HONORED TO SERVE Indiana Probation Report

2017



# 2017

#### INDIANA PROBATION REPORT

# Summary & Statistics



#### The Supreme Court of Indiana

The Honorable Loretta H. Rush, Chief Justice The Honorable Steven H. David, Assoc. Justice The Honorable Mark S. Massa, Assoc. Justice The Honorable Geoffrey G. Slaughter, Assoc. Justice The Honorable Christopher M. Goff, Assoc. Justice

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courts.in.gov

#### ON THE COVER

### History of the DeKalb County Courthouse

DeKalb County was named for Revolutionary War Hero General Johann de Kalb, a Bavarian baron, who was fatally wounded at the Battle of Camden in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War. The Indiana General Assembly created the county in 1835, and it was organized in 1837. Initially, the area that is now DeKalb County had been part of LaGrange County. Auburn, the county seat, was platted in 1835 by founders Wesley Park and John Badlam Howe.

The current courthouse is the fourth building to serve as the DeKalb County Courthouse. Founder Wesley Park's cabin served as courthouse and jail until 1843. The first public building built on the public square was completed in 1843. It was a thirty-by-forty feet wood frame structure. In 1863, a more substantial courthouse was constructed. The 1843 wood framed building was purposely burned in a bonfire to celebrate the siege of Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War. The 1863 courthouse was demolished in 1910 when construction on the current building began. During the construction phase, a devastating fire occurred on February 8,1913, causing the loss of many court records including many early probate records. The current courthouse was dedicated on June 18, 1914.

The current courthouse has a Greek Ionic architectural style, and it is constructed mainly with Indiana Bedford oolitic limestone and Vermont marble. The courthouse was designed by the architectural firm of Mahurin and Mahurin from Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The interior of the courthouse has many features for which the building is best known including a famous Florentine glass dome that is contained within the attic area.

Inside the building are two large murals that decorate the walls between the second and third floors. These murals are eighteen feet wide and twelve feet high. They are named: "Spirit of Progress" and "Spirit of Industry."

On the first floor there is a pendulum clock that serves as the master clock for all the clocks in the building. Captured in the light from the dome and centered on the first floor is the Soldier's Monument that contains plaques of the names of all DeKalb County veterans who have been killed in action.

The courthouse currently serves as home to three courts: a circuit court and two superior courts.

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#### INTRODUCTION

Administrative Rule 1(C) of the Indiana Rules of Court requires all probation departments to report to the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS) the information required by Indiana Code 11-13-1-4. IOCS compiles information from these individual reports and publishes the annual Indiana Probation Report. For 2017, the report incorporates the summary and the individual court and county statistics in one volume. The report represents workload data and an overview of funds expended on probation services in Indiana. Also included within the Probation Report is the Juvenile Law Services Report, which provides demographic and financial information related to juvenile law services provided to delinquent children as required by Indiana Code 31-31-10-2.

The report provides, in graphic format, a statewide view of the workload of Indiana's probation departments, information about probation personnel expenses, and restitution collected over a ten-year period. In 2012, the juvenile demographic statistics reported per the guidelines established by the Federal Office of Management and Budget were expanded. As a result, this expansion included additional age, race and totals by ethnicity. Thus, the section on demographics will not have a 10-year comparison as in past years. The Probation Report also provides detailed information for 2017 broken down by individual department and county.

# The Organization and Structure of Probation Services in Indiana

Probation services in Indiana fall within the jurisdiction of the judiciary; the probationer remains under court jurisdiction until the term of probation is complete. Probation officers are trial court employees and are subject to the appointment and supervisory power of the courts they serve. By contrast, parole services are provided by the Department of Correction, an executive branch agency.

The Judicial Conference of Indiana (Conference), chaired by the Chief Justice, sets guidelines and standards for qualification, provides training, administers licensing tests, and certifies probation officers. By statute, the Conference is also authorized to set minimum compensation schedules for probation officers.

In addition, the Conference sets certain policies such as risk assessment requirements for probationers. Probation departments use the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) for juveniles and the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) for adults. These assessments are used to assist with case plans for individual probationers.

The Conference also administers the Interstate Compact for the transfer of supervision of adult and juvenile probationers in and out of Indiana and serves as the intermediary for the return of juvenile runaways, absconders, and escapees. In 2017, 1,378 probationers transferred into Indiana and 1,431 probationers transferred out of Indiana under the Interstate Compact.

#### Home Detention

Since 1988, Indiana Code 35-38-2.5 has authorized Indiana trial courts to order home detention as a condition of probation for criminal offenders. A trial court may order the supervision of an offender's home detention be conducted by the probation department for the court or a community corrections program. The statute requires that offenders ordered to home detention pay a Home Detention Fee. As of January 1, 2017, 21 probation departments were supervising adult and juvenile probationers through home detention, either with or without electronic monitoring. These departments collected \$1,410,520 in Home Detention User fees between October 1, 2016, and September 30, 2017. These fees are charged in addition to probation user fees. Community Correction agencies collected \$17,311,937 from individuals being monitored on home detention.

Home detention supervisions are counted as "Other" supervisions for purposes of this report and are included in the aggregate supervisions reflected in this volume. A detailed report on Indiana's home detention program is available from the Indiana Courts Website at

courts.in.gov/probation/2937.htm.

# Funding of Probation Services

As with other trial court operations, local county revenues, derived primarily through property taxes, fund probation services. Depending on the size of the county and budget, many courts include the court's probation functions within the operations budget of the court itself. In the more populous counties where the probation offices are quite sizable, the probation office prepares a separate budget for the local funding authority. Counties that have established and maintain juvenile detention facilities reflect this substantial expenditure as a probation expense.

Probation User Fees, adult and juvenile, provide another significant funding source for probation services. The user fees are paid by probationers as part of the conditions of probation and may be used by the courts to provide probation services. Because many counties do not have a separate probation budget, non-personnel expenditures are absorbed within the court's expenditures, making it impossible to derive a complete picture of all probation-related expenditures. This report does include probation personnel positions, a range of compensation, and other probation expenditures as the probation departments have reported.

Probation officers and staffs constitute the largest segment of trial court personnel in Indiana. During 2017, approximately 1,458 professional probation officers and approximately 589 other employees provided probation services throughout Indiana.

#### Summary of 2017 Caseload Data

The probation caseload information presented in this report was reported to the IOCS on a quarterly basis. It reflects the number of adult and juvenile supervisions pending at the beginning and end of the calendar year, the number of supervisions and referrals received, and the number of supervisions and referrals closed during the reporting year.

Beginning in 1996, Indiana's probation departments began mandatory use of a probation classification and workload measures system. Probationers are assigned to supervision based on the relative risk of committing a new offense while on probation. The statistical information reflects the supervision levels of probationers on supervision as of December 31, 2017.

The report also reflects information about how the supervision was terminated. The juvenile data provides information on the total number of juvenile referrals, preliminary inquiries, and predisposition reports, as well as the juvenile supervisions.

In 2017, there was an overall increase of 7.8 percent in the number of new probation supervisions. New juvenile supervisions were down 397, a decrease of 3.5 percent. New misdemeanor supervisions were up 1,725, an increase of 3.9 percent, while felony supervisions increased by 5,399 or 17.8 percent. In the adult felony category, 35,591 persons were placed on probation during the reporting year, a number that could have resulted in an increased inmate population in the Department of Correction absent the probation system.

Along with the increase in the number of new supervisions received in 2017, the total number of supervisions pending at the end of the year also increased from 2016. At the end of 2017, Indiana probation departments were supervising 125,785 adults and juveniles, an increase of 2.8 percent from the previous year.

# Summary of 2017 Fiscal Data

The 2017 data indicates county trial courts spent \$101,250,887 on the salaries of probation officers and probation office staff. The salary expenditure by the city and town court probation departments was an additional \$2,116,791. This represents approximately 33.3 percent of all expenditures on the operation of the courts. This amount, however, was partially offset by the collection of Adult and Juvenile Probation User Fees. In 2017, \$11,162,849 was collected statewide in Adult Probation User Fees and \$406,295 in juvenile user fees, for a total of \$11,569,144.

Many probationers are ordered to pay restitution as a condition of probation. These funds are collected and distributed to the appropriate recipient by the clerk's office or the probation department. In 2017, probationers paid a total of \$9,011,367 in restitution for distribution to aggrieved parties.

The information compiled in this report would not be possible without the cooperation and contribution of Indiana's probation officers and their staff.

# Probation Report Definitions

The following definitions will be used throughout the 2017 Indiana Probation Report.

**Absconded** - Persons who have left the jurisdiction of the court without proper authorization and whose whereabouts are currently unknown.

CHINS (Child in Need of Services) - Cases in which a child is alleged to be "in need of services" because the child's physical or mental condition is seriously impaired or endangered due to the inability, refusal, or neglect of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or supervision (Indiana Code 31-34-1-1).

**Delinquent or Non-Status Delinquent** - A child who has allegedly committed an offense prior to attaining 18 years of age that would be considered an offense if committed by an adult (Indiana Code 31-37-1-2).

**Interstate Received** - Persons accepted under supervision from other states, through the Interstate Compact.

**Intrastate Received** - Persons accepted under supervision from other counties in Indiana.

**Post-Sentence Supervisions** - Persons ordered under supervision after conviction and sentencing. Generally, post-sentence supervisions represent convictions where the entire sentence is suspended in favor of probation only.

Predispositional Report (PDR) - Upon a finding by a court that a child is a delinquent child, Indiana Code 31-37-17-1 requires a probation officer or caseworker to complete a predispositional report. Predispositional reports contain (1) a statement of the needs of the child for care, treatment, rehabilitation, or placement; and (2) a recommendation for the care, treatment, rehabilitation, or placement of the child.

**Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI)** – Except as provided in subsection (c) of Indiana Code 35-38-1-8, a defendant convicted of a felony may not be sentenced before a written presentence report is prepared by a probation officer. Pre-Sentence Investigations contain information regarding the commission of the offense, the defendant's criminal, social, employment, family, economic, education, and personal histories. The presentence investigation also includes information regarding the victims of the offense.

Referral - A probation department includes in the referral category any allegation of juvenile misconduct, whether it stems from the police, parents, school, commercial businesses, or other adults. Examples of referrals include police reports of juvenile misconduct, complaints of incorrigibility by a parent, reports from a school as to truancy, or allegations by a neighbor regarding misconduct.

Split-Sentence Supervisions - Persons ordered under supervision after commitment to the Department of Correction for a period of time, or commitment to a local facility. These cases are not counted until the convicted person is released from the institution and is being supervised by the probation department. The category includes any sentence that is a combination of confinement and probation and almost always involves felony convictions rather than misdemeanors, although some misdemeanor convictions will result in split sentences. The key to this category is that the sentence involves a period of commitment in a secure facility, to be followed by probation.

**Status Delinquent** - A juvenile who is charged with committing an act that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult, such as truancy, incorrigibility, violations of curfew, and violations of Indiana Code 7.1-5-7 (minors and alcoholic beverages) (see Indiana Code 31-37-2-2 – Indiana Code 31-37-2-7).

Supervision in Lieu of Prosecution - Persons ordered under supervision as an alternative to prosecution. If a court determines that probation is a better alternative rather than actual prosecution for a crime (generally misdemeanors), including some sort of court-ordered treatment, the probation department will report the supervision in this category. There must be a court order before any supervision is reported in this category. Indiana Code 12-23-5-1 permits this type of supervision when the court "takes judicial notice of the fact that proper early intervention, medical, advisory or rehabilitative treatment of the defendant is likely to decrease the defendant's tendency to engage in antisocial behavior."

# **Probation Abbreviations**

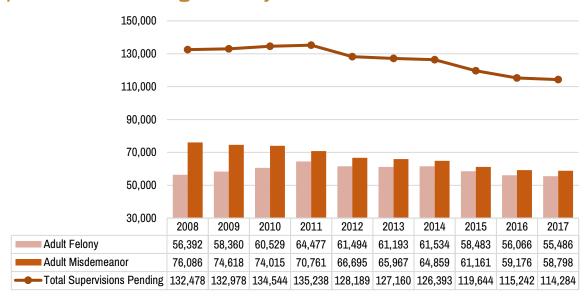
	Abbreviation	Term
	Absconded	Absconded and/or Warrant Active
	Drug	Drug Court Supervision
	In Lieu of Prosecution	Supervision in Lieu of Prosecution
	Interstate	Interstate Accepted (from another state)
	Intrastate	Intrastate Accepted (from another county in Indiana)
j.	Other	Other
Probation – Adult Felony and Misdemeanor	Post	Post-Sentence Supervision
dem	Pre	Pre-Trial Supervision
Mis.	Probation Completed	Discharged
and	Revoke New Offense	Revoked Because of New Offense
n- lony	Revoke New Violation	Revoked Because of New Violation
atio t Fe	Split	Split-Sentence Supervision
Probation - Adult Felor	Withheld	Judgment Withheld
	Another Agency	Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation to Refer to Another Agency or County
	Dismiss	Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation to Dismiss
	File Petition	Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation to File Petition
	Informal Adjustment	Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation for Informal Adjustment
_	Non-Status Delinq	Non-Status Delinquent
erra	Other (Incoming)	Other Referrals, primarily Child in Need of Services
Probation – Juvenile Referral	Other (Method of Disposition)	Other Disposition of Referral
Probation – Juvenile Re	Status Delinq	Status Delinquent
Prof	Waiver	Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation for Waiver
	Absconded	Absconded
	Cmpltd Probtn	Discharged (Closed Supervision)
	DOC New Offense	Modified & Committed to Correctional Facility (DOC) (New Offense)
	DOC Technical Violation	Modified & Committed to Correctional Facility (DOC) (Technical Violation)
	In-State New Off	Modified and Placed in an In-State Residential Facility (New Offense)
	In-State Tech Viol	Modified and Placed in an In-State Residential Facility (Technical Violation)
	Interstate	Interstate (from or to another state)
	Intrastate	Intrastate (from or to another county in Indiana)
	New Offense	Removed from Supervision Because of New Offense
	Non-St Delinq	Post Adjudication or Informal Adjustment Non-Status Delinquent
	Other (Incoming)	Other Supervisions Received
ω	Other Closed	Other Closed Supervisions
ision	Out-State New Off	Modified and Placed in an Out-of-State Facility (New Offense)
pervi	Out-State Tech Viol	Modified and Placed in an Out-of-State Facility (Technical Violation)
- uc	Stand Sup	Standard Supervision
Probation – Juvenile Supervisions	Status Delinq	Post Adjudication or Informal Adjustment Status Delinquent
Pro	Trans Progrm	Placed in Community Transition Program (Actively Providing Services)

#### ADULT PROBATION

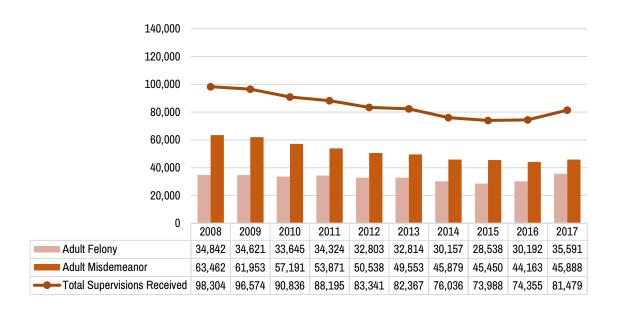
### Adult Probation Supervisions

(2008-2017)

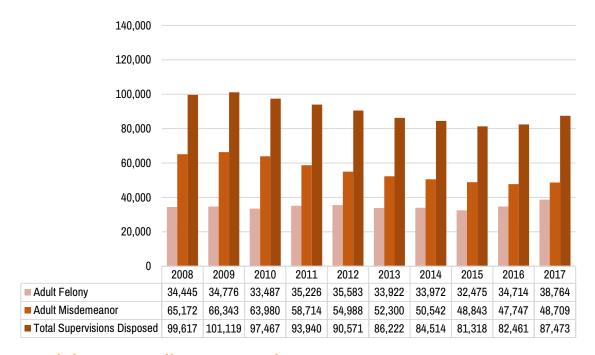
#### Supervisions Pending January 1



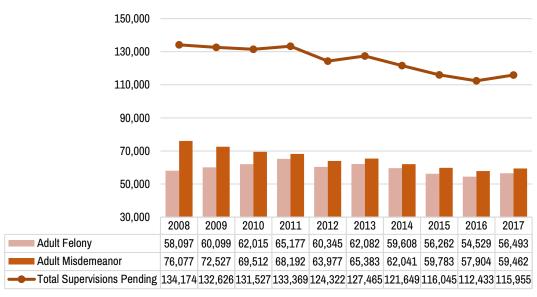
#### **Adult Supervisions Received**



#### **Adult Supervisions Disposed**



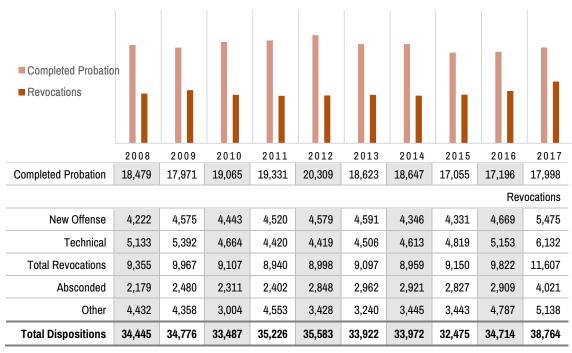
#### **Supervisions Pending December 31**



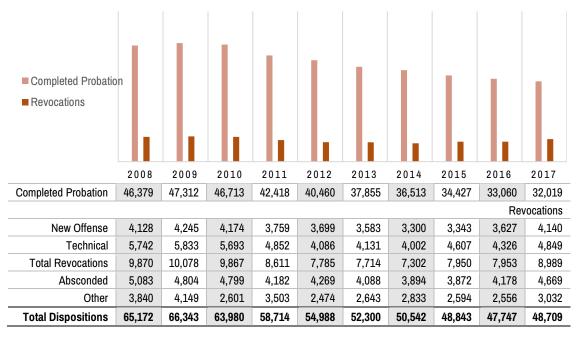
### Adult Supervision Method of Disposition

(2008-2017)

#### Felony Probation Dispositions – Method of Disposition

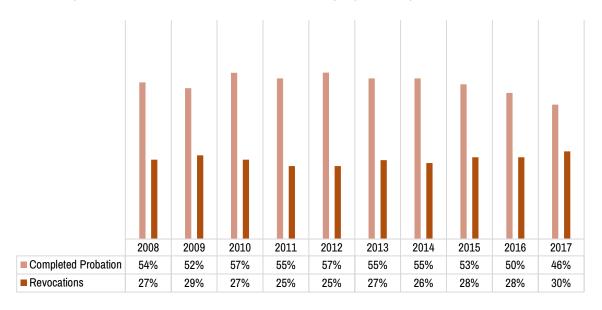


#### Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions - Method of Disposition



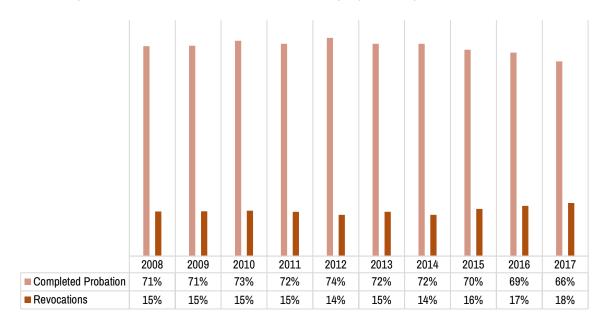
#### **Felony Probation Dispositions**

Probation Completed and Probation Revocations as a Percentage of Total Dispositions



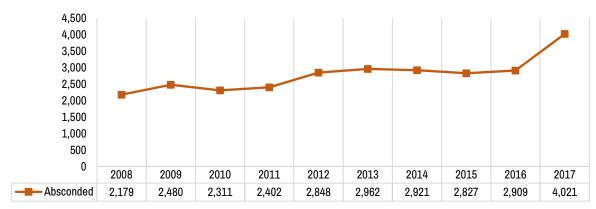
#### **Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions**

Probation Completed and Probation Revocations as a Percentage of Total Dispositions



#### **Felony Probation Dispositions**

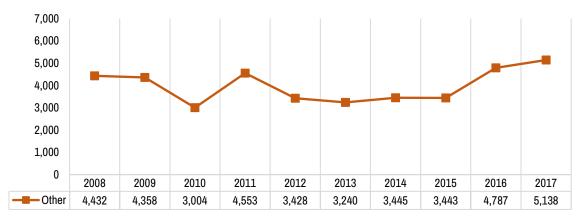
Supervisions Disposed by Absconding\*



<sup>\*</sup>Persons who have left the jurisdiction of the court without proper authorization and whose whereabouts are currently unknown.

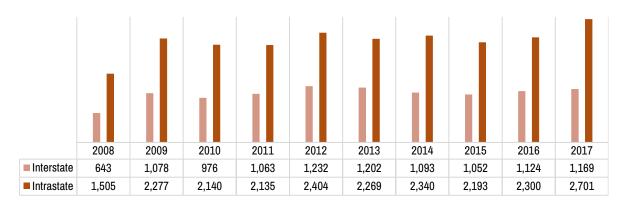
#### **Felony Probation Dispositions**

Supervisions Disposed by Other-Home Detention



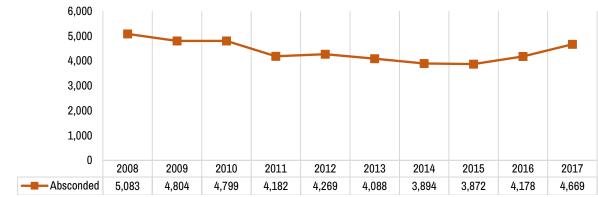
#### **Felony Probation Dispositions**

Supervisions Disposed by Interstate/Intrastate Transfer



#### **Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions**

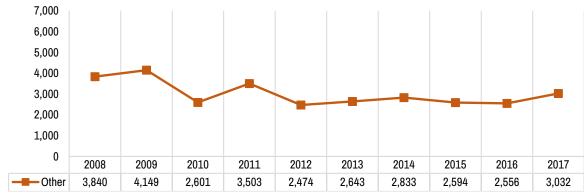
Supervisions Disposed by Absconding\*



<sup>\*</sup>Persons who have left the jurisdiction of the court without proper authorization and whose whereabouts are currently unknown.

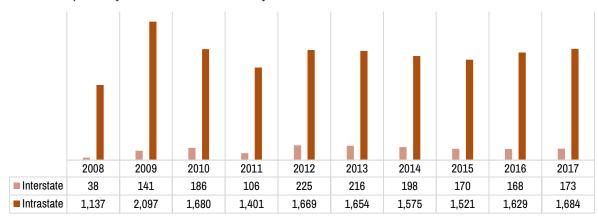
#### **Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions**

Supervisions Disposed by Other-Home Detention



#### **Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions**

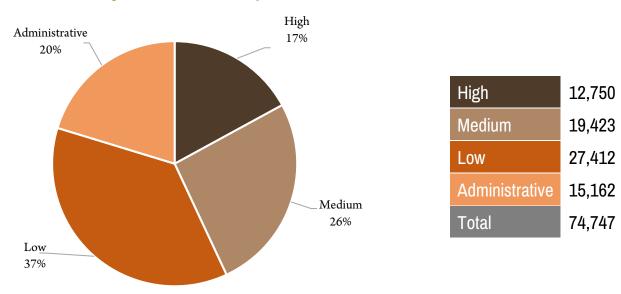
Supervisions Disposed by Interstate/Intrastate Transfer



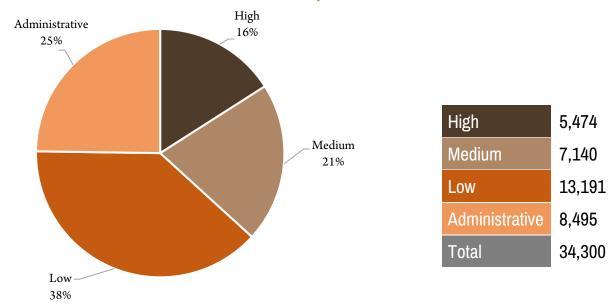
# Adult Supervision Levels

Probationers are assigned to supervision as high, medium, or low based on the relative risk of committing a new offense while on probation. Administrative is a category used for those not classified.

#### 2017 Felony Probation Supervision Levels



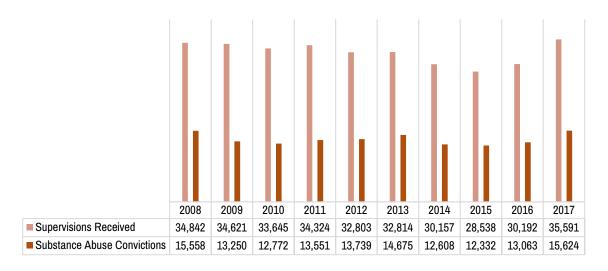
#### 2017 Misdemeanor Probation Supervision Levels



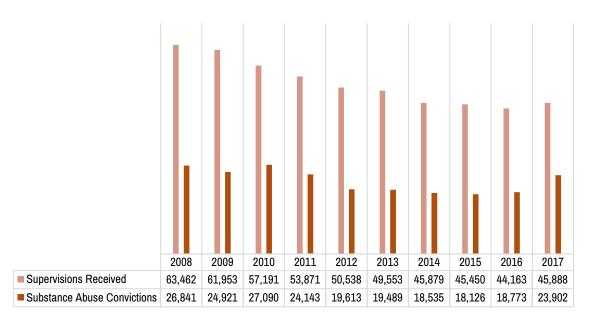
# Adult Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions

(2008-2017)

# Felony Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions

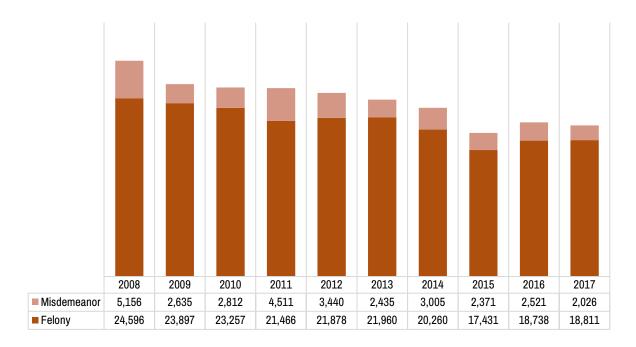


# Misdemeanor Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions



# Presentence Investigations

(2008-2017)



#### JUVENILE PROBATION

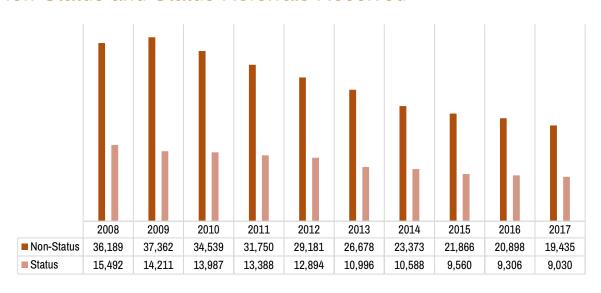
# Juvenile Probation Referrals

(2008-2017)

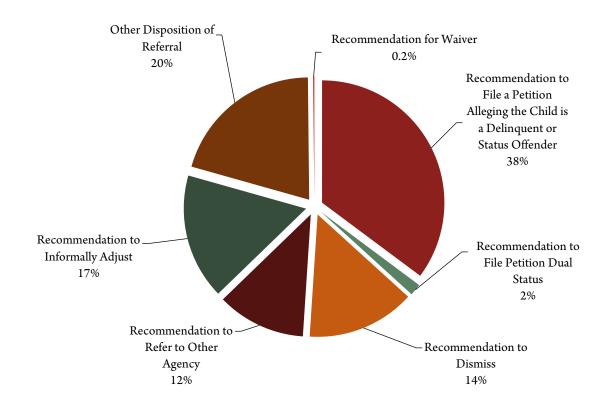
#### 2017 Juvenile Probation Referrals

	Pending 1/1/17	Referrals Received	Referrals Disposed	Pending 12/31/17
Non-Status Delinquent	5,183	19,435	18,597	6,021
Status Delinquent	2,809	9,030	8,998	2,841
Other	42	51	49	44
Total	8,034	28,516	27,644	8,906

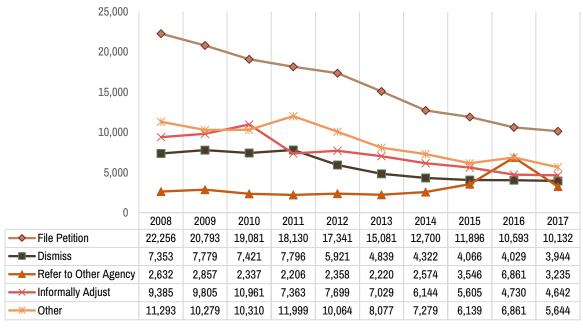
#### Non-Status and Status Referrals Received



### Disposition of 2017 Juvenile Referrals



#### Summary of Juvenile Referral Dispositions



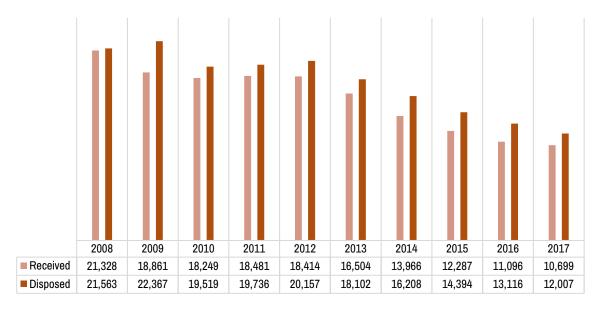
# Juvenile Probation Supervisions

(2008-2017)

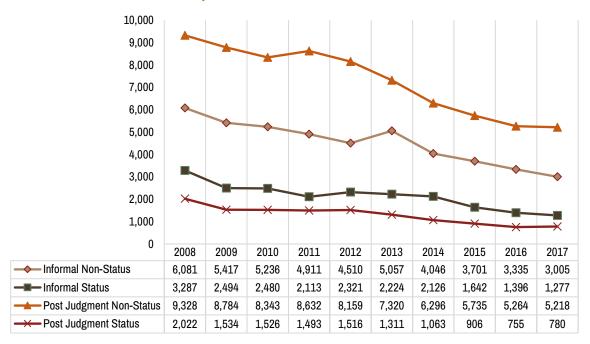
#### 2017 Juvenile Probation Supervisions

	Pending 1/1/17	Received	Reopened	Disposed	Pending 12/31/17
Informal Supervision			-	,	
Non-Status Delinquent	1,724	3,005	82	3,123	1,688
Status Delinquent	691	1,277	4	1,284	688
Post-Adjudication Supervision					
Non-Status Delinquent	6,247	5,218	1,033	6,389	6,109
Status Delinquent	893	780	26	766	933
Other Supervisions					
Intrastate Accepted	121	122	19	149	113
Interstate Accepted	77	89	12	89	89
Other	167	208	6	207	174
Total Supervisions					
Total	9,920	10,699	1,182	12,007	9,794

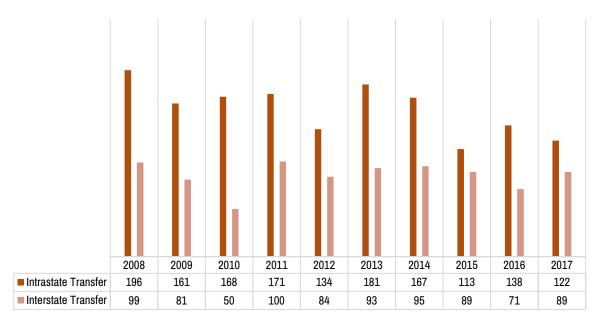
### **Total Supervisions Received/Disposed**



### Juvenile Probation Supervisions Received



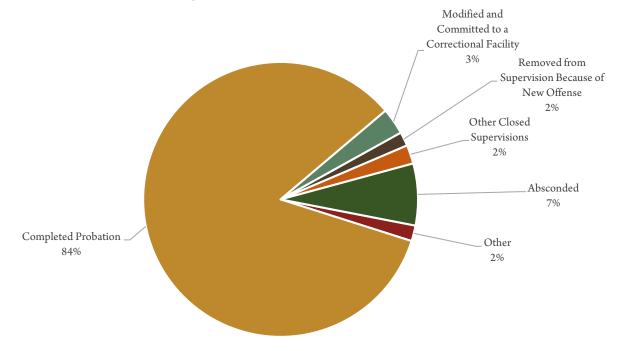
### Interstate/Intrastate Supervisions Received



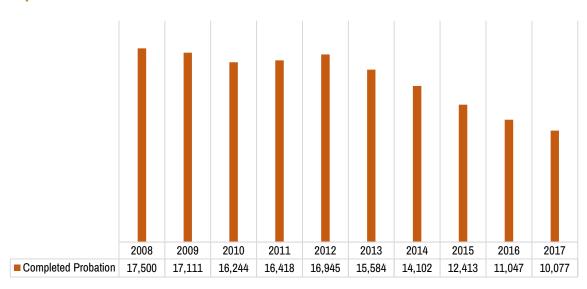
# Juvenile Probation Supervisions Method of Disposition

(2008-2017)

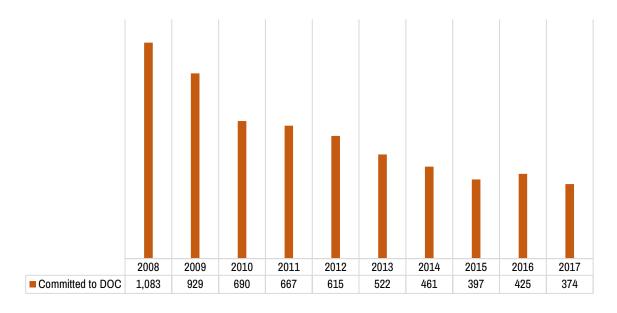
#### 2017 Method of Disposition



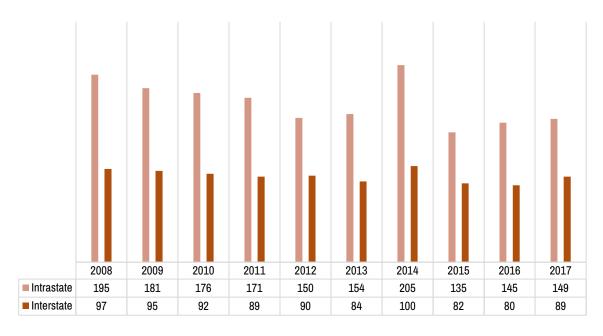
#### **Completed Probation**



#### Committed to DOC



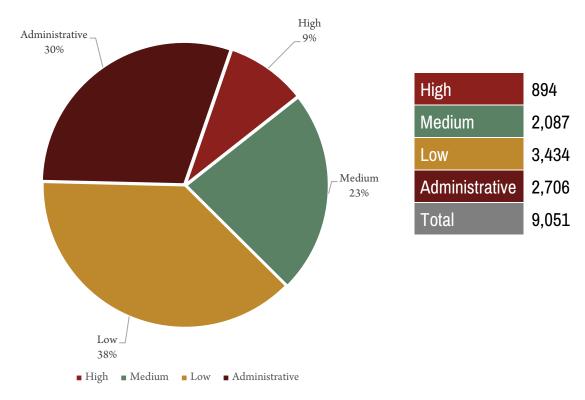
#### Interstate/Intrastate Transfer



# Juvenile Supervision Levels

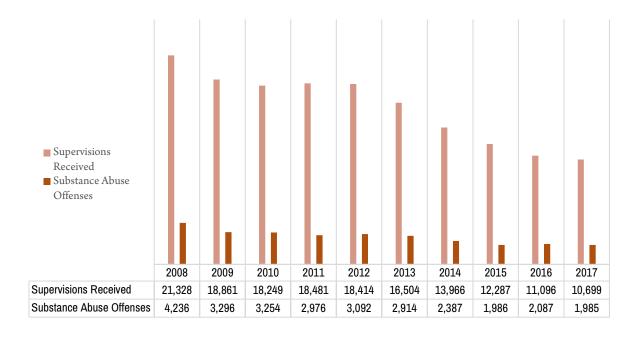
Probationers are assigned to supervision as high, medium, or low based on the relative risk of committing a new offense while on probation. Administrative is a category used for those not classified.

#### 2017 Supervision Levels



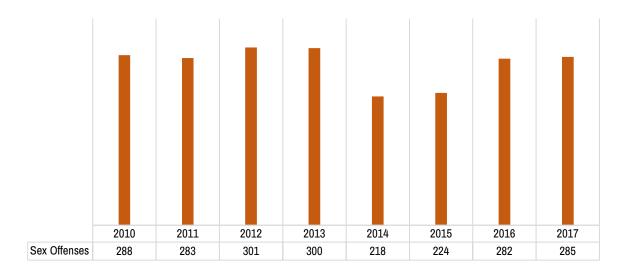
# Juvenile Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Offenses

(2008-2017)



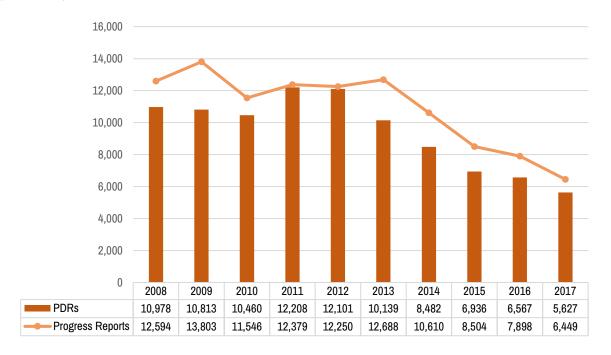
# Juvenile Supervisions as the Result of Sex Offenses

(2010-2017)



# Completed Predisposition (PDR) and Progress Reports for Juvenile Supervisions

(2008-2017)



### Juvenile Law Services Report

Indiana Code 31-31-10-1 *et seq.* requires the probation department of the juvenile court to maintain information relating to delinquent children and children in need of services who receive juvenile law services, and all financial information relating to each juvenile law service.

The terms "juvenile law services" and "all financial information" are not defined by statute. For the purpose of complying with the reporting requirements of the law, the IOCS and the Juvenile Justice Improvement Committee of the Indiana Judicial Conference (Committee) have defined the terms.

"Juvenile law services" means: The filing with a court of a JD (Juvenile Delinquent), JS (Juvenile Status), or JM (Juvenile Miscellaneous) case, as defined by Indiana Administrative Rule 8. The interpretation of case types in Indiana Administrative Rule 8 generally refers to the following:

**JD** - Cases in which a child is alleged to be delinquent as a result of committing an act prior to attaining 18 years of age that would be considered an offense if committed by an adult (Indiana Code 31-37-1-2).

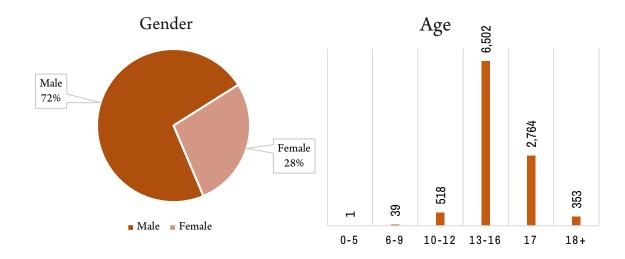
JS - Cases in which a juvenile is charged with committing an act that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult, such as truancy, incorrigibility, violations of curfew, and violations of Indiana Code 7.1-5-7 (minors and alcoholic beverages) (see Indiana Code 31-37-2-2 – Indiana Code 31-37-2-7).

**JM** - Cases involving juvenile matters not reflected in other categories, including court approval of informal adjustments.

The financial information available to the courts and to probation departments is often limited to expenditures made through court budgets. Expenditures made from the County General Fund could be made available to the probation department and the court if identified as such by the county auditor. The bulk of the financial information on children receiving "juvenile law services" is collected and reported by the Department of Child Services (DCS).

For purposes of this publication, "Reimbursement" is the amount of money collected for programs from the sources listed on the Semi-Annual Juvenile Law Services Financial Information report.

# Juvenile Delinquency (JD)

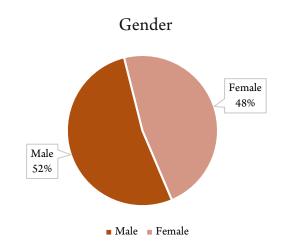


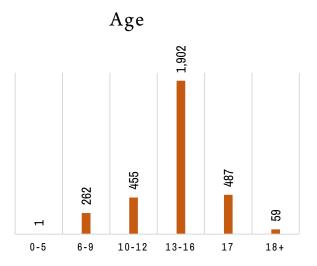
					Age			
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total
Totals by Gender/Age	Male	1	35	396	4,656	2,043	242	7,373
	Female	0	4	122	1,846	721	111	2,804
	Total			518	6,502	2,764	353	10,177

			Αį	ge/Ethnicity			
	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total
Hispanic	1	5	35	564	265	27	897
Non-Hispanic	0	30	401	4,655	1,992	222	7,300
Ethnicity Unknown	0	4	82	1,283	507	104	1,980

						,	Age/Gende	er/Race					
		0-5		6-9		10-12		13-16		17	18+		
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Total
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	10	17	5	2	0	65
Am. Indian/Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	1	0	0	10
Black/African American	0	0	8	0	96	44	1,295	504	503	172	39	20	2,681
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	5
White	1	0	25	4	260	62	2,863	1,165	1,342	471	181	86	6,460
Multi-Racial	0	0	0	0	26	11	292	114	107	44	6	2	602
Other	0	0	2	0	13	5	167	51	71	28	14	3	354
Total	1	0	35	4	396	122	4,656	1,846	2,043	721	242	111	10,177

# Juvenile Status (JS)



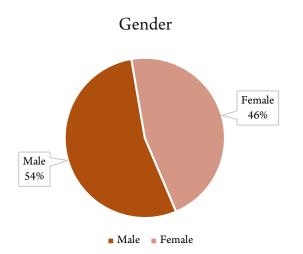


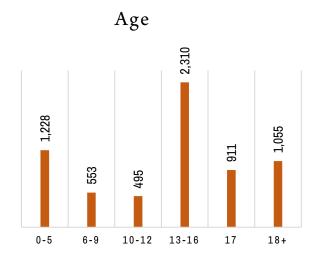
		Age						
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total
	Male	1	149	243	996	250	35	1,674
Totals by Gender/Age	Female	0	113	212	906	237	24	1492
	1	262	455	1,902	487	59	3,166	

			Age/Eth	nicity						
	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total			
Hispanic	0	30	70	214	55	5	374			
Non-Hispanic	1	226	357	1,280	331	47	2,242			
Ethnicity Unknown	0	0 6 28 408 101 7								

						Age/G	ender/Rac	е					
		0-5 6-9			10-12		13-16		17		18+		
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Total
Asian	0	0	3	3	5	3	13	16	2	1	0	0	46
Am. Indian/Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	62	55	74	71	190	183	17	55	1	2	690
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	1	0	47	35	105	91	638	588	215	185	32	20	1,957
Multi-Racial	0	0	12	10	23	12	56	48	14	8	2	2	187
Other	0	0	25	10	36	35	99	71	2	8	0	0	286
Total	1	0	149	113	243	212	996	906	250	237	35	24	3,166

# Juvenile Miscellaneous (JM)





		Age							
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total	
	616	305	282	1,364	552	399	3,518	1,674	
Totals by Gender/Age	612	248	213	946	359	656	3,034	1492	
	Total	1,228	553	495	2,310	911	1,055	6,552	

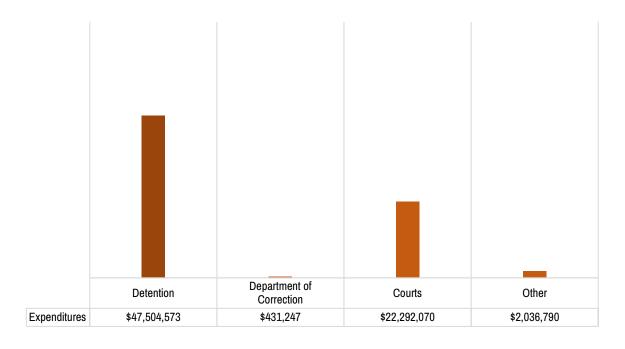
	Age/Ethnicity						
	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total
Hispanic	84	46	37	255	74	81	577
Non-Hispanic	1,064	458	373	1,529	632	932	4,988
Ethnicity Unknown	80	49	85	526	205	42	987

	Age/Gender/Race												
		0-5	-5 6-9		10-12		13-16		17		18+		
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Total
Asian	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	5	5	1	3	2	26
Am. Indian/Alas. Native	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	8
Black/African American	248	237	220	86	70	58	174	146	72	47	155	301	1,714
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
White	277	292	146	139	176	138	1,040	701	428	277	209	309	4,132
Multi-Racial	43	63	24	15	15	6	59	48	23	16	8	20	340
Other	47	19	13	5	21	10	81	46	21	18	24	24	329
Total	616	612	305	248	282	213	1,364	946	552	359	399	656	6,552

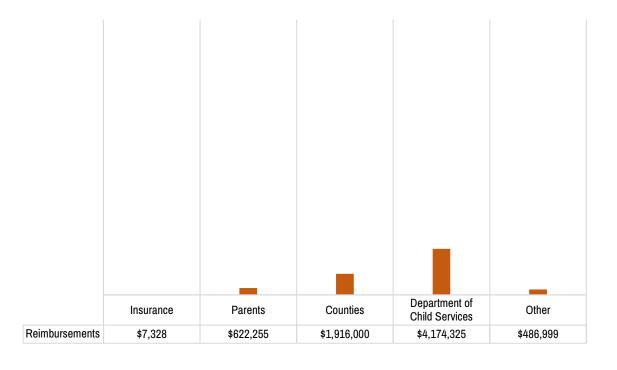
# 2017 Juvenile Law Services Financial Report

#### **Financial Information**

2017 Expenditures



#### 2017 Reimbursements



#### PROBATION PERSONNEL AND EXPENSES

#### 2017 Probation Personnel

	Courts of Record	City/Town Courts	Total
Chief Probation Officers	104	19	123
Probation Officers	1,323	12	1,335
Clerical Personnel	376	22	398
Other Personnel	183	6	189
Total	1,986	59	2,045

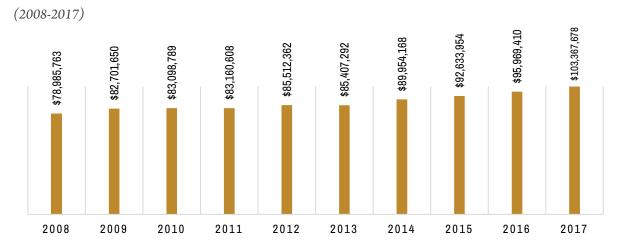
# 10-Year Comparison of Probation Personnel

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chief Probation Officers	152	156	147	145	130	122	125	125	122	123
Probation Officers	1,204	1,206	1,195	1,155	1,217	1,214	1,221	1,208	1,296	1,335
Clerical Personnel	412	384	425	361	357	401	403	395	403	398
Other Personnel	166	177	153	212	211	226	188	172	190	189
Total	1,934	1,923	1,920	1,873	1,915	1,963	1,937	1,900	2,011	2,045

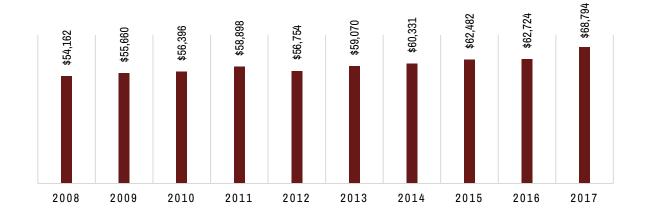
# 2017 Probation Personnel Expenses

	Courts of Record	City/Town Courts	Total
Chief Probation Officers	\$7,154,558	\$800,962	\$7,955,520
Probation Officers	\$63,095,510	\$491,255	\$63,586,765
Clerical Personnel	\$10,630,877	\$442,102	\$11,072,979
Other Personnel	\$4,250,038	\$64,757	\$4,314,795
Fringe Benefits	\$16,119,904	\$317,715	\$16,437,619
Total	\$101,250,887	\$2,116,791	\$103,367,678

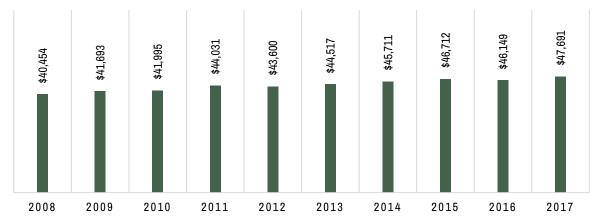
### Total All Probation Personnel Expenses



# Average Chief Probation Officer Salary



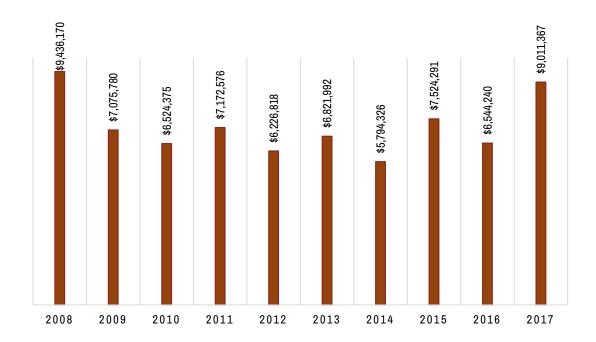
# Average Probation Officer Salary



#### PROBATION RESTITUTION

# Probation Restitution by Year

(2008-2017)



# INDIANA SUPREME COURT



#### OFFICE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

251 North Illinois Street, Suite 1600 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 (317) 234-2542

COURTS.IN.GOV



**On the cover:** The DeKalb County Courthouse, which was dedicated on June 18, 1914. Front cover photo courtesy of Dru Marks.