



Indiana Juvenile Justice Plan 2024-2027

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DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) serves as the state's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, traffic safety, and victim services. A Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, provides oversight and direction to the agency. The ICJI Youth Services Division, with guidance from the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG), oversees the distribution of funds from, and compliance, with the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). The designation of ICJI as the agency responsible for the 3-year plan was established per Indiana Code 5-2-6¹ *et seq.* and took effect on July 1st, 1993.

State and Local Level Collaborations

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

Indiana's Juvenile Justice Process

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

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

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

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

Transfer to Adult Court

Indiana youth may be transferred to adult court by either direct file or by waiver. Indiana Code³ requires direct file if the juvenile was at least 16 years of age but less than 18 years of age and is alleged to have committed attempted murder, murder, kidnapping, rape, robbery while armed with a deadly weapon, robbery resulting in bodily injury or serious bodily injury, or certain other crimes. Alternatively, after a full investigation and hearing, the juvenile court may waive jurisdiction to adult court if a juvenile is accused of committing a heinous or aggravated act, or act as part of repetitive pattern of delinquent acts.⁴ Due to the long-term impact on juveniles, ICJI closely monitors this data and type of transfer. This information also helps identify criminal trends and Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). Reports for this data can be found at this [link](#).

Dual Status Youth

Indiana’s justice-involved youth are at high risk of dual status; meaning they are connected to both the child welfare and the juvenile justice systems. Indiana ranks 48th in child maltreatment and 43rd in juvenile detention.⁵ Some youth arrive in juvenile courts as a “Child in Need of Services” (CHINS) due to prior child welfare contact, while others may receive CHINS designation during their trial. National researchers estimated approximately 50% of youth referred to the juvenile justice system can be classified as dual status.⁶ When a youth has dual status, Indiana Code 31-41⁷ requires the courts to determine whether the child welfare or juvenile justice system is better equipped to serve the child.

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

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

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

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

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

New Legislation

In 2022, Indiana passed the House Enrolled Act 1359, establishing the Youth Justice Oversight Committee and budgeting for 60 million dollars across two years to go towards juvenile justice improvement efforts. ICJI oversees the awards of these funds and is required to provide an annual report to Indiana's governor regarding the usage of funds. ICJI intends to use these reports as a source for updates to Indiana's three year plan in order to more effectively allocate all of Indiana's juvenile justice funding to categories determined to be high priority.

ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY & YOUTH CRIME

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

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute does not engage in research, nor does ICJI plan to engage in research. However, should ICJI ever decide to engage in research related activities it would not be until the start of a new fiscal year and would be brought to the attention of OJJDP.

Indiana Youth Demographics

Population Size and Age Distribution

Based on 2024 population estimates, Indiana is the 17th largest state with a population of approximately 6.8 million people.⁸ Children ages 0 – 17 represent about 23% of Indiana's total population.⁹

⁸ [World Review Populations](#)

⁹ [U.S. Census Bureau Indiana Quick Facts](#)

Population Diversity

According to 2023 estimates, youth of color make up around 28% of Indiana's youth population. Black or African American, non-Hispanic youth make-up approximately 12% of the total youth population, a figure that has remained relatively stable in the last five years. Hispanic youth of any race make up around 13% of the youth population and has increased by around 2% since 2021.¹⁰ See Table 1 in the appendix for more information.

Households and Families

While research indicates that the presence of a single-parent family alone is not a predictor of future delinquency, there is evidence to suggest that children in single-parent homes may be exposed to more adverse childhood experiences (ACE). In 2022, approximately 35% of Hoosier children were growing up in a single-parent household. This percentage has been relatively steady over the past 10 years.¹¹

The National Survey of Children's Health, conducted as a mail and web-based survey by the U.S. Census Bureau, collects data on the physical and mental health, health care needs, families, neighborhood, school, and social context of children 0 – 17 years old. The survey asked respondents if the child had ever faced two or more adverse experiences including frequent socioeconomic hardship, parental divorce or separation, parental death, parental incarceration, family violence, neighborhood violence, living with someone who was mentally ill or suicidal, living with someone who had a substance abuse problem or racial bias. In the 2021 – 2022 survey, 20.8% of Hoosier children reported two or more ACEs, compared to 18.2% nationwide.¹²

Child Poverty

Poverty and rates of low-income Hoosiers have grown since 2000. Indiana ranks the worst among all

¹⁰ Puzzanchera, C., Slady, A. and Kang, W. (2020). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019." [Online](#).

¹¹ [Kids Count Data Center, Children in Single-Parent Families](#)

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

midwestern states for poverty wages and low-income working families and 3rd worst for poverty, child poverty, and low-income residents.¹³ In 2019, the percentage of the total population below poverty level was estimated at 11.9% and 15.2% for children under 18. Indiana estimates are close to national estimates of 12.6% and 16.3% respectively.¹⁴ See Figure 1 in the appendix for more details. Additionally, 47% of Indiana public school students received free or reduced lunch in 2020.¹⁵ In 2022, 20% of children in Indiana resided in families that receive public assistance – Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP.¹⁶

Teen Pregnancy

Teenage childbearing can have long-term negative effects for both the mother and the newborn. Teens are at higher risk of bearing low-birthweight and preterm babies and their babies are far more likely to be born into families with limited educational and economic resources, which function as barriers to future success. Indiana's teen birth rate has been trending downward since 2009, mirroring a similar downward trend nationally.¹⁷ However, the rates in Indiana remain above national rates. See Figure 2 in the appendix for more details.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Child maltreatment (physical abuse, sexual abuse, and/or neglect) is a significant problem in Indiana; the prevalence of children in Indiana experiencing abuse and neglect is twice the national average. Female infants and children ages 0 – 5 are at higher risk of child maltreatment than their other youth counterparts. From 2017 to 2024, the child maltreatment rate increased by nearly 36%. In 2018, 81.2% of child maltreatment assessments resulted in neglect, 15.2% in sexual abuse, and 9.6% in physical abuse. See Figure 3 in the appendix for more details. Unfortunately, reported child maltreatment incidences that resulted in death increased from 2023 to 2017.¹⁸

¹³ [Indiana Institute for Working Families, 2018 Annual Report](#)

¹⁴ [U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months](#)

¹⁵ [Kids Count Data Center, Public school students free or reduced-price lunches in Indiana](#)

¹⁶ [Kids Count Data Center, Children in Families that Receive Public Assistance](#)

¹⁷ [Kids Count Data Center, Total teen births in Indiana](#)

¹⁸ Indiana Youth Institute (2020). *2020 Indiana KIDS COUNT Data Book: A Profile of Hoosier Youth*.
Indiana's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan, 2024-2027

Adolescent Deaths

In 2022, accident was the leading cause of death among Indiana children. The second most common cause was homicide, and third most common cause was undetermined.¹⁹ See Table 2 in the appendix for more details.

Educational Indicators

Many studies have shown problems in school such as a low commitment, poor academic performance, dropouts, and suspensions are associated with increased risk of delinquency. Indiana's graduation rate, measured by the percentage of freshman graduating in four years, has remained consistent since 2012 at around 89%. In 2012 and 2017, Indiana's graduation rate was 88.7%.²⁰

Dropout and Alternative School Figures

In Indiana, the number of teens ages 16 – 19 who are not in school and are not high school graduates decreased from 2019. In 2006, Indiana's laws changed to limit students' ability to drop out of school before age 18, which may account for the reduction since that time in the number of teens without a high school diploma and not currently in school. See Figure 4 in the appendix for more information.

Suspensions and Expulsions

The number of in-school and out-of-school suspensions increased slightly from school year 2017 – 2018 to 2018 – 2019, and drastically decreased from school year 2018 – 2019 to 2019 – 2020. This decrease is likely attributable to the global coronavirus pandemic as Indiana schools responded by closing and/or amending operations for extended periods of time. The number of expulsions were declining from school year 2017 – 2018 to 2018 – 2019, and more steeply declined from school year 2018 – 2019 to 2019 – 2020 – again, likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic. See figures 5 and 6 in the appendix for more details.

Bullying

¹⁹ [CDC WISQARS](#)

²⁰ [Kids Count Data Center, Public high school graduates in Indiana](#)

Indiana Code²¹ requires each school to report the number of bullying incidents involving a student. The Indiana Department of Education collects the data and submits an annual report on bullying. For the 2019 – 2020 school year, a total of 4,496 incidences of bullying were reported by Indiana schools – a decrease from 5,257 incidences the school year prior – where 36% were verbal, 31.1% were physical, 9.3% were social, and 8.3% were written/electronic. Six out of 10 kids who were reported for bullying were formally disciplined by the school via in-school (4 of 6) and out-of-school (2 of 6) suspension.

JUVENILE OFFENSES

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

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

Over the past three years, the majority of juvenile offenses represented 13 to 16-year-olds, followed by 17-year-olds and then 10- to 12-year-olds. 2020 saw the highest proportion of offenses reflecting the age category “18 and older” when compared to years 2018 and 2019.²² See Table 3 in the appendix for more information.

Male offenses made up about two-thirds of all juvenile offenses in 2020 – a consistent proportion of the

²¹ Student Health and Safety Measures, IC 20-34-6-1 (2017). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/020#20-34-6-1>

²² About 85% of cases in the 18+ category reflect 18 and 19-year-olds. It is common for an individual to be charged for something they did when they were under 18 when they are 18 or 19. The remaining 15% of cases could reflect a similar delay in process but are more likely to reflect errors in data entry.

total offenses over the three-year period. Female offenses made up the other third. See Table 4 in the appendix for more details.

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

Offenses by Category

Offenses were categorized into 13 categories ranging from technical, criminal, and status.²³ Status offenses made up the highest portion of juvenile offenses, followed by property crimes and crimes against people. Most categories saw decreases from 2018 to 2020. Domestic, OVWI, sex, and weapon offenses saw increases from 2018 to 2019. Weapon offenses saw the largest increase at 26% followed by domestic offenses at 17%, sex offenses at 10%, and OVWI at 7%.

Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court

In 2020, around 43% of delinquent offenses and around 19% of status offenses advanced to juvenile court – a total of 5,570 cases. Eighty-five percent (4,716) are delinquent and the remaining 15% (851) are status offenses. The most common delinquent offenses which advanced to court were property offenses (28.2%) followed by person offenses (19.2%). The fewest number of known delinquent crimes which advanced to court were for alcohol offenses (0.2%). See Table 6 in the appendix for more information.

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

²³ The category of offenses include alcohol (e.g., public intoxication), domestic (e.g., domestic battery), operating a vehicle while intoxicated, drug (e.g., possession of marijuana), person (e.g., battery), property (e.g., theft), sex (e.g., sex), society (e.g., resisting law enforcement), status (e.g., runaway), technical (e.g., warrant), traffic (e.g., driving without a valid license), weapon (e.g., dangerous possession of a firearm), and unknown/other

appendix for more details.

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

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

Referrals to Probation by Delinquent and Status Offense

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

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

Around 48% of probation referrals represent youth ages 13 to 16 followed by 29% reflecting individuals aged 18 and older. Compared to delinquent offenses, a higher percentage cases representing youth in the 10 to 12 and 13 to 16 age categories were referred to probation for status offenses. A lower proportion of cases representing 17-year-olds and individuals aged 18 and older were referred for status offenses than for delinquent offenses. See Table 12 in the appendix for more information.

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

About 59% of probation referrals represent white, non-Hispanic youth and 24% represent Black or

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

Formal Case Handling

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

Informal Case Handling

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

Juveniles in Adult Court

In 2022, 42 cases were waived to adult court and 95 cases were directly filed in adult court. Overall, the number of waivers to adult court increased 200% from 2021 to 2022. However, armed robbery/robbery and weapon offenses have increased over the three-year period as a percentage of all waivers. Burglary and drug offenses varied. Armed robbery was the most common type of offense for waivers, followed by murder.

RACIAL & ETHNIC DISPARITIES

Racial and ethnic disparities are apparent in the Indiana juvenile justice system. In 2023, there were a total of 758,036 Hoosiers between ages 10 – 17. While white youth make up about 68% of this total youth population, referral cases involving white youth between October 1, 2022 and September 30, 2023 comprise only 62% of the total number of referral cases. The percentage of referral cases involving Black

or African American youth (29%) is slightly more than double their proportion of the total youth population (14%).

All counties with sufficient youth populations displayed some degree of racial/ethnic disparity within all decision points across all youth of color. Twenty-six of Indiana's counties (28%) demonstrate a statistically significant²⁴ racial/ethnic disparity at one or more juvenile justice decision points. Over 90% of youth of color live within these counties. Cases involving Black or African American and Hispanic youth are disproportionately present in the juvenile justice system. At the state level, statistically significant disparities exist at almost every juvenile justice decision point for Black or African American youth, and in four out of the nine decision points for Hispanic youth. Cases involving Black or African American youth are 2 times more likely to be referred to juvenile court; 2 times more likely to involve secure detention; 1.4 times more likely to be petitioned; and almost 7 times more likely to result in secure confinement than cases involving white youth. Cases involving Hispanic youth are 1.3 times more likely to involve secure detention and 1.1 times more likely to be petitioned than cases involving white youth.

HIGH RISK BEHAVIORS AND MENTAL HEALTH

Alcohol and Substance Use

Indiana Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBSS) is conducted every two years by sampling students in grades 9 through 12. Every state participates and both public and private schools administer the survey. Students are questioned about various health-risk behaviors including alcohol and drug use.

Data obtained from YRBSS shows that Indiana's youth substance use averages are the same as the national averages. There were no statistically significant differences observed among race and ethnic groups.

²⁴ For a relationship to be considered statistically significant, it must meet a minimum level of significance, which in this case was set at .05. In other words, if a relationship is statistically significant at the .05 level, there would be less than a 5-percent probability that the relationship occurred by chance.

https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh176/files/pubs/96natyouthgangsrvy/meth_6.html

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

Indiana Youth Survey

The Indiana Youth Survey, previously known as the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use Survey, asks students in grades 6 – 12 a variety of questions about substance use, mental health, gambling, and potential risk and protective factors of these behaviors. This survey is funded by the Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction and administered by Prevention Insights.²⁵

A total of 96,266 youth participated in the 2022 Indiana Youth Survey resulting in 91,578 usable surveys. Alcohol was the most frequently used substance reported by students in all surveyed grades, and electronic vapor products was second-most prevalent (drugs used is not reported). Overall, the percentage of 12th graders using alcohol and cigarettes have been steadily declining since 1994, however marijuana use has hovered around 20%. In 2020, there were significant decreases in the reported age of initiation for cigarettes, alcohol, inhalants, prescription drugs, and electronic vapor products when compared to 2018. The availability of alcohol is a risk factors for Indiana youth, gaining access through their parents or a peer. Around 50% of 7th through 12th graders surveyed believe that having 1 to 2 alcoholic drinks per day has no or slight risk or harm – another risk factor to youth alcohol use. Over two-thirds of 12th graders think there is no or slight risk or harm from smoking marijuana once or twice per week. Indiana youth generally believed that more of their peers were using alcohol and other drugs than those who were not. Research demonstrates that perception of peer substance use is generally associated with higher levels of actual use, making this inaccurate perception a risk factor to substance use among Hoosier youth.

²⁵ [2020 Indiana Youth Survey](#)

The percentage of students who said they felt so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row in the past year that they stopped doing usual activities ranged from over one-fourth of 6th graders to almost 40% of 10th graders. Over one in ten 6th graders reported they had seriously considered attempting suicide while almost one in five 10th grade students did so. Ten percent of 6th graders said they had made a plan about attempting suicide in the past year, ranging to 18.4% of 10th graders.

Substance Abuse Risk Factors

The CRAFFT (Car, Relax, Alone, Forget, Friends, Trouble) screening instrument may be used to identify adolescents who may be at risk for a substance misuse. The CRAFFT has six “yes” and “no” questions. A “yes” response to two or more questions is a positive screen, which would require a more thorough assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mental Health of Justice Involved Youth

The ICJI analyzed The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Version 2 (MAYSI-2) data to understand mental health and substance abuse issues present among youth entering juvenile justice services and/or detention. Younger youth demonstrated mental health issues requiring immediate follow up; as the age of the juvenile increased, emergency, and urgent mental health needs decreased. Youth ages 10 – 14 were most likely to require mental health follow up. More females (30.5%) needed mental health follow up than males (14.2%). The Alcohol and Drug Use Subscale measures frequency and pervasiveness of substance use. The number of “yes” responses are measured. On average, youth in 2016 – 2017 answered yes to 1.5 questions. Subscale scores are positively correlated with age and indicates that as age increases, potentially problematic alcohol, and substance use increases. Females demonstrated higher average scores at younger ages, while males demonstrated higher average scores at older ages. White youth show higher average scores than their peers, with a few exceptions.

JUVENILE JUSTICE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

ICJI used a 3-pronged approach to identify needs and determine the Three-Year Plan priorities. First, ICJI conducted an in-depth crime and data analysis, previously described, to uncover trends and changes since the last planning period. Second, the Juvenile Justice Specialist in collaboration with the SAG, and local stakeholders, developed a short survey to learn about community needs. The Juvenile Justice Specialist assisted the SAG members in ranking the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) program and population areas through a survey. Lastly, ICJI researched available federal, state, and local youth program funding to identify under and unfunded program areas. Four priorities emerged from these efforts.²⁶

INDIANA’S JUVENILE JUSTICE PRIORITIES

Priority 1: Understand referral trends, regarding race, ethnicity, gender, and religion, and promote

²⁶ Indiana affirms that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

*evidence-driven interventions to local units of government.*²⁷

*Priority 2: Enhance information sharing between state and local agencies to continue to understand the needs of youth and the juvenile justice system.*²⁸

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

²⁹

*Priority 4: Promote pathways to restorative justice for juveniles to remain in their own homes, schools, and communities.*³⁰

*Priority 1: Understand referral trends, regarding race, ethnicity, gender, and religion, and promote evidence-driven interventions to local units of government.*³¹

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

Need Analysis: Indiana youth face disproportionate contact with the juvenile justice system based on their race, ethnicity, gender, and country of origin.³²

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

Objectives

1. ICJI will identify trends of referrals from counties with disproportionate racial and ethnicity contact in the juvenile justice system within Year One.
2. ICJI will provide technical assistance to counties to increase their knowledge and understanding of race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, and socioeconomic status by Year Two. This technical assistance may include, but is not limited to, the understanding of implicit bias, gender-based trauma,

²⁷ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(W) (2021).

²⁸ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(D) (2021).

²⁹ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(T) (2021).

³⁰ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(M) (2021).

³¹ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(W) (2021).

³² Refer to Racial & Ethnic Disparities and Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court Sections
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and the interpretation of RED data. This technical assistance will ensure Indiana youth are treated equitably in the juvenile justice system on the basis of race, gender, family income, and disability.

3. ICJI will promote the use of evidence-driven programs that can be utilized among counties across Indiana by Year Three.

Priority 2: Enhance information sharing between state and local agencies to continue to understand the needs of youth and the juvenile justice system.³³

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

Need Analysis: As systems grow and technology changes, new opportunities for collaboration and improved planning emerge.³⁴

Goal 1: Establish a consistent and collaborative relationship with juvenile justice agencies at the state and local level through meetings, a newsletter, and the SAG.³⁵

Objectives:

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

³³ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(D) (2021).

³⁴ Refer to Household & Families, Child Poverty, Child Abuse & Neglect, Adolescent Deaths, Educational Indicators, and Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court Sections

³⁵ Indiana affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to that juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court.

*Priority 3: Improve wholistic well-being of at risk and justice connected youth through programs that offer pathways to recovery from substance abuse, mental illness, violent extremism, and victimization.*³⁶

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

Need Analysis: Indiana reports high rates of trauma, related to child maltreatment, abuse, dual status adjudication, and other components; as a result, youth face many mental health and substance abuse risk factors.³⁷

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

Objectives:

1. ICJI will research the availability at-risk juveniles have to mental health and substance abuse resources across the state in Year One.
2. ICJI will collaborate with various organizations and agencies to promote current mental health and substance abuse resources, specifically focusing on family engagement and participation in order to, including post-placement, address the wholistic needs of the juvenile, by Year Two. Additionally, Indiana provides assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency within correctional facilities³⁸.
3. ICJI will incentivize local units of government to increase the amount of mental health and substance

³⁶ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(T) (2021).

³⁷ Refer to Households & Families, Child Poverty, Child Abuse & Neglect, and High-Risk Behaviors & Mental Health Sections

³⁸ Indiana has established procedures to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. All agencies that receive Title II subgrant funds must sign documentation that ensures they are compliant with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy.

abuse resources by offering sub-grants to evidence-driven programs by Year Three³⁹.

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

Objectives:

1. ICJI will research if the safety and gender-specific procedures taken by police departments, IDOC, and school resources officers are trauma-responsive when handling juveniles in Year One. From this research, Indiana has eliminated the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery; our Youth Compliance Monitor regularly verifies this condition upon conducting Site Visits.⁴⁰
2. ICJI will provide technical assistance to police departments, IDOC, and school resources officers about adolescent development, the impact of trauma during development, and areas of improvement identified from research in Year One by Year Two.
3. ICJI will continue to monitor the status of juveniles held in adult facilities, sight and sound separation of juveniles and adult offenders, and the deinstitutionalization of status offenses by conducting site visits throughout the Three Years. This will ensure Indiana remains in compliance with the requirements of the JJDP; documentation of this assurance can be found in the compliance tool.

*Priority 4: Promote pathways to restorative justice for juveniles to remain in their own homes, schools, and communities.*⁴¹

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

Need Analysis: Youth lack key protective factors, such as positive relationships with caring adults which

³⁹ This will include developing policies and procedures to screen for, identify, and document in state records the identification of victims of domestic human trafficking or those at risk of such trafficking and divert youth into appropriate programs and services.

⁴⁰ The use of restraints includes, but is not limited to, the use of abdominal, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints. The use of restraints may be used if there are credible, reasonable grounds existing to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method.

⁴¹ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C § 11133(a)(9)(M) (2021).

put them at increased risk of delinquency and risky behaviors.⁴²

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

Objectives:

- 1. ICJI will assess the needs of local units of government as it relates to overcoming barriers in incorporating diversion programs in Year One.
- 2. ICJI will collaborate with IDOE to highlight mentoring available across the state to reach at-risk youth by Year Two.
- 3. ICJI will incentive local units of government to implement evidence-driven programs through sub-grants and trainings by Year Three⁴³.

IMPLEMENTATION - ACTIVITIES & SERVICES

PROGRAM AREA PLANS

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

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

Racial and Ethnic Disparities (21)

Equity in the juvenile justice systems is Indiana’s top priority. Around 96% of Indiana’s youth of color

⁴² Refer to Households & Families and Child Abuse & Neglect Sections

⁴³ This planning will include a written case plan based upon an assessment of needs (including pre-release and post-release plans for juveniles, a living arrangement to which the juveniles are to be discharged, and any other plans developed for the juveniles based upon the individualized assessment results) and ongoing process review.

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live in a county with RED.⁴⁴ The State's RED Coordinator will provide technical assistance, monitor quarterly data, and assist in the development of policies and procedures that improve equality.

Activities & Services

1.) Disseminate RED information to juvenile justice decision makers. 2.) Analyze existing RED data to improve understanding of state and county needs. 3) Improve quality of RED data. 4) Actively participate in system improvement efforts. 5.) Actively participate in system improvement efforts. 6.) Promote grant applications within the RED category.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement (27)

ICJI identified several key issues that disrupt the understanding of and service to youth across the justice and social service spectrum. These issues relate to inconsistent and potentially inappropriate referrals to the courts, data collection and sharing, placement of CHINS in secure facilities, and tracking of dual status youth.⁴⁵

Activities & Services

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

Substance and Alcohol Abuse (18)

Indiana is experiencing an extensive surge of drug abuse during an opioid crisis.⁴⁶ Youth are not immune to this crisis; unfortunately, much of the programming, intervention and treatment is focused on adults. Working with juvenile justice providers, the Youth Services Division will support prevention and intervention efforts at the state and local level.

Activities & Services

⁴⁴ Refer to the Racial and Ethnic Disparities Section

⁴⁵ Refer to the Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court Section

⁴⁶ Refer to the Alcohol and Substance Use Section

1.) Solicit sub-grant applications for evidence-driven programs. 2.) Support the use of evidence-driven drug and alcohol prevention models..

Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs (13)

ICJI and the SAG identified Mentoring, Counseling and Training programs as a top need in Indiana. These programs may support academic tutoring, vocational, and technical training, and/or drug and violence prevention efforts.

Activities & Services

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

Mental Health Services (12)

Hoosier youth report above-average rates of depression and anxiety.⁴⁷ Mental health issues can interfere with decision-making and behavior, which increases the risk of criminal activity. Youth in custody face additional stressors, but often have limited mental healthcare options.

Activities & Services

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

Compliance Monitoring (19)

Indiana meets compliance standards for sight and sound separation, jail removal, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders.⁴⁸ ICJI will monitor the 1 secure detention facilities for continued compliance. ICJI's Youth Compliance Monitor serves as the Administrator of the electronic Log of

⁴⁷ Refer to the Mental Health of Justice Involved Youth Section

⁴⁸ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(11-15).

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

Juveniles Held. Detention stays of any juvenile in Indiana are reported by facilities into the Log and the Compliance Monitor is responsible for verifying if each detention is in compliance with Title II requirements. ICJI's Youth Compliance Monitor will work with facilities to implement corrective action plans as needed.

Activities & Services

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

Rural Area Juvenile Programs (30)

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

Activities & Services

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

Gender-Specific Services (23)

Juvenile justice programs must address difference in the needs of male and female youth.⁴⁹ ICJI will offer sub-grants to support gender-specific programming, especially to address the needs of female youth connected to the justice system.

Activities & Services

⁴⁹ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(7)(B)(ii).
[https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:34%20section:11133%20edition:prelim\)%20OR%20\(granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133\)&f=treesort&num=0&edition=prelim](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:34%20section:11133%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133)&f=treesort&num=0&edition=prelim)

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

Diversion (22)

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

Activities & Services

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

Planning and Administration (28)

Indiana law⁵⁰ authorizes ICJI to administer JJDP. ICJI employs four full-time juvenile justice staff. ICJI coordinates both the SAG and the Board of Trustees' Youth Sub-committee. Planning and Administration (P&A) funds a portion of staff salaries, as well as some training and travel expenses. Federal law limits P&A to 10% of states' total allocation. The state provides a 100% match to all P&A funds.⁵¹

Activities & Services

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

State Advisory Group Allocation (32)

Federal law requires that states maintain a SAG.⁵² The governor (or his designee) appoints SAG

⁵⁰ State and Local Administration, IC 5-2-6-3 (2017). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/005#5-2-6-3>

⁵¹ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11132(c).
[https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:34%20section:11132%20edition:prelim\)%20OR%20\(granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11132\)&f=treesort&num=0&edition=prelim](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:34%20section:11132%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11132)&f=treesort&num=0&edition=prelim)

⁵² Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3).
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title34-section11133&num=0&edition=prelim>

members. The SAG assists in identifying juvenile justice priorities and implementing the three-year plan. The SAG funds cover meeting, training, technical assistance, and other group expenses.

Activities & Services

1.) Serve as subject-matter experts to ICJI, stakeholders, and sub-grantees. 2.) Identify annual priorities and assist with implementation of the three-year plan. 3.) Gather and share local needs and the best and most promising practices information 4.) Host quarterly public meetings and sub-committee sessions as needed. 5.) Provide trainings and technical assistance.

Gangs (7)

Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of youth members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.⁵³

Activities & Services

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

Delinquency Prevention (6)

Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services.⁵⁴

Activities & Services

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

⁵³ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15).

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

⁵⁴ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(9)(C).

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

After-School Programs (2)

Programs that provide at-risk youth and youth in the juvenile justice systems with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities.⁵⁵

Activities & Services

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

Positive Youth Development (14)

Programs that assist delinquent and at-risk youth in obtaining a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership, self-worth and social contribution, independence and control over one's life, and closeness in interpersonal relationships.⁵⁶

Activities & Services

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

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (20)

Programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the placement of accused or adjudicated status offenders and non-offenders in secure facilities.⁵⁷

Activities & Services

1.) Promote the solicitation of grant applications that promote deinstitutionalization of status offenders. 2.) Review and analyze data obtained from the Log of Juveniles Held to identify trends and areas in need

⁵⁵ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(9)(Q).

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

⁵⁶ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 34 U.S.C. § 11133(9)(L).

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

⁵⁷ Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act 1974, 42 U.S.C. § 5633(a)(11).

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

of assistance. 3.) Collaborate with the State Advisory Group to identify detention alternatives and community resources to keep status offenders out of detention.

CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

ICJI coordinates juvenile justice planning under the guidance of the SAG and the Youth Sub- committee of the Board of Trustees. Both groups have representation from local government including circuit judges, local law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, and elected officials. All meetings and subcommittees of the SAG and the Board of Trustees are subject to Indiana's Open Door Law.⁵⁸ Notices are formally published, and public comments are allowed in accordance with Indiana law.

In addition, ICJI actively supports local implementation of juvenile justice efforts. ICJI supports JDAI and juvenile community corrections implementation, both of which rely on input and action by local government. In addition, ICJI routinely works with local stakeholder groups, such as the Juvenile Justice Improvement Committee and the Youth Justice Oversight Committee, to understand local context and community needs.

COLLECTION & SHARING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION

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

Gathering Juvenile Justice Data

The Research Division gathers data from the following sources listed in the appendix G. The Office of Court Technologies has partnered with ICJI on a statewide effort to better monitor juvenile-justice system utilization, youth risk factors, and outcomes. First, the INCite system serves as a centralized web-based

⁵⁸ Open Door Law, IC 5-14-1.5 *et seq* (1977). <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2020/ic/titles/005#5-14-1.5>
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application that manages several different state databases, including the RED database and the Indiana Risk Assessment System that houses MAYSI-2 assessment data. Further, the Office of Court Technologies provided data for all justice-involved youth that helped with the majority of the analysis for this plan.

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

Data Barriers

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT PROJECTS

The Youth Services Division is currently in the process of developing a robust SAG roster, with the focus being on former justice involved youth members, a category that has historically lacked participants in Indiana. As outlined in the bylaws (Appendix D), the SAG will contact and regularly seek input from juveniles currently in the juvenile justice system through surveys and facility site visits. Additionally, the Youth Services Division has created a timeline (Appendix E) for updating the Compliance Monitoring Manual, which will become a regularly scheduled activity.

FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM STAFF

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

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION

The Youth Services Division of ICJI administers the following other programs:

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

House Enrolled Act 1359: State funded grant programs for Diversion, Community Alternatives, and Behavioral Health.

YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION – JUVENILE JUSTICE STAFF

Renee White – Youth Services Division Director

The Youth Services Division Director facilitates state-level juvenile justice planning, policy development,

and administration of juvenile justice funds. The Division Director supervises all Youth Services Division staff, while interfacing with other Executive Team members and heads of agencies/programs. The Division Director oversees the review of all sub-grant application, proposals, and funding recommendations. The Division Director supports the Juvenile Justice Specialist in their interactions and maintenance of the SAG and efforts to work with JDAI and other key stake holders. The Youth Services Division Director works with ICJI Board of Trustees' Youth Subcommittee and represents the agency on related taskforces and committees. This position is 10% dedicated to federal Title II and juvenile justice efforts.

Vacant, Juvenile Justice Specialist

Works with the Division Director to train and oversee the SAG membership in their roles and functions. Assists with planning and development of methods and procedures for implementing trainings related to Juvenile Justice. Develops and/or sustains communication networks among all relevant segments of the community for the promotion of Title II knowledge and efforts. Represent ICJI locally and statewide through attendance at meetings, approved public presentations and correspondence. The individual prepares the state's annual Title II application and assists with reporting. This position is 15% dedicated to and funded by Title II program dollars.

Nicole Pelc, Grant Manager

Indiana has strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title⁵⁹. The Grant Manager (GM) is responsible for these procedures as well as assuring that federal funds made available will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would be used in the absence of such federal funds made available for these programs, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds. Additionally, the GM

⁵⁹ ICJI uses the platform, IntelliGrants, to complete the Financial Management and Internal Controls questionnaire which has been completed and signed by the Financial Point of Contact.

is responsible for administering all juvenile justice sub-grants and works closely with regulatory affairs to ensure legal compliance. The GM prepares sub-grant solicitations, applications, and award packets. The GM oversees sub-grantee reporting and provides technical assistance to applicants, sub-grantees, and stakeholders. The GM makes funding recommendations to ICJI leadership based upon quarterly reports programs submit that describes performance progress⁶⁰. The position assists with development of the three-year plan and annual updates, and completes other duties as assigned. The GM is 100% dedicated to juvenile justice efforts, with 75% dedicated to federal Title II.

Evan Shorter, Youth Compliance Monitor, Racial and Ethnic Disparities Coordinator

The Youth Compliance Monitor (YCM) assesses secure detention facilities for compliance with federal juvenile protection laws.⁶¹ The YCM's duties include providing technical assistance and conducting scheduled and random monitoring visits. The position analyzes compliance data, monitors violation reports, and submits the state's annual compliance report.⁶² The YCM oversees Title II sub-grantee monitoring in collaboration with Youth Grant Manager. The YCM handles other duties as assigned. The State's Racial/Ethnic Disparities Coordinator facilitates efforts to address and reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. Duties include promoting inclusion of RED goals into state planning and projects, monitoring RED data, and writing the annual RED report. The RED coordinator works closely with stakeholders to identify training and technical assistance needs. The RED coordinator facilitates workshops and trainings and represents ICJI on RED workgroups. This position is 50% dedicated to federal Title II and juvenile justice efforts.

⁶⁰ Indiana affirms that funds will not be provided to carry out a program if the recipient of funds has failed during the preceding 2-year period to demonstrate, before the expiration of the 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the specified goals.

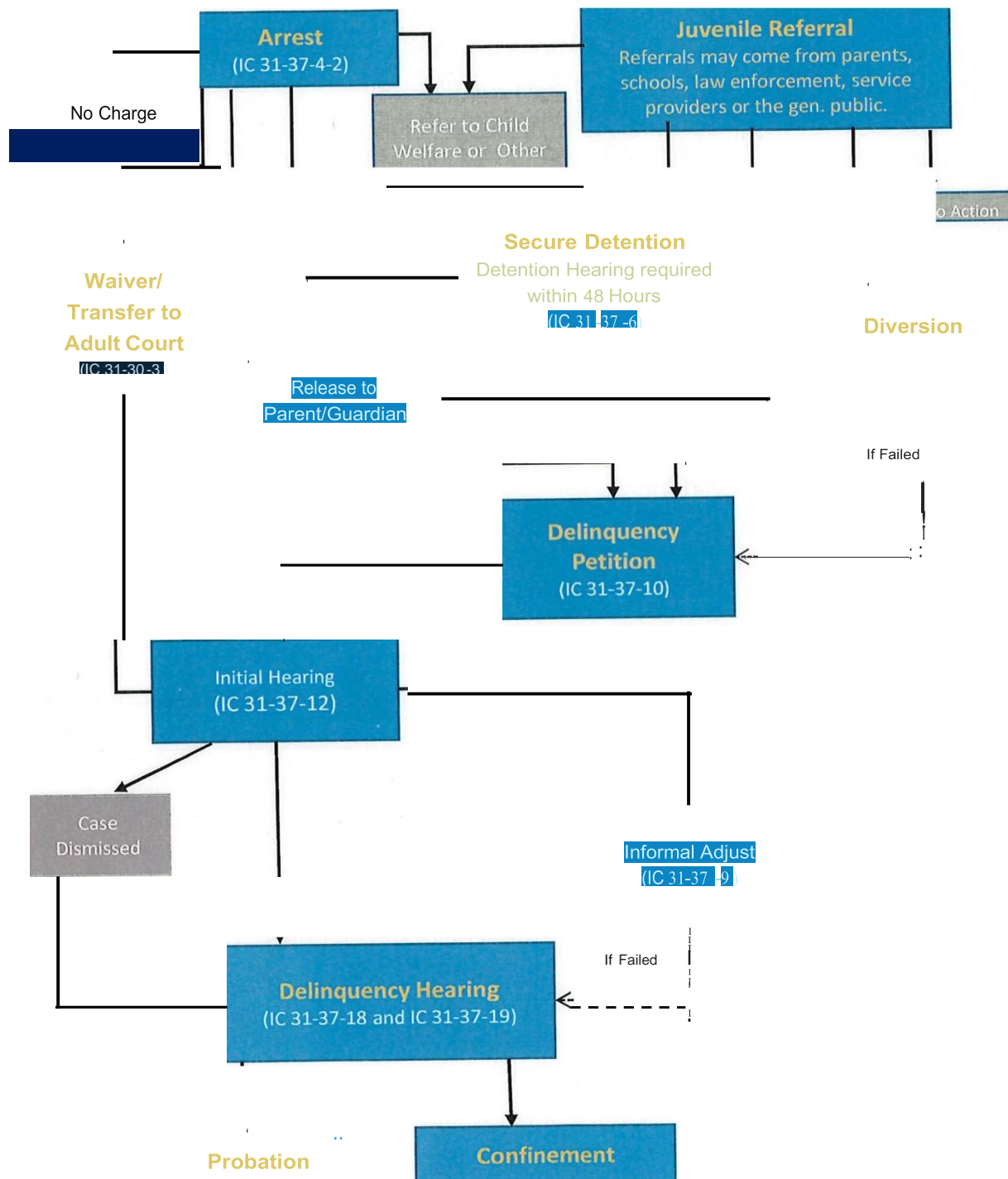
⁶¹ Indiana's YCM assures that youth offenders whose placement is funded under section 472 of the Social Security Act receive the protections specified in Section 471 of the Act (including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of the Act).

⁶² Indiana's YCM assures the policies, procedures, and training for juvenile state correctional facility staff has eliminated the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation (including developing effective behavior management techniques).

APPENDIX

Appendix A: Indiana Juvenile Justice System

This chart is for information purposes only and was designed to provide a simplified, high-level overview ¹of the juvenile justice system. It does not identify every step in the process. It **does not** supersede any state or federal law, policy or guidelines or the advice of legal counsel. Last updated July 2024.



Appendix B: Indiana Juvenile Facility Type



Appendix C: Tables, Graphs, and Figures

Population Diversity

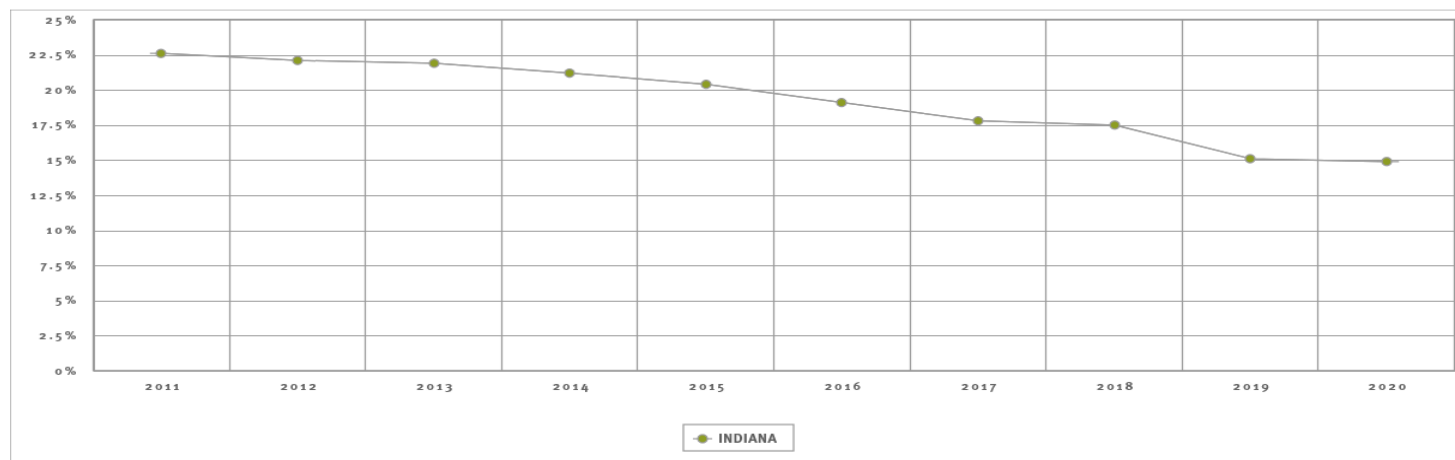
Table 1 | Indiana Population Under 18 Estimates by Race and Ethnicity, 2021

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
White, Non-Hispanic	1,156,412	73.4%
Black or African American, Non-Hispanic	204,653	13%
American Indian, Non-Hispanic	3,961	0.3%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	39,638	2.5%
Hispanic, Any Race	170,788	10.8%
Total	1,567,975	100.0%

Child Poverty

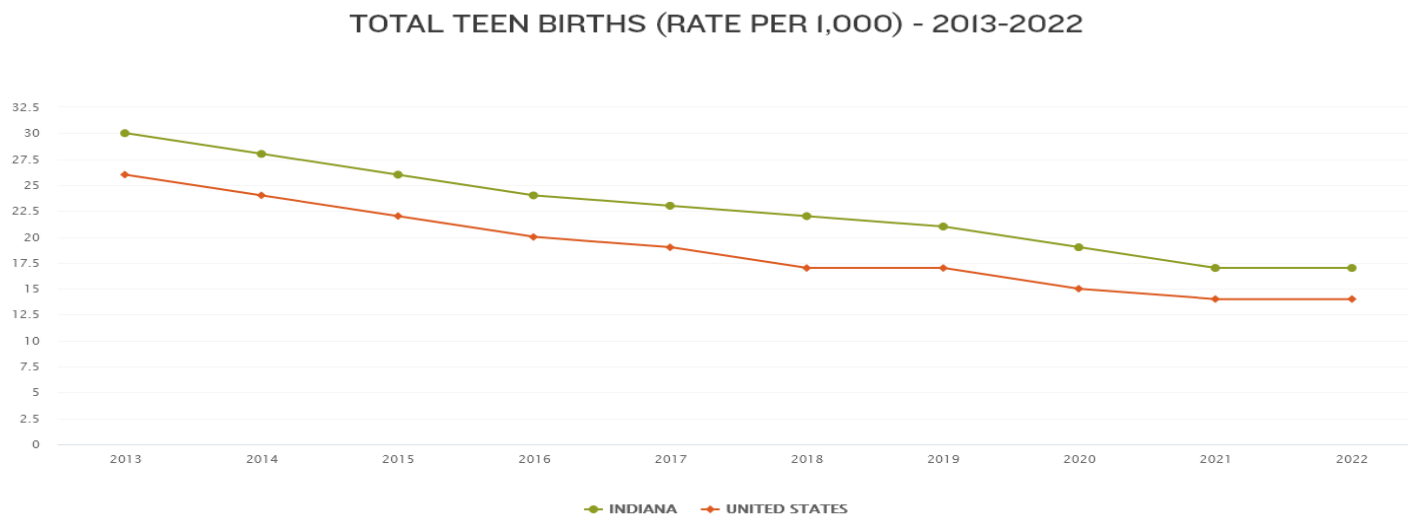
Figure 1 | Percent of Indiana Children Below Poverty Level, 2011 – 2020

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 IN POVERTY (PERCENT) - 2011-2020



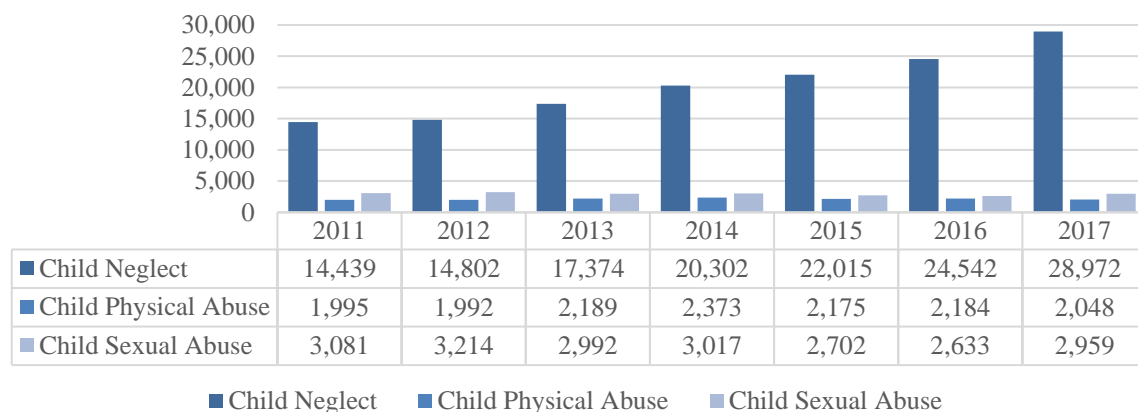
Teen Pregnancy

Figure 2 | Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 in Indiana, 2013-2022



Child Abuse and Neglect

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



Adolescent Deaths

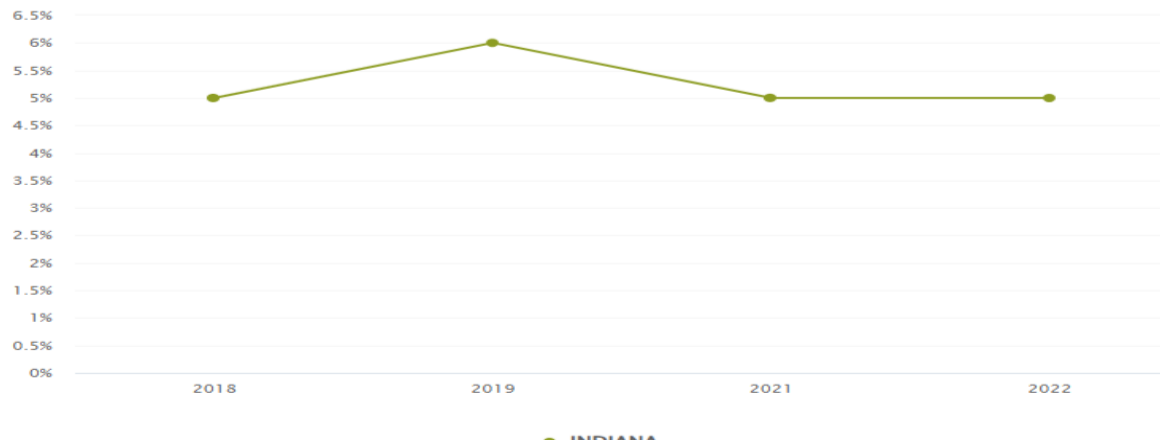
Table 2 | Causes and Number of Deaths from Neglect or Abuse, Ages 0-18, 2021-2022

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	
	2021	2022
Accident	24	31
Natural	3	2

Homicide	25	17
Undetermined	8	11

Dropout and Alternative School Figures

Figure 4 | Number of Indiana Teens Ages 16 – 19 Not in School and No Diploma, 2018 – 2022



Suspensions and Expulsions

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

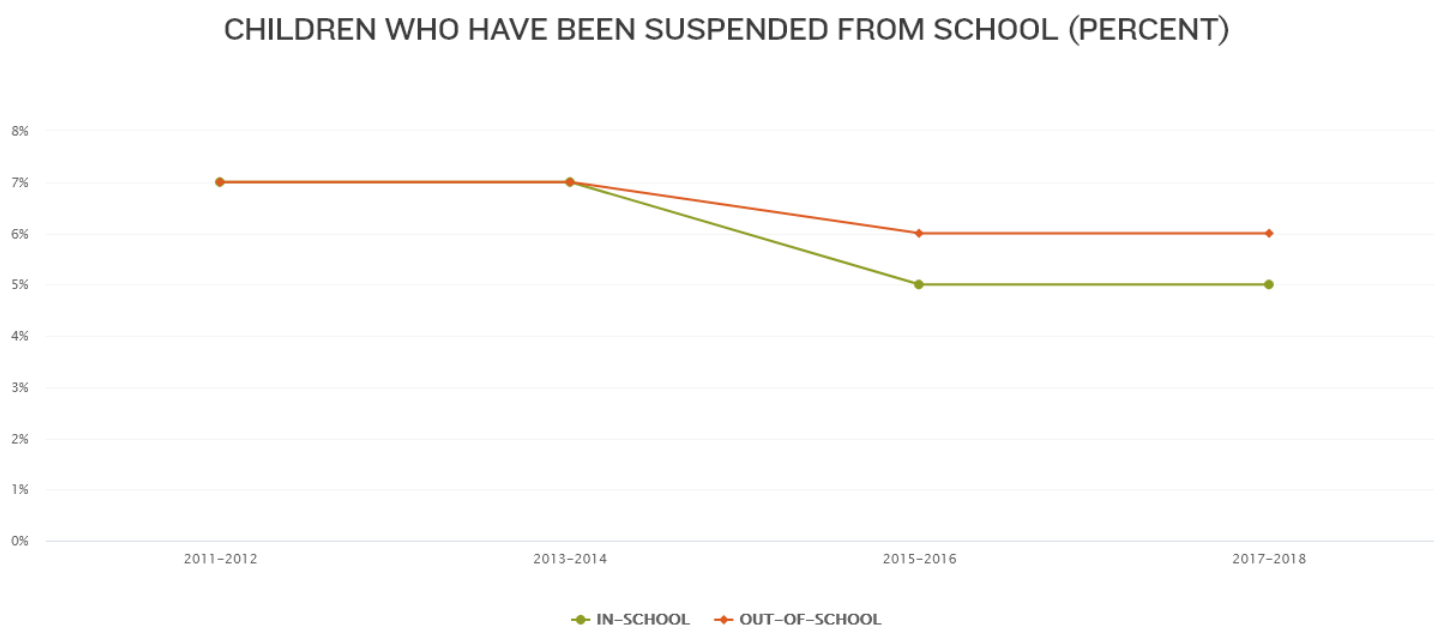
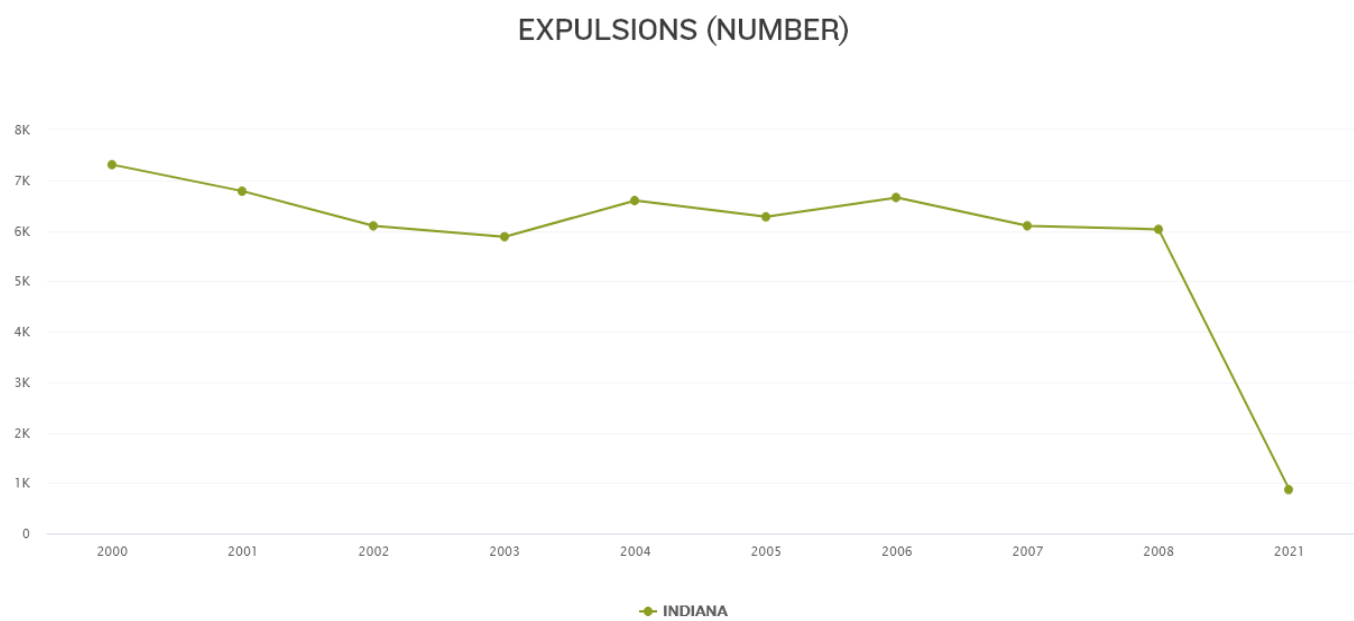


Figure 6 | Expulsions in Indiana Public School



Juvenile Offenses

Table 3 | Juvenile Offenses by Age

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

Table 4 | Juvenile Offenses by Gender

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

Table 5 | Juvenile Offenses by Ethnicity and Race

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

Juveniles Referred to Probation and/or Juvenile Court

Table 6 | Juvenile Court Referrals by Offense Type, 2020

<i>Offense Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Status	851	15.3%

Indiana's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan, 2024-2027

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total	4,716	100.0%	851	100%
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Referrals to Probation by Delinquent and Status Offense

Table 10 | Probation Referrals by Offense Type, 2020

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

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

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

Female	566	24.2%	153	44.5%
Total	2,339	100.0%	344	100.0%

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

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

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

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

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

Formal Case Handling

Table 14 | Juvenile Cases Formally Handled by Disposition, 2020

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

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

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

Juveniles in Adult Court

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

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

Indiana Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey

Table 17 | Indiana's Percentage of Youth Respondents to YRBSS, 2023

Alcohol Consumption – 2023 Results

Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day*)

24.9%

Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were female or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were male, within a couple of hours*)

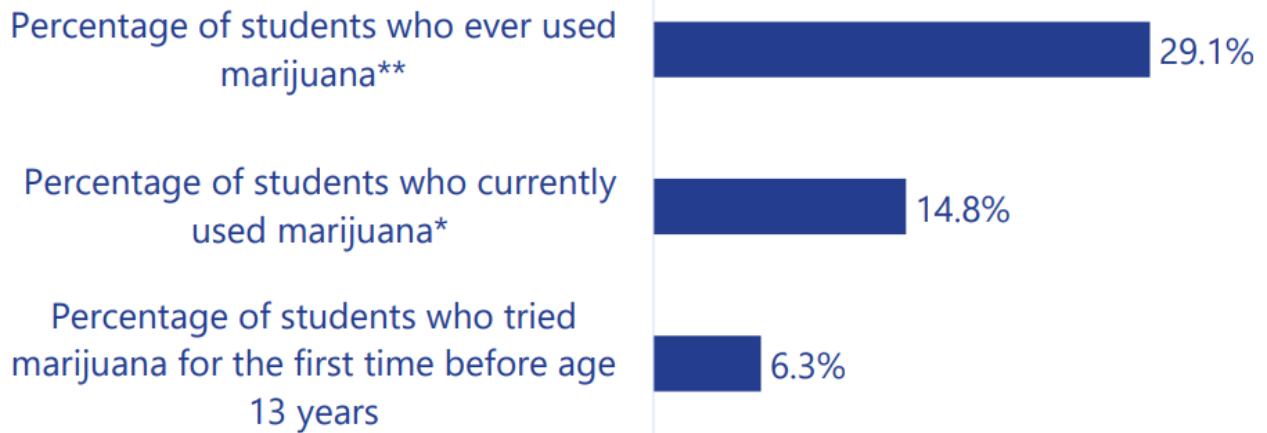
11.9%



*during the 30 days before the survey

74

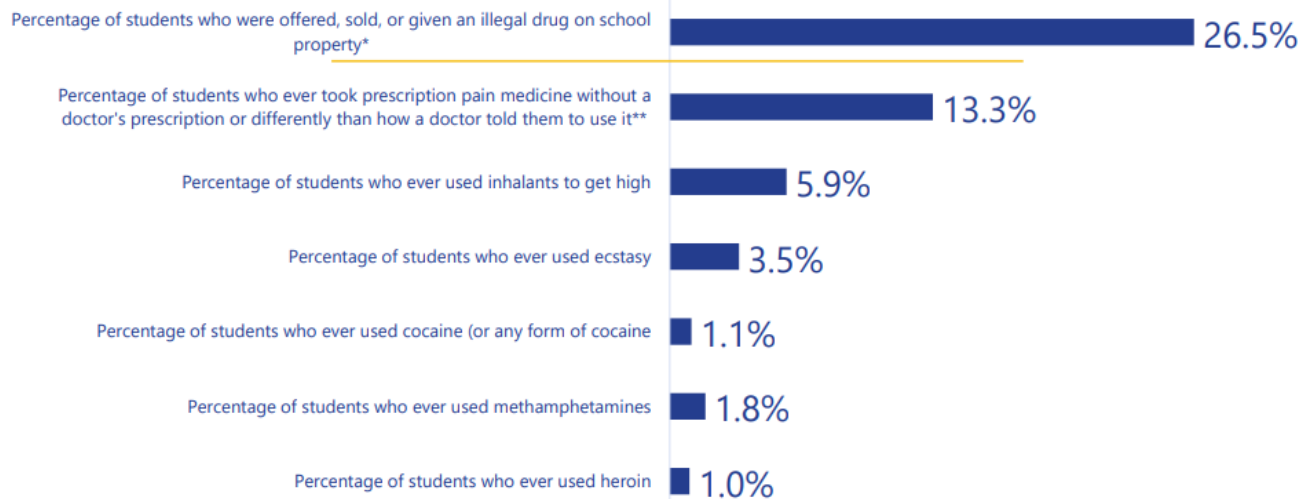
Marijuana Use – 2023 Results



*during the 30 days before the survey

78

Other Drug Use – 2023 Results

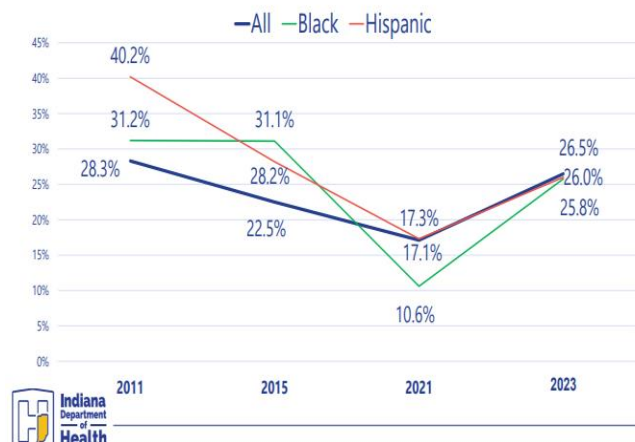


*during the 12 months before the survey

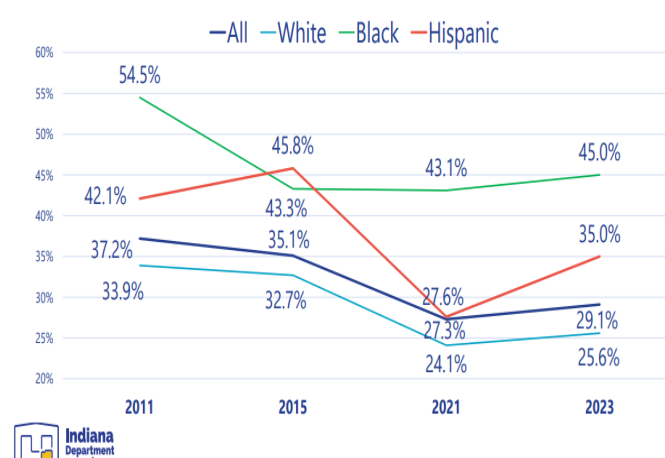
83

Table 18 | Comparison of Substance Abuse Behaviors by Race for Indiana Youth, 2023

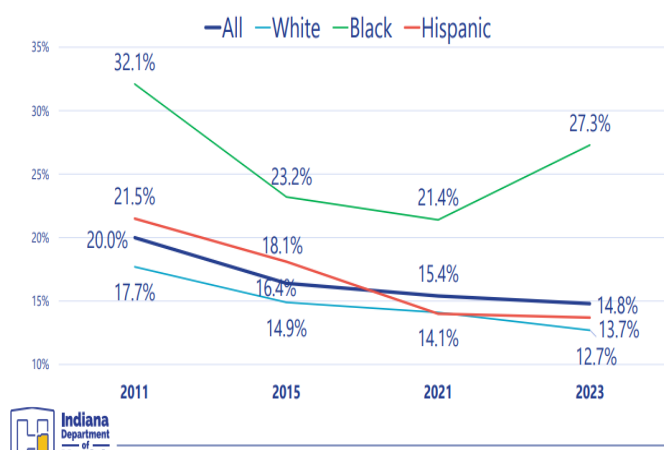
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)



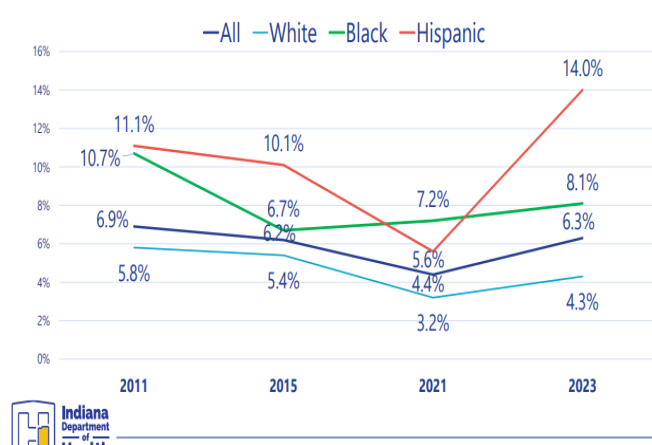
Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)



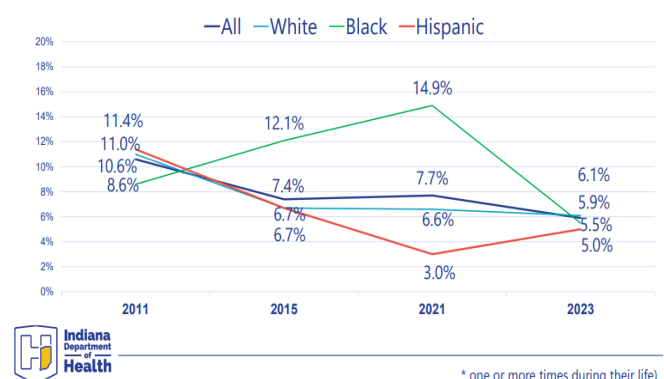
Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)



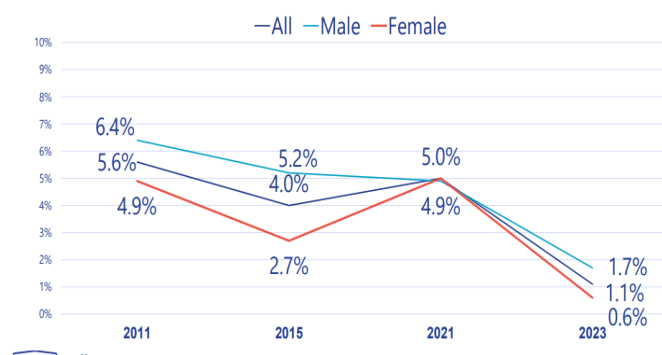
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years



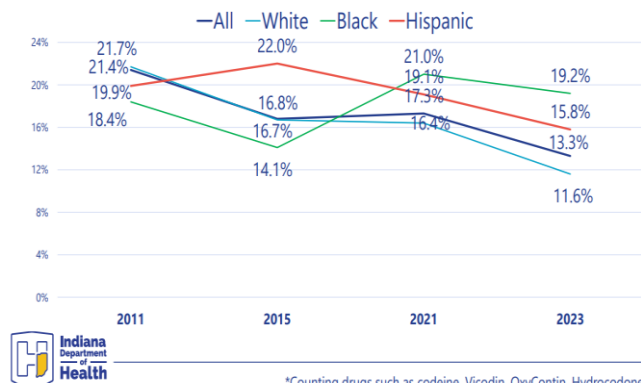
Percentage of students who ever used inhalants*
(sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high)



Percentage of students who ever used cocaine
(any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)



Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it*



Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy
(also called "MDMA" or "Molly," one or their life)

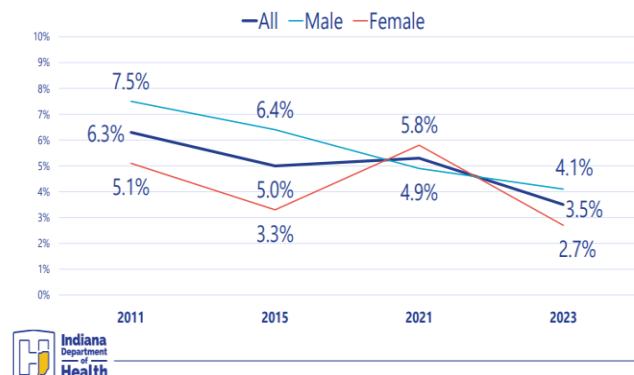
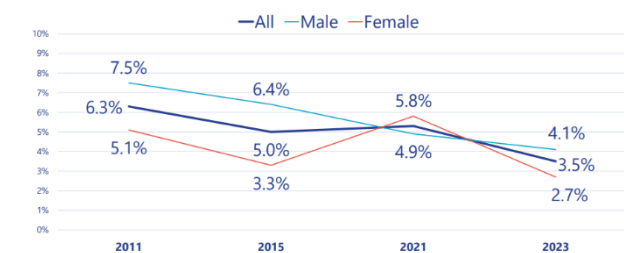
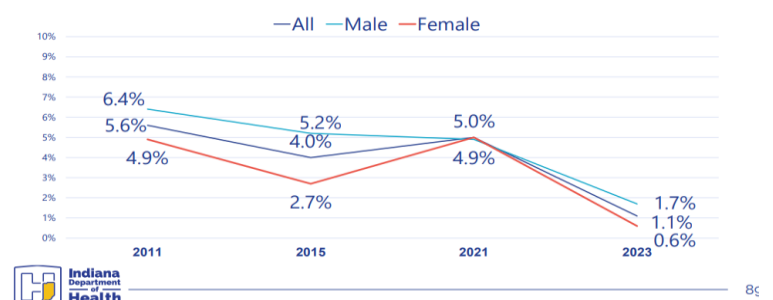


Table 19 | Comparison of Substance Abuse Behaviors by Gender for Indiana Youth, 2023

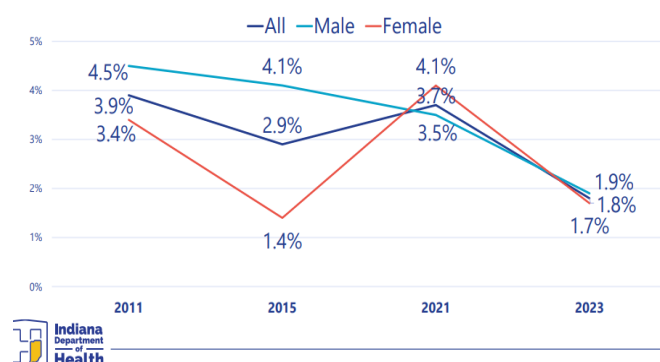
Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy
(also called "MDMA" or "Molly," one or their life)



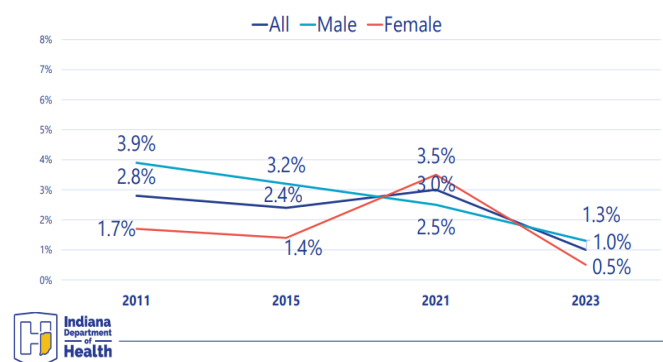
Percentage of students who ever used cocaine
(any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)



Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines
also called "speed," "crystal" or "meth," one or more times during their life)



Percentage of students who ever used heroin
(also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)



State of Indiana

Criminal Justice Institute: Youth Services Division

By-Laws of the

Indiana Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group

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I. Name, Membership, and Function

Section 1: Name

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

Section 2: Membership

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

Section 3: Functions

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

- (a) The review of the Three-Year Plan provided by ICJI;
- (b) The review and voting of all grant categories listed as program areas in the JJDP A;

- (c) Provide annual report to the Governor discussing Title II policy recommendations and priorities of the SAG;
- (d) Review, update, and vote upon SAG By-Laws annually.

II. Officer Duties and Responsibilities

Section 1: Chairperson

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

Section 2: Chairperson to Preside

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

Section 3: Temporary Absence of an Officer

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

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

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

Section 5: Co-Chairperson

Indiana's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan, 2024-2027

The Co-Chairperson shall be a member of the SAG who is designated by the Executive Director of ICJI.

The Co-Chairperson shall not be a full-time employee of local, state, or federal government. The Co-Chairperson shall serve for a term of three years from the date of appointment.

Section 6: Co-Chairperson Responsibilities

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

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

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

Section 8: Secretary

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

Section 9: Secretary Responsibilities

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

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

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

III. Workgroups of the SAG

Section 1: Workgroup Chairperson

Each Workgroup shall consist of a Chairperson who will preside over the Workgroup meeting. The

Chairperson for each workgroup shall be selected from interested SAG members and appointed by the Chairperson and Juvenile Justice Specialist.

Section 2: Racial/Ethnic Disparities Workgroup

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

Section 3: Compliance Monitoring Workgroup

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

Section 4: Data Workgroup

- (a) The Data Workgroup is to assist the Research Associate in reviewing the data section of the Three-Year Plan and advise of any potential improvements.

- (b) The Data Workgroup shall meet at least once between each regularly scheduled SAG meeting.
- (c) If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting, the Research Associate shall preside over the meeting.

Section 5: Youth Recruitment Workgroup

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

Section 6: Service Required on Workgroups

Each SAG member shall serve on at least one Workgroup.

IV. Regular Meetings of the SAG

Section 1: Time, Place, and Notice

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

Section 2: Voting

Indiana’s Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan, 2024-2027

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

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

Additional voting requirements:

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

V. Staff Functions of the SAG

Section 1: Staff Assistance to the SAG

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

Section 2: Minutes of the Meeting

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

VI. Amendment or Repeal of By-Laws

Section 1: Required Vote

These By-Laws, or any provision thereof, may be added to, amended, or repealed by resolution adopted by a majority of the current voting members serving on the SAG with the approval of ICJI.

Section 2: Manner of Amendment or Repeal

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

VII. Conflict of Interest

Section 1: Personal Benefit Precluded

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

Appendix E: Compliance Manual Timeline



Appendix F: Formula Grant Staff

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

EMPLOYEE(S)	POSITION	FUNDING SOURCE	STATE MATCH	% TITLE II
Devon McDonald, Jade Palin	Executive Director, Chief of Staff	State and Federal	0%	0.5%
Natalie Huffman, Jon McDonald	Legal	State and Federal	0%	0.5%
Sandra Warren, Ellen Sheets, Maggie Jones	Compliance	State and Federal	0%	3%
Renee White	Youth Services Division Director	State and Federal	10%	10%
Nicole Pelc	Youth Grant Manager	State and Federal	75%	75%
Evan Shorter	State RED Coordinator, Compliance Monitor	Title II	50%	50%
Adam Winkler, Christine Reynolds	Research Staff	State and Federal	0%	9.5%
Vacant	Assistant Youth Director	State and Federal	0%	15%
Jacob Burbrink	Communications Director	State and Federal	0%	4%
Various	Project Accountant	State and Federal	0%	3%

Appendix G: Research Division Sources

Centers for Disease Control

Indiana Youth Institute

Indiana Office of Court Technology

KIDS COUNTTM Data Center

Indiana Prevention and Resource Center

United States Census Bureau

Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys' Council