

### **ICJI's Youth Division**

Our mission is to improve the juvenile justice system, promote positive youth development through community-wide collaboration and support projects/initiatives that aim to prevent and/or reduce juvenile offending.

The Youth division administers federal funds under Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act overseen by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and state funds under IN House Bill 1359. These funding streams are reliant on Indiana staying in compliance based on core requirements. Without collaborative efforts, Indiana would not stay complaint and would lose the opportunity to create programs that assist our youth in areas of diversion, community alternatives, preventative procedures, and behavioral health needs.

# **Youth's Grant Funding Programs**

- \* JJDPA Title II Formula Grant Program
- \* Juvenile Diversion Grant Program
- \* Juvenile Behavioral Health Competitive Grant
- \* Juvenile Community Alternatives Grant Program

https://www.in.gov/cji/youth/

#### **Resources:**

Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act

IN House Bill 1359 Juvenile Law Matters (2022)

IC 5-2-6-3 Duties of institute

IC 31-30-3-12 Secure facility; adult inmates

Indiana's Compliance Manual (JJDPA)

Indiana Juvenile Justice Racial and Ethnic Disparities Plan

OJJDP - FY23 Compliance Standards Memo Signed

Title II Formula Grant Program FAQ

National Sheriffs' Association OJJDP TTA Program

ICJI compliance letter

Log of Juveniles Detained (Gawquest)

Monthly Log of Juveniles Held Form





Prevent and reduce delinquency and recidivism rates
Establish safe communities for children and families
Grant program funding opportunities for juvenile justice
Foster a unified plan for positive youth development

Strengthen Youth protection & upholding their rights

Reduce the racial and ethnic disparities' in our State

Encourage state collaborative partnerships for juvenile justice

Tackle the youth mental health crisis



# What we can do to stay in compliance....

### There are a few simple steps:

- 1. Define Classification—Ex. Secure, public, adult facility.
- 2. Submission of Juvenile detention policy and procedures to ICJI. This will allow ICJI to report "non activity" in the Log.
- 3. Report Data of securely detained juveniles in electronic Log of Juveniles Detained.
- 4. Complete site visits Juvenile detention centers annually and Police Departments & Sheriff Departments once over a three-year period.
- 5. Lastly, having the eagerness to allocate time on our state's compliance.

The steps discussed can be accomplished by participating in our surveys to determine classification, establishing a partnership, active communication, and the completion of site visits.

Pursuant to  $28 \ CFR \S 31.303(f)(6)$ , the FY 2023 compliance numerical thresholds have been established as follows:

- a rate of **3.08** per 100,000 juvenile population for Section 223(a)(11) of the JJDP Act (the DSO requirement);
- a rate of .66 per 100,000 juvenile population for Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act (the separation requirement);
- a rate of **8.81** per 100,000 juvenile population for Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act (the jail removal requirement).

### **JJDPA'S Four Core Protections**

- 1. DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS
- 2. REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS
- 3. SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT INMATES (Sight and Sound)
- 4. ADDRESSING RACIAL & ETHNIC DIS-PARITIES

For in-depth explanation: <u>Indiana's JJDPA</u> <u>compliance manual</u> & <u>Indiana Juvenile Jus-</u> <u>tice Racial and Ethnic Disparities Plan</u>

# **Racial and Ethnic Disparities**

Part of ICJI's assessment as to whether potential disparities exist within a county is done by calculating a Relative-Rate Index (RRI) based on contacts between juveniles and law enforcement at various decision points. A high RRI can be considered a 'check engine light' because it does not definitively mean that disparities exist, but rather that investigation and attention is needed.

OJJDP specifies that racial and ethnic disparities exist when "minority youth populations are involved at a decision point in the juvenile justice system at a disproportionately higher rate than non-minority youth at that decision point."

States and territories must" implement policy, practice, and system improvement strategies to identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas."

RRI dashboard link: CJI: Research: SJS (in.gov)



For more information, Please contact:

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