



# Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## Findings

Adequate resources are essential if the Indiana judiciary is to manage and resolve court business without delay while also delivering quality service to the public. Meeting these challenges requires an objective assessment of (1) the number of state-level judicial officers required to handle the trial courts' caseload and (2) the appropriate allocation of judicial resources.

This assessment establishes a set of average case weights for each case type, which provides uniform and comparable measures of the number of judicial officers needed to resolve cases effectively. Application of the case weights to the average new filings for a three-year period (calendar years 2021, 2022, and 2023) results in the need for a net total of 468.66 judicial officer full-time equivalents (FTEs). Currently, Indiana has 498.79 judicial officer FTEs. While the overall need for judicial officers is lower than the current complement of judicial officers, some counties show a slight decrease in need compared to current staffing levels, and others show a need for additional judicial officers. When looking only at the positive need, the model indicates a need for 19.82 additional judicial officers. Figure 17, located at the end of this report provides a detailed table of judicial officer need by county.

## Recommendations

The weighted caseload model provides an empirically grounded basis for analyzing judicial officer workload and need in Indiana's trial courts. The following recommendations are intended to ensure the effective use of the caseload assessment model and to preserve the model's integrity and utility over time.

### Recommendation 1

The NCSC recommends updating the needs assessment model annually, using the case filings from the most recent three-year calendar year period.

### Recommendation 2

The workload model presented in this report should be the starting point for determining the need for judicial officers in each county. There are some key qualitative factors that are not directly accounted for in this weighted caseload model, including, but not limited to, differences in jury trial rates, varied use of in-person, remote, and hybrid hearing formats, possible variations in the proportion of civil and domestic cases involving



self-represented parties, and differences among counties in the percentage of persons who require court interpreting services (whose hearings require more time). Additionally, factors such as whether the county has a court administrator and other staff to reduce certain administrative burdens on judicial officers should be considered. The Indiana Office of Judicial Administration may wish to weigh these qualitative factors when considering the need for additional judicial officers.

### **Recommendation 3**

Over time, the integrity of any weighted caseload model may be affected by external factors such as changes in legislation, case law, legal practice, court technology, and administrative policies. NCSC recommends that the Indiana Office of Judicial Administration conduct a comprehensive review of the weighted caseload model every five to seven years. This review should include a time study in which all or most judicial officers participate. Between updates, if a major change in the law appears to have a significant impact on judicial workload, a panel of experts can be convened to make interim adjustments to the affected case weight(s).

### **Recommendation 4**

The Indiana Supreme Court should consider the creation of a new case type for commercial courts. Workload credit would be applied to the underlying case (118 minutes for the case at filing), plus the additional weight of 325 minutes once the case has been assigned to a Commercial Court docket based on this study's findings. This workload calculation is similar to calculating problem-solving court case workload credits.

## I. INTRODUCTION

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Clear and comprehensible data on the amount of work to be done by judicial officers is central to determining whether adequate resources are available to manage the caseload of the Indiana trial courts. The adequacy of judicial officer resources is critical to ensuring that the Indiana trial courts effectively manage and resolve court business in an efficient manner while delivering quality services to the public. Meeting these expectations requires an objective method to assess the number of judicial officers required to handle trial court cases and thoughtfully determine how judicial resources are allocated across the state. In responding to these challenges, judicial leaders around the country are increasingly turning to empirically based caseload assessments to provide a strong foundation of judicial resource needs.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Indiana Office of Judicial Administration (OJA) contracted with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to measure the amount of judicial work in Indiana.

Indiana's judges also face growing challenges due to a variety of emerging legal issues, day-to-day case management and case processing requirements, and more active participation in legal proceedings by various parties. These changes, like new post-COVID procedures, frequently increase the complexity of cases coming through the courts and require that judges dedicate more time to each case in recent years. Examples of such changes include:

1. Legal disputes over custody and parenting time rights for minor children are becoming more common, especially involving non-traditional family structures and issues like grandparent visitation rights;
2. More juveniles are receiving services through interactions with the courts, requiring more court monitoring and attention;
3. Problem-solving courts overseeing mental health and substance abuse treatment services, which often require that judges take on a social worker role;
4. Use of virtual and hybrid court proceedings, including digital evidence presentation;
5. Interaction with voluminous digital evidence; and,

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<sup>1</sup> The NCSC has conducted judicial caseload assessments in over 25 states since 2000. Many caseload assessment studies for court staff, probation officers, and others have also been conducted since 2000. This is NCSC's second judicial caseload assessment study conducted for Indiana.

6. Complicated lawsuits administered by Indiana's specialized Commercial Courts.

These examples show a broader trend experienced by judges in this weighted caseload study compared to the last. Litigants are increasingly asking judges to decide complex questions about society, constitutional issues, and ongoing behavioral health concerns. This study, through both the quantitative data analysis and qualitative observations, illustrates the current situation concerning the time and resources of Indiana's trial court judges.

A basic premise of caseload assessment is that all case types are not equal. Caseload assessment is a resource methodology that measures the average amount of time it takes judicial officers to process cases within identified case-type categories. These average case processing times are referred to as *case weights*. Multiplying the case weights by the number of cases filed in each jurisdiction produces an assessment of the amount of time required to manage the courts' work in each jurisdiction. Indiana has conducted its own caseload studies on several occasions, the most recent of which was in 2009. In 2016 and again in 2023, OJA contracted with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to conduct a time study to develop case weights for the Indiana trial courts. Caseload assessments have the added advantage of providing standardized assessments of need among jurisdictions that vary in geography, population, and caseload composition. In other words, when all cases across the state are assigned consistent case weights by case type, the basis for determining judicial officer need across jurisdictions is thus standardized.

This report describes the methods and results of the NCSC's comprehensive assessment of judicial officers' work in Indiana trial courts. The current assessment addresses the pertinent question of how many judicial officers are needed in Indiana to provide effective management of cases in an empirically based, rigorous manner. The primary goals of the study were to:

- Determine judicial caseloads in Indiana trial courts; and
- Establish a transparent formula that can determine the appropriate levels of judicial resources needed to enable the Indiana courts to handle cases effectively.

## II. EVENT-BASED METHODOLOGY

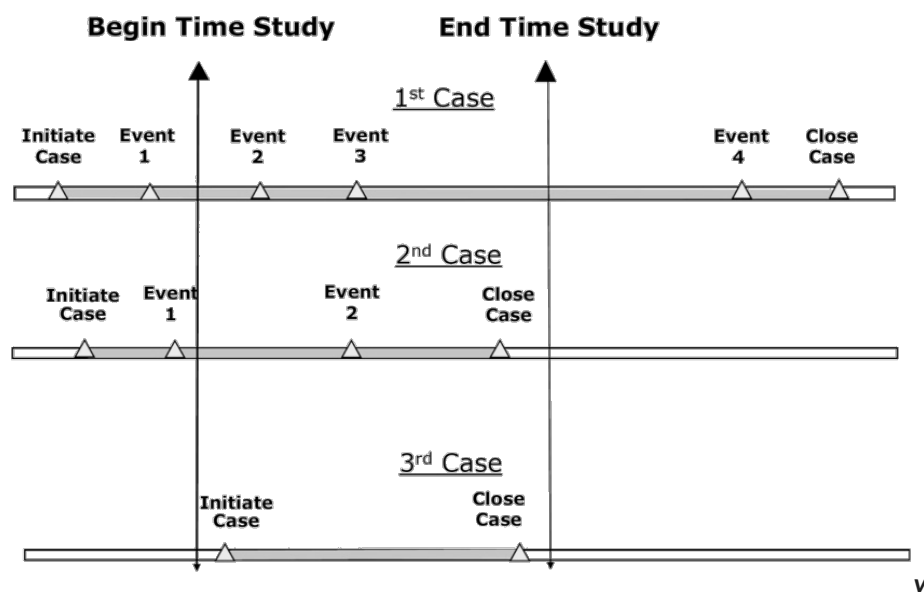
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The NCSC utilized the Event-Based Methodology for the current assessment. This methodology is designed to take a snapshot of court activity and compare the judicial offices' time spent on primary case events to the number of cases entering the court. The study measures the total amount of judicial time in an average four-week period devoted to processing each particular type of case for which standards are being developed (e.g., criminal, civil, probate, juvenile). Because this method is a snapshot, few cases actually complete the journey from filing to final resolution during the study period. However, courts in each county throughout the state are processing a number of each type of case in varying stages of the case life cycle. For example, during the four-week time study period, a given court will handle the initiation of a number of new civil cases, while the same court will also have other civil cases (perhaps filed months or years earlier) on the trial docket and still other civil cases in the post-judgment phase.

Moreover, if the sample period is representative, the mix of pre-judgment, non-trial and trial dispositions, and post-judgment activities conducted for each type of case, as well as the time devoted to each type of activity, will be representative of a trial court's caseload throughout the year. Therefore, data collected during the study period provides a direct measure of the amount of judicial time devoted to the full range of key case processing events.

Time study data is used to calculate the case weights (average judicial minutes per case type). For example, if judicial officers spent 150,000 minutes processing civil tort cases and there were 250 such cases entered, this would produce an average of 600 minutes (or ten hours) per civil tort case ( $150,000 \text{ minutes} / 250 \text{ cases}$ ). This ten-hour case weight is interpreted as the average time to process a civil tort case from filing to final resolution – even though no individual case is tracked from start to finish within the four weeks. Rather, the case weight is a composite of separate (though likely similar) cases observed at various points in the case life cycle. Figure 1 illustrates the Event-Based Methodology concept.

Figure 1: Event-Based Time Study



Assume the figure above shows the progress of three separate civil tort cases during the period of the four-week time study. It is not necessary to track cases from start to finish. Instead, for each type of case examined, the study tracks the time spent on key processing events during each case's life cycle (pre-judgment activities, trial activities, and post-judgment activities). For example, Case 1 illustrates the time required to process the middle segment of case life; Case 2 illustrates the time required to process the end segment of case life; and Case 3 illustrates the time required to complete an entire case of minimal complexity. When the time spent on each event for these three cases is added together, the result is an estimate of the total amount of time needed to process a case, even though all cases are not tracked from start to finish. In the current study, because the time estimates are based on observations from thousands of individual case events for each case type, the methodology is highly reliable.

### III. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (JAC)

The Judicial Administration Committee (JAC) is a standing committee of the Judicial Conference of Indiana staffed by the Indiana Office of Court Services that focuses on various projects deemed to be of interest to Indiana's trial courts. The JAC has a history of studying Indiana's judicial weighted caseload system, and its work extended to the current caseload assessment. The JAC functioned as a policy committee to provide oversight and guidance throughout the caseload assessment plan. Specifically, the JAC refined the approach and the content of the assessment and resolved important issues affecting data collection, interpretation, and analysis. During a series of in-person meetings and remotely held video conferences, the JAC monitored the development of

the caseload assessment methodology and reviewed findings at each critical phase of the study and at its completion.

One of the first responsibilities of the JAC was to identify and define the parameters for which data would be collected during the caseload assessment. This included identifying (a) which judicial officers should participate, (b) the timeframe during which the data would be collected and the length of time that needed to be captured, (c) the types of cases for which to generate case weights; and (d) the tasks and activities (case-related and non-case-related) that judicial officers perform in- and out-of-court. Members of the NCSC project team met with the JAC in November 2023 to establish these initial study details.

The JAC members also engaged in a short pilot study in which they tracked their work time for up to one full workday between January 8 through 10. JAC members discussed their experiences with tracking time and entering data at a committee meeting on January 12, 2024. Minor adjustments were made to the written instructions after that discussion in preparation for the commencement of the statewide time study on February 5, 2024.

The JAC met on several other occasions throughout the life of the project, including both remotely and in-person. At the final in-person meeting held on August 9, 2024, the JAC made final decisions on all aspects of the study and agreed to meet remotely one last time to ensure all aspects of the project had been addressed.

## **IV. TIME STUDY**

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### **Judicial Officer Participants**

Consistent with the 2016 caseload assessment study, all trial court judicial officers (judges, magistrates, commissioners, and referees) in all 92 counties were asked to participate in the time study. The JAC understands that in addition to the regular sitting judicial officers, each court is allocated time for senior judges. For the purposes of this study, senior judges were asked not to record their time because their service is in lieu of sitting judges' annual leave time (which is accounted for in the judge availability calculations). The JAC did include the time recorded by senior judges only in those courts in which the senior judge was appointed to serve as a judge pro tem by the Supreme Court.

## Data Collection Period

The judicial officer caseload assessment study was first announced through a joint letter sent by Chief Justice Loretta Rush and the Supreme Court's Chief Administrative Officer, Justin Forkner, in early January and was also included in the branch's Wednesday message on both January 17 and January 31. All messages urged judicial officers to participate in the caseload study.

To ensure consistency in the tracking of time, NCSC staff provided a total of five training sessions to all judicial officers during the week of January 22, 2024. All training sessions were conducted via Zoom; additionally, one training session was recorded and saved on the data entry site's dashboard, so anyone who was not able to attend a live session could watch the recording at a convenient time. Written training materials were also provided at the time of training and were available online. Additionally, the NCSC assisted study participants through a help desk, which was available both online and via telephone prior to and throughout the data collection period. Judicial officers reported their time each day via NCSC's secure proprietary website.

For this assessment, judicial officers, as defined above, participated in the four-week data collection period from February 5 through March 1, 2024. The participation rate for the time study was 98% percent; 497 judicial officers of an expected 507 participated, representing judicial officers in all but one<sup>2</sup> of Indiana's 92 counties. This exceptional participation rate assures confidence in the accuracy and validity of the resulting case weights. Judicial officers were instructed to record all work-related time, including work that was done beyond their normal workday, completed at home, on weekends or holidays, and on-call time for warrants and emergency detention orders.

*Figure 2: Indiana Judicial Officer Participation Rate Summary*

Judicial Officer Type	Participation Rate
Commissioners/Referees	93%
Superior and Circuit Court Judges	98%
Magistrates	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98%</b>

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<sup>2</sup> Orange County judges did not participate.

## Case Types

Knowing the average amount of time devoted to different types of cases allowed the NCSC and JAC to estimate judicial officer need in relation to the number and relative complexity of cases handled. Developing an appropriate set of case-type categories is important because it reflects the way cases are actually processed and counted in Indiana. Case types also should be aggregated into a meaningful number of categories that are likely to remain stable for the foreseeable future. Following this logic, the JAC determined that time study data should be collected on 45 identified case types currently tracked in the trial courts' Odyssey case management system. In addition, four case-related topics were studied to determine whether there is significant variation in the time associated with them to warrant JAC's recommendation to establish new case types. Specifically, time for evictions (EV) was tracked separately for residential and commercial evictions, harassment protection orders were tracked separately from other protection orders (PO), grandparent visitation matters were tracked separately, and time for commercial court cases was tracked.

After the data collection period was completed, NCSC and OJA statistical staff reviewed the data for the potential new case types. Breaking out evictions by residential and commercial was more difficult than originally expected. A sample of eviction cases was analyzed, and it was determined that there were no significant differences in time warranting a new case type. Similarly, the time associated with harassment protection orders compared to all other harassment orders did not show enough difference in processing time to warrant a new case type. Because petitions for grandparent visitation may be filed within various case types, it was not possible to fully analyze the volume of these petitions along with the time study data for further analysis. Commercial court cases were analyzed, and there was enough variation in time among these cases that it does appear to warrant a new case type.



**Figure 3: Indiana Three-Year Average Case Filings (includes CY 2021-2023)**

F1	Level 1 Felony	640	0.07%	PL	Plenary	10,045	1.12%
F2	Level 2 Felony	2,022	0.23%	MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	7,299	0.82%
F3	Level 3 Felony	2,134	0.24%	CC	Civil Collection	79,968	8.94%
F4	Level 4 Felony	3,371	0.38%	CT	Civil Tort	12,027	1.34%
F5	Level 5 Felony	11,470	1.28%	SC	Small Claims	67,519	7.55%
F6	Level 6 Felony	50,847	5.68%	EV	Eviction All	39,740	4.44%
DP	Death Penalty	2	0.00%	DC	Domestic Relations with Children	12,931	1.45%
LWOP	Life without Parole	5	0.00%	DN	Domestic Relations no Children	15,213	1.70%
MR	Murder	318	0.04%	RS	Reciprocal Support	1,293	0.14%
CM	Misdemeanor	90,336	10.10%	MH	Mental Health	18,965	2.12%
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	781	0.09%	PO	Protective Order	37,499	4.19%
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	10,663	1.19%	AD	Adoption	4,379	0.49%
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	75,311	8.42%	MI	Civil Miscellaneous	15,998	1.79%
IF	Infractions	222,998	24.92%	TS	Tax Sale	151	0.02%
OV	Ordinance Violations	15,569	1.74%	TP	Tax Petition	4,620	0.52%
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	620	0.07%	CE	Commercial Courts	333	0.04%
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	2,046	0.23%	ES	Estate Supervised	2,638	0.29%
JC	Juvenile CHINS	9,714	1.09%	EU	Estate Unsupervised	11,324	1.27%
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	9,741	1.09%	EM	Estate Miscellaneous	4,094	0.46%
JS	Juvenile Status	2,922	0.33%	TR	Trusts	294	0.03%
JP	Juvenile Paternity	13,026	1.46%	GU	Guardianship	8,116	0.91%
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	11,225	1.25%	GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	399	0.04%
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	4,062	0.45%				
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	17	0.00%				
<b>Total</b>						<b>894,684</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Tasks and Activities

Judicial officers perform a variety of functions in- and out-of-court that can be directly related to the processing of cases (case-related activities), as well as non-case-related activities. NCSC staff worked closely with the JAC to develop a comprehensive list and description of these essential judicial officer activities. The list of activities served as a guide for data collection during the time study. A list of the seven case-related and the nine non-case-related activities is provided in Figures 4 and 5. A more detailed description can be found in Appendices B and C, respectively.

**Figure 4: Case-Related Activities**


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Pre-trial/pre-judgment in-court activities  
 Pre-trial/pre-judgment out-of-court activities  
 Non-trial disposition activities  
 Bench trial activities  
 Jury trial activities  
 Post-trial/post-judgment in-court activities  
 Post-trial/post-judgment out-of-court activities  
 Case-related administration  
 Problem-Solving Court activities

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**Figure 5: Non-Case-Related Activities**

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Non-case-related administration
Judicial education and training
Community activities, education, speaking engagements
Committees, meetings, and related work
Reimbursable travel
General legal research
Vacation/illness/military leave
Other
Time study data reporting and entry

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To establish the current practice baseline, NCSC staff measured the amount of time judicial officers currently spend on various activities throughout the day, including case-related and non-case-related activities. All judges and magistrates were invited to participate in the time study to ensure the most accurate and reliable data.

## Caseload

A detailed picture of case-related time judicial officers spend on various case types statewide is presented in Figure 6. Based on time study data, the greatest amount of judicial officer time is spent on level 6 felonies (12.44%), followed by misdemeanor cases (9.99%), with domestic relations with children rounding out the three highest time commitments, with 8.84% of all case-related time.

**Figure 6: Percentage of Judicial Officer Time Reported by Case Type and Case-Related Events During the February 2024 Time Study**

F1	Level 1 Felony	2.11%	PL	Plenary	2.94%
F2	Level 2 Felony	1.55%	MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	0.64%
F3	Level 3 Felony	1.84%	CC	Civil Collection	3.63%
F4	Level 4 Felony	2.34%	CT	Civil Tort	4.05%
F5	Level 5 Felony	4.77%	SC	Small Claims	3.60%
F6	Level 6 Felony	12.44%	EV	Evictions	2.08%
DP	Death Penalty	0.03%	DC	Domestic Relations with Children	8.94%
LWOP	Life without Parole	0.02%	DN	Domestic Relations no Children	2.23%
MR	Murder	1.34%	RS	Reciprocal Support	0.14%
CM	Misdemeanor	9.32%	MH	Mental Health	0.81%
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	0.62%	PO	Protective Order	3.20%
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	0.60%	AD	Adoption	0.61%
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	2.66%	MI	Civil Miscellaneous	1.43%
IF	Infractions	0.78%	TS	Tax Sale	0.01%
OV	Ordinance Violations	0.25%	TP	Tax Petition	0.15%
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	0.12%	ce	Commercial Courts	1.04%
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	2.08%	ES	Estate Supervised	0.49%
JC	Juvenile CHINS	6.42%	EU	Estate Unsupervised	0.75%
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	2.81%	EM	Estate Miscellaneous	0.07%
JS	Juvenile Status	0.12%	TR	Trusts	0.12%
JP	Juvenile Paternity	7.89%	GU	Guardianship	1.71%
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	0.36%	GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	0.03%
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	0.85%			
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order DCS only)	0.00%			
			<b>Total</b>		<b>100.00%</b>

## Filings

Looking at filings, along with the percentage of time spent on each case type, illustrates the utility of the caseload assessment methodology. As previously shown in Figure 3, filings for all infractions represent the highest proportion of cases filed (24.65%), and juvenile protection orders represent the lowest number of cases filed (less than 0.0%, or 17 cases per year). In contrast, Figure 6 reveals that judicial officers collectively spend approximately 0.78% of their case-related time on infraction cases, which are the cases most frequently filed. Rather, judges spend most of their time on Level 6 Felony cases. Comparing the filings to the amount of time spent on cases clearly demonstrates that accounting for the time spent on cases is a better metric for determining judicial resource needs than simply relying on case counts.

## V. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA COLLECTION: COURT OBSERVATION

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### Court Observation Summary

As a component of the workload assessment study, NCSC project staff observed court hearings in five locations during a week in July 2024. The five locations were identified by the Judicial Administration Committee: Marion County Superior Courts, Clark County Circuit Courts, Hendricks County Circuit and Superior Courts, White County Circuit and Superior Courts, and the Lawrence Township Small Claims Court in Marion County. The purpose of these observations was to track variations in time required to conduct hearings in person, remotely, or a combination of the two. Project staff also tracked whether litigants were self-represented and whether an interpreter was needed. This process provided additional insight into how court cases are processed, including procedures that improve or impede efficiency.

A total of 151 hearings across a range of case types and hearing types were observed. The most prevalent case type was criminal, followed by small claims (primarily evictions), and the average hearing times varied by hearing format but not significantly. The data and qualitative observations indicate that variation in hearing times relies more on case circumstances and case complexity than on the type of case. In some circumstances, self-represented litigants or the use of interpreters may increase hearing times, but that was not a major factor in the hearing length.

Previous studies, conducted in 2020 and 2021 when many courts across the country were shuttered due to the COVID-19 pandemic, found that remote and hybrid hearings took longer than hearings held in-person. The primary reason for the lengthier hearings was due to technology problems, such as slow connectivity, or unfamiliarity with remote hearing platforms. Those issues did not appear to be much of a factor in the hearings observed in Indiana; in fact, there were few hearings that involved technology problems.

### Process

The observations occurred during the week of July 15, 2024. NCSC project staff coordinated with a judge at each court location to create a schedule with a sufficient number and mix of hearing types to maximize NCSC staff time. Project staff spent an average of one day at each location and observed a total of 151 hearings across the five locations.

To assist with the observations, NCSC staff created a data collection form to record pertinent details, keep the observations consistent, and allow for analysis and comparison. The data collection form can be found in Appendix A. For each court event observed, NCSC staff recorded:

- Hearing date,
- Court location,
- Presiding judge,
- Docket type (e.g., civil, criminal, family, probate, small claims),
- Case type (if available, e.g., felony 1-6, probation violation, eviction, protection order),
- Hearing type (e.g., arraignment, hearing, status conference, bench trial, or jury trial),
- Hearing format (in-person, remote, or hybrid),
- Start, stop, and elapsed time,
- Interpreter use and language, and
- Whether any party was self-represented.

NCSC staff sat in the spectator gallery and did not interact with the litigants or judges during the court sessions, although judges and court staff were aware that NCSC staff were observing the proceedings. The following commentary is based on both in-court observations and conversations with the various judicial officials related to hearings involving interpreters, self-represented litigants, and other issues.

## Observations: Hearing Format

**In-Person Hearings.** The majority of hearings were held in person, although this was dependent on the case type (e.g., criminal) and the presiding judge. While remote hearings were an option in some courts, defendants and attorneys may have elected to attend the hearing in person. This may be because the defendant lacked connectivity, preferred to appear in person, or the attorney had another matter in the courthouse, making it more convenient to appear in person. Conversations between the observers and judges indicated that hearings that require an interpreter are best suited for in-person hearings; in fact, all observed hearings that involved interpreters were held in person.

**Remote and Hybrid Hearings.** Remote and hybrid hearings help schedule cases that include participants who are not local, are incarcerated, or have circumstances preventing in-person appearances.

**Remote Hearings.** Reliable internet access and connectivity are necessary for both court staff and participants to conduct effective remote hearings. A few proceedings were observed where a participant had a poor connection, and the sound was distorted, or the screen would freeze, requiring the participant to exit the hearing and rejoin. Some participants also lacked familiarity with the Webex or Zoom platform, which served to extend the hearing time. For example, a party to a proceeding wanted to talk with her attorney, so the hearing was paused, and the participants had to navigate Webex to leave the hearing and meet in a virtual conference room. These access issues can lead to additional hearing time or require rescheduling the hearing, creating extra work and delay. Some judges stated that remote and hybrid hearings do not result in longer hearing times, which was supported by the data collected during the observations.

**Hybrid Hearings.** The hybrid hearings observed in Marion County Superior Courts and Clark County Circuit Courts involved one or more parties or attorneys participating from a remote location where the judge, attorneys, and parties to other cases were present. If the party was unavailable when the judge tried to connect to the party who was not physically present, the judge called the next case and proceeded until the party was connected to the hearing. One remote hearing was conducted in White County Superior Court for a defendant who resided in Kentucky and could not attend the hearing in person. In Clark County Circuit Courts, hybrid hearings occurred predominantly in criminal and juvenile cases, where the party was in a residential placement. In all instances, the hybrid hearings worked smoothly with little to no technological issues.

## Findings

Figure 7 presents the average hearing times for in-person, remote, and hybrid hearings. Average times are presented for all hearings within each hearing format, as well as for each hearing format when hearings included interpreters or self-represented litigants. Figure 8 presents the average hearing times for each format by court location. Between 20 and 37 hearings were observed in each location.

**Figure 7: Average Hearing Time by Hearing Format**

Hearing Format	Total Hearings Observed	Average Hearing Time (minutes)	Hearing Time Range (minutes)	# of Hearings with Interpreters	Average Hearing Time (minutes)	# Self-Represented	Average Hearing Time (minutes)
# In-Person	125	6:24	1 - 38	29	7:43	47	7:47
<i>4 Civil Hearings</i> <i>61 Criminal Hearings (3 bench trials, 3 status conferences)</i> <i>34 Small Claims (24 Evictions)</i> <i>17 PSC Compliance Hearings</i> <i>9 Juvenile Hearings (8 delinquency, 1 CHINS)</i>							
# Remote	4	16:00	2 - 40	0	NA	2	3:00
<i>2 Criminal Hearings</i> <i>2 Family Hearings</i>							
# Hybrid	22	6:03	1 - 20	0	NA	10	5:54
<i>17 Criminal Hearings (1 bench trial)</i> <i>2 Small Claims Hearings (Evictions)</i> <i>2 PSC Compliance Hearings</i> <i>1 Juvenile Delinquency Hearing</i>							

\*Note that some hearings involved self-represented litigants requiring interpreters.

Figure 8: Average Hearing Time by Location and Hearing Format

Hearing Format	Location*	Total Hearings Observed	# of Hearings with Interpreters	# Self-Represented	Average Hearing Time (minutes)
# In-Person	Clark Circuit Court (#1, #2, #4)	16	0	2	4:41
# Remote	Clark Circuit Court (#2)	2	0	2	3:00
# Hybrid	Clark Circuit Court (#2, #4)	12	0	7	5:40
<b>Total</b>	<b>Clark Circuit Court</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4:48</b>
# In-Person	Hendricks Superior Court (#2, #3, #5)	13	4	1	3:37
# Remote	Hendricks Superior Court	0	0	0	NA
# Hybrid	Hendricks Superior Court (#5)	5	0	0	4:00
<b>Total</b>	<b>Hendricks Superior Court</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3:43</b>
# In-Person	Hendricks Circuit Court	2	0	1	17:00
# Remote	Hendricks Circuit Court	0	0	0	NA
# Hybrid	Hendricks Circuit Court	0	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>Hendricks Circuit Court</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17:00</b>
# In-Person	Lawrence Township (Sm. Claims Ct.)	34	8	27	6:30
# Remote	Lawrence Township	0	0	0	NA
# Hybrid	Lawrence Township (Sm. Claims Ct.)	2	0	2	6:00
<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawrence Township</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6:28</b>
# In-Person	Marion Superior Court (10, 15, 34, CPO)	33	2	0	5:09
# Remote	Marion Superior Court (15)	2	0	0	29:00
# Hybrid	Marion Superior Court (34)	2	0	0	8:30
<b>Total</b>	<b>Marion Superior Court</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7:00</b>
# In-Person	White Superior Court	24	14	15	7:20
# Remote	White Superior Court	0	0	0	NA
# Hybrid	White Superior Court	1	0	1	16:00
<b>Total</b>	<b>White Superior Court</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7:41</b>
# In-Person	White Circuit Court	3	1	1	26:00
# Remote	White Circuit Court	0	0	0	NA
# Hybrid	White Circuit Court	0	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>White Circuit Court</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26:00</b>
# In-Person	All Courts	125	29	47	6:24
# Remote	All Courts	4	0	2	17:00
# Hybrid	All Courts	22	0	10	6:03
<b>Total</b>	<b>All Courts</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6:42</b>

\* Court number or division included in ( )

**In-Person Hearings.** In-person hearings were by far the most common hearing type across all court locations. Of the 151 hearings observed across the five locations, 125, or 83%, were in-person hearings where all parties were present. Figure 7 shows that, overall, in-person hearings took an average of 6 minutes and 24 seconds to complete. When these hearings included the use of an interpreter, the average time increased to 7 minutes and 43 seconds, or an increase of 20.5% (1 minute and 19 seconds) per hearing. When the hearings included a self-represented litigant, the average hearing time was slightly higher than an in-person hearing with an interpreter, for an average of 7 minutes and 47 seconds, which is 21.6% higher than the standard in-person



hearing. In 21 of the in-person hearings, the defendant/litigant was both self-represented and required an interpreter (data not shown), and the average hearing time across these cases was 7 minutes and 37 seconds.

**Remote Hearings.** Remote hearings were only held in four (3% of all hearings observed) of the observed hearings. Two remote hearings were held in Clark Circuit Court, and two were held in Marion Superior Court. The hearings ranged from 1 to 40 minutes in length, with an average of 16 minutes per hearing. The hearing, which took 40 minutes, involved many of the problems that judges often report occurring in remote sessions. The attorney was late to the hearing, there were connectivity problems, and the judge had difficulty hearing the attorney. None of the remote hearings involved interpreters, but two of them did include self-represented litigants, both in criminal cases, and both were guilty plea hearings.

**Hybrid Hearings.** Twenty-two of the 151 hearings observed (14%) involved at least one party attending remotely. Overall, these hearings took less time, on average, than either in-person or remote hearings, with an average of 6 minutes and 3 seconds. None of the hybrid hearings involved interpreters, and ten involved self-represented litigants. Surprisingly, the average hearing time for self-represented litigants was slightly lower than those with attorneys, at 5 minutes and 54 seconds. The majority of the self-represented litigants were criminal defendants (n=7) either entering a guilty plea, attending a sentencing or probation revocation hearing, and two were parties in eviction cases.

## Discussion

The average hearing time data provides a sample of the variations in hearing length by hearing format. While previous studies have found that remote hearings (including hybrid hearings) generally take longer than in-person hearings, these studies were conducted around the COVID-19 pandemic (in 2020 and 2021), when conducting remote hearings was new, and a necessity and not all parties were familiar with the platforms being used.<sup>3</sup> The data collected from the court observations in Indiana suggests judges are getting better at determining the types of hearings that can be efficiently and effectively conducted remotely. The data collected from the five counties observed indicate that certain criminal case hearings, such as pleas, sentencing hearings,

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<sup>3</sup> See: National Center for State Courts (2021), The Use of Remote Hearings in Texas State Courts: The Impact on Judicial Workload, National Center for State Courts (2021), Study of Virtual Child Welfare Hearings Impressions from Judicial Interviews, A. Summers and S. Gatowski (2021), Virtual Hearing Study – Utah, and A. Summers and S. Gatowski (2020), Nevada Court Improvement Program Remote Hearings Study.

probation revocations, and continuances, made up the majority of the hybrid hearings and half of the remote hearings.

Anecdotally, it is often thought that remote hearings take longer than in-person hearings as the court and parties may struggle with connectivity and technology issues. Some judges countered this argument, stating that they are able to process cases faster via a remote or hybrid hearing than an in-person hearing. In a remote hearing, they do not have to wait for a party to come forward and can more seamlessly move from case to case. However, the efficiency of remote hearings may depend on the individual judge's comfort level and proficiency in conducting remote hearings. Some judges have developed a natural ease with conducting remote hearings and ensuring the solemn nature of the proceeding, even when it is held remotely.

While there was variation in the hearing times observed, in most cases, the variation had more to do with the details of the case, than problems with technology. Indeed, of the 26 remote and/or hybrid hearings, only one was noted to have had problems related to the technology. While not all hearings involving interpreters or self-represented litigants took longer, hearings that were exceptionally long typically involved either at least one self-represented party and/or an interpreter.

Judges often report that hearings involving self-represented litigants take longer than cases where both parties are represented; however, the court observation data does not support this notion. For example, in-person court hearings involving self-represented litigants exceeded the mean hearing time 30.4% of the time, while in-person hearings not involving self-represented litigants exceeded the mean hearing time 34.3% of the time. Similarly, in hybrid hearings involving self-represented litigants, the hearing time exceeded the mean hearing time by 40% of the time, but when both parties were represented, the hearing times exceeded the average 41.7% of the time.

In general, criminal cases with a self-represented defendant did not appear to take longer than hearings with defendants who are represented by counsel. In fact, they can be shorter if the defendant presents no evidence or does not ask any questions, which is sometimes the case. However, civil cases involving self-represented litigants, such as small claims, eviction, and domestic matters, can lengthen hearings, especially if both parties are self-represented. Judges indicated it can be difficult to navigate a case where one or both parties do not have counsel, as the judge has to progress the hearing without providing them with legal assistance.

Several of the criminal courts that were observed used a pre-recorded advice of rights. This occurred prior to the judge taking the bench. At least one court did not appear

to use this pre-recording, and instead, the presiding judge advised the defendants of their rights. This was also a court that required an interpreter for almost every case.

It was unanimously agreed by all judicial officials with whom court observers spoke that cases involving interpreters significantly prolong hearing length, including both remote and in-person hearings. Some judges noted that the interpreter's skill level can be a factor. For example, interpreters who can interpret simultaneously as opposed to consecutively result in faster hearings. Courts indicated a lack of interpreters overall but certainly a lack of certified interpreters. In one county, one interpreter is shared, requiring multiple courts to coordinate when cases requiring an interpreter will be heard. While the telephonic interpreting service is convenient, particularly for non-Spanish speakers, the service can be challenging. Remote hearings with interpreters are more problematic than in-person interpreter hearings due to technology issues and connectivity-related delays. If resources were available, having multiple interpreters for a courtroom could allow one interpreter to interpret proceedings and another to assist attorneys in communicating with their non-English speaking clients prior to court. One court also expressed concerns about the insufficient funds allocated for interpreters.

Court observation data does not support this impression. Interpreters were observed only in the in-person hearings, and the hearing times in which they were involved exceeded the mean in 27.6% of hearings compared to hearings without interpreters, in which 35.4% exceeded the mean hearing time.

## VI. PRELIMINARY CASE WEIGHTS

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The data collected during the time study allows for the construction of preliminary case weights. The preliminary weights represent the amount of time judicial officers across the state currently spend processing cases on average. The statewide weights do not differentiate case processing time requirements by court size or location.

As described previously, the judicial needs model accounts for the fact that case types vary in complexity and require different amounts of judicial time and attention. Relying solely on the sheer number of cases to assess the demands placed on judicial officers ignores the varying levels of resources needed to process different types of cases effectively, as can be seen by comparing the distribution of cases and time expenditures in Figures 3 and 6.

The preliminary statewide case weights were calculated by (1) annualizing all data recorded from the 19-day study period<sup>4</sup> to a full working calendar year of 213 days, (2) adding the judicial officer time recorded for each case type, and (3) dividing the number of cases filed for each case type by the average case filings from CY 2021, 2022, and 2023. This result provides a picture of the average amount of time currently spent by all trial court judicial officers in Indiana on each of the identified case types. An example of the calculation of the annualized minutes and preliminary case weights for a misdemeanor case is presented in Figure 9.

**Figure 9: Calculating the Preliminary Case Weight for Misdemeanor Cases**

<b>Developing Annualized Minutes</b>		
Misdemeanor: Actual minutes recorded during data collection period	334,072	
	<i>Divide by</i>	÷
Days of data collection period	19	
Average statewide minutes per day working on misdemeanor cases	17,582.74	
	<i>Multiply by</i>	
Total judicial officer working days	213	
	<i>Equals</i>	=
Statewide annualized minutes for misdemeanor cases	3,745,123	
<b>Developing Preliminary Case Weight</b>		
Statewide annualized minutes for misdemeanor cases	3,745,123	
	<i>Divide by</i>	÷
3-year average filings (CY 2021, 22, 23)	90,336	
	<i>Equals</i>	=
Preliminary case weight (minutes)	41	

Based on the time study, judicial officers in Indiana spend a total of 3,745,123 minutes of case-related time on criminal misdemeanor (CM) cases annually.<sup>5</sup> Dividing the time by the average number of CM cases filed in CY 2021, 2022, and 2023 (90,336) yields a preliminary case weight of 41 minutes. This number indicates that, on average, an Indiana judicial officer currently spends 41 minutes processing all CM cases from filing to resolution, as determined by the time study. The complete set of preliminary statewide case weights for Indiana courts, developed using this method, is displayed in Figure 10.

<sup>4</sup> Although the time study took place over a four-week period, that timeframe included President's Day, so the official working days included in the study period was 19 since there was variation in which courts consider this a working day or a holiday

<sup>5</sup> All time reported during the time study was weighted to reflect one year of time in order to ensure consistency with the average calendar year 2021, 2022, and 2023 filing data.

Figure 10: Preliminary Case Weights<sup>6 7 8</sup>

Case Type Code	Case Type	Preliminary Case Weight (minutes)	Case Type Code	Case Type	Preliminary Case Weight (minutes)
F1	Level 1 Felony	1,325	JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	PL	Plenary	118
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	CC	Civil Collection	18
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	CT	Civil Tort	135
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	SC	Small Claims	19
DP	Death Penalty	4,043	EV	Evictions	13
LWOP	Life without Parole	1,078	DC	Domestic Relations with Children	276
MR	Murder	1,692	DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59
CM	Misdemeanor	41	RS	Reciprocal Support	42
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	MH	Mental Health	17
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	PO	Protective Order	27
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	AD	Adoption	56
IF	Infractions	1	MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	TS	Tax Sale	25
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	TP	Tax Petition	13
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	CE	Commercial Courts	325
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	ES	Estate Supervised	74
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	EU	Estate Unsupervised	27
JS	Juvenile Status	17	EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	TR	Trusts	160
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	GU	Guardianship	85
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34

<sup>6</sup> Case weights presented in this table are rounded to the nearest whole minute.

<sup>7</sup> Note that there were case categories for which data were collected on a trial basis to determine whether new case types were warranted. The data either were not available to develop new case weights (grandparent visitation) or the differences in case weights were not significant enough to warrant a new case type (protection orders and harassment protective orders, residential and commercial evictions,). Commercial courts is not currently a recognized case type, but data collected indicate a significant difference in time, suggesting that it could be a new case type.

<sup>8</sup> Marion County Small Claims judges were included in the time study at their request for the first time. They process SC and EV cases only; however, they are paid by the township, not the state. They also run an eviction diversion program, in which judicial officers spend a greater amount of time when compared to the more traditional method of processing EV cases. Given these reasons, it was agreed that their time should not be included in the state case weight for SC and EV cases.

## VII. ADEQUACY OF TIME SURVEY AND FOCUS GROUPS

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In addition to the time study data collected from judicial officers and the court observations conducted in the five counties, two types of qualitative data were collected to supplement and inform the analysis: adequacy of time survey and focus groups.

While the time study is intended to measure the amount of time judicial officers currently spend handling cases, it does not reveal the amount of time judicial officers should spend on activities to ensure the quality processing of cases. The adequacy of time survey and the focus group feedback provided additional qualitative information for the JAC to consider when examining the preliminary case weights. The JAC reviewed the survey results and focus group findings to assess if the preliminary case weights were consistent with the statewide averages and determine if these portions of the study identified concerns with the data outcomes based on judicial experience.

Judicial officers who participated in the adequacy of time survey and focus groups indicated that they get their work done, but this often entails the need to work weekends and after hours. Judges believe that case types across the board are increasing in complexity, thus requiring more time to reach disposition. Judges also feel they are required to engage in more administrative or other non-case-related work and that this was the one area of time that was most likely to be under-reported in the time study. Finally, judges are concerned about the ability to attract and retain skilled staff due to the relatively low wages of court staff and staff attorneys.

### Adequacy of Time Survey

An adequacy of time survey was distributed to all participating judicial officers in March 2024 to acquire feedback on how each judicial officer felt about his or her ability to process case-related and non-case-related tasks in a manner that was satisfactory and sustainable. Approximately 71% of judicial officers responded to the survey (359 of 507 judicial officers, although not all respondents answered all questions). An overview of responses to the adequacy of time survey can be found in Appendix D.

Survey findings support the notion that the time study represented a typical four-week period. Nearly one-third of respondents (29%) indicated that the data collection timeframe was not reflective of a typical four-week period; however, follow-up responses indicated that nearly half responded that way because they were off for some period of time, either for vacation, illness, or medical services, which is already built into the study's

analysis.<sup>9</sup> As shown in Figure 11, slightly over one-third of respondents indicated their workload was either heavier or lighter than normal or had a number of scheduled trials that ended up settling, which really is reflective of a judge's typical schedule. In the end, approximately 5% indicated that the data collection period was not representative due to schedule changes, heavy training requirements, and various other reasons.

**Figure 11: During the Data Collection Period, was Your Workload Representative of a Typical 4-Week Period?**

<b>Yes</b>	249	71%
<b>No</b>	103	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>100%</b>

Respondents were also asked if there was work in which they engaged that did not get reported during the time study. Predominantly, respondents indicated that the work that did not get reported was largely non-case-related work, such as phone calls and conversations that occur in passing, and after-hours work, such as general reading and research. This potentially suggests that the non-case-related work captured during the time study does not reflect all of the work in which judges actually engage.

Several questions pertaining to the sufficiency of time to complete work, stress levels, and ability to take lunch and breaks were posed. All questions were rated on a five-point Likert scale, with 1 being scored lowest and 5 being scored highest. The survey data was analyzed, and average scores were produced for each question. An average rating of 3.0 was utilized as a threshold to determine if judicial officers felt they had adequate (rating higher than 3.0) or inadequate (rating lower than 3.0) time to complete their work to their level of satisfaction. Figure 12 presents the average scores for the nine questions pertaining to the perceived sufficiency of time judges have. Given the standard that a rating of 3.0 or higher suggests that the respondents generally had a favorable response to the question, only one area indicates a concern regarding time, and that specifically relates to the ability to take lunch and breaks on a regular basis. The average score for this question is below the 3.0 mark, suggesting that most judges routinely work through lunch and breaks.

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<sup>9</sup> The judge year value, discussed later in this report accounts for a total of 25 leave days in a year. During the study period, if a participant took vacation, or other leave, the time they took off was weighted to reflect the other time they did work. For example, if a judicial officer was on vacation for 5 of the 19 days, the 14 days he/she did report were weighted up to 19 days of working time.



**Figure 12: Judicial Perceptions of the Adequacy of Time to Get Work Done**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Average Score</b>
I have sufficient time, on a regular basis to get my work done.	3.32
I am able to accomplish what needs to be done during the workday.	3.23
When I start a task, I typically have the time to complete the task.	3.14
I have the tools and resources to do my job efficiently and effectively.	3.81
The reliability and speed of the internet connections are sufficient.	3.93
I have enough time to adequately assist court users and ensure they understand what is expected of them.	3.70
There is sufficient time for learning opportunities aligned with my job duties.	3.39
I am regularly able to meet deadlines without rushing at the last minute.	3.66
I have time to take lunch and breaks throughout the day.	2.99

In the adequacy of time survey, respondents were provided a list of common obstacles, of which they were asked to select up to four that they feel are obstacles to getting their work done to their satisfaction. Figure 13 provides a list of those obstacles, with the most frequently cited obstacle listed first.

**Figure 13: Obstacles Identified by Judges**

<b>Obstacles</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Heavy volume of cases and workload	50%
Constant interruptions and having to multi-task	38%
Lack of time	31%
Assisting self-represented litigants	30%
Not enough judges/court staff/attorneys	28%
Lack of funding	17%
Poor technology or internet connection	16%
Lack of security	14%
Lack of resources	14%
Uneven allocation of work and duties	11%
Other	11%
Outdated or poor facilities	10%
Inadequate case management system	8%
Continuous changes in laws, processes, public information, etc.	7%
None	6%
Insufficient pay/benefits	6%
Inadequate training	5%
Inadequate equipment (e.g. copiers, computers, etc.)	4%
Poor leadership/poor management/micro-management	4%
Miscommunication/lack of communication	2%

Interestingly, the top three listed issues include 1) the heavy volume of cases and workload, 2) constant interruptions, and 3) lack of time, all of which are inconsistent with the data provided in Figure 10 related to an adequate amount of time to complete work.



Often, when these inconsistencies are discussed with judges, they indicate that they get their work done, but perhaps not within a 40-hour workweek. Rounding out the list of the four most common obstacles is the lack of adequate judges, court staff, and attorneys, which is consistent with the focus group findings. When asked to provide written responses regarding obstacles, five issues arose, including 1) lack of adequate staff, with a focus on the inability to retain staff due to low wages, 2) heavy administrative tasks required by judicial officers, 3) a lack of experienced or engaged attorneys, 4) burdensome policies, procedures, and unfunded mandates, and 5) outdated technology and equipment.

Survey respondents were asked to provide any additional comments related to their work and workload. Comments generally mirrored those of the focus group respondents and the information outlined in the Challenges and Obstacles Section above, including an increasing complexity in cases across the board.

## **Focus Groups**

Focus groups were held with judicial officers in June and July 2024 in an effort to determine if the data collection period represented a typical one-month period and obtain feedback on the pace of work and the general working environment experienced by judicial officers in Indiana. A total of seven focus groups were held. Separate focus groups were conducted (i) with judicial officers assigned to commercial court only, (ii) with judicial officers representing the smaller-sized jurisdictions, (iii) with judicial officers representing the medium-sized jurisdictions, and (iv) with judicial officers representing the larger jurisdictions. All focus groups were conducted via Zoom.

Focus group participants shared that their work and workload were overall typical during the time study period. Some participants shared that many judges were on vacation during the time study period and thus were concerned the results were not representative. Some judges reported having lighter civil calendars, while others reported higher than normal filings in eviction and small claims cases. Another judge reported that, during the data collection period, there was a greater amount of time spent addressing legislative concerns than normal. One participant suggested that the data collection period should go longer.

The participants reported that travel time during the study period was typical for the most part, and they were able to report most of the work they performed, although the judges noted that the need for special judge cases during the data collection period seemed lower, which would impact the required travel time. However, they felt that travel time should be evaluated at the district level in the workload model.

The judges also felt that non-case-related time has increased since the last study (in 2016) due to an increase in local and administrative responsibilities. Some reported that not all non-case-related time was recorded, specifically, time spent on those “increased” administrative responsibilities (i.e., grant and budget cycle). As such, they felt that 107 minutes was too low and should be closer to two hours.

Focus group participants were asked if they had adequate time during regular work hours to complete their daily work and if there are specific activities that cannot be completed in a timely manner or if they feel rushed to complete some tasks. The commercial courts focus group stated that they have sufficient time to attend to all their judicial duties and responsibilities regarding commercial court cases.

The other focus groups all noted that the stress of the job is manageable. The biggest distinction between the small and medium jurisdiction courts versus the large courts that was highlighted was the time required to deal with administrative requirements (i.e., county council, hiring/training, grant and budget administration, etc.). Participants agreed that the overall caseload was manageable but requires them to work on weekends to keep up. None of the judges reported the ability to take more than one week off at a time for a vacation. Overall, judges are attempting to balance their caseload in addition to administrative and other duties by frequently working outside of court hours.

When referencing job stress, the large jurisdiction focus groups added that there are certain divisions that require a greater demand for a judge’s time, specifically family cases. Judges reported that they feel rushed when processing family cases. The need to provide timely orders and the requirement of handling juvenile/juvenile detention cases add to the stress of case processing. Generally, judges felt they had adequate time to handle criminal matters with the exception of feeling rushed in providing criminal rights advisements.

Focus group participants were asked to identify obstacles affecting their ability to be efficient in their job duties and/or case processing time. Staffing and general personnel resources were identified as obstacles across all focus groups. This includes a lack of staff and judges as well as having sufficient resources to attract and retain staff, such as compensation. Because self-represented litigants require judges to spend additional time explaining case components or addressing errors in filings, self-represented litigants were also identified as a challenge in all focus groups.

Small, medium, and large jurisdiction focus groups identified attorney issues as a challenge. Small and medium jurisdiction focus groups noted that attorneys who are inexperienced or poorly trained lawyers present an issue, while large jurisdictions noted the lack of attorneys as a challenge.

Focus group participants were asked if there were other factors affecting their workload that may not have been captured by the time study data but should be considered. Overall, the focus groups all agreed that the complexity of cases before the court is increasing. Technology, while helpful, also poses new challenges in terms of volume and adequate time to review these types of evidence. Electronic evidence, both in terms of volume and time to review, increases case processing time. Delays in lab work, delivery of body cam footage, and defendant transportation issues with sheriff's office turnover were also cited.

Focus group participants also noted that changes in rules and statutes often extend processing time. One judge highlighted that petitions for mental health (MH) evaluations have increased, as have mental health reviews originating from jail. General post-judgment work is now more complex, and mortgage foreclosure cases have increased in complexity. Additionally, the work involved in expungements and specialized driving privilege cases requires more time relative to how cases were processed in 2016.

One judge stated that the introduction of Criminal Justice Reform changed the way criminal cases are managed. Judges are now required to provide alternative dispositions to DOC incarcerations by providing community resource alternatives, thereby increasing case processing time. Odyssey is also helpful but poses challenges.

## **VIII. QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

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After convening the focus groups and obtaining feedback on the data collection period, the preliminary case weights, the project process, and conducting court observation, the JAC met in-person on August 9, 2024, to review all the quantitative data and qualitative input. The focus group participants' views on the process, the adequacy of time survey findings, observation findings, and the preliminary case weights were shared with the JAC for their consideration for any case weight adjustments. All information was used as a guide when reviewing the preliminary case weights.

The JAC members agreed with the focus group participants that the time available for non-case-related administration time recorded during the data collection period (78 minutes per judge per day) is lower than it should be. Given the feedback that judicial officers feel they need more time in this area and the fact that this was the area in which time was most likely to be underreported, the JAC increased the non-case-related time from the 78 minutes derived from the time study to 90 minutes per day per judge. This standard was selected as it is the average amount of non-case-related time assigned to judges across judicial workload assessment studies conducted by the NCSC in the past fifteen years.

Only one additional adjustment was made to a single case weight. Specifically, the study data produced a case weight for life without parole cases (LWOP) at 1,078 minutes. Given that these cases are relatively rare (only an average of five were filed annually over the past three years), this weight was maintained at 2,649 minutes, which was the average from the previous study. The JAC members felt it was not realistic that a life without parole case would take less time than a murder case, which has a new case weight of 1,692 minutes. No other adjustments were made. Figure 14 presents the final case weights.

## Factors Affecting Judge Availability Outside the Study

The JAC agreed that the time study was done correctly and that nearly all judicial officers participated in the data collection process; therefore, the study's findings should stand on their own merit. With the exception of LWOP litigation, the JAC will recommend that all other case weights align with those calculated in this study.

The final case weights (presented in Figure 14) have a direct impact on the overall need for judicial officers in Indiana. This relationship is the focus of the next section of this report.

Figure 14: Final Case Weights

Case Type Code	Case Type	Final Case Weight (minutes)	Case Type Code	Case Type	Final Case Weight (minutes)
F1	Level 1 Felony	1,325	JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	PL	Plenary	118
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	CC	Civil Collection	18
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	CT	Civil Tort	135
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	SC	Small Claims	19
DP	Death Penalty	4,043	EV	Evictions	13
<b>LWOP</b>	<b>Life without Parole*</b>	<b>2,649</b>	DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278
MR	Murder	1,692	DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59
CM	Misdemeanor	41	RS	Reciprocal Support	42
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	MH	Mental Health	17
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	PO	Protective Order	27
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	AD	Adoption	56
IF	Infractions	1	MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	TS	Tax Sale	1
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	TP	Tax Petition	25
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	CE	Commercial Courts	13
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	ES	Estate Supervised	325
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	EU	Estate Unsupervised	74
JS	Juvenile Status	17	EM	Estate Miscellaneous	27
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	TR	Trusts	7
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	GU	Guardianship	160
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	85

\* Adjusted to 2016 case weight (2,649).

## IX. CALCULATING JUDICIAL OFFICER NEED

### Determining the Judicial Officer Year Value

In every caseload assessment, three factors contribute to the calculation of resource need: case filings, case weights, and the judicial officer year value. The relationship of these elements is expressed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Caseload} &= \text{Cases Filed} \times \text{Case Weights} \\ \text{Resource Need} &= \text{Caseload} \div \text{Judicial Officer Year Value}\end{aligned}$$

The judicial officer year value represents the amount of time in a year that judicial officers have to complete their work. Arriving at this value is a three-stage process that entails calculating how many days per year are available for judicial officers to perform work (the judicial officer work year), then determining how many business hours each day are available for case-related work as opposed to non-case-related work (the judicial officer day). Multiplying these two measures together and then multiplying by 60 minutes gives the judicial officer year value, which is an estimate of the amount of time (in minutes) the “average” judicial officer has to process cases during the year.

### The Judicial Officer Work Year

Calculating the “average” judicial officer work-year requires determining the number of days per year that judicial officers have to perform case-related matters. Obtaining this number involved working closely with the JAC to deduct time for weekends, holidays, vacation, sick and personal leave, and education/training days. After deducting these constants from 365 days, it was determined that judicial officers in Indiana have, on average, 213 days available each year to perform judicial activities (Figure 15).

*Figure 15: Calculating the Judicial Officer Work Year (8-hour day)*

Judicial Year	Days
<b>Total Days per Year</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Subtract Non-Working Days:</b>	
Weekends	-104
Holidays	-13
Vacation leave	-21
Sick/Personal leave	-4
Judicial Education/CLE	-10
<b>Total Available Workdays per Year</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Total Available Work Minutes per Year</b>	<b>102,240</b>

## The Judicial Officer Workday

The judicial officer day is separated into two parts: the amount of time devoted to (1) case-related and (2) non-case-related activities.

Case-related time for judicial officers includes all time devoted to activities such as the following:

- Pre-trial activities
- Non-trial disposition activities
- Bench trial activities
- Jury trial activities
- Post-trial activities
- Case-related administration

Non-case-related time for judicial officers includes time devoted to activities such as the following:

- Non-case-related administration
- Community activities, speaking engagements, etc.
- Committees, meetings, and related work
- General legal research
- Work-related travel
- Other non-case-related activities<sup>10</sup>

The Indiana judicial officer caseload assessment is built on a standard judicial officer workday of eight hours per day. Data collected during the time study provided the average amount of time associated with non-case-related activities conducted by judges, magistrates, commissioners, and referees as individual groups and collectively. As reported previously, the non-case-related time was adjusted to 90 minutes per day per judicial officer.

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<sup>10</sup> In addition to the non-case-related activities, judges reported leave time, judicial training, and time study reporting time in this category. These data were recorded but replaced with the average time in all other categories, since the time is already built into the judicial officer year value.

## The Judicial Officer Year Value

Multiplying the judicial officer year by the number of hours in a day available for case-related work (eight hours minus non-case-related time) yields the amount of time that judicial officers have available to work annually (see Figure 16). Thus, the judicial officer case-specific year value for Indiana judicial officers is 83,070 minutes.

Figure 16: The Judicial Officer Work Year

Judicial Year	Days	Minutes
Total Days per Year	213	102,240
<b>Subtract:</b>		
Non-case-related-time (90 minutes x 213 days)		19,170
<b>Case-Related Availability (minutes per year)</b>		<b>83,070</b>

## Determining the Judicial Officer Need

To determine the judicial officer needs of the Indiana trial courts, the final case weights were multiplied by the three-year average of case filings (CY 2021, 2022, 2023) for each jurisdiction and then summed to compute the statewide need. Judicial need is determined by first calculating the total caseload of a county by multiplying each case weight by the average number of new cases filed for that case type. The result is then divided by the judicial officer case-related year value, which results in the number of judicial officers needed to handle the annual caseload. Figure 17 provides a summary of judicial need by county, and Appendix E includes the full model for each county.

The application of the case weights to the most recent three-year average of filings indicates a net need for 468.66 judicial officers based solely on the case weights multiplied by the average filings and accounting for non-case-related time. There are currently 498.79 judicial officers, including full-time judges and part-time magistrates, commissioners, and referees. On paper, it appears there are 30.13 more judicial resources than are currently needed; however, this is not the case. The model presents the need in terms of full-time equivalent positions, or FTE. In 23 of the 92 counties, there is a positive need for judicial officer resources. While some of these are small fractions of an FTE, for example in Cass County, which shows a need of .19 of an FTE, while others are more significant, such as Allen County, which shows a need of 5.16 FTE. The same is true for those counties that indicate they have more judicial officers than the model indicates the need for, such as Bartholomew County, which shows they have .05 FTE too many. Given these very small portions of FTE over or under, the need determined by the model indicates that, for most locations, courts are right sized with judicial officers. The NCSC encourages the JAC to look at both the workload utilization, which indicates the

percent over/under one FTE judicial officers are working in each county, and based on that, look at judicial resource requirements that would equal the workload among judicial officers across the state. Appendix F provides an in-depth analysis of how the case weights are built and how to use them when evaluating judicial need and Appendix G shows the case weights from previous years.



Figure 17: Indiana Trial Courts' Judicial Officer Need Model by County Based on 3-Year Average of 2021-2023 Filings<sup>11</sup>

SUMMARY OF JUDICIAL OFFICER NEED BY LOCATION					
	Current Allocated Judicial Officers	Implied Need (Judicial Officer Demand)	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Positive Need Only
ADAMS	2.00	1.69	-0.31	0.84	
ALLEN	23.00	28.16	5.16	1.22	5.16
BARTHOLOMEW	5.48	5.43	-0.05	0.99	
BENTON	1.00	0.64	-0.36	0.64	
BLACKFORD	2.00	0.91	-1.09	0.45	
BOONE	4.24	4.13	-0.11	0.97	
BROWN	2.00	0.86	-1.14	0.43	
CARROLL	2.00	1.16	-0.84	0.58	
CASS	3.00	3.19	0.19	1.06	0.19
CLARK	10.00	9.74	-0.26	0.97	
CLAY	2.00	2.08	0.08	1.04	0.08
CLINTON	2.00	2.20	0.20	1.10	0.20
CRAWFORD	1.00	0.80	-0.20	0.80	
DAVISS	2.25	2.11	-0.14	0.94	
DEARBORN	3.50	3.29	-0.21	0.94	
DECATUR	3.00	2.28	-0.72	0.76	
DEKALB	3.00	2.77	-0.23	0.92	
DELAWARE	7.00	6.99	-0.01	1.00	
DUBOIS	2.00	2.50	0.50	1.25	0.50
ELKHART	13.00	13.47	0.47	1.04	0.47
FAYETTE	2.00	1.90	-0.10	0.95	
FLOYD	5.00	5.67	0.67	1.13	0.67
FOUNTAIN	1.19	0.95	-0.24	0.80	
FRANKLIN	2.00	0.92	-1.08	0.46	
FULTON	2.00	1.65	-0.35	0.82	
GIBSON	3.00	2.36	-0.64	0.79	
GRANT	5.00	5.84	0.84	1.17	0.84
GREENE	3.00	2.18	-0.82	0.73	
HAMILTON	12.42	14.09	1.67	1.13	1.67
HANCOCK	4.00	4.04	0.04	1.01	
HARRISON	2.40	2.45	0.05	1.02	

<sup>11</sup> Current allocated judicial officers include all state-paid, reimbursed, and county-paid positions during the study period.

Figure 17: Indiana Trial Courts' Judicial Officer Need Model by County Based on 3-Year Average of 2021-2023 Filings (cont.)

SUMMARY OF JUDICIAL OFFICER NEED BY LOCATION					
	Current Allocated Judicial Officers	Implied Need (Judicial Officer Demand)	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Positive Need Only
HENDRICKS	8.00	8.14	0.14	1.02	
HENRY	4.00	3.74	-0.26	0.94	
HOWARD	6.50	7.63	1.13	1.17	1.13
HUNTINGTON	3.00	2.67	-0.33	0.89	
JACKSON	3.21	3.68	0.47	1.14	0.47
JASPER	2.00	2.18	0.18	1.09	0.18
JAY	2.00	1.36	-0.64	0.68	
JEFFERSON	3.00	2.85	-0.15	0.95	
JENNINGS	3.00	2.24	-0.76	0.75	
JOHNSON	7.00	7.98	0.98	1.14	0.98
KNOX	4.00	3.75	-0.25	0.94	
KOSCIUSKO	4.00	5.23	1.23	1.31	1.23
LAGRANGE	2.00	1.74	-0.26	0.87	
LAKE	41.14	34.63	-6.50	0.84	
LAPORTE	8.00	9.19	1.19	1.15	1.19
LAWRENCE	4.00	3.74	-0.26	0.93	
MADISON	12.45	11.29	-1.16	0.91	
MARION	83.00	71.57	-11.43	0.86	
MARSHALL	4.00	3.00	-1.00	0.75	
MARTIN	1.00	0.57	-0.43	0.57	
MIAMI	3.00	2.95	-0.05	0.98	
MONROE	10.00	7.65	-2.35	0.77	
MONTGOMERY	3.00	3.06	0.06	1.02	
MORGAN	5.00	4.02	-0.98	0.80	
NEWTON	2.00	1.03	-0.97	0.51	
NOBLE	3.00	3.13	0.13	1.04	0.13
OHIO	0.50	0.38	-0.12	0.76	
ORANGE	2.00	1.50	-0.50	0.75	
OWEN	2.00	1.37	-0.63	0.69	

Figure 17: Indiana Trial Courts' Judicial Officer Need Model by County Based on 3-Year Average of 2021-2023 Filings (cont.)

SUMMARY OF JUDICIAL OFFICER NEED BY LOCATION					
	Current Allocated Judicial Officers	Implied Need (Judicial Officer Demand)	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Positive Need Only
PARKE	1.00	1.11	0.11	1.11	0.11
PERRY	2.00	1.70	-0.30	0.85	
PIKE	1.50	1.04	-0.46	0.69	
PORTER	10.00	10.57	0.57	1.06	0.57
POSEY	2.00	1.66	-0.34	0.83	
PULASKI	2.00	1.27	-0.73	0.64	
PUTNAM	3.03	2.38	-0.65	0.79	
RANDOLPH	2.00	1.42	-0.58	0.71	
RIPLEY	2.00	1.46	-0.54	0.73	
RUSH	2.00	1.32	-0.68	0.66	
SCOTT	3.24	2.51	-0.73	0.78	
SHELBY	4.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	
SPENCER	2.00	1.40	-0.60	0.70	
ST. JOSEPH	21.50	18.84	-2.66	0.88	
STARKE	2.00	1.93	-0.07	0.96	
STEUBEN	3.00	2.56	-0.44	0.85	
SULLIVAN	2.00	1.54	-0.46	0.77	
SWITZERLAND	1.00	0.69	-0.31	0.69	
TIPPECANOE	10.75	10.63	-0.12	0.99	
TIPTON	1.00	1.12	0.12	1.12	0.12
UNION	1.00	0.36	-0.64	0.36	
VANDERBURGH	18.50	19.68	1.18	1.06	1.18
VERMILLION	1.00	0.97	-0.03	0.97	
VIGO	8.00	10.03	2.03	1.25	2.03
WABASH	2.00	2.23	0.23	1.12	0.23
WARREN	1.00	0.52	-0.48	0.52	
WARRICK	4.00	3.95	-0.05	0.99	
WASHINGTON	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	
WAYNE	6.00	4.73	-1.27	0.79	
WELLS	2.00	1.95	-0.05	0.98	
WHITE	2.00	1.90	-0.10	0.95	
WHITLEY	2.00	2.51	0.51	1.25	0.51
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>498.79</b>	<b>468.66</b>	<b>-30.13</b>		<b>19.82</b>

## **X. RECOMMENDATIONS**

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The final weighted caseload model provides an empirically grounded basis for analyzing judicial officer workload and need across Indiana’s trial courts. The following recommendations are intended to ensure the effective use of the caseload assessment model and to preserve the model’s integrity and utility over time.

### **Recommendation 1**

The NCSC recommends updating the needs assessment model annually, using the case filings from the most recent three calendar years.

### **Recommendation 2**

The workload model presented in this report should be the starting point for determining the need for judicial officers in each county. There are some key qualitative factors that are not directly accounted for in this weighted caseload model, including, but not limited to, differences in jury trial rates, varied use of in-person, remote, and hybrid hearing formats, possible variations in the proportion of civil and domestic cases involving self-represented parties, and differences among counties in the percentage of persons who require court interpreting services (whose hearings require more time). Additionally, factors such as whether the county has a court administrator, and other staff to reduce certain administrative burdens on judicial officers should be considered. The Indiana Office of Judicial Administration may wish to weigh these qualitative factors when considering the need for additional judicial officers.

### **Recommendation 3**

Over time, the integrity of any weighted caseload model may be affected by external factors such as changes in legislation, case law, legal practice, court technology, and administrative policies. NCSC recommends that the Indiana Office of Judicial Administration conduct a comprehensive review of the weighted caseload model every five to seven years. This review should include a time study in which all or most judicial officers participate. Between updates, if a major change in the law appears to have a significant impact on judicial workload, a panel of experts can be convened to make interim adjustments to the affected case weight(s).

## Recommendation 4

The Indiana Supreme Court should consider the creation of a new case type for commercial courts. Workload credit would be applied to the underlying case (for example, 118 minutes for the PL case at filing), plus the additional weight of 325 minutes once the case has been moved onto the Commercial Court's docket based on this study's findings. This workload calculation is similar to calculating problem-solving court case workload.

## APPENDIX A: CASE TYPE DATA COLLECTION DEFINITIONS

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### **CRIMINAL**

<b>F1</b>	Level 1 Felony
<b>F2</b>	Level 2 Felony
<b>F3</b>	Level 3 Felony
<b>F4</b>	Level 4 Felony
<b>F5</b>	Level 5 Felony
<b>F6</b>	Level 6 Felony
<b>DP</b>	Death Penalty
<b>LWOP</b>	Life Without Parole
<b>MR</b>	Murder
<b>CM</b>	Misdemeanor
<b>PC</b>	Post-Conviction Relief
<b>XP</b>	Expungements (Not including juvenile expungements)
<b>MC</b>	Miscellaneous Criminal (see updated description of MC case types below this list)
<b>IF</b>	Infraction
<b>OV</b>	Ordinance Violation
<b>RF</b>	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon
<b>PS</b>	Certified PSCs

### **JUVENILE**

<b>JC</b>	Juvenile CHINS
<b>JD</b>	Juvenile Delinquency
<b>JS</b>	Juvenile Status
<b>JP</b>	Juvenile Paternity
<b>JM</b>	Juvenile Miscellaneous
<b>JT</b>	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights
<b>JQ</b>	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)

**PS** Certified PSCs (listed as case type Q within Criminal category)

**CIVIL**

**PL** Plenary

**MF** Mortgage Foreclosure

**CC** Civil Collection

**CT** Civil Tort

**SC** Small Claims

**EC** Eviction Commercial (new designation for this study)

**EV** Eviction Residential (new case type for this study)

**CIVIL (continued)**

**DC** Domestic Relations with Children

**DN** Domestic Relations no Children

**RS** Reciprocal Support

**MH** Mental Health

**PO** Protective Order

**PH** Harassment Protective Order (new case type for this study, Harassment Protective Order code (PH) only to be used if harassment is the only item checked on the protective order petition).

**MI** Miscellaneous Civil

**GV** Grandparent Visitation (new case type for this study, used only when grandparents are seeking visitation rights). Use this code when grandparents are seeking visitation, regardless of the Indiana case type code (DC, MI, etc.)

**RF** Warrantless Seizure of Weapons (**see case type code P under criminal case types**)

**TS** Tax Sale

**TP** Tax Petition

**CE** Commercial Courts (new case type for this study)

**PS** Certified PSCs (listed as case type Q within the Criminal category)

**PROBATE**

**AD** Adoption

**ES** Estate Supervised

**EU** Estate Unsupervised

**EM** Estate Miscellaneous

**TR** Trusts

**GU** Guardianship

**GM** Guardianship Miscellaneous

## NEW DEFINITION FOR MC CASE TYPES

### MC – MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL

This case type includes criminal matters not classifiable as Felony or Misdemeanor, and which are not part of an ongoing proceeding for which a criminal case has already been assigned. Often, a court is required to take judicial action before a prosecutor files a criminal case. It is imperative that courts keep accurate records of all judicial actions and these records are accessible to other agencies and the public (if the record is not confidential). When a criminal case has not yet been opened, an MC case must be used to ensure:

- There is a record in the court's case management system of all judicial actions taken before criminal charges are filed;
- This record is accessible to other users like the prosecutor, clerk, and the public (provided the record is not confidential), and
- The court gets weighted caseload credit for these actions.

Examples include:

- **Probable cause hearings or review of probable cause affidavits when a criminal case has not yet been filed.** A court may make a probable cause determination based on a written affidavit, sworn testimony at a hearing, or a combination of both.
  - An MC case should be opened to record probable cause proceedings if the prosecutor has not filed information either before or at the same time as the probable cause affidavit.
    - If the prosecutor files the information either before or at the same time as the probable cause affidavit or hearing, instead of an MC, a criminal case of the appropriate case type for the highest class of crime charged should be opened and the probable cause proceeding will be conducted within this criminal case.
    - The MC case is disposed of by bench disposition when the judge makes a probable cause determination.
  - If criminal charges are ultimately filed, the criminal case is given the appropriate case type for the highest class of crime charged in the information or indictment, and the MC case should be related to the criminal case.

- **Search warrant is requested before charges are filed.** In these circumstances, the court issues an MC case number for the search warrant.
- **Investigatory subpoena** authorized by I.C. 33-39-1-4 and *Oman v. State*, 737 N.E.2d 1131 (Ind. 2000). Each subpoena issued receives its own case number. The case is closed by bench disposition when the judge authorizes or declines to authorize issuance of the subpoena.
- **Arrests without warrant.** An MC case is opened after an individual posts bond and is provided an initial hearing date before criminal charges are filed. The MC case is used to document receipt of the bond and judicial actions at the initial hearing. If criminal charges are filed, the MC case should be related to the criminal case. Notice from the prosecutor that charges are not being filed is critical to the timely release of bonds by the court. Orders for releasing associated bond funds should be placed in the MC case.
- **Probation transfers** received from another county in Indiana (intrastate) or from another state (interstate). When creating an MC case for a probation transfer, the court should dispose of the case statistically at the time it is opened.
- **Problem solving court cases.** If a problem-solving court is accepting a case from outside the county, it must open an MC case.
- **BMV Reinstatement Fee Waiver.** An individual liable for a driving privileges reinstatement fee under I.C. 9-25-6-15 may seek waiver of this fee by filing a petition in a criminal court of record in the individual's county of residence. See I.C. 9-25-6-15.1. Although this would normally be a civil proceeding, the statute specifically requires it to be filed in a criminal court of record, so it must be filed using a criminal case type to ensure it is heard by a court with a criminal docket.
- **Indirect criminal contempt and some direct criminal contempt.** Criminal contempt (direct and indirect) is directed against the dignity and authority of the court. The objective of a criminal contempt proceeding is to punish the contemnor for actions which lessen the dignity or authority of the court. Sanctions for criminal contempt (direct and indirect) go to the State Common School Fund.
  - Direct criminal contempt occurs when an act is committed in the presence of the court or in such proximity as to disrupt court proceedings. See I.C. 34-47-2-1. Direct criminal contempt must be dealt with immediately at the time the judge either observes or otherwise acquires personal knowledge of the contemptuous conduct. Direct contempt should be managed **in the existing case unless the alleged contemnor is not a party to that case** (i.e., someone in the gallery). If this is the situation, a new MC case should be opened for the direct criminal contempt proceedings.



- Indirect criminal contempt is an act committed outside the presence of the court which nevertheless tends to interrupt, obstruct, embarrass, or prevent the due administration of justice. An act which constitutes an indirect criminal contempt must be characterized by both (1) willfulness, and (2) a deliberate intention either to (a) disrespect the judge, or (b) defy the authority of the judge. An action for indirect contempt often requires the appointment of a special judge whereas direct criminal contempt requires the immediate action of the sitting judge. Indirect criminal contempt requires a new, separate cause of action and is assigned a separate MC case number.
- If direct or indirect criminal contempt occurs in a juvenile case, a separate JM case should be opened.
- Criminal contempt (both direct and indirect) is distinguished from civil contempt. **Civil contempt** is an intentional act or omission violating the terms of a court order made for the benefit of an opposing party. The offense is not primarily against the dignity of the court, but rather against the aggrieved party. The objective is not to punish the contemnor but to compel conformance with the court's order for the benefit of the aggrieved party. A proceeding for civil contempt is filed in the civil matter out of which it arises.
- **Petitions for appointment of a special prosecutor.** An MC case is opened when a verified petition to appoint a special prosecutor is filed under I.C. 33-39-10-2.
- **Extradition.** An MC case is opened for extradition proceedings under I.C. 35-33-10.
- **Grand jury proceedings** are sometimes given case numbers. If charges have not been filed, the case receives an MC case type.
- **Forfeitures.** In an extremely limited instance, an MC case is used where the prosecutor seeks **a court order to seize property for forfeiture before filing a forfeiture action under I.C. 34-24-1.** An MC case is also used when a court **issues a search warrant and seeks forfeiture of property seized during the search.** A forfeiture case is a civil proceeding and is given an MI case type, not MC. However, the prosecutor or law enforcement may request a court order to seize property subject to forfeiture under I.C. 34-24-1.
  - If an MC case was opened, then the forfeiture should be completed under the MC case. The court hearing the MC case has jurisdiction over the property seized as long as the case is pending. An MI case number should not be opened if the MC case is open.
  - If the property was seized by a law enforcement agency and held as evidence in a criminal case under I.C. 35-33-5-5, the law enforcement

agency holds the property under the order of the court trying the case. A request for the return of property under this circumstance is filed in the court trying the case under the existing criminal case.

## APPENDIX B: CASE-RELATED ACTIVITY DEFINITIONS

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1. **Pre-trial/Pre-judgment in-court activities:** This category will include all hearings preliminary to conducting a trial, adjudicatory hearing, or grand jury proceeding. It includes hearings at which evidence is taken as well as hearings at which only legal arguments or arguments upon agreed-upon facts are considered and it is not necessary that a record be taken in order to be considered as an in-court activity. A hearing would normally be considered as any proceeding in the courtroom and would include in-camera inspections. It would not be necessary that the hearing be open to the public. Examples in criminal cases could include preliminary examinations, motions to suppress, or any other type of motion considered preparatory to trial. In addition, this category includes hearings in which pleas or admissions are taken. Examples in domestic cases include all temporary orders (including ex parte orders where a formal hearing is not conducted), and hearings to establish valuation dates or similar matters. Examples in civil cases include hearings relating to temporary restraining orders, discovery issues and formal pretrial conferences. All case management (often called scheduling) conferences (whether done with or without a record or in chambers, in court, or via conference call) are included in this category. If you are working remotely, use this code if you would have conducted this work in court.
2. **Pre-trial/Pre-judgment out-of-court activities:** This category includes all activities conducted by a judge in chambers preliminary to conducting a trial, adjudicatory hearing, or grand jury proceeding. It includes review of motions or memoranda, research, and writing, reviewing files, signing orders, and settlement conferences, excepting a hearing to memorialize an agreement reached. If you are working remotely, use this code if you would have conducted this work outside of court.
3. **Non-trial disposition activities:** This category includes all disposition activities that result outside of a trial, such as: pleas, uncontested dissolution, nolle pros and dismissals.
4. **Bench trial activities:** This category includes all matters incident to a trial or adjudicatory hearing in which the judge is the trier of fact and includes hearings to memorialize an agreement.
5. **Jury trial activities:** This category includes all matters that are conducted during a jury trial, including jury selection, through entry of verdict or through entry of plea, settlement, or dismissal prior to verdict. All time spent preparing jury instructions, including time spent in the office prior to commencement of a jury trial, should be

included. If the judge is involved with matters relating to the same case during jury deliberation periods, that time should be recorded in this category. However, if during deliberations, the judge is involved in activities relating to other cases or court administration, the time should be recorded in another appropriate category.

6. **Post-trial/post-judgment in-court activities:** This category includes all hearings conducted subsequent to completion of a bench or jury trial or adjudicatory proceeding. It would include, but not be limited to sentencing or disposition hearings, post-judgment motions to set aside, reconsider or for a new trial, extradition and foreign judgment hearings, post-judgment contempt, annual or other periodic reviews, permanency reviews, motions to modify support, child residency/custody, or parenting time/visitation, hearings in-aid-of-execution, etc. If you are working remotely, use this code if you would have conducted this work in court.
7. **Post-trial/post-judgment out-of-court activities:** This category includes all activities conducted by a judge subsequent to the completion of a bench or jury trial or adjudicatory proceeding. It includes review of motions or memoranda, research and writing, review of files, and signing orders. If you are working remotely, use this code if you would have conducted this work outside of court.
8. **Case-related administration:** This category includes most other activities not included in one of the previous categories that are related to administration of a judge's cases but are not specific to any individual case. These activities could include scheduling of dockets, conferences with clerks or assistants, providing instructions to staff or similar routine matters.

## APPENDIX C: NON-CASE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

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1. **Non-case-related administration:** Includes work directly related to the administration or operation of the court. For example, personnel issues, case assignment calendaring, management issues, internal staff meetings, facilities, budget, and technology.
2. **Judicial education and training:** Includes continuing education and professional development, reading advance sheets, bench-bar conference, statewide judicial meetings, and out-of-state education programs permitted by the state. *Include both receiving training and providing training.*
3. **Community activities, speaking engagements:** Includes time spent on community and civic activities in your role as a judge, e.g., speaking at a local bar luncheon, attendance at rotary functions, or other speaking engagements. This activity also includes preparing or officiating at weddings for which you are not paid.
4. **Committees, meetings, and related work:** Includes time spent in state, local or other work-related committee meetings, staff meetings, or other meetings that are job-related. This time includes any work done (prep or post-meeting) for these meetings outside of the actual meeting time.
5. **Reimbursable travel time:** Includes any reimbursable travel. This includes time spent traveling to and from a court or other facility outside one's county of residence for any court-related business, including meetings. Traveling to the court in one's own county is local "commuting time," which should NOT be counted as travel time.
6. **General legal research:** Includes keeping up on legal decisions and other legal research and/or policy issues that are pertinent to your job.
7. **Vacation/Illness/Other Leave:** Includes any non-recognized holiday/military leave time. DOES NOT include recognized holidays as they have already been accounted for in the determination of the Judge Year Value.
8. **Other:** Includes all other work-related but non-case-related tasks that do not fit in the above categories.
9. **Time study data reporting & entry:** Record time spent each day to record and log the time for the weighted caseload study.

## APPENDIX D: ADEQUACY OF TIME SURVEY RESULTS

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### Participant Demographics

Judge	248	69%
Magistrate	105	29%
Commissioner	2	1%
Referee	4	1%
Senior Judge	0	0%
Attorney Law Clerk	0	0%
Total	359	100%

### Years on the Bench

Less than one year	10	3%
1-3 years	67	19%
4-5 years	53	15%
6-10 years	85	24%
11-15 years	55	15%
16+ years	89	25%
Total	359	100%

## Respondent Counties Represented

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Adams	2	1%	Hendricks	7	2%	Pike	1	0%
Allen	16	4%	Henry	2	1%	Porter	9	3%
Bartholomew	2	1%	Howard	5	1%	Posey	1	0%
Benton	1	0%	Huntington	1	0%	Pulaski	2	1%
Blackford	1	0%	Jackson	2	1%	Putnam	3	1%
Boone	3	1%	Jasper	3	1%	Randolph	1	0%
Brown	2	1%	Jay	2	1%	Ripley	1	0%
Carroll	1	0%	Jefferson	2	1%	Rush	1	0%
Cass	3	1%	Jennings	3	1%	Scott	3	1%
Clark	5	1%	Johnson	5	1%	Shelby	4	1%
Clay	1	0%	Knox	2	1%	Spencer	0	0%
Clinton	2	1%	Kosciusko	5	1%	St. Joseph	16	4%
Crawford	0	0%	LaGrange	2	1%	Starke	1	0%
Daviess	1	0%	Lake	27	8%	Steuben	1	0%
Dearborn	2	1%	LaPorte	6	2%	Sullivan	1	0%
Decatur	3	1%	Lawrence	3	1%	Switzerland	1	0%
Dekalb	2	1%	Madison	8	2%	Tippecanoe	10	3%
Delaware	6	2%	Marion	65	18%	Tipton	1	0%
Dubois	1	0%	Marshall	1	0%	Union	1	0%
Elkhart	9	3%	Martin	1	0%	Vanderburgh	13	4%
Fayette	2	1%	Miami	2	1%	Vermillion	1	0%
Floyd	4	1%	Monroe	9	3%	Vigo	5	1%
Fountain	1	0%	Montgomery	2	1%	Wabash	2	1%
Franklin	1	0%	Morgan	4	1%	Warren	1	0%
Fulton	2	1%	Newton	1	0%	Warrick	2	1%
Gibson	1	0%	Noble	3	1%	Washington	1	0%
Grant	4	1%	Ohio	0	0%	Wayne	3	1%
Greene	0	0%	Orange	0	0%	Wells	2	1%
Hamilton	7	2%	Owen	2	1%	White	1	0%
Hancock	4	1%	Parke	1	0%	Whitley	2	1%
Harrison	2	1%	Perry	1	0%			
						<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Time Study Period

During the time study, was your work/workload representative of a typical 4-week period?

Yes	249	69%
No	103	29%
No Response	7	2%
Total	359	100%

Was your travel time typical during the study period?

Yes	318	89%
No	34	9%
No Response	7	2%
Total	359	100%

During the time study period, was there work you engaged in that did not get reported?

Yes	94	26%
No	258	72%
No Response	7	2%
Total	359	100%

## ADEQUACY OF TIME

### Work Pace and Stress

	1 Almost Never	2 Rarely	3 Sometimes	4 Often	5 Almost Always	N/A	Average Score
I rarely feel stressed about deadlines or commitments.	54	111	92	70	22	10	2.7
I rarely feel stressed or overwhelmed by the amount of work I have to complete.	48	124	85	67	25	10	2.7
The pace at which I work is sustainable.	22	55	110	133	29	10	3.26



**What obstacles (if any) are currently in your way from achieving SATISFACTION in your job?**

<b>Obstacles</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Not enough judges/court staff/attorneys	102	28%
Inadequate case management system	30	8%
Poor technology or internet connection	56	16%
Inadequate equipment (e.g. copiers, computers, etc.)	15	4%
Heavy volume of cases and workload	180	50%
Lack of time	110	31%
Lack of security	50	14%
Lack of funding	62	17%
Lack of resources	51	14%
Outdated or poor facilities	36	10%
Inadequate training	19	5%
Insufficient pay/benefits	23	6%
Assisting self-represented litigants	107	30%
Continuous changes in laws, processes, public information, etc.	26	7%
Constant interruptions and having to multi-task	138	38%
Poor leadership/poor management/ micro-management	13	4%
Miscommunication/lack of communication	8	2%
Uneven allocation of work and duties	39	11%
Other	40	11%
None	20	6%

# APPENDIX E: INDIANA JUDICIAL OFFICER NEEDS MODEL BY COUNTY

Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model  
Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	ADAMS	ALLEN	BARTHOLOMEW	BENTON	BLACKFORD
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	3	36	5	1	2
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	4	65	28	2	7
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	8	99	16	2	4
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	12	132	33	3	12
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	38	505	116	17	27
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	171	1,675	564	86	140
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	0	29	2	0	0
CM	Misdemeanor	41	419	4,604	1,459	211	119
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	6	67	8	1	2
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	30	431	101	12	9
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	151	4,012	670	87	104
IF	Infractions	1	1,224	14,198	2,561	251	188
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	8	776	35	0	12
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	2	40	7	0	2
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	0	319	34	0	0
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	64	424	91	20	37
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	52	1,430	64	12	17
JS	Juvenile Status	17	7	1,197	29	1	2
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	43	809	159	19	21
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	193	165	136	17	31
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	23	318	52	2	5
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	2	0	1	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	23	487	61	9	15
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	27	339	70	13	18
CC	Civil Collection	18	246	2,555	652	90	152
CT	Civil Tort	135	22	732	145	5	4
SC	Small Claims	19	178	10,903	1,196	27	64
EV	Evictions	13	32	3,938	508	17	50
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	52	669	164	21	19
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	58	783	203	16	32
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	2	107	8	1	3
MH	Mental Health	17	49	1,664	502	1	0
PO	Protective Order	27	87	3,719	534	45	108
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	45	859	95	19	16
TS	Tax Sale	25	0	2	1	1	0
TP	Tax Petition	13	3	7	7	3	12
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	38	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	24	197	55	3	7
ES	Estate Supervised	74	6	55	15	4	5
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	70	713	163	22	33
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	14	345	22	6	13
TR	Trusts	160	2	14	3	3	0
GU	Guardianship	85	25	347	120	13	23
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	1	0	3	1	1

Total Cases by Location	3,426	59,805	10,699	1,064	1,314
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	140,198	2,339,196	450,657	53,548	75,536
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	1.69	28.16	5.43	0.64	0.91
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	2	23	5	1	2
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0.475	0	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	2.00	23.00	5.48	1.00	2.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	-0.31	5.16	-0.05	-0.36	-1.09
Utilization	0.84	1.22	0.99	0.64	0.45

## Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	BOONE	BROWN	CARROLL	CASS	CLARK	CLAY
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	4	0	3	7	14	2
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	17	1	4	16	32	16
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	10	2	6	11	50	9
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	26	4	6	16	71	21
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	93	16	30	77	315	50
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	523	93	156	371	1,531	266
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	1	1	1	0	4	1
CM	Misdemeanor	41	1,101	243	394	1,089	1,628	471
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	3	1	1	10	3	1
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	130	29	22	40	150	27
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	592	118	97	886	2,354	97
IF	Infractions	1	3,054	459	1,513	1,598	5,305	1,068
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	3	31	1	7	45	43
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	10	1	1	2	12	0
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	6	0	0	0	54	0
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	59	23	17	57	146	64
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	174	16	16	52	287	49
JS	Juvenile Status	17	77	3	1	8	23	6
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	77	24	33	99	252	52
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	36	28	29	71	123	68
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	23	12	3	16	49	23
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	1	0
PL	Plenary	118	78	18	14	43	134	20
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	49	18	19	45	151	37
CC	Civil Collection	18	543	138	230	467	1,678	371
CT	Civil Tort	135	129	21	15	41	184	35
SC	Small Claims	19	231	46	70	473	330	244
EV	Evictions	13	260	26	43	212	1,326	76
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	188	28	39	85	274	62
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	147	39	38	99	330	67
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	7	1	3	4	22	5
MH	Mental Health	17	16	2	3	169	302	26
PO	Protective Order	27	228	96	64	158	709	171
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	121	32	36	79	200	85
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	1	1	1	2
TP	Tax Petition	13	6	9	5	24	17	18
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	17	8	13	23	77	28
ES	Estate Supervised	74	24	7	4	17	72	10
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	134	33	52	89	245	49
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	47	4	31	24	168	19
TR	Trusts	160	3	0	2	1	6	5
GU	Guardianship	85	74	22	17	60	169	45
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	5	0	0	3	6	2

Total Cases by Location	8,328	1,654	3,031	6,548	18,853	3,713
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	342,796	71,804	96,406	264,890	808,998	172,372
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	4.13	0.86	1.16	3.19	9.74	2.08
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	4	2	2	3	10	2
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0.2375	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	4.24	2.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	2.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	-0.11	-1.14	-0.84	0.19	-0.26	0.08
Utilization	0.97	0.43	0.58	1.06	0.97	1.04

## Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	DAVIESS	DEARBORN	DECATUR	DEKALB
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	2	2	3	5	3	6
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	6	3	23	12	12	7
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	10	4	17	13	16	9
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	20	9	14	18	15	12
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	56	19	60	77	73	67
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	342	90	248	414	345	286
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	0	0	0	0	0	1
CM	Misdemeanor	41	738	141	541	741	763	620
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	4	0	1	11	8	6
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	40	11	28	79	42	52
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	245	82	480	572	301	484
IF	Infractions	1	1,308	482	1,319	31	1,702	32
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	1	0	0	1	4	0
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	1	0	1	8	2	5
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	0	0	0	38	2	15
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	31	37	48	75	60	43
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	23	11	42	120	24	39
JS	Juvenile Status	17	0	1	9	11	5	8
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	59	17	56	77	58	107
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	79	51	106	107	130	88
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	5	18	19	20	14	11
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	32	15	23	54	21	41
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	36	15	15	57	27	54
CC	Civil Collection	18	365	109	241	529	292	458
CT	Civil Tort	135	29	10	25	48	28	53
SC	Small Claims	19	114	66	325	276	179	460
EV	Evictions	13	217	23	68	162	126	305
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	62	25	59	89	54	93
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	65	30	75	100	70	107
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	5	2	10	19	3	7
MH	Mental Health	17	40	1	76	56	33	7
PO	Protective Order	27	256	65	205	249	128	117
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	64	14	58	86	52	73
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	1	2	1	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	8	14	7	9	2	25
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	15	8	26	17	20	57
ES	Estate Supervised	74	12	7	5	27	6	11
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	63	24	48	78	69	110
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	35	8	21	20	16	39
TR	Trusts	160	2	1	1	1	0	3
GU	Guardianship	85	49	22	32	56	32	47
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	2	0	1	2	2	2

Total Cases by Location	4,444	1,436	4,340	4,365	4,738	3,970
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	182,355	66,180	175,509	273,133	189,795	230,344
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	2.20	0.80	2.11	3.29	2.28	2.77
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	2	1	2	3	3	3
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0.25	0.5	0	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	2.00	1.00	2.25	3.50	3.00	3.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	0.20	-0.20	-0.14	-0.21	-0.72	-0.23
Utilization	1.10	0.80	0.94	0.94	0.76	0.92



## Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	DELAWARE	DUBOIS	ELKHART	FAYETTE	FLOYD	FOUNTAIN
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	18	4	13	2	5	0
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	38	11	37	11	25	3
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	48	7	46	11	20	1
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	63	17	73	27	40	5
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	216	60	311	47	124	23
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	781	308	1,597	296	649	107
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	8	0	8	0	3	0
CM	Misdemeanor	41	79	653	2,162	339	1,240	308
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	11	4	41	5	5	0
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	183	46	149	38	106	14
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	1,344	245	4,592	144	1,712	80
IF	Infractions	1	6	1,751	3,642	378	3,390	901
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	2	3	194	0	920	0
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	20	2	4	0	0	0
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	28	10	32	6	14	8
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	157	65	137	36	180	16
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	172	47	391	36	77	10
JS	Juvenile Status	17	30	16	119	1	0	1
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	228	63	490	42	69	25
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	139	73	379	68	361	16
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	70	11	47	14	92	13
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	1	1	0	0	0	1
PL	Plenary	118	132	26	278	14	78	13
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	132	27	211	38	78	21
CC	Civil Collection	18	1,100	302	2,597	348	760	184
CT	Civil Tort	135	165	23	291	19	127	10
SC	Small Claims	19	671	657	2,593	341	216	53
EV	Evictions	13	839	127	1,840	175	704	40
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	186	80	373	58	202	38
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	215	76	393	69	173	41
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	20	3	30	6	12	4
MH	Mental Health	17	438	131	963	12	91	2
PO	Protective Order	27	609	185	1,136	141	489	87
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	211	95	463	58	232	45
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	0	1	1	1	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	141	4	98	12	14	10
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	8	0	1	0
AD	Adoption	56	159	21	91	20	59	16
ES	Estate Supervised	74	27	4	81	19	42	6
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	202	125	260	39	164	36
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	48	35	51	65	103	15
TR	Trusts	160	5	3	8	3	4	0
GU	Guardianship	85	163	46	195	51	108	24
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	4	1	5	1	6	2

Total Cases by Location	9,108	5,368	26,429	2,993	12,700	2,180
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	580,446	207,976	1,118,839	158,231	470,600	78,529
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	6.99	2.50	13.47	1.90	5.67	0.95
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	7	2	13	2	5	1
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0	0	0	0.1875
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	7.00	2.00	13.00	2.00	5.00	1.19
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	-0.01	0.50	0.47	-0.10	0.67	-0.24
Utilization	1.00	1.25	1.04	0.95	1.13	0.80

## Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	FRANKLIN	FULTON	GIBSON	GRANT	GREENE	HAMILTON
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	1	3	3	7	3	10
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	3	6	6	39	5	47
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	2	5	9	31	6	38
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	5	12	12	44	13	58
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	18	32	39	150	55	236
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	90	209	329	850	253	1,198
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	0	0	0	6	0	2
CM	Misdemeanor	41	314	564	607	217	467	2,722
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	3	1	3	8	4	18
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	32	33	40	75	26	568
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	93	464	167	649	278	2,667
IF	Infractions	1	414	1,339	3,344	6	1,932	1,605
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	0	18	4	14	39	49
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	0	1	0	1	0	41
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	0	4	0	160	0	23
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	23	31	58	173	59	158
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	2	9	48	161	40	179
JS	Juvenile Status	17	0	0	3	33	6	17
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	20	44	66	130	66	205
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	48	43	37	71	78	244
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	2	21	16	78	25	63
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	16	24	31	74	34	1,237
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	19	26	44	104	39	171
CC	Civil Collection	18	213	263	338	772	319	2,619
CT	Civil Tort	135	11	17	25	78	26	356
SC	Small Claims	19	24	202	602	593	253	1,600
EV	Evictions	13	20	130	131	683	87	1,423
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	45	45	77	106	79	650
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	34	45	105	155	90	593
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	2	3	6	13	3	16
MH	Mental Health	17	2	53	14	113	61	84
PO	Protective Order	27	99	135	198	283	203	759
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	30	45	41	115	190	582
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	1	3	1	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	7	37	28	85	46	8
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0	12
AD	Adoption	56	15	9	17	52	27	938
ES	Estate Supervised	74	8	4	6	27	12	29
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	47	42	69	159	50	422
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	16	23	24	40	30	136
TR	Trusts	160	1	1	1	1	1	14
GU	Guardianship	85	24	32	59	100	43	248
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	1	2	2	2	2	14
Total Cases by Location			1,705	3,978	6,615	6,464	4,949	22,058
Case-specific Work Minutes <small>(sum of WT x cases)</small>			76,347	136,817	195,853	484,993	181,385	1,170,648
Judicial Officer Annual Availability <small>(213 days, 8 hours/day)</small>			102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time			19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability			83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand			0.92	1.65	2.36	5.84	2.18	14.09
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT			2	2	3	5	3	12
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT			0	0	0	0	0	0.41875
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation			2.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	12.42
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit			-1.08	-0.35	-0.64	0.84	-0.82	1.67
Utilization			0.46	0.82	0.79	1.17	0.73	1.13

Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model  
Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	HANCOCK	HARRISON	HENDRICKS	HENRY	HOWARD
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	3	4	12	3	12
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	11	12	26	34	37
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	12	13	28	19	35
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	25	24	46	28	56
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	88	56	188	113	183
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	485	396	1,194	480	1,051
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	1	0	3	1	3
CM	Misdemeanor	41	965	406	1,380	1,030	1,737
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	4	1	7	9	7
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	163	40	322	63	119
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	336	325	1,534	249	663
IF	Infractions	1	1,546	1,111	181	3,396	2,719
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	0	0	3	0	22
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	13	9	33	8	2
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	14	14	10	10	59
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	71	45	61	69	157
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	63	64	169	52	182
JS	Juvenile Status	17	6	37	17	7	118
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	121	27	177	82	194
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	63	21	94	101	120
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	39	19	28	24	60
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	92	35	158	65	106
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	80	38	124	77	144
CC	Civil Collection	18	793	361	1,884	658	1,130
CT	Civil Tort	135	90	41	200	70	133
SC	Small Claims	19	464	124	1,002	693	1,029
EV	Evictions	13	292	116	1,022	222	888
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	168	104	362	96	194
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	180	102	366	124	239
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	8	5	2	8	19
MH	Mental Health	17	38	37	339	89	204
PO	Protective Order	27	259	207	647	261	631
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	87	88	336	106	238
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	1	1	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	4	6	6	57	71
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	39	22	50	40	61
ES	Estate Supervised	74	22	23	20	16	24
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	167	82	210	95	195
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	36	18	89	27	43
TR	Trusts	160	3	1	4	3	2
GU	Guardianship	85	77	60	133	75	136
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	3	2	4	2	2
Total Cases by Location			6,930	4,097	12,474	8,562	13,027
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)			335,859	203,677	676,214	310,989	633,926
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)			102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time			19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability			83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand			4.04	2.45	8.14	3.74	7.63
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT			4	2	8	4	6
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT			0	0.4	0	0	0.5
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation			4.00	2.40	8.00	4.00	6.50
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit			0.04	0.05	0.14	-0.26	1.13
Utilization			1.01	1.02	1.02	0.94	1.17



Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model  
Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	HUNTINGTON	JACKSON	JASPER	JAY	JEFFERSON
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	3	4	5	3	3
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	14	30	11	11	22
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	9	22	9	8	18
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	16	29	14	20	34
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	62	119	57	44	98
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	284	528	275	166	418
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	1	2	0	1	3
CM	Misdemeanor	41	628	1,390	440	197	679
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	17	6	2	4	7
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	38	56	29	14	31
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	306	465	312	115	252
IF	Infractions	1	1,960	2,517	1,062	5	1,160
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	2	0	0	3	0
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	1	4	4	2	3
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	7	0	0	0	12
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	39	75	28	55	61
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	52	78	50	30	41
JS	Juvenile Status	17	18	22	8	0	24
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	129	66	73	15	66
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	39	112	61	46	111
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	15	17	9	11	20
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	37	45	31	21	35
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	55	60	45	23	33
CC	Civil Collection	18	366	573	415	224	335
CT	Civil Tort	135	34	43	55	13	33
SC	Small Claims	19	779	107	221	83	138
EV	Evictions	13	114	172	101	74	232
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	63	94	74	47	62
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	95	135	73	42	114
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	4	13	3	1	8
MH	Mental Health	17	99	35	92	38	75
PO	Protective Order	27	146	219	188	130	242
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	93	100	94	31	81
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	1	1	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	15	5	7	13	10
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	24	34	15	10	26
ES	Estate Supervised	74	6	12	25	5	16
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	101	83	62	36	71
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	30	23	15	9	11
TR	Trusts	160	1	3	1	1	2
GU	Guardianship	85	43	52	44	18	68
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	1	2	17	1	1

Total Cases by Location	5,747	7,353	4,025	1,575	4,656
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WWT x cases)	221,405	305,535	181,083	112,689	236,589
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	2.67	3.68	2.18	1.36	2.85
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	3	3	2	2	3
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0.2125	0	0	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	3.00	3.21	2.00	2.00	3.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	-0.33	0.47	0.18	-0.64	-0.15
Utilization	0.89	1.14	1.09	0.68	0.95



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### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	JENNINGS	JOHNSON	KNOX	KOSCIUSKO	LAGRANGE	LAKE
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	1	6	5	5	2	51
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	10	27	15	33	9	76
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	10	30	18	25	6	171
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	28	82	35	39	13	211
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	78	111	104	159	53	624
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	312	837	473	747	264	2,878
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	1	1	1	0	0	58
CM	Misdemeanor	41	402	1,182	787	1,651	609	5,676
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	2	6	2	3	2	28
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	31	288	50	73	27	491
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	160	1,609	494	425	205	2,598
IF	Infractions	1	319	23	3,488	3,160	2,209	25,918
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	1	41	24	13	1	6,111
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	1	17	3	0	2	17
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	2	25	27	12	7	174
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	40	101	117	58	31	529
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	15	174	85	84	32	561
JS	Juvenile Status	17	0	39	3	1	69	60
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	55	247	88	135	41	1,336
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	64	232	494	65	69	635
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	30	33	34	37	13	189
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	2	0	0	0	1
PL	Plenary	118	165	159	40	99	25	1,638
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	30	126	42	76	25	673
CC	Civil Collection	18	315	1,629	440	883	232	8,039
CT	Civil Tort	135	22	202	34	80	30	1,341
SC	Small Claims	19	106	1,334	528	991	88	6,223
EV	Evictions	13	111	1,520	217	531	73	3,680
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	79	350	103	154	33	758
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	85	348	129	178	46	833
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	2	64	10	11	7	148
MH	Mental Health	17	45	90	194	177	45	792
PO	Protective Order	27	149	681	304	350	85	2,090
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	66	282	77	120	59	837
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	3	1	1	9
TP	Tax Petition	13	44	7	40	23	6	1,717
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0	27
AD	Adoption	56	26	71	26	36	17	134
ES	Estate Supervised	74	10	28	6	19	19	242
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	42	264	64	147	40	623
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	8	98	25	29	22	243
TR	Trusts	160	1	3	3	3	1	15
GU	Guardianship	85	48	187	47	74	41	580
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	1	7	3	6	3	50

Total Cases by Location	2,916	12,562	8,681	10,713	4,563	79,082
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	186,414	662,974	311,266	434,368	144,691	2,877,028
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	2.24	7.98	3.75	5.23	1.74	34.63
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	3	7	4	4	2	40
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0	0	0	1.1375
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	3.00	7.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	41.14
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	-0.76	0.98	-0.25	1.23	-0.26	-6.50
Utilization	0.75	1.14	0.94	1.31	0.87	0.84

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### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	LAPORTE	LAWRENCE	MADISON	MARION	MARSHALL	MARTIN
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	12	6	19	125	4	1
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	37	21	39	417	18	4
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	51	19	64	485	11	2
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	75	32	101	690	18	6
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	228	108	354	1,967	73	18
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	1,367	444	1,251	6,534	344	95
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	1	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	1	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	9	1	5	89	0	0
CM	Misdemeanor	41	2,530	532	159	7,762	1,143	148
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	15	4	30	167	5	0
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	137	49	183	2,825	61	8
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	718	654	1,594	17,638	204	36
IF	Infractions	1	5,428	1,146	1	40,434	2,232	653
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	80	15	26	5,689	7	4
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	21	4	32	76	1	3
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	36	19	54	204	0	0
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	141	117	495	1,605	31	10
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	194	78	330	1,075	67	4
JS	Juvenile Status	17	26	51	148	27	2	0
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	204	102	365	1,803	93	13
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	121	98	224	1,191	86	33
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	57	53	243	837	7	4
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	1	0	0	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	176	54	159	1,779	34	6
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	159	74	185	1,064	51	7
CC	Civil Collection	18	1,559	451	1,671	15,298	525	84
CT	Civil Tort	135	219	49	205	3,719	42	6
SC	Small Claims	19	1,466	305	1,614	0	658	47
EV	Evictions	13	698	136	1,353	1,147	91	15
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	195	98	238	1,564	81	17
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	243	152	317	2,292	92	23
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	39	5	26	230	4	1
MH	Mental Health	17	654	101	193	3,857	328	7
PO	Protective Order	27	452	418	1,037	6,370	187	63
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	310	125	401	3,910	103	42
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	98	20	295	50	7	2
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	1	223	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	44	48	58	284	21	3
ES	Estate Supervised	74	33	64	64	198	21	2
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	217	67	249	1,367	93	23
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	55	12	87	338	22	5
TR	Trusts	160	2	3	4	38	3	1
GU	Guardianship	85	134	96	277	1,123	48	8
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	11	2	4	58	1	1

Total Cases by Location	18,251	5,837	14,154	136,551	6,822	1,406
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	763,399	310,300	937,886	5,945,132	248,836	47,654
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	9.19	3.74	11.29	71.57	3.00	0.57
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	8	4	12	83	4	1
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0.45	0	0	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	8.00	4.00	12.45	83.00	4.00	1.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	1.19	-0.26	-1.16	-11.43	-1.00	-0.43
Utilization	1.15	0.93	0.91	0.86	0.75	0.57

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### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	MIAMI	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MORGAN	NEWTON
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	2	14	2	3	2
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	12	27	14	15	7
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	10	35	12	15	3
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	20	68	21	32	4
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	77	226	68	106	22
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	316	754	458	496	125
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	4	3	0	0	0
CM	Misdemeanor	41	935	1,880	1,076	496	399
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	3	7	2	5	2
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	51	467	65	93	17
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	937	2,106	381	670	62
IF	Infractions	1	2,177	4,152	1,800	0	1,630
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	1	52	59	0	4
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	1	10	11	2	2
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	17	48	27	0	0
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	54	173	64	96	25
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	60	62	34	56	28
JS	Juvenile Status	17	17	12	0	17	4
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	67	155	79	117	27
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	78	153	48	99	13
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	14	78	27	50	1
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	2	0	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	46	122	36	80	14
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	48	62	53	88	27
CC	Civil Collection	18	430	829	364	877	179
CT	Civil Tort	135	46	184	25	91	20
SC	Small Claims	19	460	560	251	404	42
EV	Evictions	13	293	827	184	405	55
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	74	190	80	165	27
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	91	269	98	203	30
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	6	12	8	7	1
MH	Mental Health	17	85	766	55	131	0
PO	Protective Order	27	157	771	193	265	61
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	59	250	132	161	25
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	2	1	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	21	11	14	26	35
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	23	96	28	63	3
ES	Estate Supervised	74	3	24	10	19	15
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	62	192	74	137	29
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	22	74	24	74	13
TR	Trusts	160	2	4	2	7	0
GU	Guardianship	85	51	176	50	81	22
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	1	3	1	3	1

Total Cases by Location	6,836	15,904	5,936	5,658	2,976
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	244,763	635,871	254,202	333,586	85,276
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	2.95	7.65	3.06	4.02	1.03
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	3	10	3	5	2
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	3.00	10.00	3.00	5.00	2.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	-0.05	-2.35	0.06	-0.98	-0.97
Utilization	0.98	0.77	1.02	0.80	0.51



## Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	NOBLE	OHIO	ORANGE	OWEN	PARKE	PERRY
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	3	1	2	1	1	6
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	8	2	9	2	5	11
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	11	1	4	3	4	10
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	20	3	14	5	9	15
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	81	9	26	26	25	50
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	433	53	239	158	146	193
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	1	0	0	1	0	0
CM	Misdemeanor	41	977	85	417	269	309	355
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	7	0	4	1	1	1
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	48	10	23	25	23	21
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	220	51	93	166	101	110
IF	Infractions	1	2,883	183	665	500	455	922
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	17	0	4	0	24	9
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	8	0	1	0	6	1
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	15	0	0	0	12	3
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	35	14	42	69	18	65
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	48	5	28	29	40	36
JS	Juvenile Status	17	14	0	6	12	5	0
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	102	8	23	31	20	28
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	29	12	47	72	66	107
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	25	8	22	10	10	30
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	44	3	23	27	15	14
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	59	5	26	30	18	28
CC	Civil Collection	18	554	67	168	267	164	161
CT	Civil Tort	135	44	6	21	23	11	12
SC	Small Claims	19	352	5	155	116	188	359
EV	Evictions	13	278	9	43	52	27	8
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	86	12	49	52	30	38
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	109	15	57	64	44	62
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	5	2	1	1	1	3
MH	Mental Health	17	106	2	63	9	13	11
PO	Protective Order	27	233	26	186	138	74	186
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	152	16	29	34	34	58
TS	Tax Sale	25	3	0	4	2	4	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	16	1	12	16	14	4
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	32	3	26	15	15	14
ES	Estate Supervised	74	13	4	3	3	6	4
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	83	6	49	40	22	37
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	29	1	13	8	8	11
TR	Trusts	160	3	0	0	1	1	0
GU	Guardianship	85	49	5	32	25	18	43
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	2	0	1	0	0	6

Total Cases by Location	7,236	633	2,628	2,301	1,988	3,037
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	259,761	31,414	124,849	114,192	91,910	140,906
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	3.13	0.38	1.50	1.37	1.11	1.70
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	3	0	2	2	1	2
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0.5	0	0	0	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	3.00	0.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	0.13	-0.12	-0.50	-0.63	0.11	-0.30
Utilization	1.04	0.76	0.75	0.69	1.11	0.85

## Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	PIKE	PORTER	POSEY	PULASKI	PUTNAM	RANDOLPH
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	3	8	2	1	1	5
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	4	20	9	3	7	2
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	3	24	9	5	8	3
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	10	41	13	4	18	12
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	34	184	46	28	65	30
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	147	1,269	194	181	276	171
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	0	2	1	0	0	0
CM	Misdemeanor	41	264	3,404	375	320	630	246
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	2	5	4	3	4	1
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	20	276	26	18	67	19
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	106	699	123	259	208	102
IF	Infractions	1	1,813	7,990	2,501	288	1,166	0
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	0	221	10	0	0	1
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	1	10	2	0	4	2
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	0	38	0	20	0	0
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	38	98	72	20	80	40
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	18	475	20	21	61	20
JS	Juvenile Status	17	0	159	1	8	36	6
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	18	358	30	56	58	18
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	28	105	64	41	56	45
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	7	25	18	11	21	10
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	7	143	24	13	33	22
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	16	190	33	22	46	37
CC	Civil Collection	18	138	1,975	207	140	375	253
CT	Civil Tort	135	8	318	12	27	33	16
SC	Small Claims	19	150	2,400	293	194	235	147
EV	Evictions	13	12	779	105	33	86	93
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	31	312	47	20	63	77
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	28	297	59	31	91	59
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	3	14	4	2	3	8
MH	Mental Health	17	7	306	1	50	45	4
PO	Protective Order	27	57	622	166	90	223	127
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	25	230	55	34	250	49
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	23	45	24	23	18	25
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	6	54	16	6	19	21
ES	Estate Supervised	74	1	69	6	6	17	14
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	31	253	42	30	53	52
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	16	52	28	10	22	32
TR	Trusts	160	1	9	0	1	2	3
GU	Guardianship	85	15	168	26	21	42	35
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	1	25	1	1	1	0

Total Cases by Location	3,093	23,674	4,667	2,043	4,424	1,808
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	86,051	878,371	137,689	105,867	197,779	117,976
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	1.04	10.57	1.66	1.27	2.38	1.42
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	1	10	2	2	3	2
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0.5	0	0	0	0.03125	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	1.50	10.00	2.00	2.00	3.03	2.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	-0.46	0.57	-0.34	-0.73	-0.65	-0.58
Utilization	0.69	1.06	0.83	0.64	0.79	0.71

## Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	RIPLEY	RUSH	SCOTT	SHELBY	SPENCER	ST. JOSEPH
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	1	1	6	8	0	19
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	1	4	13	16	8	22
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	2	6	11	15	4	62
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	4	8	29	23	7	84
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	16	37	65	80	23	370
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	149	217	478	493	138	1,235
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	0	0	0	0	0	23
CM	Misdemeanor	41	288	407	474	981	319	3,624
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	2	1	1	11	1	32
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	27	33	24	101	16	292
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	155	106	312	327	143	3,082
IF	Infractions	1	1,065	728	1,012	1,580	2,108	4,278
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	0	1	2	16	2	113
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	5	1	1	2	1	3
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	0	6	0	0	11	32
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	67	30	74	54	62	437
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	26	14	27	63	25	452
JS	Juvenile Status	17	6	1	8	4	5	5
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	36	39	62	97	24	667
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	114	47	77	19	125	246
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	28	11	60	27	21	161
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	0	1
PL	Plenary	118	21	12	29	46	15	417
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	25	23	37	54	27	298
CC	Civil Collection	18	275	141	314	513	175	3,894
CT	Civil Tort	135	21	13	29	44	17	547
SC	Small Claims	19	124	168	110	445	260	6,991
EV	Evictions	13	71	62	194	310	42	2,314
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	51	38	59	245	40	522
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	62	42	74	293	50	484
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	6	1	5	23	2	79
MH	Mental Health	17	37	17	34	54	0	1,376
PO	Protective Order	27	271	75	269	219	179	1,453
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	42	40	49	81	56	481
TS	Tax Sale	25	20	1	1	1	1	3
TP	Tax Petition	13	3	4	9	17	58	451
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0	7
AD	Adoption	56	13	13	43	40	13	124
ES	Estate Supervised	74	10	3	7	14	5	187
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	50	31	42	90	44	353
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	14	11	39	37	9	126
TR	Trusts	160	2	0	2	2	1	17
GU	Guardianship	85	46	21	42	57	36	293
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	1	0	1	5	5	15

Total Cases by Location	3,158	2,415	4,125	6,507	4,077	35,671
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WWT x cases)	121,595	109,519	208,488	331,883	115,895	1,564,867
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	1.46	1.32	2.51	4.00	1.40	18.84
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	2	2	3	4	2	21
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0.2375	0	0	0.5
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	2.00	2.00	3.24	4.00	2.00	21.50
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	-0.54	-0.68	-0.73	0.00	-0.60	-2.66
Utilization	0.73	0.66	0.78	1.00	0.70	0.88



## Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

### Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	STARKE	STEUBEN	SULLIVAN	SWITZERLAND	TIPPECANOE
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	2	4	1	1	15
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	2	5	6	2	53
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	7	10	7	2	33
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	15	16	19	7	61
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	38	59	48	17	227
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	216	315	186	87	1,275
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	0	1	1	0	9
CM	Misdemeanor	41	2	1,194	333	155	3,371
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	1	2	2	1	28
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	20	43	21	10	414
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	87	275	142	80	1,089
IF	Infractions	1	0	2,019	748	231	4,912
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	0	0	0	1	20
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	2	10	0	2	22
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	0	0	0	0	5
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	71	50	51	24	196
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	25	18	24	12	182
JS	Juvenile Status	17	17	2	12	7	16
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	135	79	31	24	368
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	86	33	41	47	219
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	20	12	12	6	74
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	2
PL	Plenary	118	25	41	21	10	130
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	46	41	31	9	130
CC	Civil Collection	18	371	406	258	103	1,660
CT	Civil Tort	135	29	38	26	9	219
SC	Small Claims	19	294	380	355	26	805
EV	Evictions	13	38	113	59	19	1,683
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	40	51	44	24	300
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	51	68	62	20	337
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	12	7	3	2	13
MH	Mental Health	17	77	86	30	7	731
PO	Protective Order	27	91	147	110	64	638
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	46	74	59	20	244
TS	Tax Sale	25	3	2	2	3	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	25	20	24	5	7
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	19	12	15	3	75
ES	Estate Supervised	74	197	10	9	4	28
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	78	94	21	21	248
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	9	25	16	3	76
TR	Trusts	160	0	2	2	0	6
GU	Guardianship	85	36	37	34	15	156
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	3	4	2	0	10

Total Cases by Location	2,235	5,805	2,866	1,083	20,088
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	160,276	212,626	128,198	57,218	882,655
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	1.93	2.56	1.54	0.69	10.63
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	2	3	2	1	10
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0	0	0.75
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	10.75
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	-0.07	-0.44	-0.46	-0.31	-0.12
Utilization	0.96	0.85	0.77	0.69	0.99

# Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

## Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	TIPTON	UNION	VANDERBURGH	VERMILLION	VIGO
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	1	0	29	1	12
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	1	1	116	4	122
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	2	0	79	4	71
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	4	4	134	5	95
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	13	6	626	26	419
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	93	45	1,907	132	1,198
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	2	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	0	0	11	0	4
CM	Misdemeanor	41	306	90	4,659	191	602
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	0	0	28	2	11
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	19	12	272	13	124
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	152	28	4,148	95	1,987
IF	Infractions	1	1,408	439	6,940	0	1
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	10	0	684	1	14
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	0	0	35	1	16
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	0	0	205	0	37
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	21	3	518	16	280
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	14	2	293	37	143
JS	Juvenile Status	17	3	49	140	2	1
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	21	9	531	33	285
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	71	20	962	22	425
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	8	1	99	15	141
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	1
PL	Plenary	118	16	6	181	13	99
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	22	9	208	17	113
CC	Civil Collection	18	143	76	2,651	174	1,144
CT	Civil Tort	135	19	5	303	13	196
SC	Small Claims	19	35	35	5,363	33	1,493
EV	Evictions	13	54	21	2,672	47	941
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	88	17	369	33	231
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	90	16	463	42	300
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	1	3	45	1	22
MH	Mental Health	17	15	1	473	55	1,083
PO	Protective Order	27	83	29	1,665	71	757
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	43	17	264	42	588
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	1	8	1	1
TP	Tax Petition	13	5	5	132	30	253
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	14	0	2
AD	Adoption	56	7	5	183	14	59
ES	Estate Supervised	74	10	6	34	17	76
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	65	13	225	20	141
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	25	11	216	10	72
TR	Trusts	160	1	0	13	1	4
GU	Guardianship	85	16	11	210	22	204
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	2	0	33	1	5

Total Cases by Location	2,888	996	38,143	1,260	13,772
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	92,697	29,903	1,635,217	80,688	832,965
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	1.12	0.36	19.68	0.97	10.03
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	1	1	18	1	8
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0.5	0	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	1.00	1.00	18.50	1.00	8.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	0.12	-0.64	1.18	-0.03	2.03
Utilization	1.12	0.36	1.06	0.97	1.25



# Report | Workload Assessment Study for Indiana Trial Court Judicial Officers

## Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

CASE TYPE		CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	WABASH	WARREN	WARRICK	WASHINGTON	WAYNE
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	2	0	4	3	5
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	16	1	14	14	28
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	15	1	13	9	28
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	16	2	19	15	38
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	69	7	91	60	116
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	264	55	482	292	564
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	0	0
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Murder	1692	0	0	1	0	3
CM	Misdemeanor	41	616	216	905	380	676
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	2	0	3	7	12
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	37	7	66	27	71
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	426	70	326	180	373
IF	Infractions	1	1,517	964	2,410	583	1,308
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	4	3	28	12	0
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	12	0	9	0	12
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	25	9	28	0	5
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	46	8	96	19	133
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	32	2	53	42	38
JS	Juvenile Status	17	6	1	5	20	2
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	48	12	62	62	179
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	34	11	118	45	111
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	27	1	24	17	44
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	0	0
PL	Plenary	118	26	16	55	41	78
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	39	7	67	41	83
CC	Civil Collection	18	313	71	1,225	287	904
CT	Civil Tort	135	23	5	46	29	73
SC	Small Claims	19	265	33	1,249	93	682
EV	Evictions	13	49	16	242	74	685
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	57	19	130	66	126
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	74	15	132	82	178
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	5	1	7	6	16
MH	Mental Health	17	96	14	126	29	370
PO	Protective Order	27	138	37	325	230	259
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	51	15	111	99	174
TS	Tax Sale	25	2	1	1	1	3
TP	Tax Petition	13	14	7	8	13	24
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	0	0
AD	Adoption	56	28	5	30	31	35
ES	Estate Supervised	74	8	1	11	10	52
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	75	16	95	80	82
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	25	6	88	35	56
TR	Trusts	160	3	2	2	1	4
GU	Guardianship	85	48	9	64	59	131
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	0	0	5	2	1

Total Cases by Location	4,551	1,667	8,774	3,096	7,763
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)	185,562	43,122	328,189	166,148	392,914
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand	2.23	0.52	3.95	2.00	4.73
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT	2	1	4	2	6
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	6.00
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit	0.23	-0.48	-0.05	0.00	-1.27
Utilization	1.12	0.52	0.99	1.00	0.79

Indiana Trial Courts Judicial Officer Needs Model  
Average Calendar Year Filings 2021-2023

	CASE TYPE	CASE WEIGHT (Minutes)	WELLS	WHITE	WHITLEY	STATE TOTAL
F1	Level 1 Felony	1325	3	1	4	640
F2	Level 2 Felony	308	3	6	11	2,022
F3	Level 3 Felony	346	6	6	7	2,134
F4	Level 4 Felony	278	20	11	11	3,371
F5	Level 5 Felony	167	37	35	50	11,470
F6	Level 6 Felony	98	166	218	245	50,847
DP	Death Penalty	4043	0	0	0	2
LWOP	Life without Parole	2649	0	0	0	5
MR	Murder	1692	0	2	1	318
CM	Misdemeanor	41	389	624	710	90,336
PC	Post-Conviction Relief	317	7	1	7	781
XP	Expungements (Not Juvenile)	23	30	26	46	10,663
MC	Criminal Miscellaneous	14	235	167	275	75,311
IF	Infractions	1	148	1,189	2,613	222,998
OV	Ordinance Violations	6	1	0	4	15,569
RF	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	76	1	3	2	620
PS	Certified P-SC Referrals	409	0	0	61	2,046
JC	Juvenile CHINS	266	37	57	40	9,714
JD	Juvenile Delinquency	116	45	18	33	9,741
JS	Juvenile Status	17	12	1	4	2,922
JP	Juvenile Paternity	243	62	65	58	13,026
JM	Juvenile Miscellaneous	13	73	71	51	11,225
JT	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights	84	16	17	13	4,062
JQ	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	112	0	0	0	17
PL	Plenary	118	21	32	27	10,045
MF	Mortgage Foreclosure	35	28	30	33	7,299
CC	Civil Collection	18	252	303	372	79,968
CT	Civil Tort	135	18	37	36	12,027
SC	Small Claims	19	421	79	479	67,519
EV	Evictions	13	106	109	135	39,740
DC	Domestic Relations with Children	278	50	55	68	12,931
DN	Domestic Relations no Children	59	62	69	83	15,213
RS	Reciprocal Support	42	5	4	3	1,293
MH	Mental Health	17	34	50	76	18,965
PO	Protective Order	27	101	191	144	37,499
MI	Civil Miscellaneous	36	29	58	94	15,998
TS	Tax Sale	25	1	2	2	151
TP	Tax Petition	13	2	6	3	4,620
CE	Commercial Courts	325	0	0	0	333
AD	Adoption	56	25	14	23	4,379
ES	Estate Supervised	74	285	7	2	2,638
EU	Estate Unsupervised	27	189	70	81	11,324
EM	Estate Miscellaneous	7	23	32	29	4,094
TR	Trusts	160	2	1	1	294
GU	Guardianship	85	24	39	31	8,116
GM	Guardianship Miscellaneous	34	2	0	2	399
Total Cases by Location			2,970	3,706	5,969	894,684
Case-specific Work Minutes (sum of WT x cases)			162,298	157,603	208,328	38,931,613
Judicial Officer Annual Availability (213 days, 8 hours/day)			102,240	102,240	102,240	102,240
Subtract Annual Non-Case-Related Time			19,170	19,170	19,170	19,170
Judicial Officer Annual Case-Related Availability			83,070	83,070	83,070	83,070
Judicial Officer FTE Demand			1.95	1.90	2.51	468.66
Current Allocated Judicial Officers FT			2	2	2	491.00
Current Allocated Judicial Officers PT			0	0	0	7.788
Total Current Judicial Officer Allocation			2.00	2.00	2.00	498.79
Total Judicial Surplus(-)/Deficit			-0.05	-0.10	0.51	-30.13
Utilization			0.98	0.95	1.25	0.94

## APPENDIX F: INSIDE THE NUMBERS

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“Inside the Numbers” provides a breakdown of the case weights by the individually identified case-related activity. The first table presents the case weight breakdown for each case type based on the average time associated with each activity. For Example, a Level 1 Felony case (F1) is composed of the following:

1. Pre-trial/Pre-judgment in court, 197.83 minutes
2. Pretrial/Pre-judgment out of court, 341.83 minutes
3. Non-trial disposition, 42.58 minutes
4. Bench trial, 28.73 minutes
5. Jury trial, 505.82 minutes
6. Post-trial/Post-judgment in court, 38.06 minutes
7. Post-trial//Post-judgment out of court, 122.11 minutes
8. Case-related administration, 35.08 minutes
9. PSC activities, 12.82 minutes

The case weight, when all averaged activities are combined, equals 1,324.87 minutes. This weight includes all possible actions that could occur in an average F1 case, including the three disposition methods: non-trial disposition, bench trial disposition, and jury trial disposition. Understandably, no case will have all three disposition types. However, a case weight is derived based on the average of all actions within that case type. Based on the frequency of the disposition events and the case weight, it is possible to estimate the approximate time actually required for each disposition type.

## APPENDIX G: CASE WEIGHT COMPARISON

	Case Category	Abbreviation	1996	2002	2009	2015	2024
Criminal Case Types	Death Penalty	DP	-	-	-	-	4043
	Death Penalty/Life Without Parole	DP/LWOP	155	2,649	2,649	2,649	2,649
	Murder	MR	155	453	1209	1,038	1,692
	Felony A	FA	155	420	359	-	-
	Felony B	FB	155	260	218	-	-
	Felony C	FC	155	210	211	-	-
	Felony D	FD	75	75	125	-	-
	Level 1	F1	-	-	-	679	1325
	Level 2	F2	-	-	-	269	308
	Level 3	F3	-	-	-	232	346
	Level 4	F4	-	-	-	195	278
	Level 5	F5	-	-	-	149	167
	Level 6	F6	-	-	-	92	98
	Criminal Misdemeanor	CM	40	40	40	39	41
	Post-Conviction Relief	PC	0	0	345	351	317
	Expungements	XP	NA	NA	NA	25	23
	Miscellaneous Criminal	MC	18	18	18	17	14
	Infractions	IF	3	2	2	1	1
	Ordinance Violations	OV	3	2	2	2	6
	Warrantless Seizure of Weapon	RF	-	-	-	-	76
	Certified Problem Solving Court Referrals		-	-	172	423	409
Juvenile Case Types	Juvenile CHINS	JC	112	111	209	176	266
	Juvenile Delinquency	JD	62	60	60	91	116
	Juvenile Status	JS	38	58	58	17	17
	Juvenile Paternity	JP	106	82	82	146	243
	Juvenile Miscellaneous	JM	12	12	12	8	13
	Juvenile Protection Order (DCS only)	JQ	-	-	-	-	112
	Juvenile TPR	JT	141	194	475	124	84
Civil Case Types	Civil Plenary	PL	106	121	121	121	118
	Mortgage Foreclosure	MF	121	23	23	24	35
	Civil Collections	CC	121	26	26	16	18
	Civil Tort	CT	118	118	118	148	135
	Small Claims	SC	13	13	13	12	19
	Evictions	EV	-	-	-	-	13
	Domestic Relations	DR	139	185	185	-	-
	Domestic Relations With Children	DC	-	-	-	259	278
	Domestic Relations No Children	DN	-	-	-	39	59
	Reciprocal Support	RS	31	31	31	37	42
	Mental Health	MH	37	37	37	21	17
	Protective Orders	PO	34	37	37	28	27
	Miscellaneous Civil	MI	87	87	87	32	36
	Tax Sale	TS	NA	NA	NA	NA	25
	Tax Petition	TP	-	-	-	-	13
	Commercial Courts		-	-	-	-	325
Probate Case Types	Adoption	AD	53	53	53	49	56
	Estate Supervised	ES	85	85	85	50	74
	Estate Unsupervised	EU	85	85	85	44	27
	Estate Miscellaneous	EM	85	85	85	9	7
	Trusts	TR	40	40	40	126	160
	Guardianships	GU	93	93	93	93	85
	Guardianship Miscellaneous	GM	-	-	-	-	34