

INDIANA'S ANNUAL REPORT ON JUVENILES UNDER ADULT COURT JURISDICTION

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ABOUT THE INDIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

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

As the state's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), the Institute is responsible for compiling, analyzing, and disseminating data on a variety of criminal justice and public safety-related topics. The information produced by the Institute serves a vital role in effectively managing, planning, and creating policy for Indiana's many public service endeavors.

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Introduction

In 2018, the Indiana General Assembly enacted legislation requiring the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) to prepare an annual report on juveniles under adult court jurisdiction (See Appendix A for statutory text).

Juvenile courts lack jurisdiction over 16 and 17-year-old individuals charged with certain felonies (See Appendix B for statutory text). Such felony charges are directly filed into adult court and are referred to as “direct file” cases.

Under certain circumstances, individuals aged 14 to 17 years old—and, for murder, 12 to 15¹ years old—are “waived” to adult court through either mandatory or discretionary statutory provisions, unless specific exceptions warrant keeping the individual within juvenile court jurisdiction (See Appendix C for statutory text). Such cases are referred to as “waiver” cases. Any juvenile waived to adult court in the past will be automatically waived to adult court on any new felony charges (See Appendix D for statutory text).

This report examines State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2025 data provided by the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council. It includes:

- Age
- Race
- Gender
- County of prosecution
- Offenses charged
- Disposition
- Sentences received

¹ The juvenile court shall waive jurisdiction of juveniles aged 12 years old and charged with murder, unless it is found that it would be in the best interests of the child and of the safety and welfare of the community for the child to remain within the juvenile justice system. Cases of juveniles aged 16 and 17 years old involving murder charges are directly filed in adult court.

Total Juvenile Cases Under Adult Jurisdiction

In SFY25, 301 juvenile cases—comprising 1,001 criminal charges—were filed in adult criminal court. The number of cases is based on unique cause numbers assigned to a case and does not indicate the number of individuals. Some juveniles have more than one case in adult court during the report timeframe. Compared to prior years, the total number of juvenile cases under adult jurisdiction remained nearly identical, while the proportion of direct filings rose significantly.

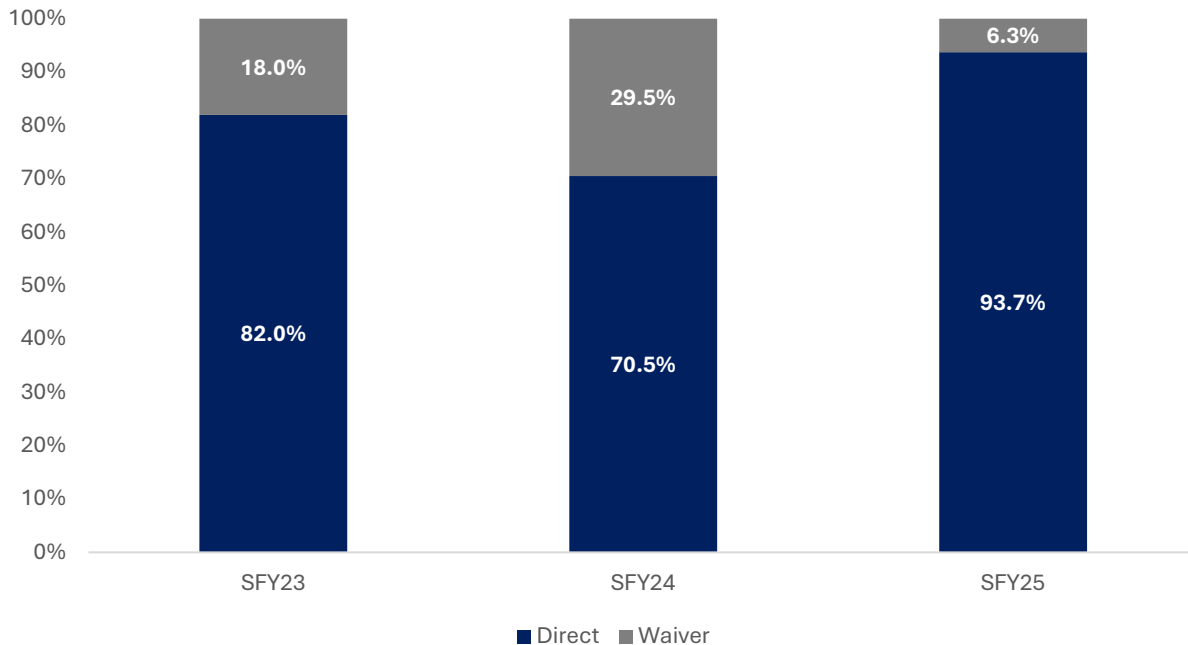
Table 1: Number of Juvenile Cases by State Fiscal Year

SFY	Number of Cases	Number of Charges	% Change from Previous SFY (cases)
2023	241	694	+75.9%
2024	302	929	+25.3%
2025	301	1,001	-0.3%

SFY25 Filing Type Breakdown

- Direct Filed: 282 cases (93.7%)
- Waived: 19 cases (6.3%)

FIGURE 1: PERCENT OF JUVENILE CASES BY FILE TYPE



Demographics

Demographic analysis was conducted by individual count rather than case count to avoid duplication, as some juveniles have multiple cases filed in adult court during the reporting timeframe. Because some juveniles have multiple cases under adult court jurisdiction, the number of juveniles with direct file or waiver cases is less than the overall number of cases in each category.

In SFY25, 271 juveniles accounted for the 301 cases filed in adult court. Of these, 256 were directly filed and 15 were waived. The majority of juveniles in both categories were male, making up 95% of direct files and 93% of waivers. Race distributions differed between direct files and waivers. Black youths (66%) accounted for a majority of direct file cases, while waiver cases were primarily White youths (60%).

Table 2. Demographics of Juveniles in Adult Court Direct File vs. Waiver

Demographics	Direct File		Waiver	
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Black	168	66%	5	33%
White	61	24%	9	60%
Hispanic	9	4%	1	7%
Asian	3	1%	-	-
Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islander	1	-	-	-
Unknown	14	5%	-	-
Total	256	100%	15	100%
Gender	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	244	95%	14	93%
Female	11	4%	1	7%
Unknown	1	0%	-	-
Total	256	100%	15	100%
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
13	1	0%	-	-
14	4	2%	2	13%
15	6	2%	2	13%
16	95	37%	1	7%
17	149	58%	10	67%
18	1	0%	-	-
Total	256	100%	15	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

Offenses Charged and Disposition

Direct File

When looking at the most serious offense (the first offense listed on the charging document) in SFY25, firearm-related offenses² remain the most frequent charge among juveniles **directly filed** into adult court, continuing a trend seen in previous years. Armed robbery and murder follow as the second and third most common offenses, respectively. While armed robbery filings have declined since SFY22, both firearm-related charges and murder filings have increased—notably, direct file murder cases rose by 70% compared to SFY24.

- Top offenses:
 - Firearm-related offenses: 90 cases (32%)
 - Armed robbery: 45 cases (16%)
 - Murder: 34 cases (12.1%)
- Disposition status:
 - Pending: 178 cases (63.1%)
 - Guilty: 71 cases (25.2%)
 - Dismissed³: 30 cases (10.6%)
 - Other outcomes (Not Guilty, Pretrial Diversion): 3 cases (1.1%)

Table 3: Most Serious Offense for Direct File to Adult Court by Disposition, SFY25.

Offense Name	Dismissed	Guilty	Not Guilty	Pending	Pretrial Diversion	Grand Total
Firearm-Related Offenses	11	30	-	49	-	90
Armed Robbery	2	8	-	35	-	45
Murder	1	1	-	32	-	34
Attempted Murder	3	-	-	8	-	11
Aggravated Battery	-	5	-	5	-	10
Rape	-	-	-	10	-	10
Burglary	4	3	-	2	-	9
Child Molesting	1	1	1	6	-	9
Robbery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	2	1	-	4	-	7

² Firearm-related offenses include: (1) alteration of a firearm’s identifying marks; (2) dangerous possession of a firearm; (3) operating a loaded machine gun; (4) possession of a machine gun; (5) unlawful carrying of a handgun; (6) unlawful possession of a firearm by a dangerous person; and (7) unlawful possession of a firearm by a serious violent felon.

³ Of the 30 direct file cases where the most serious offense was dismissed, 13 dismissals were due to plea agreements, 12 were unknown (the case was removed from Indiana Court Information Technology Extranet (INcite)), two were due to lack of adult court jurisdiction, one was due to sufficiency of evidence, one was dismissed without prejudice (no other reason was provided), and one was dismissed in the best interests of justice.

Theft	2	1	-	3	1	7
Robbery Resulting in Bodily Injury	-	1	-	5	-	6
Criminal Recklessness	-	4	-	1	-	5
Intimidation	1	1	-	3	-	5
Auto Theft	-	3	-	1	-	4
Battery by Means of a Deadly Weapon	-	1	-	2	-	3
Criminal Organization Activity	-	-	-	3	-	3
Conspiracy to Commit Murder	-	-	-	2	-	2
Kidnapping	-	1	-	1	-	2
Maintaining a Common Nuisance – Controlled Substances	-	2	-	-	-	2
Possession of a Narcotic Drug	-	2	-	-	-	2
Possession of Cocaine	-	2	-	-	-	2
Resisting Law Enforcement	-	1	-	1	-	2
Strangulation	1	1	-	-	-	2
Battery Against a Public Safety Official	-	-	-	1	-	1
Causing Catastrophic Injury When Operating a Vehicle with a Schedule I or II Controlled Substance in the Blood	-	-	-	1	-	1
Child Exploitation	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dealing in a Narcotic Drug	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dealing in a Schedule I Controlled Substance	-	1	-	-	-	1
Disarming a Law Enforcement	-	-	-	1	-	1
Escape	-	-	-	1	-	1
Identity Deception	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sexual Battery	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stalking	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	30	71	1	178	2	282

Note: Because criminal proceedings often span months or years, most cases remain pending at the time of reporting.

Waiver

In SFY25, only 19 juvenile cases were waived to adult court, a sharp decline from 89 the prior year. The most common **waiver offenses**—aggravated battery, criminal recklessness, and firearm-related charges—each comprised 15.8% of the total. As with direct file cases, most cases remain pending because criminal proceedings often span months or years.

- Top offenses:
 - Aggravated Battery: 3 cases (15.8%)
 - Criminal Recklessness: 3 cases (15.8%)
 - Firearm-Related Charges: 3 cases (15.8%)
- Disposition status:
 - Pending: 17 cases (89.5%)
 - Guilty: 1 case (5.3%)
 - Dismissed⁴: 1 case (5.3%)

Table 4: Most Serious Offense for Waiver to Adult Court by Disposition, SFY25.

Offense Name	Dismissed	Guilty	Pending	Grand Total
Aggravated Battery	-	-	3	3
Criminal Recklessness	-	1	2	3
Firearm-Related Charges	1	-	2	3
Theft	-	-	2	2
Causing Death When Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated	-	-	1	1
Causing Death When Operating a Vehicle with an ACE of .08 or More	-	-	1	1
Child Exploitation	-	-	1	1
Intimidation	-	-	1	1
Murder	-	-	1	1
Rape	-	-	1	1
Reckless Homicide	-	-	1	1
Robbery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	17	19

⁴ In the waived case where the most serious offense was dismissed, the dismissal was due to a plea agreement.

Sentences Received

In SFY25, 84 cases resulted in at least one conviction, covering 121 adjudicated charges. An individual may be convicted on one charge in a case, while other charges are dismissed. Individuals may also plead guilty to a lesser charge than the most serious offense listed. Therefore, sentencing data analyzed in this report displays the breakdown of each type of sentence received for cases with a guilty disposition for at least one of the charged offenses in a case.

Table 5: Sentences Received

Placement Type	Count
Prison and Probation	26
Jail and Probation	25
Prison only	10
Probation only	13
Jail only	9
Suspended Sentence only	1
TOTAL	84

Statistics by County

A total of 45 counties had juveniles directly filed into adult court in SFY25. Marion County accounted for 105 (37.2%) of direct file cases in SFY25. Allen County had the second highest number of direct files, with a total of 21 (7.4%) cases, followed by Scott County at 17 (6%).

Eight counties had juveniles waived into adult court in SFY25. Scott, Hamilton, and Clark counties had the most cases waived to adult court, with 4 (21.1%) cases in each county. With 2 (10.5%) cases from each county, Clinton and Tippecanoe counties were tied for the second highest number of cases waived to adult court, and all other counties each had 1 (5.3%) waived case.

Conclusion

Data analyzed from SFY25 yields important insights into trends of juveniles under adult court jurisdiction in Indiana. The primary trends identified are as follows:

- The total number of juvenile cases under adult court jurisdiction remain steady, with 301 cases in SFY25 compared to 302 in SFY24.
- The proportion of cases directly filed in adult court was considerably higher in SFY25 (93.7%) than in SFY24 (70.5%).
- The number of murder cases directly filed or waived to adult court increased by 10 (12.9%) in SFY25 compared to SFY24.
- Firearm-related offenses remain the most common types of offenses for which juveniles find themselves in adult court, and cases involving such offenses increased in SFY25 by 1.1% compared to SFY24.

APPENDIX A – IND. CODE § 5-2-6-24 (c), (d)(3)-(5)

IC § 5-2-6-24 Duty of institute to monitor criminal code reform

(c) The institute shall prepare an annual report, in conjunction with the justice reinvestment advisory council (established by IC 33-38-9.5-2), containing the results of its analysis before January 1 of each year. The report shall be provided to the governor, the chief justice, and the legislative council. The report provided to the legislative council must be in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6.

(d) The report required under this section must:

(3) track, by age and offense, the number of juveniles under the jurisdiction of an adult court due to:

(A) lack of jurisdiction under IC § 31-30-1-4; or

(B) waiver of jurisdiction under IC § 31-30-3-2 through IC § 31-30-3-6;

(4) track the number of juveniles under the jurisdiction of adult court due to a juvenile court not having jurisdiction of the cases in accordance with IC § 31-30-1-4, by:

(A) age;

(B) sex;

(C) race;

(D) county of prosecution;

(E) offenses charged;

(F) convictions received; and

(G) sentences received; and

(5) track the number of waivers of juvenile court jurisdiction granted under IC § 31-30-3-2 through IC § 31-30-3-6 by:

(A) age;

(B) sex;

(C) race;

(D) charges filed in juvenile court in which a waiver was sought;

(E) charges filed in adult court following the waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction;

(F) county of prosecution;

(G) convictions received; and

(H) sentences received.

APPENDIX B - IND. CODE § 31-30-1-4

IC 31-30-1-4 Juvenile court lacks jurisdiction over individuals at least 16 years of age committing certain felonies; retention and transfer of jurisdiction by court having adult criminal jurisdiction; criminal court jurisdiction over adult charged with offense committed as a child

Sec. 4. (a) The juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over an individual for an alleged violation of:

- (1) IC 35-41-5-1(a) (attempted murder);
- (2) IC 35-42-1-1 (murder);
- (3) IC 35-42-3-2 (kidnapping);
- (4) IC 35-42-4-1 (rape);
- (5) IC 35-42-4-2 (criminal deviate conduct) (before its repeal);
- (6) IC 35-42-5-1 (robbery) if:
 - (A) the robbery was committed while armed with a deadly weapon; or
 - (B) the robbery results in bodily injury or serious bodily injury;
- (7) IC 35-42-5-2 (carjacking) (before its repeal);
- (8) IC 35-47-10 (children and firearms), if charged as a felony; or
- (9) any offense that may be joined under IC 35-34-1-9(a)(2) with any crime listed in this subsection;

if the individual was at least sixteen (16) years of age but less than eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the alleged violation.

(b) Once an individual described in subsection (a) has been charged with any offense listed in subsection (a), the court having adult criminal jurisdiction shall retain jurisdiction over the case if the individual pleads guilty to or is convicted of any offense listed in subsection (a)(1) through (a)(8).

(c) If:

- (1) an individual described in subsection (a) is charged with one (1) or more offenses listed in subsection (a);
- (2) all the charges under subsection (a)(1) through (a)(8) resulted in an acquittal or were dismissed; and
- (3) the individual pleads guilty to or is convicted of any offense other than an offense listed in subsection (a)(1) through (a)(8);

the court having adult criminal jurisdiction may withhold judgment and transfer jurisdiction to the juvenile court for adjudication and disposition. In determining whether to transfer jurisdiction to the juvenile court for adjudication and disposition, the court having adult criminal jurisdiction shall consider whether there are appropriate services available in the juvenile justice system, whether the child is amenable to rehabilitation under the juvenile justice system, and whether it is in the best interests of the safety and welfare of the community that the child be transferred to juvenile

court. All orders concerning release conditions remain in effect until a juvenile court detention hearing, which must be held not later than forty-eight (48) hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the order of transfer of jurisdiction.

(d) A court having adult criminal jurisdiction, and not a juvenile court, has jurisdiction over a person who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age for an alleged offense:

(1) committed while the person was a child; and

(2) that could have been waived under IC 31-30-3.

This subsection applies to a criminal proceeding for an alleged offense regardless of whether the offense was committed before, on, or after July 1, 2023, or the juvenile becomes twenty-one (21) years of age before, on, or after July 1, 2023

APPENDIX C - IND. CODE §§ 31-30-3-2 to -6

IC 31-30-3-2 Heinous or aggravated act, or act as part of repetitive pattern of delinquent acts

Sec. 2. Upon motion of the prosecuting attorney and after full investigation and hearing, the juvenile court may waive jurisdiction if it finds that:

- (1) the child is charged with an act that is a felony:
 - (A) that is heinous or aggravated, with greater weight given to acts against the person than to acts against property; or
 - (B) that is a part of a repetitive pattern of delinquent acts, even though less serious;
- (2) the child was at least fourteen (14) years of age when the act charged was allegedly committed;
- (3) there is probable cause to believe that the child committed the act;
- (4) the child is beyond rehabilitation under the juvenile justice system; and
- (5) it is in the best interests of the safety and welfare of the community that the child stand trial as an adult.

IC 31-30-3-3 Act that would be felony relating to controlled substances

Sec. 3. Upon motion of the prosecuting attorney and after a full investigation and a hearing, the court may waive jurisdiction if it finds that:

- (1) the child is charged with an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony under IC 35-48-4;
- (2) there is probable cause to believe that the child has committed the act;
- (3) the child was at least sixteen (16) years of age when the act was allegedly committed; and
- (4) it is in the best interests of the safety and the welfare of the community for the child to stand trial as an adult.

IC 31-30-3-4 Act that would be murder

Sec. 4. Upon motion of the prosecuting attorney and after full investigation and hearing, the juvenile court shall waive jurisdiction if it finds that:

- (1) the child is charged with an act that would be murder if committed by an adult;
- (2) there is probable cause to believe that the child has committed the act; and
- (3) the child was at least twelve (12) years of age when the act charged was allegedly committed;

unless it would be in the best interests of the child and of the safety and welfare of the community for the child to remain within the juvenile justice system.

IC 31-30-3-5 Acts that would be Level 1 through Level 4 felonies, involuntary manslaughter, reckless homicide, or unlawful carrying of a handgun as a felony

Sec. 5. Except for those cases in which the juvenile court has no jurisdiction in accordance with IC 31-30-1-4, the court shall, upon motion of the prosecuting attorney and after full investigation and hearing, waive jurisdiction if it finds that:

- (1) the child is charged with an act that, if committed by an adult, would be:
 - (A) a Level 1 felony, Level 2 felony, Level 3 felony, or Level 4 felony, except a felony defined by IC 35-48-4;
 - (B) involuntary manslaughter as a Level 5 felony under IC 35-42-1-4;
 - (C) reckless homicide as a Level 5 felony under IC 35-42-1-5; or
 - (D) unlawful carrying of a handgun as a felony under IC 35-47-2-1.5;
- (2) there is probable cause to believe that the child has committed the act; and
- (3) the child was at least sixteen (16) years of age when the act charged was allegedly committed;

unless it would be in the best interests of the child and of the safety and welfare of the community for the child to remain within the juvenile justice system.

IC 31-30-3-6 Act that would be felony and prior felony or nontraffic misdemeanor conviction

Sec. 6. Upon motion by the prosecuting attorney, the juvenile court shall waive jurisdiction if it finds that:

- (1) the child is charged with an act which would be a felony if committed by an adult; and
- (2) the child has previously been convicted of a felony or a nontraffic misdemeanor.

APPENDIX D - IND. CODE § 31-30-1-2

IC 31-30-1-2 Applicability of juvenile law to certain offenses

Sec. 2. Except as provided in IC 33-33-45-6 and section 8 of this chapter, the juvenile law does not apply to the following:

(1) A child who is alleged to have committed a violation of a statute defining an infraction, except as provided under IC 7.1-5-7.

(2) A child who is alleged to have committed a violation of an ordinance.

(3) A child who:

(A) is alleged to have committed an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult; and

(B) has previously been waived under IC 31-30-3 (or IC 31-6-2-4 before its repeal) to a court having felony jurisdiction.

APPENDIX E - ALL OFFENSES CHARGED WITH DISPOSITION

The table below lists all offenses that juveniles were charged with during SFY24. It is categorized by the disposition of those charges.

Offense Name	Dismissed	Guilty	Not Guilty	Vacated	Pretrial Diversion	Pending	Total
Aggravated Battery	2	6				21	29
Alteration of a Firearm's Identifying Marks		1				1	2
Armed Robbery	6	11				52	69
Assisting a Criminal						1	1
Attempted Murder	3					18	21
Auto Theft	2	3				11	16
Battery	1					2	3
Battery Against a Public Safety Official						4	4
Battery by Bodily Waste	1						1
Battery by Means of a Deadly Weapon	7	3				18	28
Battery on a Person Less than 14 Years Old						2	2
Battery Resulting in Bodily Injury	4					7	11
Battery Resulting in Bodily Injury to a Public Safety Official	1					5	6
Battery Resulting in Moderate Bodily Injury						1	1
Battery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	2					4	6
Burglary	8	3				3	14
Causing Catastrophic Injury When Operating a Vehicle with a Sched. I or II Controlled Substance in the Blood						2	2
Causing Death When Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated						2	2
Causing Death When Operating a Vehicle with a Sched. I or II Controlled Substance in the Blood						1	1
Causing Death When Operating a Vehicle with an ACE of .08 or More						1	1
Causing Serious Bodily Injury when Operating a Motor Vehicle with an ACE of .08 or More						1	1
Causing Serious Bodily Injury when Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated						2	2
Causing Serious Bodily Injury when Operating a Vehicle with a Schedule I or II Substance in Blood						3	3
Child Exploitation	1					1	2
Child Molesting	1	1	2			16	20
Conspiracy to Commit Murder						5	5
Criminal Confinement	3					4	7
Criminal Mischief	1					6	7

Criminal Organization Activity	1					9	10
Criminal Recklessness	11	12				36	60
Criminal Trespass	1	1					2
Curfew Violation						1	1
Dangerous Possession of a Firearm	31	31				106	168
Dealing in a Narcotic Drug	1						1
Dealing in a Schedule I Controlled Substance		1					1
Dealing in Marijuana	2	1				7	10
Disarming a Law Enforcement Officer						1	1
Disorderly Conduct						1	1
Dissemination of Matter Harmful to Minors						1	1
Domestic Battery	2					1	3
Domestic Battery by Means of a Deadly Weapon						2	2
Escape						3	3
False Government Identification						1	1
False Identity Statement	1						1
False Informing						4	4
Forgery						4	4
Fraud						1	1
Identity Deception					1	1	2
Institutional Criminal Mischief	1						1
Interference with the Reporting of a Crime	1						1
Intimidation	9	5				34	48
Invasion of Privacy	1						1
Kidnapping	3	1				1	5
Leaving the Scene of an Accident	1					3	4
Leaving the Scene of an Accident Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury, Catastrophic Injury, or Death to Another Person						3	3
Maintaining a Common Nuisance - Controlled Substances		2					2
Minor Consuming Alcohol						2	2
Minor in Possession of Alcohol	1						1
Murder	1	1		1		43	46
Obstruction of Justice	1					9	10
Operating a Loaded Machine Gun	1						1
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Ever Receiving a License	1						1
Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated Endangering a Person						4	4
Pointing a Firearm	10					21	31
Possession of a Controlled Substance	3					1	5
Possession of a Machine Gun	7	1				8	22
Possession of a Narcotic Drug	1	7				2	6

Possession of a Substance Represented to be a Controlled Substance	1	3					1
Possession of Child Pornography	1					1	2
Possession of Cocaine		3					3
Possession of Firearm on School Property	3						3
Possession of Marijuana	9					4	13
Public Indecency						1	1
Public Intoxication						1	1
Rape						20	20
Reckless Driving		1				1	2
Reckless Homicide						5	5
Resisting Law Enforcement	19	9				33	61
Robbery		1				6	7
Robbery Resulting in Bodily Injury	2	1				7	10
Robbery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	4	1				21	26
Sexual Battery						10	10
Stalking		1					1
Strangulation	1	1				2	4
Theft	14	3			1	25	43
Torturing or Mutilating a Vertebrate Animal						1	1
Unauthorized Entry of a Motor Vehicle						6	6
Unlawful Carrying of a Handgun	11	5				20	36
Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Dangerous Person	1	1				1	3
Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Serious Violent Felon						2	2
Unlawful Possession of Tobacco, e-Liquid or an Electronic Cigarette	1						1
Unlawful Transfer of a Handgun						1	1
TOTAL	202	121	2	1	3	672	1,001