

# Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

## FFY19 State Application

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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.



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## Program Narrative

As the State Administering Agency and the criminal justice policy and planning organization for the State of Indiana, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) is dedicated to the reduction of drug and violent crime in Indiana. ICJI will continue to seek criminal justice programs in Indiana that effectively and efficiently address current state and local criminal justice issues. With Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2019 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funds, Indiana seeks to fill the justice funding gaps in the areas of emphasis identified by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). Priorities for program funding will be directed at data-driven programs and those utilizing proven evidence-based/best practices in the criminal justice community. Additionally, priority will be given to programs that align with the identified needs of criminal justice stakeholders, outlined below and within our strategic plan for disseminating JAG funds.

## Description of the Issue

### State Strategy/Funding Priorities

ICJI proposed to utilize JAG funds for programs and projects planned to address the most pressing needs of Indiana communities while maintaining focus on statewide and long-term impact. Funding priorities for the FY 2019 JAG funds were determined in collaboration with state and local criminal justice stakeholders. After their needs and perceived notion of gaps in funding were identified, information was cross checked with various state, local, and institutional data sources to ensure the issues' presence within our state. Seven of twelve areas of emphasis were suggested to be the foci of this cycle's funding allocation: crime prevention, law enforcement, behavioral health, community corrections, corrections, reentry services, and courts. Entities that may affect these JAG areas of emphasis will be encouraged to apply for funding.

### State's Areas of Emphasis

#### *Officer Safety and Wellness*

From 2009 to 2018, while in the line of duty, ten Hoosier law enforcement officers were feloniously killed and six were accidentally killed (FBI, 2018). In 2018, there were seven law enforcement officers killed or assaulted: two by firearm, three by personal weapons, and two by "other" weapons (FBI, 2018). Additionally, a total of 405 Indiana law enforcement officers, about 10.6% of the total number of officers employed, were assaulted in 2017. This has been a decrease from the past two years from 925 to 405. To address this need, the ICJI will continue providing resources to local and state law enforcement agencies, and in 2018 ICJI funded six programs that concerned officer wellness and safety. Resources are dictated by locality but likely include equipment, training, and proactive policing staffing needs.

#### *Reducing Violent Crime*

In 2017, the National Center for Health Statistics indicated that Indiana had 1,016 deaths from firearms (up from 997 in 2016) or about 15 deaths per 100,000 individuals (CDC, 2017). This is an approximately 24% increase since 2014. Hoosier deaths from firearms surpassed the national average of 12 deaths per 100,000. When broken down into homicides by firearm, the Federal

Bureau of Investigation's 2017 Uniform Crime Reporting Program indicates that about 85% of Indiana's homicides were by firearm, which is up from 82% the year prior (FBI, 2017).

According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, homicide was one of 10 top reported categories associated with firearm traces, displaying 256 traces. When looking within our state, Indianapolis is the top recovery city (4,003 traces), followed by Fort Wayne (705 traces). As one veers beyond Indiana's borders, 1,623 traces recovered in Illinois originated from Indiana. This is the second largest relative to Illinois State itself (ATF, 2017).

### *Responding to the Opioid Crisis*

As with much of the region, Indiana has struggled to deal with the effects of an increased presence of opioid use. Outlines that in the previous year there were 123 individuals arrested for a drug-related offense per 10,000 state residents. Since 2015 we have seen a continually increase in drug arrests while the number of traffic impairment arrests have stayed consistent since 2014.

### *Collaborative Prosecution*

In the last few years, JAG-funded programs have demonstrated the willingness and ability to form partnerships among agencies along the arrest-prosecution-incarceration process. For example, in 2017, the ICJI Board of Trustees recommended more than \$400,000 in prosecutorial programs that sought to improve the relationship between law enforcement and prosecution. This includes methods such as Strategic Prosecution, which seeks to identify those few individuals responsible for the majority of crime in an area through collaboration and information sharing among justice partners. Previously, the ICJI also made steps to increase collaborative prosecution through the State's Enhanced Enforcement Drug Mitigation Area appropriation. The funding was awarded to rural communities seeking to increase collaboration through prosecutorial and law enforcement partnerships.

### *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)*

Indiana is one of two states that does not have a Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program and reporting to UCR is not mandatory. Because of this, Indiana data is incomplete. For example, in 2017, Indiana's coverage index was 69% (FBI, 2017). Currently, Indiana State Police (ISP) is compliant with NIBRS. ISP is reporting NIBRS crime data for the agency's coverage index across the 92 Indiana counties. Consistently, ICJI receives feedback that localities, especially rural areas, have difficulty collecting and managing crime data, because they lack resources and expertise to do so. The State has been certified as NIBRS compliant, thereby satisfying the FBI's deadline of 2020 implementation.

Indiana plans to utilize JAG funds for technology improvement programs that will have statewide, lasting impact on every county in Indiana. Indiana successfully implemented a single CAD/RMS for all Indiana State Police districts in 2013. The system meets national and state standards for process, form, security, and information sharing. During 2014 and 2015, Indiana continued support for the CAD/RMS deployment to the remaining state law enforcement agencies as well as updating the technology for local jurisdictions that have otherwise operated with radio communication and manual records entry. In addition, Indiana is continuing to pass legislation addressing areas of upcoming law enforcement technology such as body worn

cameras. With such guidance in place, it is ICJI's goal to keep Indiana up-to-date with the most current advances in law enforcement technology.

ICJI understands the importance of collection and analysis of sound and relevant criminal justice data, and how this information can guide policy and improve public safety. State and local law enforcement agencies are unable to share, report, track, or analyze crime and criminal justice incidents across jurisdictions. The state should continue to seek methods in which it strategically addresses crime and public safety issues, through knowledge of crime incidents within large and small jurisdictions across the state. Utilizing FY 2019 JAG funding, priority will be given to programs that will successfully address the gaps and advance the State's criminal justice data and information sharing capabilities.

When possible, ICJI will encourage the expedited transition from the UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) in those jurisdictions that do not currently provide comprehensive crime data to the FBI. This will not only provide the FBI a more complete picture of crime at the national level, but will assist the strategic planning process for ICJI and identifying areas in need of further assistance.

#### *Priority to Evidence-Based and/or Best Practices*

The ICJI understands the importance of collection and analysis of sound and relevant criminal justice data. Qualitative and quantitative data should be used in conjunction with program evaluations to measure program effectiveness and determine whether outcome goals have been achieved. Priority is given to programs that formulate their processes, activities, effectiveness, and outcomes, in conjunction with evidence-based practice standards, as indicated on resources such as the National Institute of Justice's website, CrimeSolutions.gov. It is important to move toward evidence-based programs and focus funding on programs that work and produce results. New and innovative programs should be designed using evidence-based practices, when applicable. Adjustments or deviations from the evidence-based practice as it is customized to the Indiana program should be identified during the planning stages.

#### *Innovative and Data-Driven Programs*

A data-driven program requires problems and solutions identified using relevant statistical information. Solutions should be driven by the analysis and statistics related to the identified problem. Additionally, the program's success should be measured by the reassessment of data and its evaluation. ICJI encourages programs to incorporate data-driven approaches to resource allocation and program design. Indiana has a high demand for performance measurement, and ICJI plans to give priority to programs with demonstrable data-driven design and structure.

Elements of criminal activity and public safety problems with Indiana's communities frequently evolve, as do their impacts on society. Changes in the education systems, transportation resources, economic foundations, and communication methods, to name a few, can influence where, how, and even why a person commits a criminal act or commits to a treatment program. Criminal justice programs and initiatives should do the same, to provide the most effective solution(s) to the identified problem. To make notable impacts, programs should be innovative (when applicable), current, and designed with program efficacy and outcomes at the forefront.

In addition to the data-driven programs that ICJI seeks, the Drug and Crime Control Division (DCCD) sought to further identify areas of most need and utilize data-driven approaches to alleviate those geographically centered problems. The furtherance of ICJI's data-driven decision making process was accomplished through the following methods: statewide strategic planning surveys, observance of historical crime trends, and assessing emergent issues within the state.

## **Design and Implementation**

ICJI has embraced BJA's requirement to undergo a statewide strategic planning effort based on a model of local community engagement. In Indiana, strategic planning is an ongoing assessment and the compilation of current trends and future objectives that continue to be addressed. Initial steps in developing a statewide plan were taken in June of 2015, then was reassessed in 2017. In collaboration with Indiana's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), a strategic planning survey was disseminated to a large sample of local and state-level criminal justice partners throughout Indiana. The major component of Indiana's strategic planning provides an overview of perceived need throughout the state. Through this perceived need, ICJI developed goals and funding priorities that best address the concerns of local communities.

### Engagement of Stakeholders

In March 2019, ICJI administered a survey to stakeholders, assessing respondents' attitudes toward various avenues of JAG funding. Respondents included JAG subgrantees, probation departments, public defenders, prosecutors, state police, sheriffs, community corrections, parole officers, addiction treatment providers, Local Coordinating Council coordinators<sup>1</sup>, and the courts. In addition to demographic questions, questions assessed respondents' attitudes toward services associated with JAG purpose 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. Respondents were able to choose what amount of funding emphasis would be ideal for any service. Response options included *A great deal*, *A lot*, *A moderate amount*, *A little* or *None at all*. Each option was coded on a scale of one (1) for *None at all* through five (5) for *A great deal* to calculate an average score. The closer the average score was to five (5), the more the respondents thought that a service should be a funding emphasis.

A total of 409 completed survey responses were received. More than half of respondents work in local government. More than one-quarter of respondents (27.1%) were from parole or probation, and nearly one-quarter (21.8%) were from law enforcement. No responses were received from public health. Additionally, just over a quarter of respondents (26.7%) serve Marion County, and/or a bordering county. See Table 1 for more details concerning the agency or organization role of respondents to the survey.

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<sup>1</sup> Local Coordinating Councils are countywide citizen bodies approved and appointed by the Indiana commission to combat drug abuse to plan, monitor, and evaluate comprehensive local alcohol and drug abuse plans.

Table 1. Agency/Organization Role of Respondents

Agency/Organization Role	Responses	
	Count	Percent
Parole/Probation	111	27.1%
Law Enforcement	89	21.8%
Corrections	56	13.7%
Prosecution	49	12.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment	22	5.4%
Community-Based Organization	17	4.2%
Defense	17	4.2%
Courts	15	3.7%
Social Services	8	2.0%
Mental Health	7	1.7%
Juvenile Justice	6	1.5%
Administration and Policy	4	1.0%
Victim Assistance	4	1.0%
Crime/Lab Forensics	2	0.5%
Education	2	0.5%

Respondents were asked to select three purpose areas in most need of further investment in their county/counties. Over half of respondents (54.8%) chose *Behavioral Health* as one of the three purpose areas in need of further investment. *Law Enforcement* and *Reentry Services* followed at 41.1% and 40.6% of respondents indicating that these purpose areas are need of further investment. *Crime Prevention* (27.4%) and *Community Corrections* (26.9%) rounded out the top five. *Indigent Defense* received the least amount of votes with only 9.3% 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 their perceived need of funding. Table 2 displays the top two highest rated responses for each purpose area. 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.

Table 2. Services in Need of JAG Funding by Purpose Area

JAG Purpose Area	Service	Score
Law Enforcement	Drug enforcement	4.19
	Violent crime reduction initiatives	3.59
Crime Lab/Forensics	Reduction in backlog	3.84
	Keeping software updated	3.69
Crime Prevention	Substance abuse prevention/education projects	4.22
	Prescription drug prevention/education projects	3.96
Prosecution	Drug crime prosecution	3.88
	Violent crime prosecution	3.83
Indigent Defense	Defense counsel training to improve court representation	3.14
	Implementation of indigent defense standards	3.04
Courts	Problem solving courts	3.90
	Courtroom security/forensic technologies supporting criminal case processing	3.53
Corrections	Jail/Prison based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	3.96

	Safety within correctional agencies	3.63
Community Corrections	Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	4.04
	Programs for drug-involved offenders	3.98
Reentry Services	Community-based transition drug abuse treatment	3.94
	Community-based outpatient treatment	3.83
Behavioral Health	Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point	4.16
	Improve oversight of mental health care in jails/increasing post-jail housing options/enhancing community mental health services	4.06
Assessment & Evaluation	Database and technology upgrades	3.52
	Information sharing projects	3.45
Crime Victim/Witness Services	Children exposed to violence projects	3.79
	Stalking, cyber stalking, bullying	3.55

Table 3 displays the top 5 highest rated services within four of the twelve purpose areas. All services have a score of 4.04 or higher. This means that, on average, respondents agreed that these services needed “a lot” of funding emphasis. The service that respondents felt the most strongly should be a focus of funding was “substance abuse prevention/education projects” in the *Crime Prevention* purpose area. Interestingly, the top 5 services are associated with either mental health or substance abuse services.

*Table 3: Top 5 Highest Rated Services*

JAG Purpose Area	Service	Score
Crime Prevention	Substance abuse prevention/education projects	4.22
Law Enforcement	Drug enforcement	4.19
Behavioral Health	Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point	4.16
	Improve oversight of mental health care in jails/increasing post-jail housing options/enhancing community mental health services	4.06
Community Corrections	Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	4.04

The last question in the survey allowed respondents to voice any additional comments/suggestions they may have. Not surprisingly, respondents took the time to reiterate the lack of mental health and substance abuse treatment and other associated services to be utilized by these agencies and community members. Many brought awareness to the importance of placing funding into prevention efforts and youth-specific services to see long-term change in the system. However, others focused on what they need to operate in the current system (e.g., training and education, technological advancements, equipment, better pay, etc...).

It is evident that Indiana criminal justice system stakeholders identify crime prevention, law enforcement, behavioral health, and community corrections as purpose areas that need more funding. The services within these purpose areas, often relating to bettering substance abuse and mental health services and systems within the criminal justice system, will be given funding priority. Additionally, the top 2 services within each JAG purpose area have been identified, indicating that, on average, stakeholders believe these services should receive priority when considering funding allotment. The input gathered from our stakeholders helped ICJI craft our

strategic JAG dissemination plan. To authenticate the claims made by our stakeholders concerning their needs and perceived gaps in funding, behavioral health-related crime data, and violent crime data.

### Behavioral Health-Related Crime

Indiana’s Management Performance Hub (MPH) provided the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute with Criminal History Repository Information System (CHRIS) arrest information<sup>2</sup> reported by the Indiana State Police (ISP) via the Indiana Arrest Information dashboard. Available arrest data range from January of 2009 to May of 2019. Arrest and dispositioned offense categories are as follows: child, court offenses, crime-general, drug, fraud, property, sex, traffic, violence, and weapon. Due to criminal justice stakeholders’ concerns regarding substance abuse across the state, “drug” offenses will be the focus of the analysis of this data.

Arrest data is presented in two ways. The “original offense” refers to the offense provided by the arresting officer when the offender is arrested. The “original offense” will show the most recent data, but may not provide an accurate picture of the final offenses. The “dispositioned offense” is the filed or amended offense provided by the prosecutor’s office or the court, which may or may not be the same as the “original offense.” This “dispositioned offense” will show an accurate picture of the final offenses, but there will inevitably be less data, due to about a 7 month lag time from arrest to disposition.

In years 2018 and 2019, there were 123 individuals arrested for a drug-related offense per 10,000 state residents. Table 4 below displays arrest counts by “original offense” and “dispositioned offense” within each subcategory of the “drug” offense category. The subcategory percentage is also displayed by the two arrest data types. The “alcohol” subcategory has the largest arrest count and percentage within both arrest data type, followed by paraphernalia, marijuana, methamphetamine, and controlled substance. Interestingly, methamphetamine arrests within both arrest data types is higher than opioid arrests, around 3 methamphetamine-related arrests to every 1 opioid-related arrest.

*Table 4: 2018-2019\* Drug Arrests by Original Offense and Dispositioned Offense*

	Offense Subcategory	Arrest Count		Percentage	
		Original Offense	Dispositioned Offense	Original Offense	Dispositioned Offense
Drug	Alcohol	27,669	15,023	34.1%	35.0%
	Cocaine	3,088	1,420	3.8%	3.3%
	Cocaine/narcotic/opioid	2,733	55	3.4%	0.1%
	Controlled substance	10,205	5,467	12.6%	12.7%
	Maintaining/visiting a common nuisance	7,688	2,320	9.5%	5.4%
	Marijuana	24,148	10,875	29.8%	25.4%
	Methamphetamine	18,520	7,775	22.8%	18.1%

<sup>2</sup> Data feeding into the CHRIS system comes from three main sources. Arrest data comes from the LiveScan system, which is used for fingerprinting and capturing other pertinent information at the time of arrest. Criminal disposition data are maintained by prosecutors in the ProsLink system, and by courts in the Odyssey system.

	Opioid	5,655	2,813	7.0%	6.6%
	Paraphernalia	27,246	11,568	33.6%	27.0%
	Other	4,424	894	5.5%	2.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>81,072**</b>	<b>42,884**</b>	<b>162.1%***</b>	<b>135.7%***</b>

\*Data for 2019 is only available through May.

\*\*Arrest counts may not add up due to an offense being counted in multiple categories.

\*\*\*Percentages are more than 100% due an offense being counted in multiple categories.

The table below displays the number arrested individuals for a drug-related crime and the percent change from January of 2014 to May of 2019. The number of drug-related arrests continually increased since 2015, and there were 18.8% more arrested individuals in 2018 than in 2014. When looking at this longitudinal data by offense subcategory in relation to the top 5 subcategories in the table above, marijuana, methamphetamine, and paraphernalia arrests have all increased since 2014; methamphetamine arrested individuals have increased by 213% since 2014. While cocaine/narcotic/opioid and maintaining/visiting a common nuisance arrests do not make up a large percentage of all drug arrests, the number of arrested individuals has increased by about 117% and 60%, respectively, since 2014.

*Table 5: Number of Arrested Individuals for Drug Charge, 2014 to 2019*

Year	Arrest Count	Percent Change (Previous Year)	Percent Change (from 2014)
2014	55,198	--	--
2015	54,527	-1.0%	-1.0%
2016	59,213	8.6%	7.3%
2017	64,515	9.0%	16.9%
2018	65,589	1.7%	18.8%
2019*	26,338	--	--

\*Data for 2019 is only available through May.

The table below displays the traffic impairment arrests by arrest data type. In years 2018 and 2019, there were 49 individuals arrested for a traffic-impairment offense per 10,000 state residents. Drug or alcohol OVWI is the traffic impairment type with the largest number and percentage of arrests compared to other traffic impairment types. The number of traffic impairment arrests have stayed consistent since 2014.<sup>3</sup>

*Table 6: 2018-2019\* Traffic Impairment Arrests by Original Offense and Dispositioned Offense*

	Offense Subcategory	Traffic Impairment Type	Arrest Count		Percentage	
			Original Offense	Dispositioned Offense	Original Offense	Dispositioned Offense
Traffic	Traffic Impairment	Alcohol OVWI (DUI, OWI)	6,814	9,435	21.0%	49.0%
		Drug or alcohol OVWI	29,337	15,087	90.5%	78.3%
		Drug OVWI (DUI, OWI)	1,508	1,045	4.7%	5.4%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>32,406**</b>	<b>19,268**</b>	<b>116.2%***</b>	<b>132.7%***</b>

<sup>3</sup> The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute is made up of six different divisions that handle varying state and federal grants as related to their role. ICJI houses the Traffic Safety Division, which disperses millions of federal and state for impaired driving enforcement. The Drug and Crime Control division will collaborate with the Traffic Safety Division to determine which programs will be funded by Byrne JAG.

\*Data for 2019 is only available through May.

\*\*Arrest counts may not add up due to an offense being counted in multiple categories.

\*\*\*Percentages are more than 100% due an offense being counted in multiple categories.

The data backs up the claims of our criminal justice professionals indicating that substance abuse is of concern within our criminal justice system. Priority will be given to prevention/education, enforcement, prosecution, court, treatment, and reentry projects/programs as they relate to drugs.

## Violent Crime

### *Arrest*

Violent crime arrest information was also obtained from the Indiana Arrest Information dashboard which pulls data from the Criminal History Repository Information System (CHRIS) reported by the Indiana State Police (ISP). For this section, the data has been filtered to reveal only “violence” arrests, operationalized by the following offense subcategories: abuse, battery, domestic battery, domestic violence, homicide/murder, intimidation, robbery, and strangulation. There were 50 arrested individuals by original offense for a violent crime per 10,000 state residents, and 24 arrested individuals by dispositioned offense for a violent crime per 10,000 state residents.

In years 2018 and 2019, there were 51 individuals arrested for a violence offense per 10,000 state residents. Table 7 below displays arrest counts by “original offense” and “dispositioned offense” within each subcategory of the “violence” offense category. The subcategory percentage is also displayed by the two arrest data types. The “domestic battery” subcategory has the largest arrest count and percentage within both arrest data types, followed by battery, intimidation, strangulation, and robbery.

*Table 7: 2018-2019\* Violence Arrests by Original Offense and Dispositioned Offense*

	Offense Subcategory	Arrest Count		Percentage	
		Original Offense	Dispositioned Offense	Original Offense	Dispositioned Offense
<b>Violence</b>	Abuse	5	1	0.0%	0.0%
	Battery	15,348	7,513	45.7%	46.0%
	Domestic Battery	16,651	8,860	49.6%	54.3%
	Domestic Violence	451	2	1.3%	0.0%
	Homicide/Murder	552	125	1.6%	0.8%
	Intimidation	6,852	3,133	20.4%	19.2%
	Robbery	1,894	637	5.6%	3.9%
	Strangulation	3,465	1,549	10.3%	9.5%
	Other	7	2	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,599**</b>	<b>16,326**</b>	<b>134.5%**</b>	<b>133.7%**</b>

\*Data for 2019 is only available through May.

\*\*Arrest counts may not add up due to an offense being counted in multiple categories.

\*\*\*Percentages are more than 100% due an offense being counted in multiple categories.

The table below displays the number of arrested individuals for a violent crime and the percent change from January of 2014 to May of 2019. The number of violence-related arrests continually increased since 2014, and there were 9.0% more arrested individuals in 2018 than in 2014. When looking at this longitudinal data by offense subcategory in relation to the top 5

subcategories in the table above, domestic battery, intimidation, and strangulation arrests have all increased since 2014. While domestic violence arrests do not make up a large percentage of all violence arrests, the number of arrested individuals has increased by about 700% since 2015.

*Table 8: Number of Arrested Individuals for Violence Charge, 2014 to 2019*

Year	Arrest Count	Percent Change (Previous Year)	Percent Change (from 2014)
2014	23,119	--	--
2015	23,525	1.8%	1.8%
2016	24,181	2.8%	4.6%
2017	24,389	0.9%	5.5%
2018	25,192	3.3%	9.0%
2019*	10,592	--	--

\*Data for 2019 is only available through May.

### *Known Violent Crime*

Crime data described below were obtained from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR; 2017). Offense tables were downloaded for the calendar years 2013-2017. Offense tables describe crimes known to law enforcement. Violent crime trends in Indiana are displayed in Figures 1. There were 28,387 violent crimes known to law enforcement in Indiana in 2017. This represents a 5.74% increase from 2016. The Hoosier state saw increases in some crimes associated with the FBI’s violent crime category, including 1.42% for rapes (legacy and revised definitions combined) and 2.42% for aggravated assaults. However, the state saw decreases in other crimes associated with the outstanding violent crimes including 9.57% for murder and 9.96% for robbery.

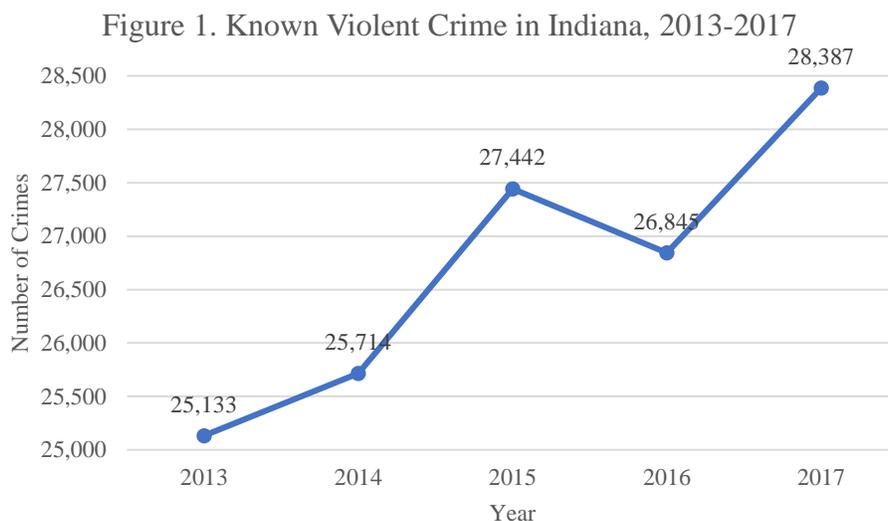


Table 9 displays violent crime rates per 100,000 persons; from 2013-2017, violent crime increased in every category with the exception of robbery, which decreased by 8.48%. Rape, both definitions, and aggravated assault, experienced a dramatic 20.87% and 20.51% overall increase, respectively. However, if we simply look at the change from 2016 to 2017, we see that all violent crime increased, with murder having increased the most (13.77%).

Table 9: Violent Crimes Known to Law Enforcement in Indiana, Rates per 100,000 Persons, 2013-2017

Year	Population	Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape (Legacy)	Forcible Rape (Revised)	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
2013	6,570,902	382.49	5.40	25.05	32.60	108.17	211.26
2014	6,596,855	389.79	5.00	24.48	33.14	104.55	222.62
2015	6,619,680	414.55	5.63	27.03	36.32	107.42	238.15
2016	6,633,053	404.70	6.60	27.90	37.70	110.50	249.90
2017	6,666,818	428.83	6.00	27.03	39.40	99.00	254.60
% Change 2016-2017	0.00%	0.26%	13.77%	3.47%	2.77%	0.81%	0.41%
% Change 2013-2017	1.46%	12.11%	11.06%	7.89%	20.87%	-8.48%	20.51%

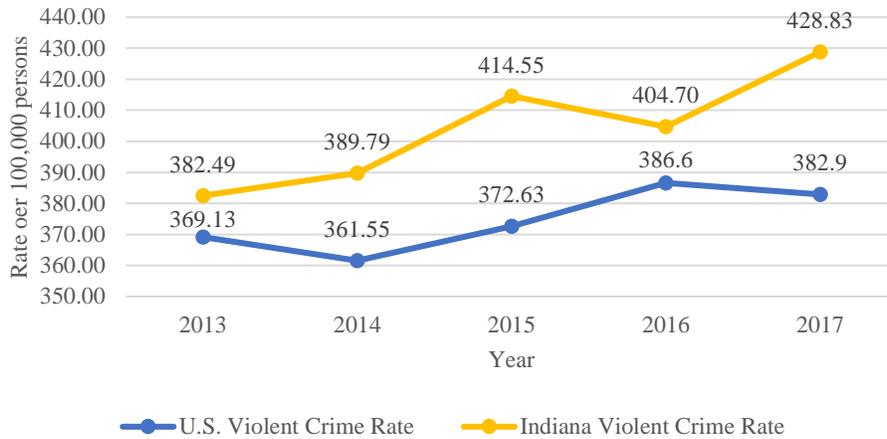
Table 10 compares Indiana known violent crime rates with the United States as a whole. A ratio was calculated by taking the crime rate in Indiana and dividing it by the national crime rate. This figure displays the disparity between the two rates for the years 2013-2017. Additionally, convergence or divergence of the rates can be observed. The rate ratios for murder indicate that Indiana has seen an increase in these crimes at a faster rate than the national average. While the forcible rape rate ratios indicate that the rate in Indiana is lower than the national average, rape is a crime that is not as known to law enforcement, so it is likely underreported.

Table 10. Indiana vs. United States Trends in Known Violent Crime, 2013-2015

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)
			Legacy	Revised		
2013	1.04	1.20	0.97	0.91	0.99	0.92
2014	1.08	1.14	0.92	0.90	1.03	0.97
2015	1.11	1.15	0.96	0.94	1.05	1.00
2016	1.05	1.22	0.93	0.92	1.07	1.01
2017	1.12	1.13	0.88	0.94	1.01	1.02

Figure 2 displays the upward trend of known violent crime in Indiana between 2013 and 2017, per 100,000 persons. In 2017, the Indiana violent crime rate reads well above the U.S. rate, about 383 compared to about 429.

Figure 2. Indiana vs. United States Trends in Violent Crime, Rate per 100,000 Persons



The data backs up the claims of our criminal justice professionals indicating that violent crimes are of concern within our criminal justice system, particularly domestic violence, domestic battery, intimidation, and strangulation. Priority will be given to enforcement, prosecution, and victim<sup>4</sup> programs/services as they relate to violent crime.

## Capabilities and Competencies

### Strategic Planning/Coordinating Efforts

ICJI strongly encourages state and local criminal justice agencies to collaborate with other government organizations to implement innovative programs and seek the assistance of existing local resources. For example, ICJI has encouraged programs to utilize Indiana’s Local Coordinating Councils (LCCs) to provide knowledge and collaboration, especially during the implementation of substance abuse-related programs.

To maximize the use of resources, priority consideration may be given to criminal justice programs that collaborate in the planning and identification of problems across jurisdictional boundaries. The programs should conduct activities across multiple jurisdictions and in partnership with multiple criminal justice agencies and public safety partners. Multi-jurisdictional programs should integrate a minimum of three agencies in at least two Indiana counties, and are encouraged to show collaboration with state and federal criminal justice agencies, purposefully enhancing interagency coordination. In 2018, roughly 59% of ICJI

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<sup>4</sup> The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute is made up of six different divisions that handle varying state and federal grants as related to their role. ICJI houses the Victims Services Division, which disperses millions of federal and state dollars relating to domestic violent prevention and treatment, family violence prevention, sexual assault services, victims of crime, and children affected by domestic violence. While victims of crime needs were identified in the strategic survey for the tailored disbursement of Byrne JAG funds, the Drug and Crime Control Division coordinates with other divisions to most appropriately allot funds to sub-grantees.

awarded programs were in Law Enforcement and Task Forces Program Area, many of which participated in multijurisdictional activities.

Successfully Implemented Evidence-Informed Programs

New and innovative program design will vary greatly due to the variations in the criminal justice system issue or identified problem. ICJI will target support for programs that address a time sensitive and/or current issue with a plan for sustainable solutions. For example, Indiana is highly focused on prisoner re-entry particularly due to the rise in the number of adult inmates over the past several years. Research and policies related to sentencing policy reform are underway in Indiana, with new criminal code reforms enacted through legislation in mid-2014. According to the Indiana Department of Correction 2017 Adult Recidivism Report, of those offenders leaving IDOC facilities, roughly 34% will recidivate within 3 years or less. About 44% of this group has committed a new crime, while around 56% underwent a technical violation upon release from custody (Indiana Department of Correction, 2017).

It is imperative that Indiana support re-entry initiatives that are evidence-based and sustainable. Priority may be given to programs which start the re-entry process by working within the facility and then transitioning the offender outside of the facility where they will receive programming and support to help become productive citizens. Successful re-entry will presumably reduce the rate of recidivism and have long-term sustainable benefits for the offender’s family and community. Additionally, the survey data resulted in ICJI continuing to work with the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) members in funding programs with the most need due to lack of availability of funding. In 2015, the State of Indiana appropriated funds for the supplementation of mental health, community corrections, and other local-level reentry programs. ICJI coordinated with the JRAC, ensuring efforts were not being duplicated and ICJI was providing funds to the areas of most need, while maximizing the use of federal JAG dollars.

The JAG survey identified areas of most perceived need such as reentry services and mental health programs. However, it is the ICJI’s goal to continue utilizing state and local resources to fund programs not already covered by JRAC such as Indigent Defense, Prosecution, and crime prevention programs. As Indiana’s statewide JAG Strategic Plan continues to evolve, it will be available on the ICJI website for all Indiana citizens to review and as a reference to aid in the decision-making and distribution of these federal funds.

**Goals and Performance Measures**

PROGRAM GOALS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
Provide funding to state and local jurisdictions that utilize best practice programs or models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of grant funded programs utilizing evidence-based practices</li> </ul>
Support innovative and new technology initiatives that will improve accuracy and timeliness of state-level crime data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of law enforcement agencies reporting and sharing local crime records/data</li> </ul>
The aggressive and innovative investigation, prosecution, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces (MJTFs) funded with JAG funds</li> </ul>

conviction of those individuals responsible for drug, gang, and violent crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Prosecutors funded with JAG funds</li> <li>• Amount of drugs seized</li> <li>• Quarterly Performance Reports- Prosecutors and MJTFs</li> <li>• Number of charges filed</li> <li>• Number of cases prosecuted</li> </ul>
Provide opportunities for offenders to successfully reintegrate to Indiana communities from the correctional population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Re-entry programs funded with JAG funds</li> <li>• Quarterly Performance Reports-Re-entry programs</li> <li>• Recidivism rates</li> </ul>

The Drug and Crime Control Division requires all JAG subgrantees to submit quarterly financial reports and quarterly performance reports for internal assessment and evaluation. These reports are reviewed by ICJI’s Research and Planning Division for accuracy and validity. The reports assist the Drug and Crime Control Division in submitting the semi-annual report to BJA. Additional indicators are aggregated to help show program outcome and program effectiveness. Programs are required to submit this information as well as the BJA Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). All reporting requirements are provided in the JAG solicitation released by ICJI and if awarded, all programs will receive directions and reminders via IntelliGrants for completion of their performance reports.

IntelliGrants will house all performance and financial reports. In addition to the Research and Planning Division, it is the responsibility of the Program Manager to review all reports for accuracy and completeness and subsequently return reports to a program should they need to make a correction and resubmit. The Drug and Crime Control Research Associate will be responsible primarily for the management of the PMT to ensure that all subgrantees have completed their PMT reports each quarter and provide technical assistance when necessary.

Implementation Plan

The implementation plan for ICJI is to allocate FFY 2019 funds to the priority funding areas through a statewide competitive solicitation. This will allow ICJI to receive a diverse set of ideas and program proposals; expanding to new or improved program implementation at the state and local level. ICJI will gain a more complete view of the local and statewide problems, which can be addressed with strategic programs and grant funding support. This approach will assist the state in achieving its goals and objectives for the next several years. The dates listed in the following timeline reflect the next funding cycle for state/local Indiana JAG recipients. It is likely that the funding received from FFY19 JAG will continue into 2020-2021 funding notice of funding announcements. In this event, the Division Director and ICJI financial manager will ensure funds are used to appropriately supplement new programs.

IMPLEMENTATION TASK	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Submission of FFY 2019 JAG Application	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	June 2019
Create local Notice of Funding Announcement	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Chief Counsel	September 2019
Post CY 2019 JAG Solicitation for Application	Drug & Crime Division Director, Communications Director	September/October 2019
Receive CY 2019 JAG proposals	JAG Program Manager	November 2019
Review Risk Assessments on all JAG applications	Drug & Crime Control Division Staff	November 2019
Review and score CY 2019 proposals	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Program Managers, Research Manager	November 2019
Present CY 2019 recommendations to ICJI Executive Staff	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November 2019
Send CY 2019 applications to Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee for Review	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November/December 2019
Present CY 2019 recommendations to Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee for Approval	Executive Director, Operations Director, Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November/December 2019
Present CY 2019 recommendations to ICJI Board of Trustees for Approval	Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee Chairperson	December 2019
Notify JAG applicants of grant proposal acceptance or denial	JAG Program Managers	December 2019
Provide JAG grant application assistance/training materials	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Research Associate, Program Managers	January 2020
Award FFY 2019 JAG funds	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Program Managers	Award Period- January 1, 2019-December 31, 2020
Perform desk reviews and site visits	Program Manager, Compliance Monitors	Ongoing - As stated in ICJI Policies
Collect quarterly reports from subgrantees via IntelliGrants	Program Manager, Research Associate	1 <sup>st</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter –20 days after the quarter end. Final – 45 days following close out

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