HONORED TO SERVE Indiana Probation Report

2018

SUMMARY & STATISTICS



2018

INDIANA PROBATION REPORT

SUMMARY & STATISTICS



The Supreme Court of Indiana

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

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courts.in.gov

ON THE COVER

History of the Monroe County Courthouse

The first courthouse in Monroe County was a temporary log cabin built by Samuel Elliot in August 1818 and was located on a portion of the same square that contains the current courthouse. The cost of the single-floor two-room cabin was not to exceed \$400. In 1826, the small log cabin courthouse was replaced by a second brick building with a stone foundation. The second courthouse was expanded and remodeled in the 1850s and again in the 1870s.

In 1908, the second courthouse was replaced with a newly constructed stone building designed by architects Wing and Mahurin. Its domed structure constructed from Indiana limestone has a weathervane, a large copper fish with a golden hue, which has become its oldest and most popular feature. The building's *Beaux-Arts* architectural style was very popular in the United States from 1880 to 1920. Two artists, Molnar and Brand, also made significant contributions to the embellishment of the courthouse. Brand contributed ten murals, the stained-glass dome, and a large stained-glass window featuring a bald eagle that can be found on the second-level landing. Many statues and plaques can be found throughout the grounds of the courthouse in remembrance of battle scenes from the Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I.

The domed courthouse was placed on the National Register of Historical Places in 1976 and underwent extensive renovations in 1984. The courthouse and its lawn of monuments remain the focal point for Bloomington and Monroe County. In 1985 the Monroe County Justice Building was constructed just north of the courthouse. The Justice Building now houses the courts and other criminal justice agencies in Monroe County.

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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 2018, 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 2018 broken down by individual department and county.

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

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 probation departments' use of actuarial risk and needs assessments for court-involved adults and juveniles. Probation officers administer the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) for juveniles and the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) for adults. These assessments are used to assist courts when making detention and pretrial release decisions, dispositional and sentencing decisions, and to assist probation officers in developing individualized case plans for 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 2018, 1,647 probationers transferred into Indiana and 2,042 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, 2018, 27 probation departments were supervising adult and juvenile probationers through home detention, either with or without electronic monitoring. Community Correction agencies also collect Home Detention User Fees. Home detention user fees deposited into the community corrections home detention fund this year was \$19,112,444 and home detention user fees collected this year by the probation department was \$1,673,514.

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 staff constitute the largest segment of trial court personnel in Indiana. During 2018, approximately 1,438 certified probation officers and approximately 500 other employees provided probation services throughout Indiana.

Summary of 2018 Caseload Data

Beginning in 1996, Indiana's probation departments began mandatory use of a probation supervision classification and workload measures system. The statistical information reflects the supervision levels of probationers on supervision as of December 31, 2018.

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. The report also reflects information about how the supervision was terminated.

In 2018, there was an overall decrease of 1.9 percent in the number of new probation supervisions. New juvenile supervisions were down 669, a decrease of 6.3 percent. New misdemeanor supervisions were down 2,230, a decrease of 4.9 percent, while felony supervisions increased by 1,172 or 3.3 percent. In the adult felony category, 36,763 persons were placed on probation during the reporting year.

Along with the decrease in the number of new supervisions received in 2018, the total number of supervisions pending at the end of the year also decreased from 2017. At the end of 2018, Indiana probation departments were supervising 124,155 adults and juveniles, a decrease of 1.3 percent from the previous year.

Summary of 2018 Fiscal Data

The 2018 data indicates circuit and superior courts spent \$106,585,571 on the salaries of probation officers and probation office staff. The salary expenditure by the city and town court probation departments was an additional \$2,001,746. This represents approximately 33.2 percent of all expenditures on the operation of the courts. This amount, however, was partially offset by the collection of probation user fees. In 2018, \$12,363,555 was collected statewide in adult probation user fees and \$438,044 in juvenile user fees, for a total of \$12,801,599

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 2018, probationers paid a total of \$7,918,746 in restitution for distribution to aggrieved parties.

Probation Report Definitions

The following definitions will be used throughout the 2018 Indiana Probation Report.

Absconded - Persons who have left the jurisdiction of the court without proper authorization.

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 for supervision from other states, through the Interstate Compact.

Intrastate Received - Persons accepted for 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. PSIs contain information regarding the commission of the offense, the defendant's criminal, social, employment, family, economic, education, and personal histories. The PSI 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 serving a commitment to the Department of Correction 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, such as the Department of Correction, Community Correction facilities, and rehabilitation units, to be followed by probation. An executed sentence to work release followed by a period of probation would also be considered a split sentence.

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 and 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 supervision 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

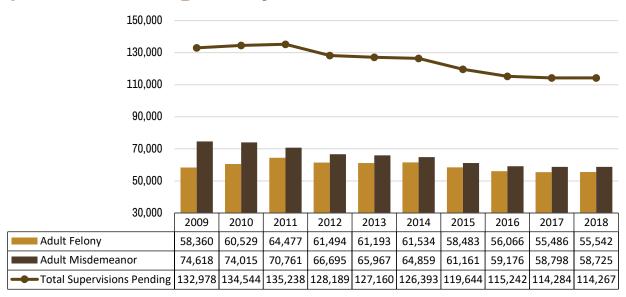
	Abbreviation	Term
	Absconded	Absconded and/or Warrant Active
	Drug	Drug Court Supervision
	In Lieu of Prosecution	Supervision in Lieu of Prosecution
	Interstate	Interstate Accepted (from another state)
	Intrastate	Intrastate Accepted (from another county in Indiana)
	Other	Other
or	Post	Post-Sentence Supervision
Probation – Adult Felony and Misdemeanor	Pre	Pre-Trial Supervision
isde	Probation Completed	Discharged
M Du	Revoke New Offense	Revoked Because of New Offense
- ony a	Revoke New Violation	Revoked Because of New Violation
Probation – Adult Felony	Split	Split-Sentence Supervision
Prob Aduli	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
<u>la</u>	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
Prot	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
	Other Closed	Other Closed Supervisions
ions	Out-State New Off	Modified and Placed in an Out-of-State Facility (New Offense)
ərvisi	Out-State Tech Viol	Modified and Placed in an Out-of-State Facility (Technical Violation)
n – Supe	Stand Sup	Standard Supervision
Probation – Juvenile Supervisions	Status Delinq	Post Adjudication or Informal Adjustment Status Delinquent
Pro. Juv.	Trans Progrm	Placed in Community Transition Program (Actively Providing Services)

ADULT PROBATION

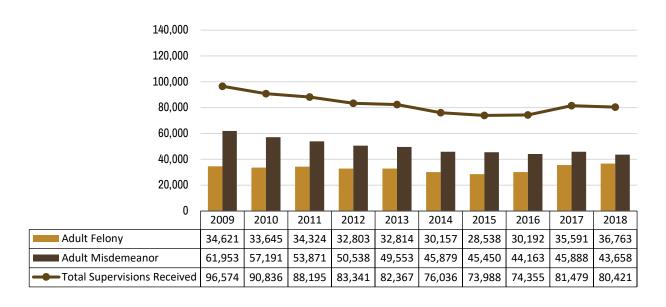
Adult Probation Supervisions

(2009-2018)

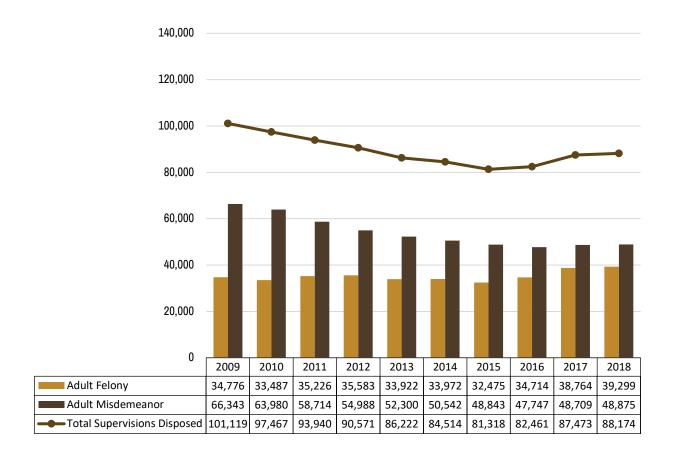
Supervisions Pending January 1



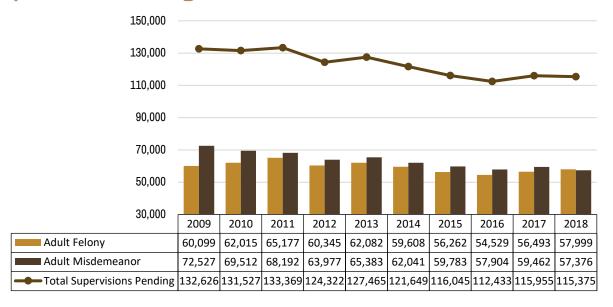
Adult Supervisions Received



Adult Supervisions Disposed



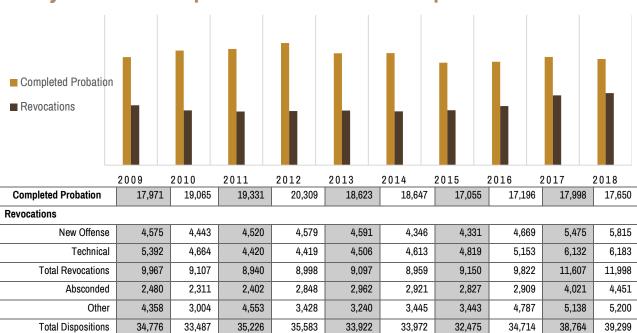
Supervisions Pending December 31



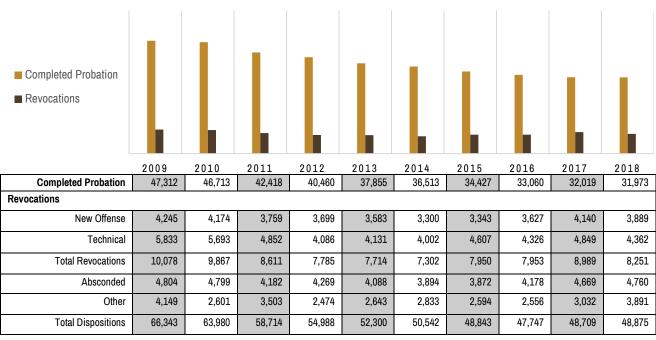
Adult Supervision Method of Disposition

(2009-2018)

Felony Probation Dispositions - Method of Disposition

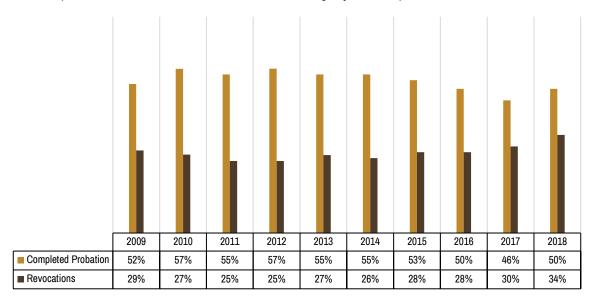


Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions – Method of Disposition



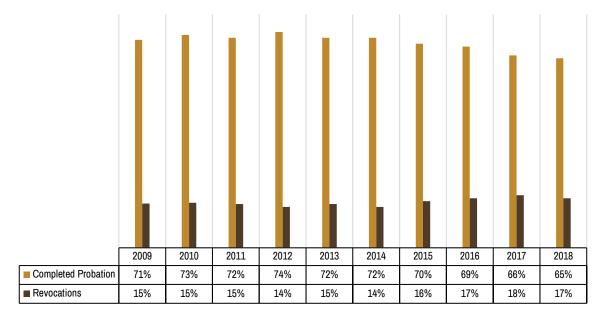
Felony Probation Dispositions

Probation Completed and Probation Revocations as a Percentage of Total Dispositions



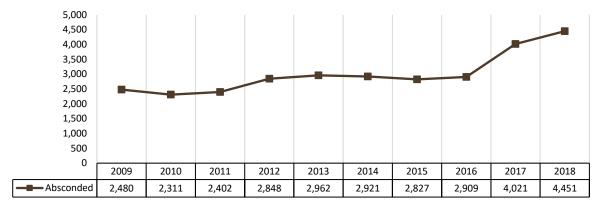
Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions

Probation Completed and Probation Revocations as a Percentage of Total Dispositions



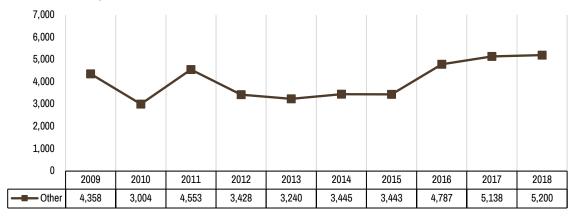
Felony Probation Dispositions

Supervisions Disposed by Absconding*

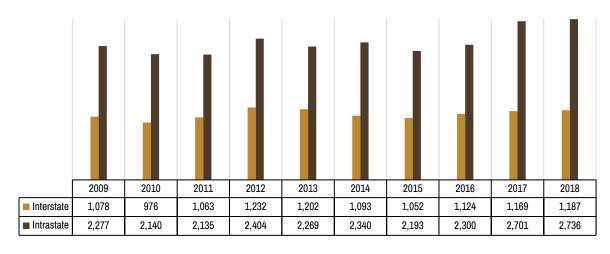


 $^{{}^*}Persons$ who have left the jurisdiction of the court without proper authorization and whose whereabouts are currently unknown.

Supervisions Disposed by Other-Home Detention

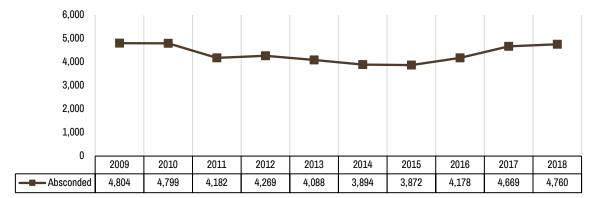


Supervisions Disposed by Interstate/Intrastate Transfer



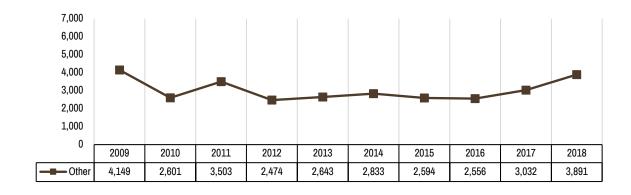
Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions

Supervisions Disposed by Absconding*

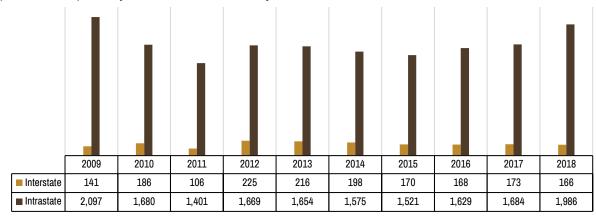


^{*}Persons who have left the jurisdiction of the court without proper authorization and whose whereabouts are currently unknown.

Supervisions Disposed by Other-Home Detention



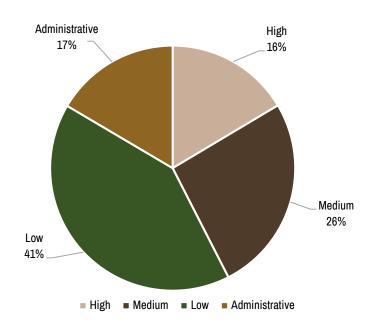
Supervisions Disposed by Interstate/Intrastate Transfer



Adult Supervision Levels

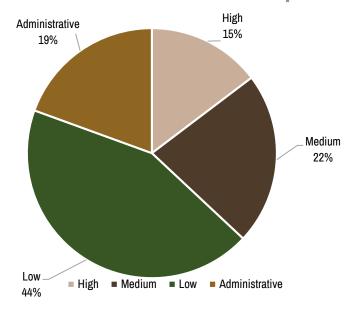
Probationers are assigned to supervision as high, medium, or low based on the relative risk of committing a new offense while on probation. Administrative is a category used for those not classified.

2018 Felony Probation Supervision Levels



High	12,805
Medium	20,284
Low	31,939
Administrative	12,862
Total	77,890

2018 Misdemeanor Probation Supervision Levels

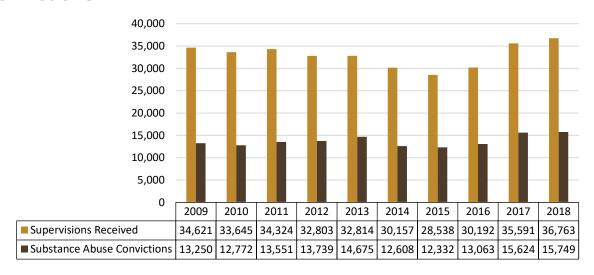


High	5,298
Medium	8,040
Low	15,722
Administrative	7,016
Total	36,076

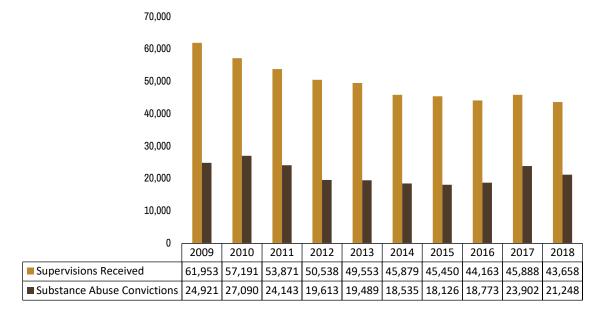
Adult Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions

(2009-2018)

Felony Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions

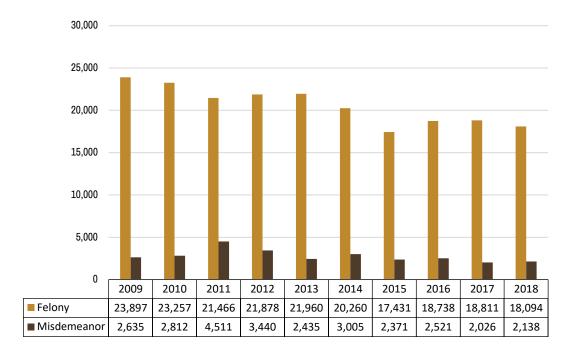


Misdemeanor Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions



Presentence Investigations

(2009-2018)



JUVENILE PROBATION

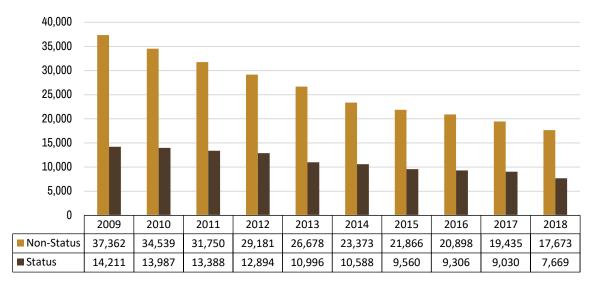
Juvenile Probation Referrals

(2009-2018)

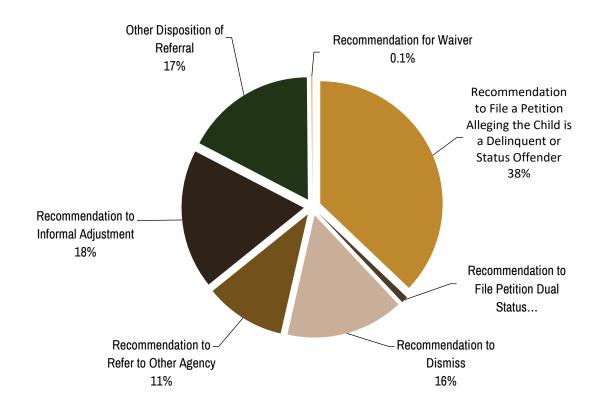
2018 Juvenile Probation Referrals

	Pending 1/1/18	Referrals Received	Referrals Disposed	Pending 12/31/18
Non-Status Delinquent	5,796	17,673	17,106	6,363
Status Delinquent	2,613	7,669	7,288	2,994
Other	42	208	205	45
Total	8,451	25,550	24,599	9,402

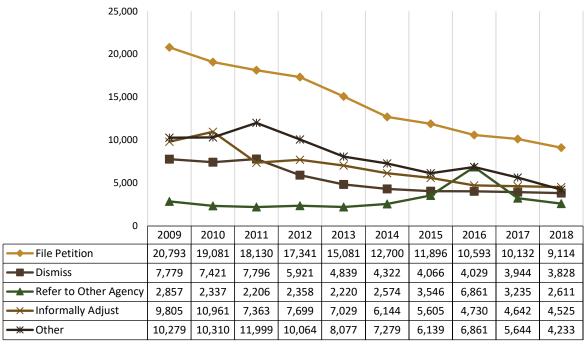
Non-Status and Status Referrals Received



Disposition of 2018 Juvenile Referrals



Summary of Juvenile Referral Dispositions



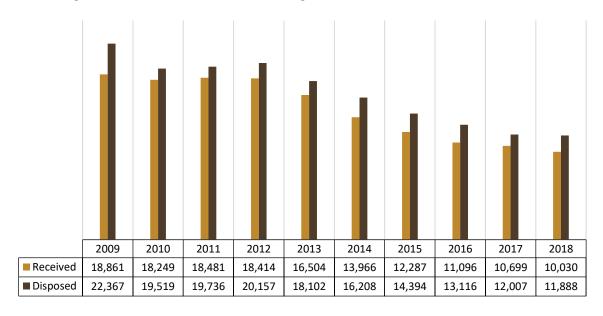
Juvenile Probation Supervisions

(2009-2018)

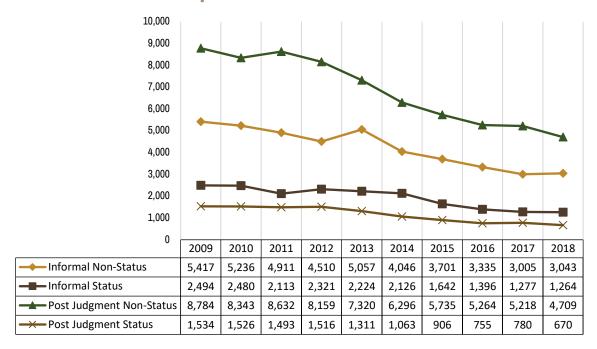
2018 Juvenile Probation Supervisions

	Pending 1/1/18	Received	Reopened	Disposed	Pending 12/31/18
Informal Supervision					
Non-Status Delinquent	1,653	3,043	30	3,108	1,618
Status Delinquent	691	1,264	3	1,347	611
Post-Adjudication Supervision					
Non-Status Delinquent	5,117	4,709	707	5,752	4,781
Status Delinquent	760	670	33	795	668
Other Supervisions					
Intrastate Accepted	118	166	17	165	136
Interstate Accepted	82	69	3	100	54
Other	1,412	109	12	621	912
Total Supervisions	9,833	10,030	805	11,888	8,780

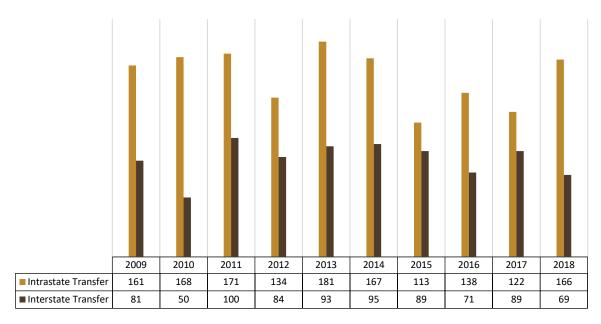
Total Supervisions Received/Disposed



Juvenile Probation Supervisions Received



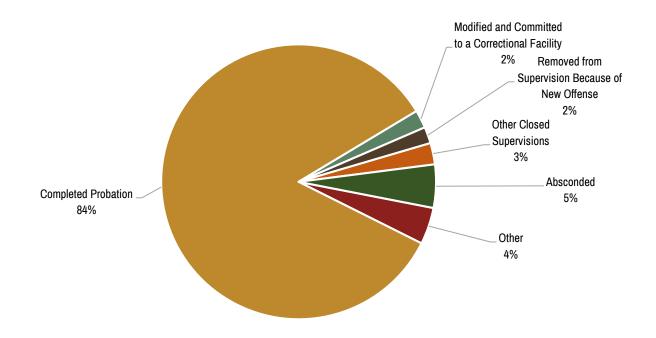
Interstate/Intrastate Supervisions Received



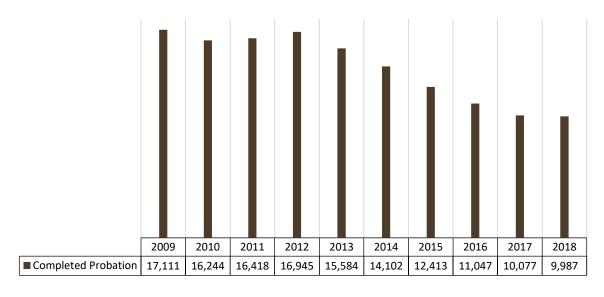
Juvenile Probation Supervisions - Method of Disposition

(2009-2018)

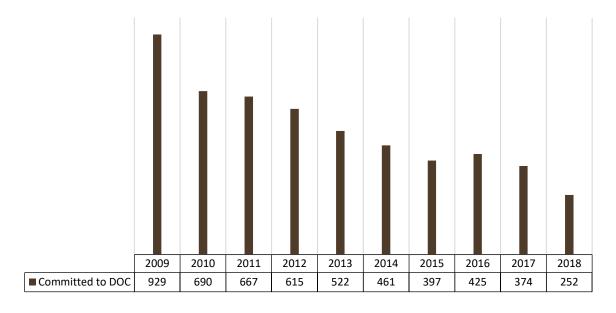
2018 Method of Disposition



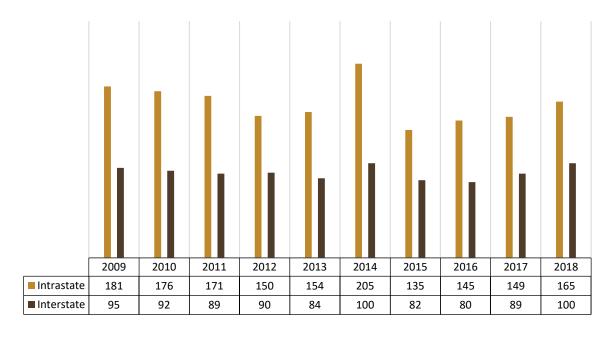
Completed Probation



Committed to DOC



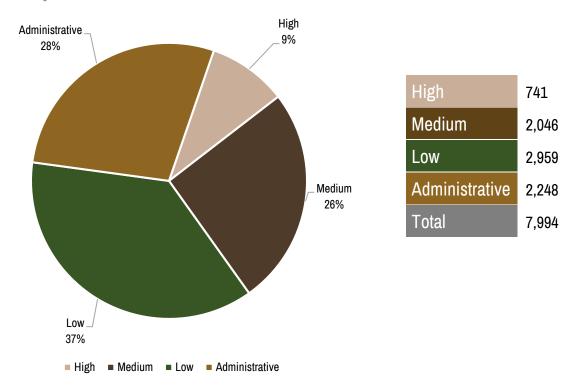
Interstate/Intrastate Transfer



Juvenile Supervision Levels

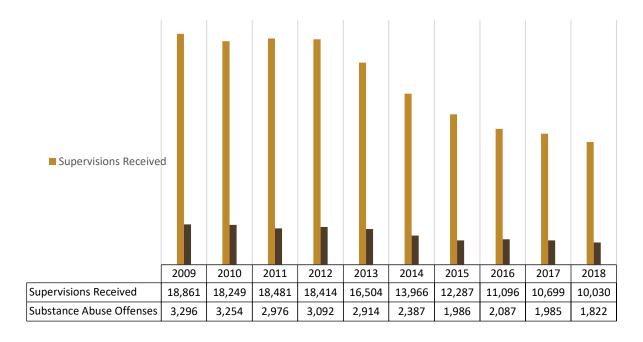
Probationers are assigned to supervision as high, medium, or low based on the relative risk of committing a new offense while on probation. Administrative is a category used for those not classified.

2018 Supervision Levels



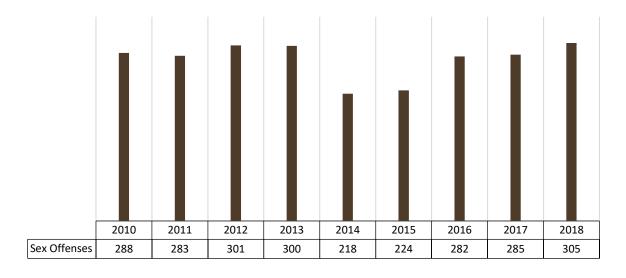
Juvenile Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Offenses

(2009-2018)



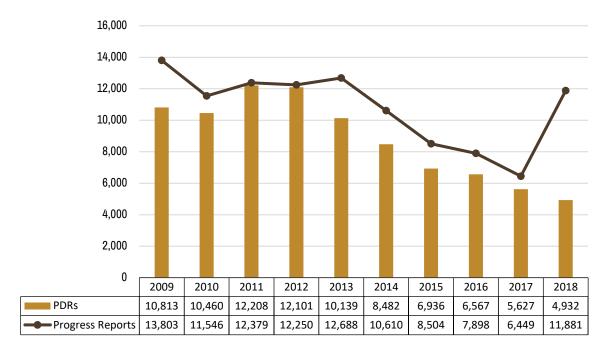
Juvenile Supervisions as the Result of Sex Offenses

(2010-2018)



Completed Predisposition (PDR) and Progress Reports for Juvenile Supervisions

(2009-2018)



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, 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).

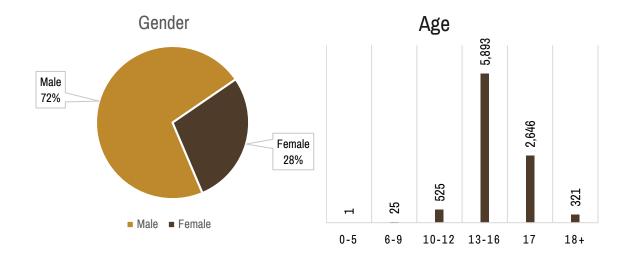
JS - Cases in which a juvenile is charged with committing an act that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult, such as truancy, incorrigibility, violations of curfew, and violations of Indiana Code 7.1-5-7 (minors and alcoholic beverages) (see Indiana Code 31-37-2-2 – Indiana Code 31-37-2-7).

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)

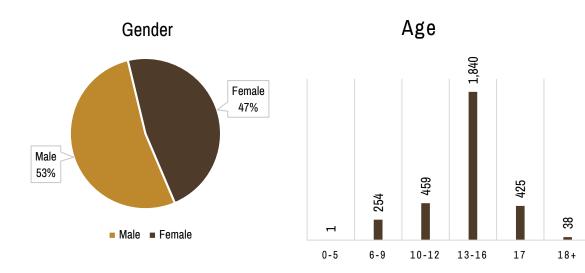


					Age			
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total
	Male	0	22	396	4,179	1,920	243	6,760
Totals by Gender/Age	Female	1	3	129	1,714	726	78	2,651
Total		1	25	525	5,893	2,646	321	9,411

		Age/Ethnicity							
	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total		
Hispanic	0	1	30	466	226	37	760		
Non-Hispanic	0	19	389	4,241	1,813	205	6,667		
Ethnicity Unknown	1	5	106	1,186	607	79	1,984		

		Age/Gender/Race													
	0-5		0-5 6-9		10-12		13-16		13-16		17		18+		
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Total		
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	22	4	2	0	57		
Am. Indian/Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	3	0	0	14		
Black/African American	0	0	5	0	104	42	1,128	471	489	192	29	15	2,475		
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	6	2	6	0	1	21		
White	0	1	14	3	247	71	2,641	1,056	1,216	447	198	51	5,945		
Multi-Racial	0	0	0	0	26	7	235	122	112	56	8	6	572		
Other	0	0	3	0	18	6	137	56	78	18	6	5	327		
Total	0	1	22	3	396	129	4,179	1,714	1,920	726	243	78	9,411		

Juvenile Status (JS)

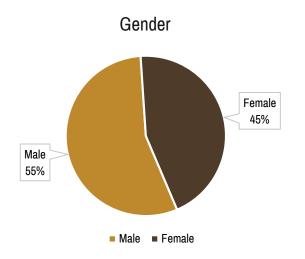


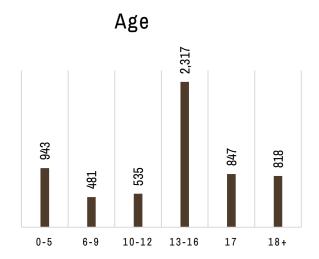
		Age							
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total	
	Male	0	131	240	959	233	25	1,588	
Totals by Gender/Age	Female	1	123	219	881	192	13	1,429	
Total	1	254	459	1,840	425	38	3,017		

	Age/Ethnicity								
	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total		
Hispanic	0	34	46	210	35	3	328		
Non-Hispanic	1	216	345	1,263	271	23	2,119		
Ethnicity Unknown	0	4	68	367	119	12	570		

		Age/Gender/Race											
	0-	0-5 6-9		10	10-12 13-16		16 1		17		L8 +		
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Total
Asian	0	0	5	6	8	3	18	17	4	2	0	0	63
Am. Indian/Alas. Native	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
Black/African American	0	1	56	59	86	76	168	190	28	26	0	1	691
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
White	0	0	34	32	108	91	617	542	183	146	24	12	1,789
Multi-Racial	0	0	10	7	12	18	62	54	7	6	1	0	177
Other	0	0	26	18	26	31	91	78	10	11	0	0	291
Total	0	0	131	123	240	219	959	881	233	192	25	13	3,017

Juvenile Miscellaneous (JM)





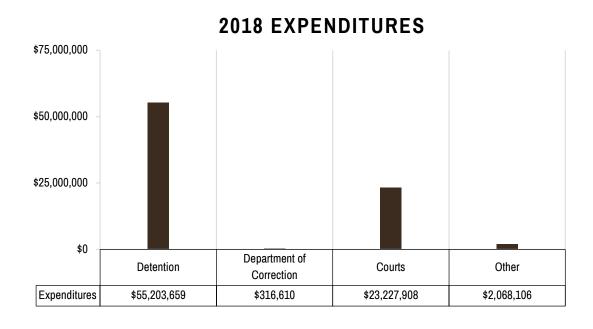
			Age							
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total		
	Male	527	250	325	1,338	515	333	3,288		
Totals by Gender/Age	Female	416	231	210	979	332	485	2,653		
Total		943	481	535	2,317	847	818	5,941		

		Age/Ethnicity								
	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total			
Hispanic	40	31	45	225	68	60	469			
Non-Hispanic	805	422	393	1,519	575	731	4,445			
Ethnicity Unknown	98	28	97	573	204	27	1,027			

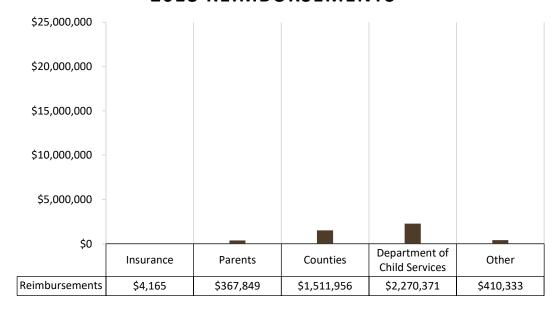
		Age/Gender/Race											
	0	0-5 6-9		10	10-12 13-16		17		18+				
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Total
Asian	1	1	2	2	2	3	6	6	5	0	2	3	33
Am. Indian/Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Black/African American	172	145	89	82	87	59	199	169	59	33	103	204	1,401
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
White	261	206	121	115	196	115	977	683	390	265	197	242	3,768
Multi-Racial	39	32	22	15	20	18	68	57	29	15	10	15	340
Other	54	32	16	17	20	15	86	61	32	19	21	21	394
Total	527	416	250	231	325	210	1,338	979	515	332	333	485	5,941

2018 Juvenile Law Services Financial Report

Financial Information



2018 REIMBURSEMENTS



PROBATION PERSONNEL AND EXPENSES

2018 Probation Personnel

	Courts of Record	City/Town Courts	Total
Chief Probation Officers	107	18	125
Probation Officers	1,353	14	1,367
Clerical Personnel	380	15	395
Other Personnel	190	2	192
Total	2,030	49	2,079

10-Year Comparison of Probation Personnel

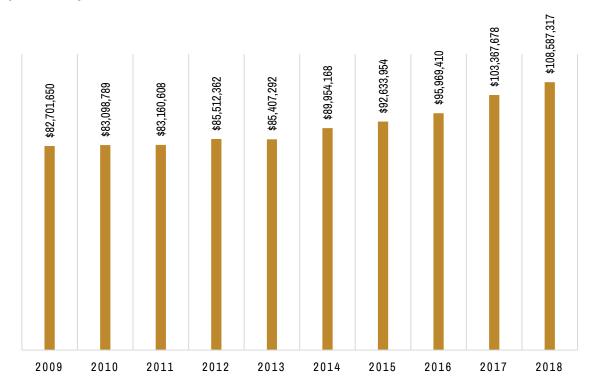
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Chief Probation Officers	156	147	145	130	122	125	125	122	123	125
Probation Officers	1,206	1,195	1,155	1.217	1,214	1,221	1,208	1,296	1,335	1,367
Clerical Personnel	384	425	361	357	401	403	395	403	398	395
Other Personnel	177	153	212	211	226	188	172	190	189	192
Total	1,923	1,920	1,873	1,915	1,963	1,937	1,900	2,011	2,045	2,079

2018 Probation Personnel Expenses

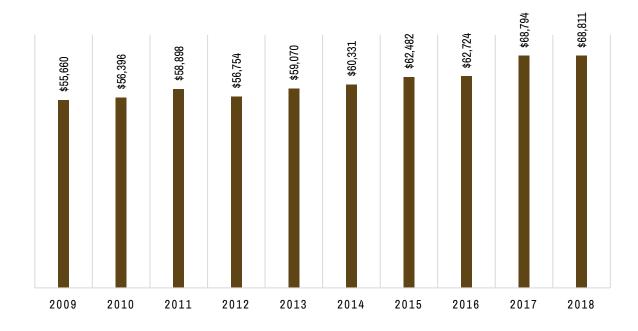
	Courts of Record	City/Town Courts	Total
Chief Probation Officers	\$7,362,794	\$743,284	\$8,106,078
Probation Officers	\$66,193,335	\$535,157	\$66,728,492
Clerical Personnel	\$10,157,526	\$399,616	\$10,557,142
Other Personnel	\$4,732,601	\$24,409	\$4,757,010
Fringe Benefits	\$18,139,315	\$299,280	\$18,438,595
Total	\$106,585,571	\$2,001,746	\$108,587,317

Total All Probation Personnel Expenses

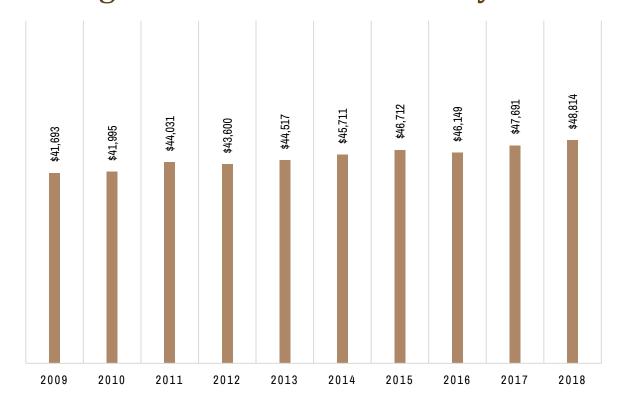
(2009-2018)



Average Chief Probation Officer Salary



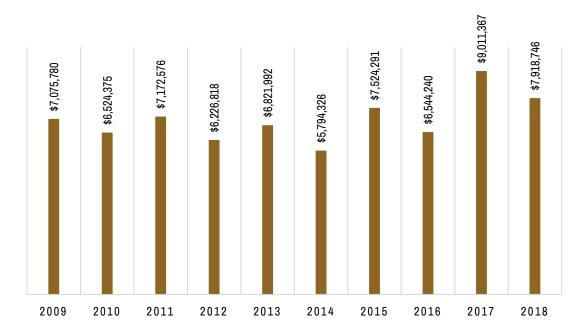
Average Probation Officer Salary



PROBATION RESTITUTION

Probation Restitution by Year

(2009-2018)



ON THE COVER. The former Monroe County Courthouse was built in 1907 and 1908. BELOW. In 1985, The Monroe County Justice Building was built to house the courts, and other criminal justice agencies. *Photographs by David Steward, Indiana Office of Judicial Administration.*



INDIANA SUPREME COURT



OFFICE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION 251 North Illinois Street, Suite 1600 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 317-232-2542

COURTS.IN.GOV