavily evidence-based. Programs, however, must be evaluated post-implementation in order to be deemed evidence-based. Due to this, ICJI plans to utilize strategies based on programs that have already been implemented and evaluated elsewhere. ICJI considers a program and/or practice to be evidence-based, promising or a best practice when one of the following exists:

- The program or practice has been evaluated and the findings published in an academic, peer-reviewed journal(s) (e.g. *Punishment & Society*, *Psychology*, *Crime & Law*, etc.) demonstrating positive results
- Effectiveness of the program or practice has been demonstrated by causal evidence (generally obtained through one or more outcome evaluations)
- The program or practice can be found on a list or registry of evaluated programs and practices (e.g. www.crimeSolutions.gov, www.nrepp.samhsa.gov, George Mason University's Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy: www.cebc.org, etc.) and is categorized as evidence-based, effective, promising, a model practice or a best practice

Appendix C offers several evidence-based programs for potential implementation by ICJI. The programs presented here have proven effectiveness, as documented on www.crimesolutions.gov.

Improve Public Safety Information Sharing with Statewide Impact

ICJI promotes information sharing initiatives at the state level that will improve efficiency and training programs which are conducted efficiently and without unnecessary variation to narrow the audience. Priority will be given to programs that successfully address gaps and advance public safety and criminal justice data and information sharing capabilities statewide. The Institute encourages data and information sharing programs to:

- Develop a comprehensive plan for the process, including dates and deliverables
- Explain and ensure widespread commitment to the initiative
- Properly train stakeholders and users on the initiative
- Clearly define performance measures
- Ensure the efforts and technology comply with all federal and state standards
- Reduce costs and implement in stages where possible
- Outline a clear sustainability plan

Programs and plans considering information sharing should be familiar with the Global Criminal Justice Information Sharing Standards (it.ojp.gov/global).

Innovative and Data-Driven Criminal Justice Programs

ICJI understands the need for innovation and the adoption of evidence-based practices for programs within all areas of the criminal justice system. ICJI will prioritize new and innovative programs established to impact identifiable public safety problem(s), utilizing evidence-based solutions, which include data to achieve the desired outcome. A data-driven program means the problem has been identified using data; the solution will be driven by data analysis; and the program success will be measured by evaluating the data.

Strategic Objectives

Objectives for the years 2017-2020 were formed by ICJI based on the vast amount of crime and justice data examined above. Indiana showed several areas in need of attention. For example, the violent crime rate in Indiana has been steadily increasing over the last three years. Objectives related to the violent crime rate and others are detailed in Table 14.

Table 14. 2017-2020 Strategic Objectives

Objective	End of 2017	End of 2018	End of 2019	End of 2020
Reduce the 2014 baseline violent crime rate <i>Baseline (2014) rate: 365.31 incidents per 100,000 residents</i>	Percent reduction target: 1%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 2%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 3%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 4%
Reduce the 2014 baseline property crime rate <i>Baseline (2014) rate: 2,649.38 incidents per 100,000 residents</i>	Percent reduction target: 1%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 2%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 3%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 4%
Reduce the 2014 baseline drug abuse violations arrests <i>Baseline (2014) volume: 17,388 arrests</i>	Percent reduction target: 1%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 2%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 3%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 4%
Reduce the 2014 baseline DUI arrests <i>Baseline (2014) volume: 14,878 arrests</i>	Percent reduction target: 1%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 2%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 3%	Cumulative percent reduction target: 4%
Increase the 2015 baseline available beds at IDOC facilities <i>Baseline (2015) percent of available space: 4% male and 9% female</i>	Percent increase target: 1%	Cumulative percent increase target: 2%	Cumulative percent increase target: 3%	Cumulative percent increase target: 4%
Increase the number of ICJI-funded multijurisdictional task force arrests over 2015 <i>Baseline (2015) volume: 2,127 arrests</i>	Percent increase target: 1%	Cumulative percent increase target: 2%	Cumulative percent increase target: 3%	Cumulative percent increase target: 4%
Increase access to behavioral health programs for IDOC offenders <i>Baseline (2015) access: 5 adult and 9 juvenile programs</i>	Target: Establish 1 more adult program and 1 more juvenile program.	Cumulative target: Establish 2 more adult programs and 2 more juvenile programs	Cumulative target: Establish 3 more adult programs and 3 more juvenile programs	Cumulative target: Establish 4 more adult programs and 4 more juvenile programs

Appendix A: JAG Priority Survey Instrument

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) Program (42 U.S.C. 3751(a)) is the primary vehicle of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The Byrne JAG Program provides states and units of local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including, law enforcement, crime lab/forensics, crime prevention, prosecution, indigent defense, courts, corrections, community corrections, reentry services, behavioral health, assessment & evaluation and crime victim/witness services programs.

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI), Drug and Crime Division has long served as Indiana's State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

Survey Purpose

In order to continue to receive Byrne JAG funding, states are now asked to develop a statewide strategy which will help guide the SAA as it works to allocate very limited federal grant dollars. In an effort to promote direct system involvement in this planning process, ICJI is seeking stakeholder input on needs and priorities within state and local justice systems.

Your input is very important and will assist in developing the Strategic Plan for 2016-2019, which will guide how ICJI invests its Byrne JAG funds to meet identified needs and improve public safety.

The survey should take no more than 15-20 minutes to complete. No specific identifying information is required to participate and no efforts will be made to identify any respondent.

PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS BASED ON THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF WHICH YOU ARE MOST FAMILIAR

Agency heads are asked to forward a link to this survey to all members of their organization.

Thank you for your time and responses!

*1. Which Geographic area will be addressed in this survey? (Please select all that apply)

- Northwest Indiana
- Northeast Indiana
- West Central Indiana
- Central Indiana
- East Central Indiana
- Southwest Indiana
- Southeast Indiana

*2. Please select the area in which you work.

- State Government
- Local Government
- Tribal Government
- Federal Government
- Non-Profit Sector
- Private Sector
- Not Sure/Do Not Want to Answer

*3. My agency's/organization's role in the criminal justice system is as follows (Please select best choice).

- Administration and Policy
- Community-Based Organization
- Corrections
- Courts
- Defense
- Education
- Juvenile Justice
- Law Enforcement
- Mental Health
- Parole/Probation
- Prosecution
- Public Health
- Social Services
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Victim Assistance
- Crime Lab/Forensics

Please identify the JAG Purpose Areas that will best address your primary public safety interests or will enhance the capacity of local justice systems to deal with current or emerging issues. Please answer the following questions based on your geographic region(s) previously identified.

*4. Of the JAG Program Purpose Areas listed below: select THREE Purpose Areas in most need of further investment (in your identified region(s)).

- Law Enforcement
- Crime Lab/Forensics
- Crime Prevention
- Prosecution
- Indigent Defense
- Courts
- Corrections
- Community Corrections
- Reentry Services
- Behavioral Health
- Assessment & Evaluation
- Crime Victim/Witness Services

The following questions ask you to indicate the funding need for services under the 12 JAG Purpose Areas. We ask that you answer as many of these questions as possible. If you feel that you do not have enough knowledge to provide answers for some of the purpose areas, you are welcome to skip the question for that particular purpose area. If you are able to provide responses for a purpose area, we do however ask that a response is provided for each service listed.

5. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 1-Law Enforcement.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Gang violence reduction					
Drug enforcement					
Violent crime reduction initiatives					
Gun violence reduction					
Technology driven police strategies (e.g. Hot Spot, Community Policing)					
Human trafficking					
Other services to address gaps in law enforcement					
Other (please specify)					

6. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 2-Crime Lab/Forensics.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Reduction in backlog					
Expansion of lab capabilities (e.g. specialized equipment)					
Keeping software updated					
Continued training/certifications					
Other services to address gaps in crime lab/forensics					
Other (please specify)					

7. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 3-Crime Prevention.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Gang prevention/education projects					
Juvenile delinquency prevention projects					
Prescription drug prevention/education projects					
School violence prevention/education projects					
Substance abuse prevention/education projects					
Gun violence prevention projects					
Other services to address gaps in crime prevention					
Other (please specify)					

8. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 4-Prosecution.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Gun/Gang prosecution					
Pretrial initiatives					
White-collar crime prosecution					
Violent crime prosecution					
Drug crime prosecution					
Other services to address gaps in prosecution					
Other (please specify)					

9. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 5-Indigent Defense.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Innovations in indigent defense					
White-collar crime defense					
Defense counsel training to improve court representation					
Violent crime defense					
Implementation of indigent defense standards					
Other service to address gaps in indigent defense					
Other (please specify)					

10. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 6-Courts.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Problem-solving courts (e.g. mental health, veterans, drug, reentry)					
Court-based restorative justice initiatives					
Methods for criminal justice administration applicable for diversion, pretrial and other stages of the criminal case processing					
Criminal court procedures for judges, prosecutors, defense counsel and juries from arraignment through trial and sentencing					
Courtroom security technologies/forensic and other scientific technologies that support criminal case processing through information sharing, evidence testing and management and other investigative and trial functions					
Other services to address gaps in courts					
Other (please specify)					

11. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 7-Corrections.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Specialty corrections projects (e.g. geriatrics, incarcerated parents, veterans or those with mental health needs)					
Jail/Prison based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects					
Safety within correctional agencies					
Efficacy of offender supervision					
Allocation of resources within correctional agencies to reduce costs, enhance staff management and reduce injuries					
Collaboration between state, local, tribal and federal correctional agencies and other criminal justice agencies through the integration of technology information					
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards					
Other services to address gaps in corrections					
Other (please specify)					

12. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 8-Community Corrections.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Alternatives to incarceration projects					
Small probation initiatives					
Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects					
Offender monitoring technologies					
Programs for drug-involved offenders					
Sex offender management and treatment					
Other services to address gaps in community corrections					
Other (please specify)					

13. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 9-Reentry Services.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Community-based outpatient treatment					
Community-based residential treatment					
Community-based transition drug abuse treatment					
Employment services					
Housing services					
Education services					
Other services to address gaps in reentry services					
Other (please specify)					

14. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 10-Behavioral Health.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point					
Training law enforcement/correctional officers on mental health and mental health related crisis intervention					
Increasing justice system diversion strategies to divert offenders with mental illness from unnecessary arrest and incarceration to more appropriate and cost-effective community-based treatment and supervision					
Mental health courts, allowing inmates to continue psychotropic medication in jails					
Improve oversight of mental health care in jails/increasing post-jail housing options/enhancing community mental health services					
Other services to address gaps in behavioral health					
Other (please specify)					

15. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 11-Assessment and Evaluation.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Criminal records improvement projects					
Information sharing projects					
Program evaluation and research projects					
Database and technology upgrades					
Other services to address gaps in assessment and evaluation					
Other (please specify)					

16. The following is a service that needs to be the focus of funding for Purpose Area 12-Crime Victim/Witness Services.

Answer Options	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Children exposed to violence projects					
Court school for witness projects					
Juvenile victim/witness projects					
Training and education projects (for criminal justice practitioners)					
Stalking, cyber stalking, bullying					
Human trafficking					
Other services to address gaps in crime victim/witness services					
Other (please specify)					

17. Please provide any additional comments or recommendations below:

Thank you for completing the survey. Your responses are greatly appreciated!

Appendix B: Comparison Survey Tables

JAG Purpose Area and Services	Geographic Region with the Top Score for the Question						
	Northwest Indiana	Northeast Indiana	West Central Indiana	Central Indiana	East Central Indiana	Southwest Indiana	Southeast Indiana
Law Enforcement							
Gang violence reduction				3.92			
Drug enforcement		4.61					
Violent crime reduction initiatives				4.38			
Gun violence reduction				4.25			
Technology driven police strategies (e.g. Hot Spot, Community Policing)				4.08			
Human trafficking				3.70			
Crime Lab/Forensics							
Reduction in backlog			4.40				
Expansion of lab capabilities (e.g. specialized equipment)						4.34	
Keeping software updated			4.33				
Continued training/certifications			4.18				
Crime Prevention							
Gang prevention/education projects				3.93			
Juvenile delinquency prevention projects				4.22			
Prescription drug prevention/education projects						4.61	
School violence prevention/education projects				4.08			
Substance abuse prevention/education projects						4.54	
Gun violence prevention projects				4.16			
Prosecution							
Gun/Gang prosecution				4.14			
Pretrial initiatives					4.13		
White-collar crime prosecution			3.72				
Violent crime prosecution				4.41			
Drug crime prosecution		4.48					
Indigent Defense							
Innovations in indigent defense				3.56			
White-collar crime defense	2.84			2.84			
Defense counsel training to improve court representation				3.74			
Violent crime defense	3.57						
Implementation of indigent defense standards				3.70			
Courts							
Problem-solving courts (e.g. mental health, veterans, drug, reentry)				4.41			
Court-based restorative justice initiatives				3.86			
Methods for criminal justice administration applicable for diversion, pretrial and other stages of the criminal case processing				4.01			
Criminal court procedures for judges, prosecutors, defense counsel and juries from arraignment through trial and sentencing				3.83			
Courtroom security technologies/forensic and other scientific technologies that support criminal case processing through information sharing, evidence testing and management and other investigative and trial functions		4.13					

JAG Purpose Area and Services	Geographic Region with the Top Score for the Question						
	Northwest Indiana	Northeast Indiana	West Central Indiana	Central Indiana	East Central Indiana	Southwest Indiana	Southeast Indiana
Corrections							
Specialty corrections projects (e.g. geriatrics, incarcerated parents, veterans or those with mental health needs)	4.11						
Jail/Prison based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects						4.43	
Safety within correctional agencies						4.07	
Efficacy of offender supervision					4.04		
Allocation of resources within correctional agencies to reduce costs, enhance staff management and reduce injuries				3.99			
Collaboration between state, local, tribal and federal correctional agencies and other criminal justice agencies through the integration of technology information				4.25			
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards				3.72			
Community Corrections							
Alternatives to incarceration projects						4.07	
Small probation initiatives				3.89			
Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects						4.48	
Offender monitoring technologies						4.33	
Programs for drug-involved offenders						4.46	
Sex offender management and treatment			4.21				
Reentry Services							
Community-based outpatient treatment						4.36	
Community-based residential treatment				4.38			
Community-based transition drug abuse treatment						4.49	
Employment services				4.53			
Housing services				4.19			
Education services				4.39			
Behavioral Health							
Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point			4.71				
Training law enforcement/correctional officers on mental health and mental health related crisis intervention				4.63			
Increasing justice system diversion strategies to divert offenders with mental illness from unnecessary arrest and incarceration to more appropriate and cost-effective community-based treatment and supervision				4.50			
Mental health courts, allowing inmates to continue psychotropic medication in jails				4.40			
Improve oversight of mental health care in jails/increasing post-jail housing options/enhancing community mental health services				4.52			
Assessment & Evaluation							
Criminal records improvement projects				4.15			
Information sharing projects				4.27			
Program evaluation and research projects				3.85			
Database and technology upgrades						4.17	
Crime Victim/Witness Services							
Children exposed to violence projects					4.32		

JAG Purpose Area and Services	Geographic Region with the Top Score for the Question						
	Northwest Indiana	Northeast Indiana	West Central Indiana	Central Indiana	East Central Indiana	Southwest Indiana	Southeast Indiana
Court school for witness projects						3.58	
Juvenile victim/witness projects				3.88	3.88		
Training and education projects (for criminal justice practitioners)					4.16		
Stalking, cyber stalking, bullying						4.03	
Human trafficking				3.80	3.80		
COUNT WITH TOP SCORE	3	3	6	36	6	14	0

JAG Purpose Area and Services	Area with the Top Score for the Question*		
	State Government	Local Government	Private Sector
Law Enforcement			
Gang violence reduction		3.67	
Drug enforcement		4.38	
Violent crime reduction initiatives		4.25	
Gun violence reduction		3.98	
Technology driven police strategies (e.g. Hot Spot, Community Policing)		4.01	
Human trafficking		3.45	
Crime Lab/Forensics			
Reduction in backlog	4.35		
Expansion of lab capabilities (e.g. specialized equipment)	4.22		
Keeping software updated	4.22		
Continued training/certifications	4.13		
Crime Prevention			
Gang prevention/education projects		3.68	
Juvenile delinquency prevention projects			4.31
Prescription drug prevention/education projects	4.46		
School violence prevention/education projects		4.03	
Substance abuse prevention/education projects			4.71
Gun violence prevention projects		3.97	
Prosecution			
Gun/Gang prosecution		4.11	
Pretrial initiatives			4.25
White-collar crime prosecution		3.58	
Violent crime prosecution		4.44	
Drug crime prosecution		4.18	
Indigent Defense			
Innovations in indigent defense			4.50
White-collar crime defense		2.87	
Defense counsel training to improve court representation			4.25
Violent crime defense			3.69
Implementation of indigent defense standards			3.88
Courts			
Problem-solving courts (e.g. mental health, veterans, drug, reentry)			4.59
Court-based restorative justice initiatives		3.77	

JAG Purpose Area and Services	Area with the Top Score for the Question*		
	State Government	Local Government	Private Sector
Methods for criminal justice administration applicable for diversion, pretrial and other stages of the criminal case processing			4.41
Criminal court procedures for judges, prosecutors, defense counsel and juries from arraignment through trial and sentencing		3.77	
Courtroom security technologies/forensic and other scientific technologies that support criminal case processing through information sharing, evidence testing and management and other investigative and trial functions	4.04		
Corrections			
Specialty corrections projects (e.g. geriatrics, incarcerated parents, veterans or those with mental health needs)		4.11	
Jail/Prison based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects			4.65
Safety within correctional agencies		4.03	
Efficacy of offender supervision		3.98	
Allocation of resources within correctional agencies to reduce costs, enhance staff management and reduce injuries		3.99	
Collaboration between state, local, tribal and federal correctional agencies and other criminal justice agencies through the integration of technology information		4.29	
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards			3.56
Community Corrections			
Alternatives to incarceration projects			4.47
Small probation initiatives		3.90	
Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects			4.71
Offender monitoring technologies	4.25		
Programs for drug-involved offenders			4.71
Sex offender management and treatment		4.16	
Reentry Services			
Community-based outpatient treatment			4.47
Community-based residential treatment			4.47
Community-based transition drug abuse treatment			4.47
Employment services			4.53
Housing services			4.29
Education services			4.35
Behavioral Health			
Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point			4.71
Training law enforcement/correctional officers on mental health and mental health related crisis intervention		4.48	
Increasing justice system diversion strategies to divert offenders with mental illness from unnecessary arrest and incarceration to more appropriate and cost-effective community-based treatment and supervision			4.59
Mental health courts, allowing inmates to continue psychotropic medication in jails			4.59
Improve oversight of mental health care in jails/increasing post-jail housing options/enhancing community mental health services			4.71

JAG Purpose Area and Services	Area with the Top Score for the Question*		
	State Government	Local Government	Private Sector
Assessment & Evaluation			
Criminal records improvement projects		4.14	
Information sharing projects		4.28	
Program evaluation and research projects		3.83	
Database and technology upgrades		4.12	
Crime Victim/Witness Services			
Children exposed to violence projects		4.16	
Court school for witness projects		3.58	
Juvenile victim/witness projects		3.84	
Training and education projects (for criminal justice practitioners)		3.93	
Stalking, cyber stalking, bullying		4.02	
Human trafficking		3.66	
COUNT WITH TOP SCORE	7	34	24
*Tribal Government, Federal Government, Non-Profit Sector and Not Sure/Do Not Want to Answer are not included due to having less than 5 responses.			

JAG Purpose Area and Services	Organization Role with the Top Score for the Question*						
	Corrections	Courts	Defense	Juvenile Justice	Law Enforcement	Parole/Probation	Prosecution
Law Enforcement							
Gang violence reduction		4.29					
Drug enforcement	4.79						
Violent crime reduction initiatives		4.50					
Gun violence reduction		4.33		4.33			
Technology driven police strategies (e.g. Hot Spot, Community Policing)					4.37		
Human trafficking				4.33			
Crime Lab/Forensics							
Reduction in backlog				4.50			
Expansion of lab capabilities (e.g. specialized equipment)							4.46
Keeping software updated					4.43		
Continued training/certifications					4.33		
Crime Prevention							
Gang prevention/education projects						3.90	
Juvenile delinquency prevention projects				4.50			
Prescription drug prevention/education projects	4.86						
School violence prevention/education projects					4.24		
Substance abuse prevention/education projects	4.79						
Gun violence prevention projects				4.50			
Prosecution							
Gun/Gang prosecution						4.31	
Pretrial initiatives		4.43					
White-collar crime prosecution				4.17			
Violent crime prosecution						4.58	
Drug crime prosecution							4.71

JAG Purpose Area and Services	Organization Role with the Top Score for the Question*						
	Corrections	Courts	Defense	Juvenile Justice	Law Enforcement	Parole/Probation	Prosecution
Indigent Defense							
Innovations in indigent defense			4.49				
White-collar crime defense					3.04		
Defense counsel training to improve court representation			4.37				
Violent crime defense			4.08				
Implementation of indigent defense standards			4.20				
Courts							
Problem-solving courts (e.g. mental health, veterans, drug, reentry)				4.83			
Court-based restorative justice initiatives						4.01	
Methods for criminal justice administration applicable for diversion, pretrial and other stages of the criminal case processing			4.56				
Criminal court procedures for judges, prosecutors, defense counsel and juries from arraignment through trial and sentencing		4.00					
Courtroom security technologies/forensic and other scientific technologies that support criminal case processing through information sharing, evidence testing and management and other investigative and trial functions					4.10		
Corrections							
Specialty corrections projects (e.g. geriatrics, incarcerated parents, veterans or those with mental health needs)			4.46				
Jail/Prison based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects			4.67				
Safety within correctional agencies	4.43						
Efficacy of offender supervision						4.18	
Allocation of resources within correctional agencies to reduce costs, enhance staff management and reduce injuries						4.13	
Collaboration between state, local, tribal and federal correctional agencies and other criminal justice agencies through the integration of technology information						4.55	
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards				4.33			
Community Corrections							
Alternatives to incarceration projects			4.64				
Small probation initiatives						4.25	
Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects			4.67	4.67			
Offender monitoring technologies	4.57						
Programs for drug-involved offenders	4.64		4.64				
Sex offender management and treatment				4.67			
Reentry Services							
Community-based outpatient treatment		4.57					
Community-based residential treatment						4.55	
Community-based transition drug abuse treatment	4.71						
Employment services			4.67			4.67	

JAG Purpose Area and Services	Organization Role with the Top Score for the Question*						
	Corrections	Courts	Defense	Juvenile Justice	Law Enforcement	Parole/Probation	Prosecution
Housing services		4.43					
Education services		4.57					
Behavioral Health							
Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point				5.00			
Training law enforcement/correctional officers on mental health and mental health related crisis intervention				5.00			
Increasing justice system diversion strategies to divert offenders with mental illness from unnecessary arrest and incarceration to more appropriate and cost-effective community-based treatment and supervision				5.00			
Mental health courts, allowing inmates to continue psychotropic medication in jails				4.83			
Improve oversight of mental health care in jails/increasing post-jail housing options/enhancing community mental health services				4.83			
Assessment & Evaluation							
Criminal records improvement projects		4.50		4.50			
Information sharing projects						4.55	
Program evaluation and research projects	4.14						
Database and technology upgrades	4.36						
Crime Victim/Witness Services							
Children exposed to violence projects				4.67			
Court school for witness projects	3.92						
Juvenile victim/witness projects				4.33			
Training and education projects (for criminal justice practitioners)				4.33			
Stalking, cyber stalking, bullying						4.10	
Human trafficking		4.50					
COUNT WITH TOP SCORE	10	10	11	19	6	12	2
*Administration and Policy, Community-Based Organization, Education, Mental Health, Public Health, Social Services, Substance Abuse Treatment, Victim Assistance and Crime Lab/Forensics are not included due to having less than 5 responses.							

Appendix C: Evidence-Based Programs

The strategic objectives described in the report above can be achieved through the implementation of evidence-based programs. ICJI can work to focus JAG funding towards programs that utilize the same strategies as those detailed below.

1. Hot Spots Policing

Evidence Rating: Effective

Summary: Used by many US police departments, hot spots policing strategies focus on small geographic areas or places, usually in urban settings, where crime is concentrated. The practice is rated Effective. The analysis suggests that hot spots policing efforts that rely on problem-oriented policing strategies generate larger crime reduction effects than those that apply traditional policing strategies in crime hot spots.

2. Bronx (NY) Treatment Court

Evidence Rating: Effective

Summary: An alternative to probation and confinement for first-time nonviolent felony drug offenders. The program is rated Effective. The study found a significant reduction in postarrest recidivism. Recidivism was found to be more common during the in-program period than post-program.

3. San Diego (Calif.) Drug Abatement Response Team (DART)

Evidence Rating: Effective

Summary: This program is designed to reduce drug dealing at residential rental properties by encouraging improved property management practices. The program is rated Effective. Properties that received the full intervention (letter from police department, meeting with police and code enforcement, and threatened nuisance abatement) experienced a significant reduction in crime at rental properties with drug problems and more drug offender evictions.

4. Maryland Ignition Interlock Program

Evidence Rating: Effective

Summary: Maryland introduced this program for drivers with multiple alcohol offenses to decrease the number of subsequent alcohol-related traffic violations. The program is rated Effective. Being in the interlock program reduced a driver's risk of committing a violation within the first year by approximately 64 percent. There was a reduction in the risk for new alcohol-related traffic violations, and less recidivism after the program.

5. Incarceration-based Therapeutic Communities for Adults

Evidence Rating: Effective

Summary: This practice uses a comprehensive, residential drug treatment program model for treating substance-abusing and addicted inmates to foster changes in attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors related to substance use. The practice is rated Effective in reducing recidivism rates after release for participants in therapeutic communities.