

STATUS OF INDIANA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

ELEVENTH EDITION | DECEMBER 2025

REPORT PREPARED BY
Indiana Criminal Justice Institute &
Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council

Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

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



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

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The purpose of the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) is to review policies, promote state and local collaboration, assist local or regional advisory councils, and provide assistance for the use of evidence-based practices in community-based, and a variety of other, alternatives and recidivism reduction programs.

Jennifer Bauer, Staff Attorney, Indiana Office of Court Services

Acknowledgments

This report would not have been possible without the contributions of the executive teams and boards of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute and the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council, in collaboration with Indiana Office of Court Technology, Indiana Office of Court Services, the Indiana Department of Correction, the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, the Indiana Sheriffs' Association, the Indiana Supreme Court, and the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council to obtain data and information for this report.

LETTER FROM THE INSTITUTE

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute's 2025 *Status of the Criminal Justice System Report* reflects the continued evolution of Indiana's justice system. This year's data highlights meaningful progress in key areas, while also identifying opportunities for innovation that will help shape the future of justice in our state.

This report would not have been possible without the collaboration of our partners at the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration's Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Indiana Office of Court Services, Indiana Department of Correction, the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council, the Indiana Sheriffs' Association, Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council, and countless local agencies and stakeholders across Indiana.

Looking ahead, the Institute remains committed to coordinating and supporting statewide efforts to address the mental health and substance use disorder needs of incarcerated individuals, reduce pressures that contribute to jail overcrowding, and strengthen the essential work of Indiana's courts and law enforcement. Through data analysis, funding, policy coordination, and collaboration with stakeholders at every level, the Institute is equally committed to being an effective partner in the shared work of improving Indiana's criminal justice system.

This report is intended to inform policymakers, practitioners, and the public, while fostering meaningful dialogue about how we can continue to advance a fair, effective, and data-driven justice system.

I am proud of the progress we have made and mindful of the work that remains. Collaboration is our most powerful tool, because only by working together can we make Indiana a safer place for all Hoosiers.



Douglas W. Huntsinger
Executive Director, Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
Chairman, Indiana Criminal Justice Institute Board of Trustees
Chairman, Indiana Commission to Combat Substance Use Disorder

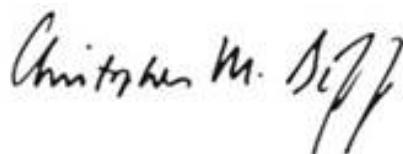
LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL

As the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council enters its second decade at the forefront of Indiana's criminal justice system, the original legislative vision is stronger than ever: JRAC is a powerhouse for collaboration, local resources, legislative initiatives, and cross-branch/cross-disciplinary partnerships. Collaboration and partnerships are at the heart of JRAC's charge to assist communities in the use of evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism and increase community well-being.

In 2025, JRAC began the important work of implementing the strategic plan. JRAC formed a new workgroup dedicated to analyzing performance measures and data to inform state and local justice system policy changes. The Data Workgroup will develop a performance measurement plan and identify data resources to support the sustainability and accountability of county and local JRAC efforts. These efforts will include mapping available data sources, creating a data dictionary, developing data dashboards, and creating guides for performance measurement and analysis. The workgroup includes representatives from the Office of Judicial Administration, the Management Performance Hub, Department of Correction, Criminal Justice Institute, Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council, Indiana Public Defender Council, Commission on Court Appointed Attorneys, Probation Officers Professional Association of Indiana, and Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties. The Data Workgroup will address a critical missing piece of justice reinvestment, as well as another opportunity to showcase JRAC as a powerhouse for collaboration.

In addition, JRAC meetings are now more accessible to the public through changes to the Open Door Law. These changes, effective July 1, 2025, require certain public governing bodies in Indiana to enhance transparency by livestreaming and archiving their public meetings. JRAC proudly livestreams and archives meetings to allow the public to learn about the important work being done to improve the justice system.

I am honored and humbled to lead JRAC as its chair. JRAC's members look forward to its continued work with state and local partners to improve the safety and well-being of Hoosiers.



Hon. Christopher M. Goff
Indiana Supreme Court Justice

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) and the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) annually evaluate and report the effects of the criminal code reform, or House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1006 (2014) on Indiana's justice system. In 2024, the Indiana General Assembly codified Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 290, updating the provisions of HEA 1006. This update broadened the scope of the annual evaluation to the status of Indiana's criminal justice system, including the impact of current trends.

Over the past five years, the most common felony filings were related to substance use such as possession of illicit drugs, syringe possession, and operating while intoxicated. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2025, nearly half of individuals enrolled in community supervision with a felony filing had a charge related to substances (44.2%). Less than half of individuals released from probation with a felony charge completed the terms of community supervision successfully (46.7% of offenders released completed their sentence).

For the first time since 2015, more individuals were sentenced to and placed in custody of the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) than jail or jail-plus-probation. This is likely due to HEA 1004 (2022), which allows the court to commit a person convicted of a Level 6 felony (F6) to the IDOC rather than to jail. Previously, F6s were placed in jail to keep individuals detained in their community.

[Indiana's crisis response system](#) has one of the highest in-state answer rates, with roughly 93% of calls answered, and 91 counties served by mobile crisis teams. Crisis response systems assist in the diversion of individuals with substance use and mental health needs from incarceration and reduces burdens for police officers, in line with [Governor Mike Braun's Public Safety Plan](#) to support law enforcement.

Aligning with the [Trump Administration's Drug Policy Priorities](#), ICJI recommends expanded access to treatment including evidence-based practices such as Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)¹ across the continuum of the justice system. MOUD provides individuals with stability and management of withdrawal symptoms, which improves the work environment for corrections staff, cited as a contributing factor to turnover in correctional settings—a priority issue for Governor Braun ([EO 25-74](#)).

ICJI and JRAC jointly recommend the statewide adoption of [INjail](#), a central database connecting jails with court and law enforcement information. INjail is offered free of cost to jails, with funding from the U.S. Department of Justice and state-dedicated resources from the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS). An integrated data system allows for better communication

¹ Also referred to as Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

amongst jails, courts, probation, and law enforcement, which often experience disjointed coordination in serving justice-involved individuals.

Findings from this report demonstrate the need for continued prioritization of diversion practices including crisis response, increased availability of evidence-based substance use & mental health treatment options, and data integration.

INTRODUCTION

The following key criminal justice partners provide data for this report: Indiana Office of Court Technology, Indiana Office of Court Services, the Indiana Department of Correction, the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, the Indiana Sheriffs' Association, the Indiana Supreme Court, and the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council.

The Indiana Office of Court Technology (IOCT) and the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) provide data to determine the status of Indiana's courts, correctional facilities, jails, and community-based alternatives to incarceration. Data from IOCT includes new filings, abstracts of judgment, and sentence placements, as well as information about probation and problem-solving courts. Data gathered from IDOC outlines admissions and releases (including parole, probation, and the community transition program), facilities capacity, and recidivism, as well as information about jail populations and programs.

The Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) provides information about state-supported mental health and substance use programs.

Click on a tile below to navigate to a specific section. Hyperlinks are integrated throughout the report for the reader to easily navigate to referenced webpages.



[Glossary of Frequently Used Terms and Acronyms](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Invest in Evidence-Based Mental Health and Substance Use Programs

Many justice-involved individuals have mental health, substance use, or dual diagnosis disorders. It is crucial to invest in mental health and substance use treatment programs that support the full range of needs for justice-involved individuals. Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) and Medication assisted treatment (MAT) should be available during and after incarceration. Supportive programs may include recovery services, peer support, and placement in recovery residences post-incarceration.

- Given the increase of Level 6 felony offender placements in IDOC facilities, more low-level felony offenders—who are often incarcerated for drug offenses—need access to quality substance use and mental health programs in correctional facilities and jails.

2

Improve Indiana's Justice Data Ecosystem by Supporting INjail

Indiana's justice data ecosystem continues to make improvements towards more reliable data. The Indiana Office of Court Technology (IOCT)'s [INjail project](#)—a jail management system—aims to create a centralized repository for offender information, which allows for significantly improved tracking of offender information and related justice data. Counties across the state should collaborate with IOCT to improve data collection and reliability through the adoption of INjail. The INjail system will improve data sharing between justice stakeholders and provide access to real-time jail data on offenders across the state. Increased investment, both funding and staff, would accelerate onboarding opportunities for interested jails.

- INjail has been adopted by nine Indiana counties, with 27 additional counties interested—roughly one-third of all Indiana counties.

3 Increase Resources for Crisis Response Systems

Crisis response systems assist in the diversion of individuals with substance use and mental health needs from incarceration and reduces burden for police officers. Providers can apply for a [Mobile Crisis Designation](#) by DMHA to receive Indiana Health Coverage Program reimbursement for services, agreeing to and following a specific set of guidelines. Juvenile grants offered through ICJI provide funding for diversion, community alternatives, and behavioral health programs.

- The 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline has responded to 65,947 calls from January 2025 to July 2025, with a 93%-96% in-state call response rate and 91 out of 92 counties covered by mobile crisis response teams.

4 Address Staffing Shortages

Staffing shortages and high turnover—particularly among attorneys, mental health professionals, and jail staff—continue to impact Indiana’s justice system. These shortages affect the entire state, but rural counties feel the impact most. Shortages in critical areas of the justice system can prevent individuals from receiving timely legal and treatment services. The Indiana Supreme Court established the Commission on Indiana’s Legal Future to address the attorney shortage. The [Commission’s report](#) recommends funding initiatives to modernize court systems, developing pathways to legal practice for students and increasing legal access in rural areas.

- Staffing shortages cause significant challenges for justice system providers and increase safety risks for justice-involved individuals.

5 Provide Technical Assistance and Funding Opportunities to Local JRACs

Ind. Code § 33-38-9.5-4 provides the framework of a Local Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) where stakeholders convene regular meetings, review systemic practices, and implement improvements in the local justice system. It is recommended to enhance technical assistance and funding opportunities for Local JRACs. The Local JRAC review process addresses issues facing the justice system, including jail data and jail overcrowding, mental health crisis responses, community supervision, and reentry. This process allows Local JRACs to work with the state JRAC and the General Assembly to inform state policy.

- All 92 Indiana counties have a Local JRAC, allowing for opportunity to improve justice systems across the state.

COURTS

The Indiana Office of Court Technology (IOCT), the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council (IPAC), and the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) provide court data for this section.

HIGHLIGHTS

New Filings

- In SFY25, there were 67,266 new felony-level criminal filings.
- Level 6 felonies accounted for 70.8% of filings, followed by Level 5 felonies at 17.0%. Total new criminal filings declined by 8.6%.
- Over the past five years, the most common felony filings were substance-related, such as possession of illicit drugs, syringe possession, and operating while intoxicated.

Abstracts of Judgment

- The total number of abstracts of judgment declined in SFY25 (56,461 abstracts) from SFY24 (58,981 abstracts). This mirrors the reduction in new felony filings.
 - Original abstracts make up 73.7%, revocations 24.2%, sentence modifications 2.0%, and appeals 0.03%.

Placements

- DOC was the most common sentence type at 21.5%, followed by jail and probation (18.4%) and probation alone (16.2%).
- For the first time since 2015, DOC placements surpassed jail or jail-plus-probation sentences, likely due to HEA 1004 (2022), which allowed the court to commit a person convicted of a Level 6 felony to the DOC, rather than to jail.

Probation

- 46.7% of offenders released from probation in SFY25 completed their sentence.
- 16.3% were revoked for a new offense, 13.9% for a technical violation, 11.3% absconded, and 11.9% were discharged for other reasons.

Problem-Solving Courts

- There are 162 total problem-solving courts, 143 of which are certified courts and 19 are in the planning stages.

New Filings

Felonies are classified as Level 1–6. Level 1 felony (F1) is the highest-level felony, whereas a Level 6 felony (F6, or low-level felony) is the least severe felony. Prior to HEA 1006 (2014), felonies were classified as Class A–D, with A being the highest-level felony. Murder is categorized as a separate felony, which is consistent before and after HEA 1006 (2014). A criminal charge brought by the prosecutor's office is referred to as a new filing.

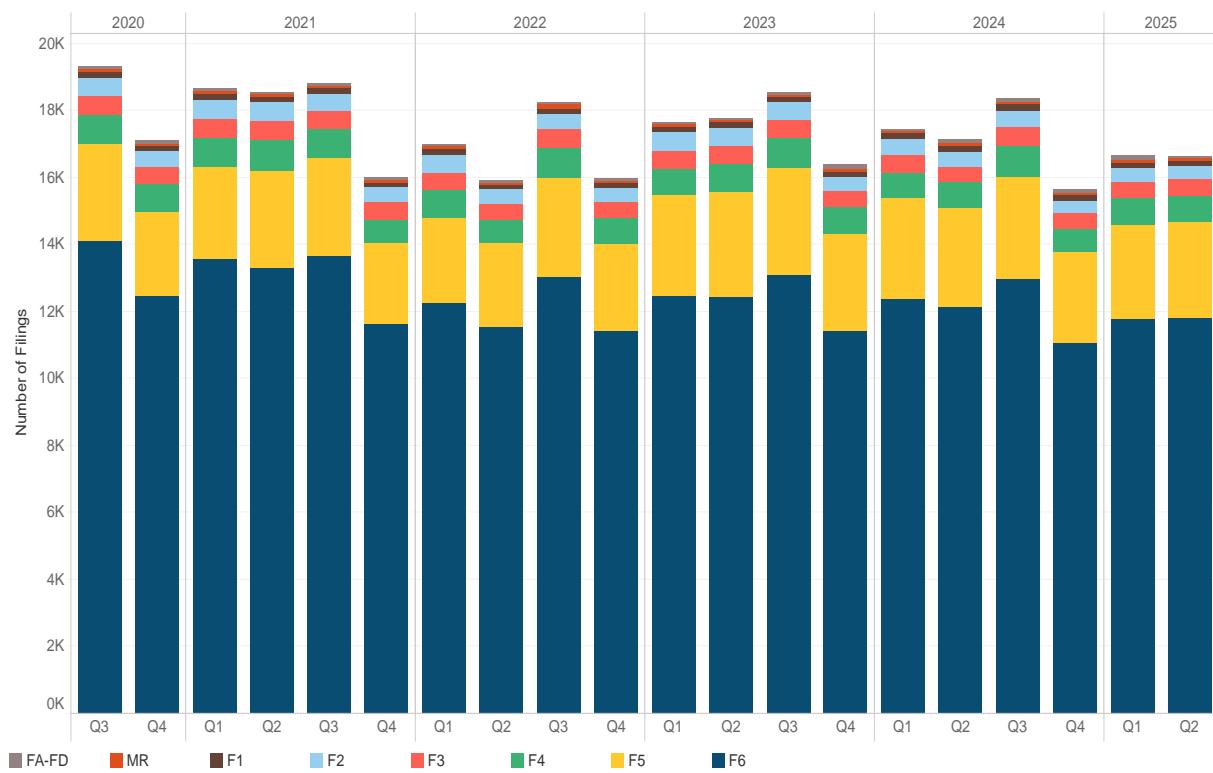
Table 1. New Criminal Filings, SFY25

Felony-Level	New Filings	Percent
Murder	302	0.4%
F1	585	0.9%
F2	1,734	2.6%
F3	2,045	3.0%
F4	3,183	4.7%
F5	11,442	17.0%
F6	47,632	70.8%
FA-FD*	343	0.5%
Total	67,266	100.0%

**Class A–D felonies (which use the pre-2014 classification system) are combined and included. A prosecutor may use the old classification system for a new filing if these classifications were used at the time the offense was originally committed.*

- In SFY25, there were 67,266 new felony-level criminal filings statewide.
- Level 6 felonies accounted for 70.8% of filings, followed by Level 5 felonies (17.0%).

Figure 1. New Criminal Filings by Felony Level, SFY21–SFY25



From SFY21 to SFY25, F6 filings decreased by 10.9% and F5 filings saw a 2.9% increase. Total new criminal filings declined by 8.6%.

Table 2 shows the top 10 most common felony filings over the past five years according to the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council. Most of the top 10 filings are Level 6 felonies, but some felonies can range in level classification depending on aggravating circumstances.

Table. 2 Top 10 felony filings, January 2021 through June 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	(Jan—June)
1	Possession of Methamphetamine 13,115	Possession of Methamphetamine 11,674	Possession of Methamphetamine 11,101	Possession of Methamphetamine 10,264	Possession of Methamphetamine 4,674
2	Syringe Possession 7,349	Syringe Possession 5,086	Domestic Battery 4,980	Domestic Battery 5,077	Domestic Battery 2,403
3	Domestic Battery 4,516	Domestic Battery 4,729	Syringe Possession 3,958	Theft 3,761	Theft 2,161
4	Possession of a Narcotic Drug 4,259	Possession of a Narcotic Drug* 2,543	Theft 3,634	Theft with Prior 3,533	Theft with Prior 1,849
5	Theft with Prior 3,385	Theft 3,600	Theft with Prior 3,586	Syringe Possession 3,399	Syringe Possession 1,627
6	Strangulation 2,936	Theft with Prior 3,517	Possession of a Narcotic Drug 3,413	Possession of a Narcotic Drug 3,328	Possession of a Narcotic Drug 1,585
7	Operating While Intoxicated 2,785	Strangulation 2,905	Strangulation 2,993	Strangulation 3,102	Strangulation 1,529
8	Theft 2,752	Operating While Intoxicated* 1,743	Operating While Intoxicated 2,778	Operating While Intoxicated 3,102	Operating While Intoxicated 1,487
9	Auto Theft 2,700	Resisting Law Enforcement 2,408	Resisting Law Enforcement 2,404	Resisting Law Enforcement 2,561	Possession of Cocaine 1,301
10	Resisting Law Enforcement 2,657	Auto Theft 2,134	Auto Theft 2,373	Possession of Cocaine 2,323	Intimidation 1,265

Source: Indiana Prosecutor Case Management System, information provided by IPAC, October 2025. *The number of felony filings for OWI and Possession of a Narcotic Drug for 2022 only represents the count for half of the year.

Five-year trends:

- **Possession of Methamphetamine** has remained the most common felony filing; however, the number of filings has been decreasing over the past five years.
- **Substance-related offenses**, such as possession of methamphetamine, syringes, narcotics, cocaine, and operating while intoxicated, consistently make up at least four to five of the top 10 felony filings each year. This highlights the critical need for accessible substance use programs and resources for individuals facing felony charges.
- **Domestic Battery** and **Strangulation** have both been increasing over time, which are consistent with trends seen by domestic violence and sexual assault victim service providers.

Abstract of Judgment

An abstract of judgment is a document completed for offenders convicted of a felony that involves a sentence to IDOC; this also includes F6s sentenced to jail. Original abstracts make up 73.8%, revocations 24.2%, sentence modifications 2.0%, and appeals 0.03%.

See Figure 2 below for the monthly abstract comparisons.

Figure 2. Monthly Abstracts of Judgment

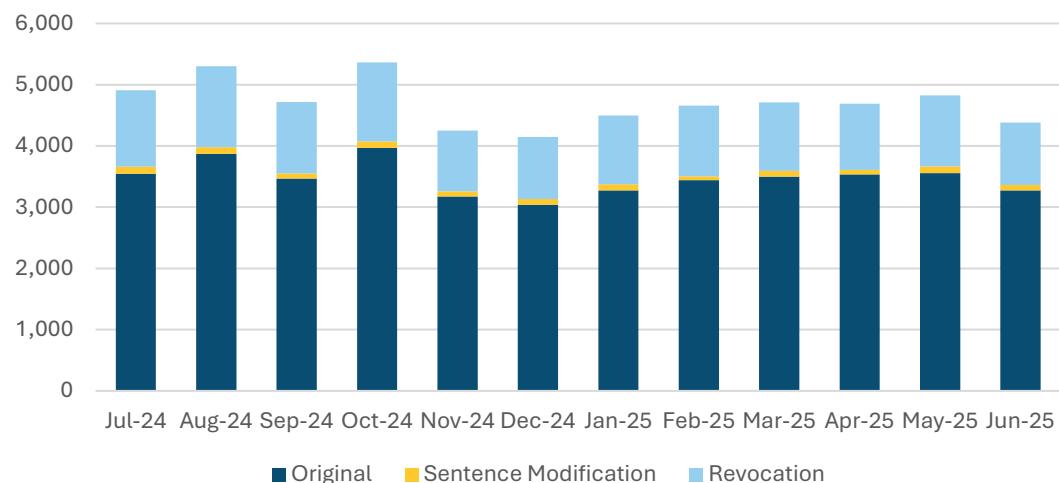


Table 3. Breakdown by Abstract Type, SFY21 - SFY25

State Fiscal Year	Total	Original		Sentence Modification		Revocation		Appeal	
		Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
2021	51,191	37,152	72.6%	1,594	3.1%	12,425	24.3%	20	0.0% ²
2022	58,831	43,456	73.9%	1,625	2.8%	13,727	23.3%	23	0.0%
2023	59,504	43,869	73.7%	1,566	2.6%	14,053	23.6%	16	0.0%
2024	58,981	43,338	73.5%	1,298	2.2%	14,331	24.3%	14	0.0%
2025	56,461	41,639	73.7%	1,118	2.0%	13,689	24.2%	15	0.0%

Table 3 contains the number and percentage of abstracts by type over the past five state fiscal years.

- SFY21 had fewer abstracts due to COVID-19 impacts, while SFY22–SFY24 saw higher totals with consistent distribution across abstract types.
- In SFY25 total abstracts declined, mirroring a drop in new felony filings.

Table 4. Original Abstracts by Felony-Level, SFY25

Felony-Level	Count of Abstracts	Percent
Murder	168	0.4%
F1	250	0.6%
F2	672	1.6%
F3	1,454	3.5%
F4	2,371	5.7%
F5	6,868	16.5%
F6	29,738	71.4%
FA	23	0.1%
FB	10	0.0%
FC	27	0.1%
FD	46	0.1%
No Charge*	12	0.0%
Total	41,639	100.00%

Note: No Charge* refers to sentence enhancements, such as Habitual Offender.

Table 4 contains the total number of original abstracts for SFY25. F6s constitute 71.4% of all abstracts, and F5s are the second most common (16.5%).

² Due to appeals accounting for a small number of the total count of all abstracts, 0.00% is used for percentages much smaller than 0%.

Sentence Modifications

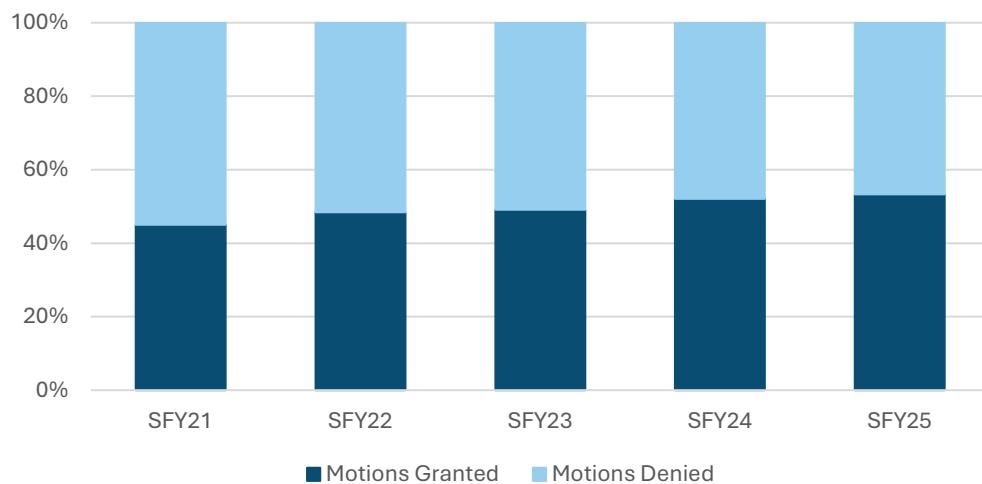
A sentence modification motion requests a court to reduce or alter a felony sentence, including changes to placement or terms. Offenders can file a motion after sentencing, once the court receives a conduct report from IDOC. Eligibility and requirements are outlined in Ind. Code § 35-38-1-17.

Table 5. Original Abstracts by Felony-Level, SFY25

SFY	Motions Filed	Motions Granted # (%)	Motions Denied # (%)	Motions Pending # (%)
SFY21	3,786	968 (25.6%)	1,181 (31.2%)	1,637 (43.2%)
SFY22	3,593	987 (27.5%)	1,051 (29.3%)	1,555 (43.4%)
SFY23	3,613	930 (25.7%)	963 (26.7%)	1,720 (47.6%)
SFY24	3,053	876 (28.7%)	807 (26.4%)	1,370 (44.9%)
SFY25	2,990	968 (32.4%)	847 (28.3%)	1,175 (39.3%)

- Total motions decreased by 2.1% from the previous year, continuing a five-year downward trend.
- Despite fewer filings, both motions granted and denied increased, resulting in fewer pending cases than in prior years.

Figure 3. Percentages of Motions Granted and Denied by State Fiscal Year



- A higher percentage of motions were approved in SFY25 (53%) compared to SFY21 (45%).

Placement

Placement refers to the type of sentence (jail, probation, IDOC, or community corrections) an offender received following conviction. See Table 6 for placement types monthly for SFY25.

Table 6. Placement Type Monthly, SFY25

Month	Jail and Prob	Jail	Prob	IDOC	IDOC and Prob	CC only	CC and Prob	Jail, CC, and Prob	Jail and CC	IDOC, CC, and Prob	IDOC and CC	No Placement ³	Total
Jul-24	914	804	775	1,029	373	415	324	63	85	77	41	10	4,910
Aug-24	1,023	765	821	1,130	448	444	321	90	78	88	65	28	5,301
Sep-24	849	733	708	1,006	360	436	320	83	87	69	44	21	4,716
Oct-24	997	822	884	1,131	417	396	333	97	99	89	82	23	5,370
Nov-24	747	631	758	947	331	343	258	65	61	52	45	16	4,254
Dec-24	726	634	700	885	315	366	255	65	72	64	52	12	4,146
Jan-25	811	731	690	887	366	389	318	81	88	77	50	9	4,497
Feb-25	859	672	789	1,012	358	419	280	69	67	72	48	13	4,658
Mar-25	846	745	781	1,004	351	360	315	63	79	92	60	14	4,710
Apr-25	866	657	782	1,009	376	416	268	67	80	88	66	16	4,691
May-25	951	720	712	1,106	376	383	308	68	58	76	52	16	4,826
Jun-25	778	609	761	1,005	320	381	269	62	61	73	47	18	4,384
Total	10,367	8,523	9,161	12,151	4,391	4,748	3,569	873	915	917	652	196	56,463

- Placement Types & Frequencies: IDOC was the most common sentence type at 21.5%, followed by jail and probation (18.4%) and probation alone (16.2%).
- IDOC placement: 32.1% of sentences included IDOC placement, while 67.9% did not.
- Year-over-Year Increase: IDOC placements rose from SFY24 (28%) to SFY25 (32%).
- SFY25 marks the first time in 10 years that IDOC placements surpassed jail or jail-plus-probation sentences.

³ No Placement means the sentence did not include a placement in a IDOC facility, jail, probation, or community corrections program.

Table 7 below shows placement type for low-level felonies only (F6 & FD).

Table 7. Placement Type for F6s and FDs, SFY25

Placement Type, F6s & FDs only	Count (%)
Jail and Probation	8,980 (22.9%)
Jail	7,783 (19.9%)
Probation	7,698 (19.7%)
IDOC	6,222 (15.9%)
Community Corrections	3,398 (8.7%)
Community Corrections and Probation	1,592 (4.1%)
IDOC and Probation	1,580 (4.0%)
Jail and Community Corrections	780 (2.0%)
Jail, Community Corrections, and Probation	662 (1.7%)
IDOC and Community Corrections	156 (0.4%)
No Placement	145 (0.4%)
IDOC, Community Corrections, and Probation	136 (0.3%)
Total F6/FDs	39,132 (69.3%)
Total Placements	56,463

- F6s and FDs account for 69.3% of all placements and 91.3% of overall jail-only placements in SFY25.
- Common Sentences: F6 and FD offenders are most often sentenced to jail, jail and probation, or probation alone.
- IDOC Placement Trends: 15.9% of F6s and FDs were placed in IDOC in SFY25—similar to SFY24, higher than SFY23 (10.8%), and more than double SFY22 (7.6%).

Figure 4. Highlighted Table of Placements for All Felony Levels, SFY21–SFY25

Placement Type	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23	SFY24	SFY25
Jail and Prob	11,228	12,600	13,813	11,812	10,367
Jail	10,961	12,729	12,082	10,304	8,523
Prob	8,064	9,813	10,692	9,293	9,161
DOC	6,539	7,842	9,412	10,920	12,151
CC only	5,215	5,473	4,183	5,035	4,748
DOC and Prob	2,598	3,040	4,269	4,117	4,391
CC and Prob	3,775	4,096	2,628	3,877	3,569
Jail, CC, and Prob	989	1,042	678	919	873
Jail and CC	795	878	635	1,015	915
DOC, CC, and Prob	558	703	575	912	917
DOC and CC	332	435	367	589	652
No Placement	145	194	185	194	196

These trends reflect combined data across all felony levels, as shown in Figure 4.

- Decline in Local Placements: Jail-only, jail and probation, and probation-only placements have all decreased over the past two state fiscal years.
- IDOC Placements Rising: IDOC placements have increased steadily each year over the past five fiscal years.

F6/FD are the highest number of placements each year. See Table 8 for data on F6/FD placement totals for IDOC versus jail placements.

Table 8. Placements of F6s and FDs from SFY21 to SFY25

	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23	SFY24	SFY25
Percent of Total Placements that are F6/FD	74.0%	73.0%	71.5%	70.2%	69.3%
Percent of Jail only placements that are F6/FD	93.3%	93.4%	92.7%	91.6%	91.3%
Percent of IDOC* placements that are F6/FD	7.3%	7.6%	10.8%	16.0%	20.7%

Note: IDOC* includes all placements with IDOC only *and* IDOC in combination with other placements.

- **High Volume of F6/FD Placements:** F6/FD offenses consistently make up 69.3% to 74.0% of all placements annually.
- **Jail-Only:** Between 91.3% and 93.4% of jail-only placements from SFY21 to SFY25 were for F6 or FD offenses.
- **Common Sentencing Types:** Low-level F6/FD offenders are most often sentenced to jail, jail and probation, or probation only.
- **IDOC Placement Growth:** IDOC placements rose from SFY23 (10.8%) to SFY24 (16.0%) and were highest in SFY25 (20.7%).
- **Policy Impact:** The increase in IDOC placements may be linked to HEA 1004 (2022), aimed at reducing jail overcrowding and improving access to IDOC resources. The law reflects a strategic move toward utilizing IDOC facilities over county jails for certain offenders.

Probation

Probation allows individuals with a conviction to remain in the community under court-imposed conditions. New felony supervisions were nearly unchanged from SFY24, and 44.2% of those were for substance-related offenses (see Table 9).

Table 9. Adult Felony Supervisions, Quarterly SFY25

	Quarter Supervision Received			
	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2
Total Current Supervisions	52,792	52,294	51,941	49,664
Total Felony Supervisions Received	8,617	8,175	8,256	8,121
Felony Supervisions Received, Substance Use	3,800	3,601	3,744	3,529

There are several ways someone can be released from probation, including successful discharge, revocation for a new offense or technical violation, absconding, or other reasons. The "other" category often applies to courtesy supervision cases or situations where continued supervision is deemed unnecessary, such as when a person absconds near the end of their sentence and probation is terminated instead of revoked (p.9)⁴.

Table 10. Adult Felony Offenders Released from Probation by Type, Quarterly SFY25

	Quarter Released from Probation				
	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	Total
Completed	4,850	4,799	4,791	4,541	18,981
Revoked New Offense	1,813	1,606	1,630	1,562	6,611
Revoked Technical	1,550	1,340	1,375	1,369	5,634
Absconded	1,355	1,095	1,150	989	4,589
Other	1,167	1,288	1,216	1,168	4,839
Total	10,735	10,128	10,162	9,629	40,654

- Successful Completions: 46.7% of offenders released from probation in SFY25 completed their sentence.
- Other Outcomes: 16.3% were revoked for a new offense, 13.9% for a technical violation, 11.3% absconded, and 11.9% were discharged for other reasons.

⁴ Indiana Supreme Court. (Revised January 2023). *Probation quarterly reports guide*. Retrieved November 21, 2024 from <https://www.in.gov/courts/iocs/files/courtmgmt-frm-prob-manual.pdf>

Problem-Solving Courts

Table 11. Total Problem-Solving Courts

Type of Problem-Solving Court	Certified	Planning Stages
Adult Drug Court	51	1
Veterans Court	28	3
Family Recovery Court	22	1
Mental Health Court	16	5
Reentry Court	12	2
Juvenile Problem-Solving Court	3	1
Juvenile Drug Court	2	1
Operating While Intoxicated Court	2	0
Domestic Violence Court	2	2
Adult Problem-Solving Court	2	0
Juvenile Mental Health Court	2	2
Truancy Court	1	1
Total	143	19

Source: Problem-Solving Court Directory, October 2025 (Office of Court Services).⁵

Many counties use problem-solving courts to manage caseloads and offer alternatives to jail. These courts focus on specific issues, and successful participants may have their charges reduced or dismissed. The Indiana Office of Court Services offers additional information about [Indiana's problem-solving courts](#), including a directory.

Adult drug courts are the most common type of problem-solving court, veterans' courts and family recovery courts are also common. Other types of problem-solving courts are specialized for mental health, reentry, operating a vehicle while intoxicated (OWVI), domestic violence, and courts for juveniles (general problem-solving, drug, mental health, and truancy). For details by county, visit the interactive dashboard on the [ICJI website](#).

⁵ Office of Court Services. (October 2025). *Problem-solving courts*. Retrieved October 6, 2025 from https://www.in.gov/courts/iocs/pscourts/?utm_source=agency-website&utm_medium=&utm_campaign=&utm_term=&utm_content=

LOOKING AHEAD WITH COURTS... INJAIL

Jail Management Systems: INjail

Jails across Indiana use several different jail management systems. With funding from the U.S. Department of Justice and the State of Indiana, along with the support of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, the Indiana Sheriffs' Association and the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council, the Indiana Supreme Court's Office of Court Technology developed a jail management system specific to Indiana.

Jails play a critical role in ensuring criminal history records maintained by Indiana State Police are accurate and complete. INjail guarantees that every arrest record is sent successfully to the criminal history repository maintained by Indiana State Police. Without the successful transmission of an arrest record, there is no record for prosecutors and the courts to update with charges or a disposition.

INjail bridges arrest, prosecution, conviction, sentencing, and supervision data; tracks offenders; and provides real-time jail data to policymakers at local, state, and federal levels. Notably, INjail connects to livescan or fingerprinting machines and exchanges data with prosecutors, courts, Indiana State Police, and other key stakeholders, as well as third-party systems such as medical, phone, commissary, and visitation.

INjail is live in nine counties: Brown, Carroll, Elkhart, Fountain, Grant, Hendricks, Martin, Putnam and Warren counties. An additional 27 counties have expressed interest in the new system or have signed up to implement it.

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The [Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council](#) (JRAC) met five times in 2025. Meeting highlights included formation of the Data Workgroup; approval of a strategic plan; a presentation on the Indigency Determination Study; a demonstration of the pretrial services data dashboard; review of IDOC community supervision grant awards; and review of IOCS problem-solving court and pretrial grant recommendations.

JRAC Workgroups

The Local JRAC Workgroup, chaired by Indiana Supreme Court Justice Christopher Goff, administered the 2024 Local JRAC annual report survey to gather information about local needs. Highlights from the 2024 Annual Report include: greater emphasis on evidence-based decision-making, collaborative stakeholder engagement, development of performance measurement systems, expansion of mental health and substance abuse treatment, and system mapping. The survey information shows that Local JRACs are focusing more on substantive issues instead of the initial organizational activities. In addition, the Office of Court Services renewed its contract with the Center for Effective Public Policy to continue technical assistance for interested counties.

The Reports Workgroup, also chaired by Justice Goff, published several reports:

- [Report on Indigency Determinations in Criminal Cases](#) on July 1, 2025
 - Required by SEA 179(2024)
 - Included the results of the statewide judicial officer survey, statewide policy to use in making indigency determinations, and short-term and long-term recommendations
- [Judicial Local Income Tax Report](#) on July 1, 2025
 - Required by Ind. Code 6-3.6-6-2.9(g)
 - Partnered with the Association of Indiana Counties and the State Board of Accounts
 - Compiled report of county use of Judicial LIT, which provides revenue for county staff expenses of the state judicial system under SEA 417(2023)
- [Electronic Monitoring Reports](#)
 - Required by Ind. Code § 35-38-2.7-2(b)
 - SEA 218 (2025), proposed by the Reports Workgroup, amended the information that must be provided by a supervising agency in quarterly reports to the Local JRAC and the date of the annual report to the legislative council and the judicial conference of Indiana to not later than May 1 (instead of March 15) of each year.

The Data Workgroup is the newest JRAC workgroup, formed in January 2025 as part of the JRAC strategic plan. The workgroup's objective is to develop a performance measurement plan and identify data resources to support the sustainability and accountability of county and Local JRAC efforts. Currently in the organizing phase, the workgroup plans to map available data sources, create a data dictionary, develop data dashboards, and create guides for performance measurement and analysis. Chaired by Angie Hensley from the Office of Judicial Administration, the workgroup includes representatives from the Office of Judicial Administration, Indiana Management Performance Hub, Indiana Department of Correction, Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council, Indiana Public Defender Council, Indiana Commission on Court Appointed Attorneys, Probation Officers Professional Association of Indiana, and Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) provides data for this section.

HIGHLIGHTS

F6 Jail Diversions

- F6 diversions from jail to IDOC dropped consistently over time—from 2,358 in SFY20 to 1,099 in SFY25, a reduction of over 50%.
- Since the introduction of HEA 1004 (2022), the average offender population has declined by 40% at DOC facilities.

DOC Adult Population

- SFY25 marked the first year of overall growth in the total adult offender population after several years of decline, driven primarily by increases in DOC Adult counts.

Recidivism

- 36.5% of individuals released from DOC in 2021 were recommitted to DOC by 2024 (new conviction or supervision violation). 42% returned for a new offense.
- Level 5 felonies accounted for the highest number of released offenders.

Facility Capacity

- Minimum-security facilities showed the most notable change for males and females:
 - In male facilities, capacity increased from 74% in SFY24 to 86% in SFY25.
 - In female facilities, capacity steadily increased from 60% in SFY22 to 90% in SFY25.

Community Corrections

- IDOC awarded \$64.2M in community supervision grants for CY26, an \$8.3M decrease from CY25.
- Community Transition Program (CTP) utilization rate rose by 86% from SFY24 to SFY25 with Felony 5 having the highest rate of utilization (39%, 362 offenders),
- CTP utilization declined overall over the past five years, with an 11% drop in yearly average participants from SFY21 to SFY25. Despite the long-term decline, SFY24 to SFY25 saw an 85% increase—the largest year-to-year jump.

Various legislation has impacted IDOC over recent years. HEA 1006 (2014) affected the IDOC offender population by changing the law to state that a person convicted of an F6 may not be committed to the IDOC unless:

- The offender has been committed due to violating a condition of probation, parole, or community corrections by committing a new offense.
- The offender is convicted of a F6 and that sentence is ordered to be served consecutively to the sentence for another felony.
- The offender is convicted of a F6 that is enhanced by an additional fixed term or has received an enhanced sentence.
- The offender's earliest release date is greater than 365 days.
- The commitment is due to an agreement made between the sheriff and the IDOC.

While HEA 1006 succeeded in reducing the IDOC population and allowing offenders to serve time closer to home, it had unintended consequences such as county jail overcrowding, increased sheriffs' budgets, and limited access to state-level services and programs.⁶

HEA 1120 (2020) expanded the types of programs that are available to offenders in IDOC to earn good time credit.⁷ Programs are completed for educational credit time and good behavior is awarded by good time credit. This expansion helps reduce recidivism and decrease the incarcerated population in correctional facilities.

HEA 1004 (2022) modified these rules by making all Level 6 felony offenders eligible for placement into an IDOC facility. This change aims to address overcrowding in jails and to provide individuals with access to a broader range of resources at an IDOC facility. The previous restrictions still apply for offenses committed before July 1, 2022.

Currently, F6 offenders typically serve 50% of their sentence (accounting for the possibility of education/program credits) and may serve time in either jail or IDOC. F1–F5 offenders will serve at least 75% of their sentence, typically in IDOC.⁸

⁶ n.a. (2019, August 1). *Jail Overcrowding Task Force*. 2019 Minutes.

<https://www.in.gov/courts/iocs/committees/jail-overcrowding/>

⁷ Good time credit is a reduction in a person's term of imprisonment or confinement awarded for the person's good behavior while imprisoned or confined. Ind. Code 35-50-6-0.5

⁸ Ind. Code 35-50-6-3.1

IDOC Population

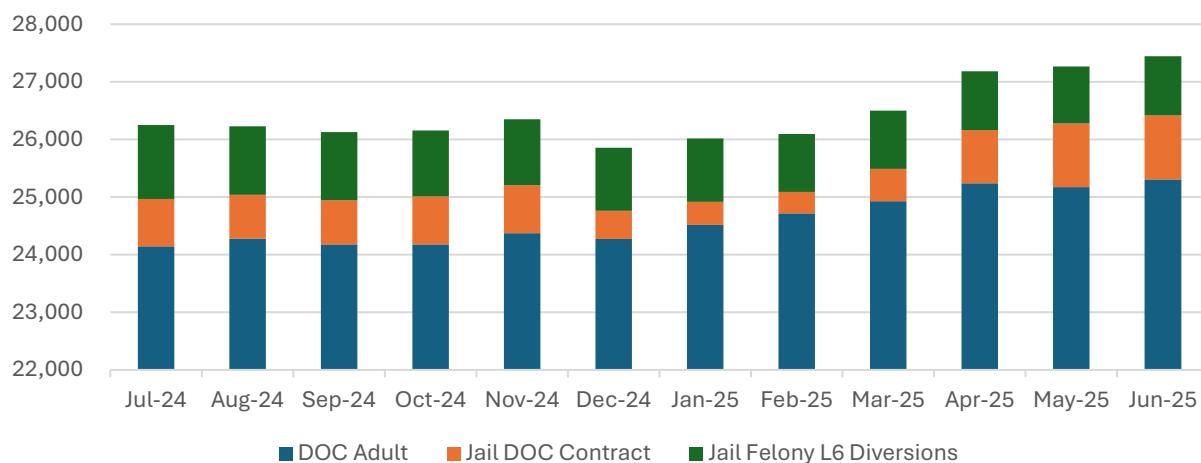
The total adult offender population is the average number of adult offenders under any commitment to the IDOC, which includes:

- IDOC facilities
- Jail IDOC Contracts⁹
- Jail F6 diversions¹⁰

Figure 5 below shows a month-by-month total for IDOC offender populations. In SFY25, there was an overall increase in total offenders, with a monthly average of 26,456 individuals.

- 96% of offenders (25,357) are housed in state-run facilities or under third-party contracts managed by the state.
- The remaining 4% (1,099 offenders) are F6 Jail Diversions held in county jails

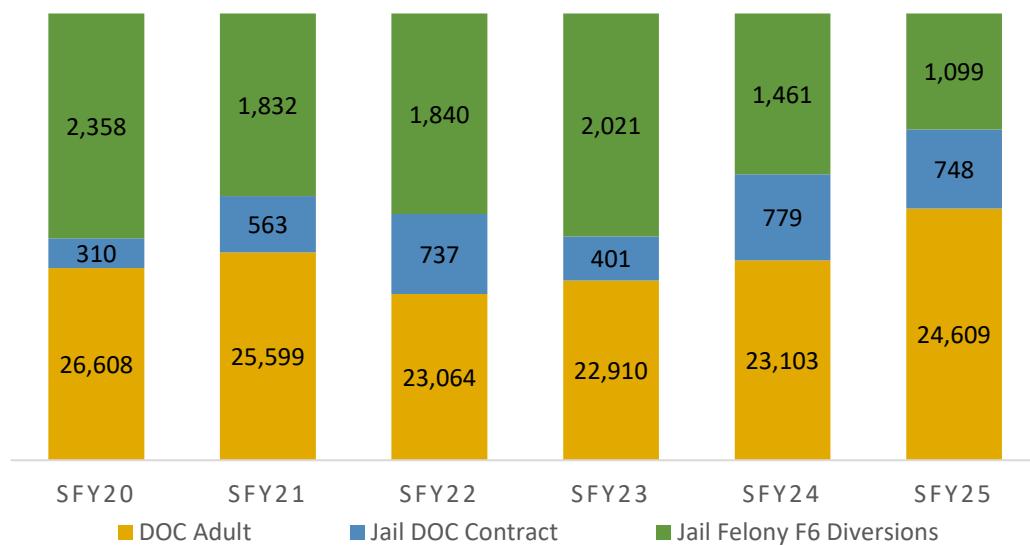
Figure 5. Total IDOC Offender Population, SFY25



⁹ Offenders committed to the IDOC but placed in jail while awaiting transfer to an IDOC facility.

¹⁰ F6 Jail Diversions are offenders convicted of a Level 6 felony but serving time in a county jail instead of an IDOC facility.

Figure 6: Total Adult Offender Population, SFY20–SFY25



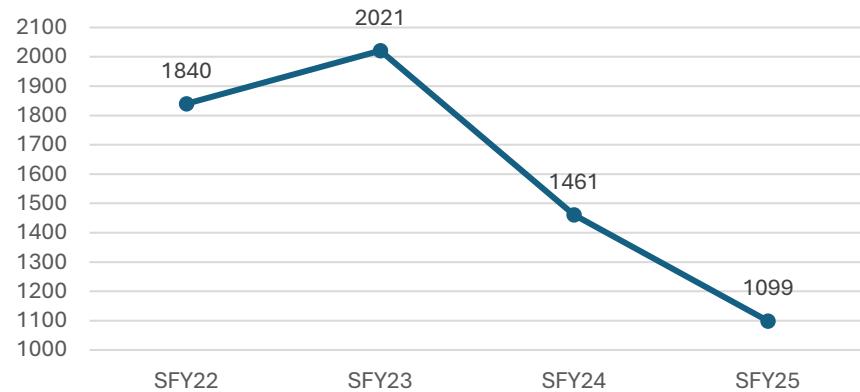
IDOC adult population steadily declined from SFY20 (26,608) to SFY23 (22,910), then increased in SFY24 and SFY25, reaching 24,609.

- Jail IDOC Contract population fluctuated, peaking in SFY24 at 779 before slightly decreasing to 748 in SFY25.
- F6 Jail Diversions dropped consistently over time—from SFY20 to SFY25, a reduction of over 50%.

SFY25 marked the first year of overall growth in the total adult offender population after several years of decline, driven primarily by increases in IDOC Adult counts.

Figure 7 illustrates the average number of F6 offenders diverted from IDOC to jail placement.

Figure 7. Average F6 Jail Diversions, SFY22–SFY25



- The average F6 Jail Diversion population rose 9.8% from SFY22 (1,840) to SFY23 (2,021).
- Since the 2022 reversal of HEA 1006 (2014), the average F6 Jail Diversion population has declined by 40%.

Adult Admissions and Releases

Admissions

Definition: Offenders entering the custody or jurisdiction of IDOC. There are three types of admissions:

1.) New Commitments: Offenders committed to IDOC on a new sentence.

2.) Violation - New Commitments:

- Offenders under community supervision who committed a new offense.
- Return to IDOC to serve a new sentence (may include concurrent/consecutive).

3.) Technical Violations: Offenders who violated supervision terms (probation, parole, or CTP) without committing a new offense.

Releases

Definition: Offenders leaving the custody or jurisdiction of the IDOC. The following are the types of releases:

1.) Discharged: Released without further commitment or supervision.

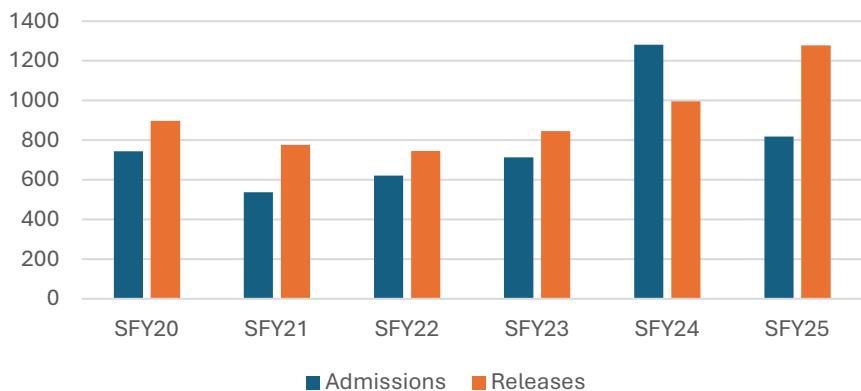
2.) Parole: Released to community supervision under parole conditions.

3.) Probation: Released to community supervision under probation conditions.

4.) Community Transition Program (CTP): Released to community supervision through CTP as part of release agreement.

Figure 8 presents a five-year trend (SFY20–SFY25) of monthly average admissions and releases.

Figure 8. Monthly Admissions & Releases, 5-year analysis



- Admissions in SFY25 averaged 819 offenders per month, a 36% decrease from SFY24 (1,282/month).
- Releases in SFY25 averaged 1,279 offenders per month, a 28% increase from SFY24 (996/month).
- SFY25 recorded the highest number of releases across the five-year period.
- SFY24 recorded the highest number of admissions during the same timeframe.

Figure 9 displays the average, admission by commitment type in SFY25.

Total Admissions: 11,952 offenders in SFY25

New Commitments

- Most common admission type
- Accounted for 44% of all admissions (5,319 offenders)
- Decreased by 43% compared to the previous year

Violation - New Commitments

- Made up 31% of admissions (2,521 offenders)
- Increased by 45% from the previous year

Technical Violations

- Represented 25% of admissions (2,979 offenders)
- Decreased by 15% compared to the prior year

Figure 9. Average Admission By Commitment Type, SFY25

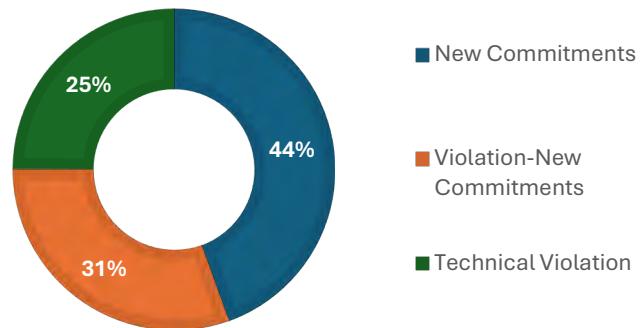


Figure 10 shows average admission by type (new commits, violation - new commits, and technical violation) from SFY21 to SFY25.

- Admission trends remained relatively stable across the five-year period.
- New commits saw the largest year-over-year increase from SFY23 to SFY24, rising by 6%.
- Violation - new commits experienced the largest overall percentage increase in SFY25.
- In SFY25, violation - new commits nearly doubled compared to all previous years.

Figure 10. Admissions by Type, 5-year analysis

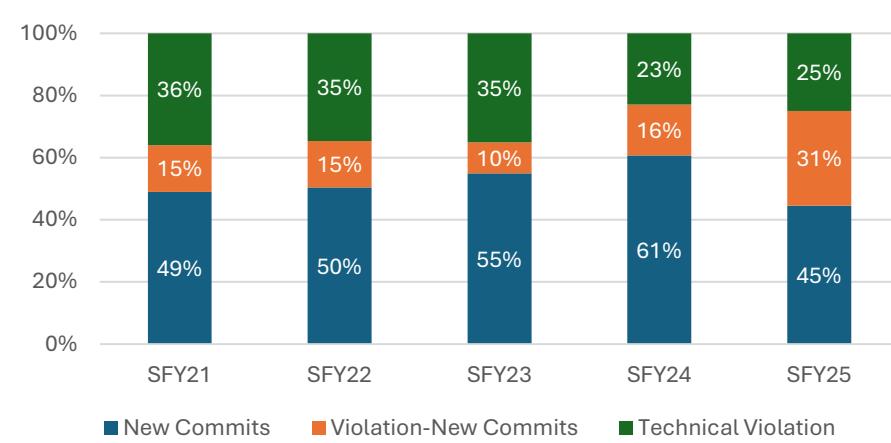


Figure 11 displays released offenders, by type for SFY25.

Total Releases in SFY25: 15,349 offenders—an increase of 3,398 offenders (28%) from SFY24 (11,951)

Parole Releases

- Increased by 1,389 offenders
- Despite the rise in count, the percentage of parole releases decreased by 3% compared to SFY23.

Probation Releases

- Increased by 1,028 offenders from the previous year
- Percentage remained stable compared to SFY23

Discharges

- Nearly doubled from 875 in SFY23 to 1,767 in SFY24
- Percentage remained unchanged from SFY23

Community Transition Program (CTP) Releases

- Increased from 503 in SFY23 to 714 in SFY24.

Figure 11. Releases By Type, SFY25

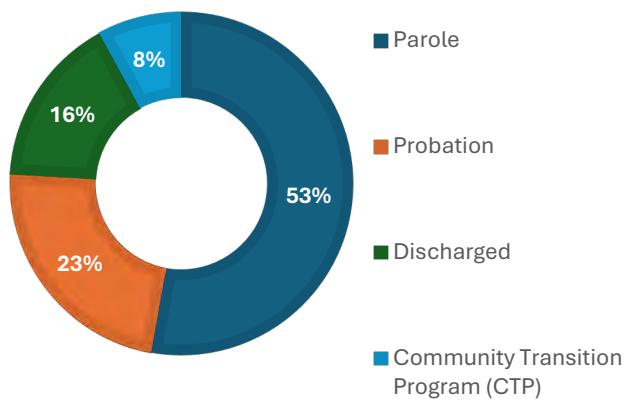
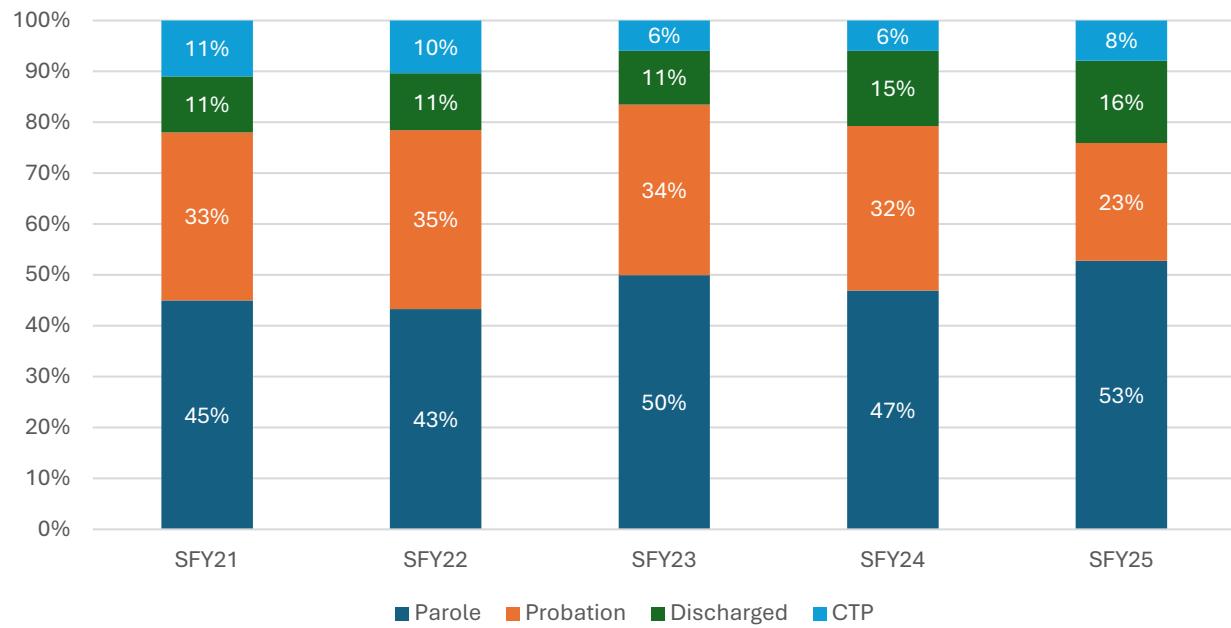


Figure 12 displays average releases by type (parole, probation, discharged, CTP) from SFY21 to SFY25. Most release types fluctuated within a consistent range over the five-year period.

- Probation Releases: Experienced a 9% decrease in SFY25, diverging from prior stability
- Parole Releases: Reached their highest percentage in SFY25, accounting for 53% of all releases

Figure 12. Releases by Type, 5-year analysis



Recidivism

Recidivism Definition & Overview

Table 11 analyzes offenders released in 2021 and reincarcerated by 2024. IDOC defines recidivism as an offender returning to custody within three years of release.

Recidivism Rates – SFY2024

- 36.5% of 2021 releases were recommitted by 2024 (new conviction or supervision violation).
- 42% returned for a new offense.
- 40% returned due to a technical rule violation.

Risk Factors

- Younger offenders at time of release are more likely to recidivate.
- Offenders with substance-related mental health needs (functional impairment) had an 84% recidivism rate.
- Other mental health classifications had a 36% recidivism rate.

Table 11. Recidivism by Offense Level, CY24

Offense level	Number Released	Number of Recidivists	Recidivism Rate
Murder	88	19	21.6%
Class A Felony	483	140	29.0%
Class B Felony	1,416	636	44.9%
Class C Felony	311	110	35.4%
Class D Felony	60	19	31.7%
Level 1 Felony	12	3	25.0%
Level 2 Felony	260	64	24.6%
Level 3 Felony	834	303	36.3%
Level 4 Felony	1,439	457	31.8%
Level 5 Felony	3,232	1,169	36.2%
Level 6 Felony	1,098	451	41.1%
Total	10,394	3,615	34.8% ¹¹

Note: Recidivism is based on offenders' most serious offense

Year-over-Year Comparison

- Average recidivism rate decreased by 2.3% from 2023 to 2024. 1,161 fewer offenders were released in 2024. The number of recidivists changed by only 244 offenders compared to the previous year.

Offense-Level Trends

- Level 6 felony recidivism increased from 36.1% to 41.1% in 2024.
- Level 5 felonies had the highest number of released offenders.

¹¹ This number reflects the average rate of recidivism for all offense levels.

Recidivism by Offense Level – CY2020 to CY2024

Table 12 represents a five-year analysis of recidivism by offense level.

- Class B felony offenses had the highest average recidivism rate across five years: 41.6%
- CY2020 recorded the highest overall recidivism rate: 38.2%
- CY2023 followed with an average rate of 34.8%.
- Murder and Level 1 felony offenses had the lowest average recidivism rates:
 - Murder: 19%
 - Level 1 felony: 20%

Table 12. Recidivism Rate by Offense Level, 5-Year Analysis¹²

	CY2020	CY2021	CY2022	CY2023	CY2024
Murder	11.90%	25.00%	21.00%	15.70%	21.60%
Class A Felony	27.20%	27.90%	26.30%	25.70%	29.00%
Class B Felony	43.70%	40.50%	37.30%	41.60%	44.90%
Class C Felony	42.00%	36.60%	31.90%	38.40%	35.40%
Class D Felony	27.70%	25.30%	17.20%	25.00%	31.70%
Level 1 Felony	50.00%	0.00% ¹³	0.00% ¹⁴	25.00%	25.00%
Level 2 Felony	22.40%	22.00%	20.90%	24.90%	24.60%
Level 3 Felony	36.10%	37.00%	31.20%	33.10%	36.30%
Level 4 Felony	36.60%	33.00%	27.10%	31.30%	31.80%
Level 5 Felony	36.80%	31.00%	28.10%	33.90%	36.20%
Level 6 Felony	31.90%	27.40%	25.70%	36.10%	41.10%
Total	38.20%	25.30%	23.60%	34.80%	32.90%

¹² Years listed are a collection of data based on the calendar year (January 1–December 31). IDOC calculates recidivism data based on calendar year.

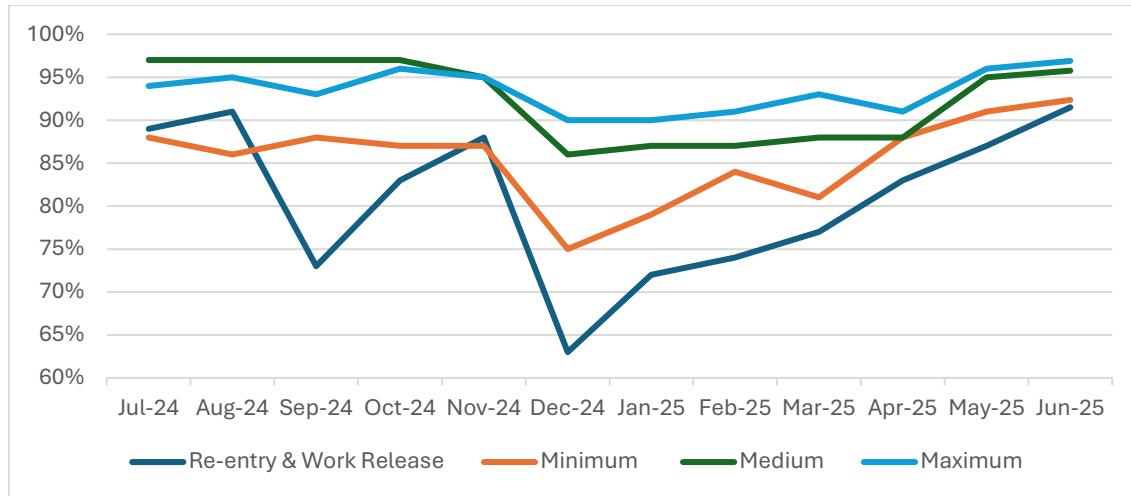
¹³ No one was released with an F1 in CY21.

¹⁴ One person was released with an F1 in CY22.

Facility Capacity

Figure 13 presents the monthly average operational capacity in adult male IDOC facilities in SFY25.

Figure 13. IDOC Adult Male Facility Operational Capacity by Month and Security Level, SFY25



Male Maximum-Security Facilities

- Operated at 93% average capacity in SFY25
- 2% decrease from SFY24

Male Medium-Security Facilities

- Operated at 92% average capacity in SFY25
- 3% decrease from SFY24

Male Minimum-Security Facilities

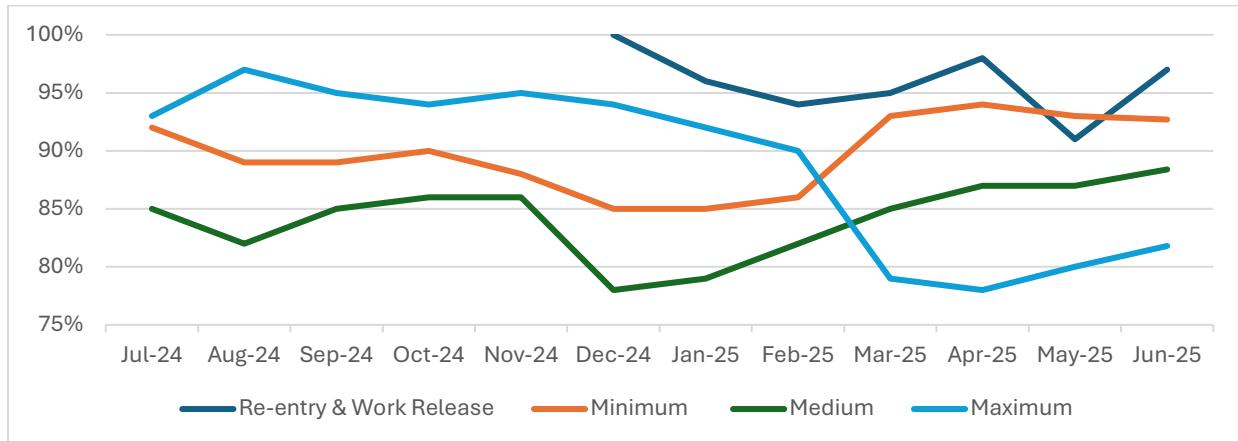
- Average operational capacity increased from 74% in SFY24 to 86% in SFY25

Male Reentry/Work Release Facilities

- Showed month-to-month fluctuations, then a steady increase from January to June in SFY25.
- Averaged 81% capacity in SFY25, down from 83% in the prior year

Figure 14 presents the monthly average operational capacity in adult female IDOC facilities in SFY25.

Figure 14. IDOC Adult Female Facility Operational Capacity by Month and Security Level, SFY25



Female Maximum-Security Facilities

- Operated at 89% average capacity in SFY25
- 4% decrease from SFY24

Female Medium-Security Facilities

- Operated at 84% average capacity in SFY25
- 2% decrease from SFY24

Female Minimum-Security Facilities

- Average operational capacity increased from 86% in SFY24 to 90% in SFY25

Female Reentry/Work Release Facilities

- Data on reentry/work release operational capacity for the female IDOC population became available in mid-SFY25, showing an average of 96% capacity for the available data.

Figure 15 presents a five-year analysis of monthly average operational capacity in adult male IDOC facilities.

- Maximum-security facilities consistently maintained the highest operational capacity rates.
- Reentry and work release facilities had the lowest operational capacity rates across all years.
- Maximum and medium-security capacities remained relatively steady, with minor fluctuations (1–5%) over time.
- Minimum-security facilities showed the most notable change:
- Capacity increased from 74% in SFY24 to 86% in SFY25.

Figure 15. IDOC Adult Male Facility Operational Capacity, 5-year analysis

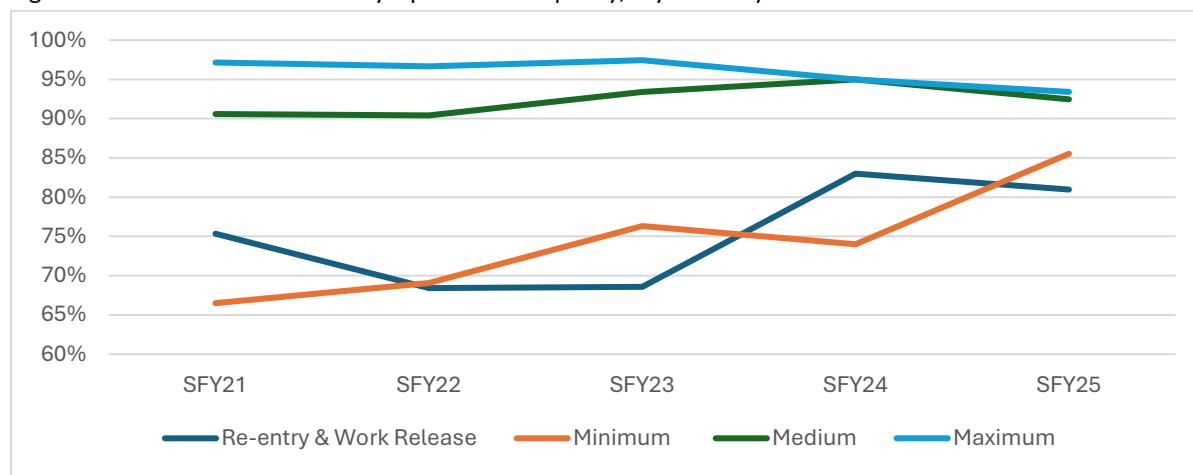
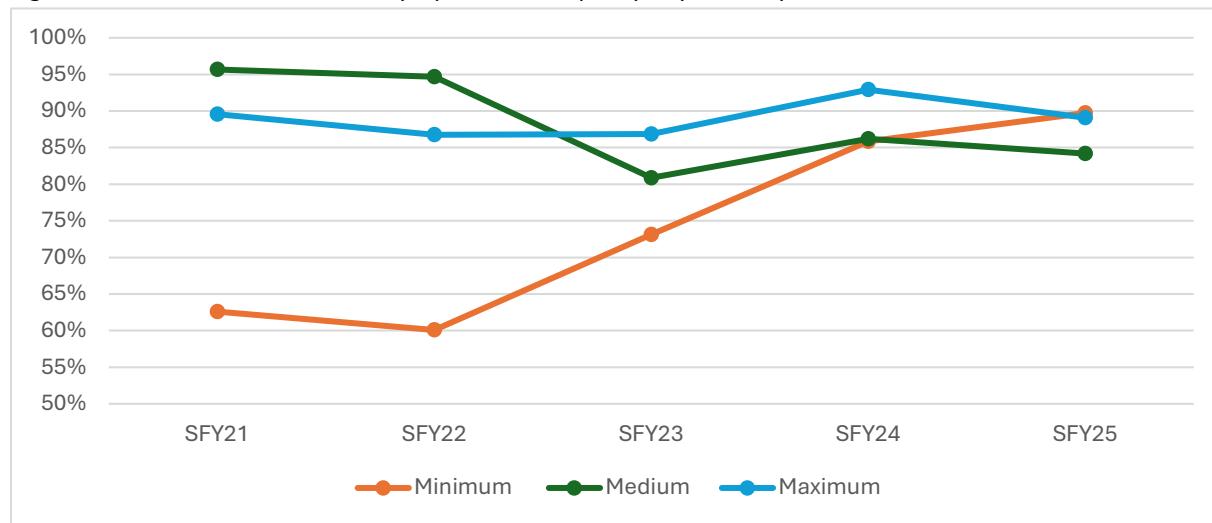


Figure 16 presents a five-year analysis of monthly average operational capacity in adult female facilities.

- Maximum-security facilities showed the most stable capacity, ranging between 87%–93% across all years.
- Minimum-security capacity has steadily increased since SFY22:
 - Reached a low of 60% in SFY22
 - Peaked at 90% in SFY25
- From SFY21 to SFY22, minimum/reentry and medium-security capacities trended in opposite directions.
 - Starting in SFY23, those trends began to align and move in a similar direction.
- In SFY25, all facility types operated between 84%–89% capacity.

Figure 16. IDOC Adult Female Facility Operational Capacity, 5-year analysis¹⁵



¹⁵ Data related to re-entry and work release were not included for the 5-year analysis of the female IDOC population because relevant data is only available for part of SFY25.

Community Corrections

The Community Corrections Division is a unit under the IDOC that was established in 1979. The Community Corrections Division provides state aid through the Community Corrections and Justice Reinvestment Funding and administers the Community Transition Program¹⁶ (CTP). The division assists the IDOC by establishing and operating community corrections programs by partnering with state and local criminal justice agencies and Community Corrections Advisory Boards. Each agency is governed by a local or regional Community Corrections Advisory Board which establishes and approves a Community Corrections Plan to prioritize the needs and services applicable to their communities.

Community corrections programs are community-based programs that provide:

- Preventive services to divert offenders from the IDOC and
- Services to sentenced offenders and/or persons ordered to participate in community corrections as a condition of probation or as a direct placement¹⁷

There are 78 community corrections agencies at the local level, serving all counties except for:

- Benton
- Franklin
- Newton

The community corrections population is composed of offenders with felony and misdemeanor convictions, in addition to individuals who are under pretrial supervision. Pretrial supervision is a level of supervision that a person accused of a crime is subjected to as a condition for being released from jail. Individuals are placed into a community corrections program as an alternative to incarceration, as a condition of a probation sentence, as a condition of parole, through CTP, or through the IDOC's work release program. Levels of supervision provided by community corrections programs vary by county and may include community service, day reporting, electronic monitoring, forensic diversion, problem-solving courts, and work release.

¹⁶ The IDOC and the Courts have partnered to implement the Community Transition Program, which provides a variety of opportunities and case management services that link eligible offenders to available resources within the communities to which they will return.

¹⁷ Ind. Code § 35-38-2.6

Figure 17 illustrates the monthly number of felony offenders in community corrections for all levels of supervision in SFY25.

- Average community corrections population rose from 11,866 in SFY24 to 12,321 in SFY25.
- December had the lowest felony population: 12,170
- April had the highest felony population: 12,497

Figure 17. Community Corrections Monthly Felony Offender Population, SFY25

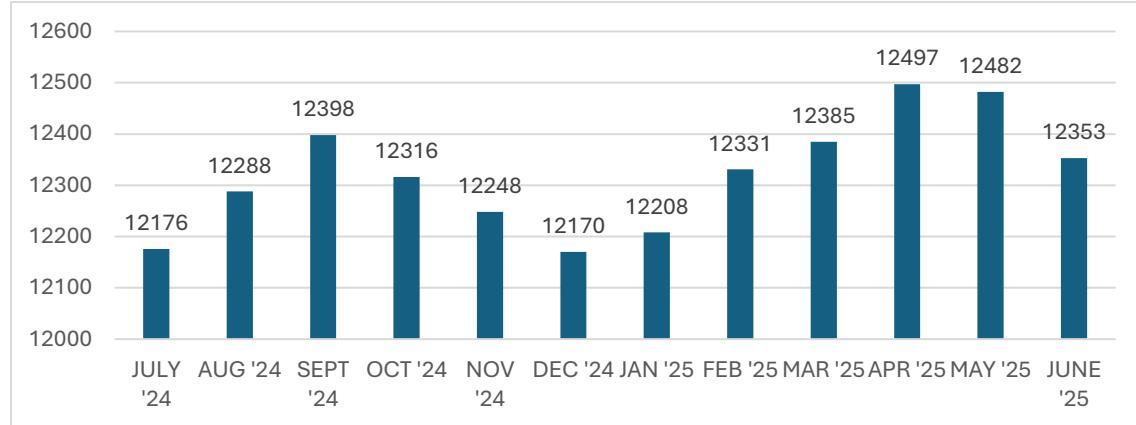


Figure 18 illustrates the monthly number of felony offenders in community corrections from SFY21 to SFY25.

- Felony offender population rose 30% over five years, from 9,534 in SFY21 to 12,353 in SFY25
- Peak population: 12,398 offenders in September 2024
- Largest monthly jump: November to December 2022, increasing from 10,739 to 11,884 (11%)
- SFY25 showed the most stability, with minimal month-to-month fluctuations compared to prior years.

Figure 18. Community Corrections Monthly Felony Offender Population, SFY21–SFY25

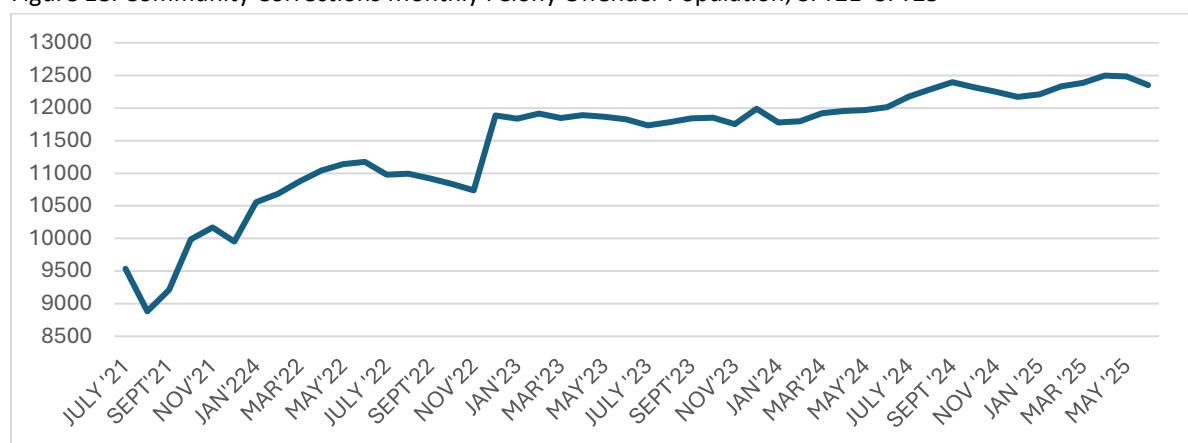


Figure 19 illustrates the monthly number of pretrial offenders in community corrections.

- The average pretrial population was 1,992 in SFY25, a 4.4% (93 individuals) decline from SFY24.
- Peak population: 2,065 offenders in September 2024
- Lowest population: 1,949 offenders in November 2024

Figure 19. Community Corrections Monthly Pretrial Population, SFY25

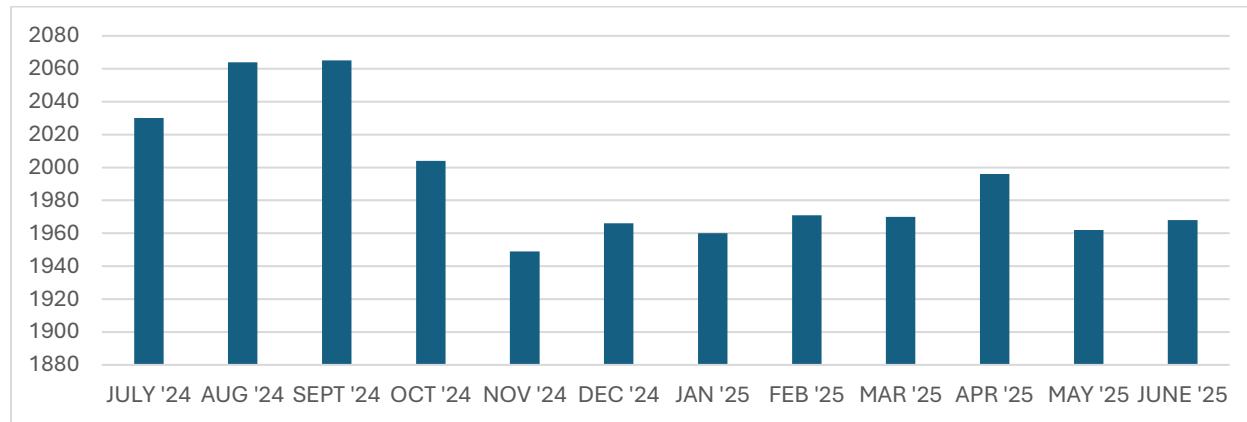


Figure 20 illustrates the community corrections monthly pretrial population in a five-year period, from SFY21 to SFY25.

- Pretrial population under community corrections supervision dropped 25% from SFY21 to SFY25.
- Sharpest decline occurred from SFY21 to SFY22 (45% decrease)
- Population gradually increased after SFY22 but remained below the SFY21 peak of 2,655 offenders.

Figure 20. Community Corrections Monthly Pretrial Population, SFY21–SFY25

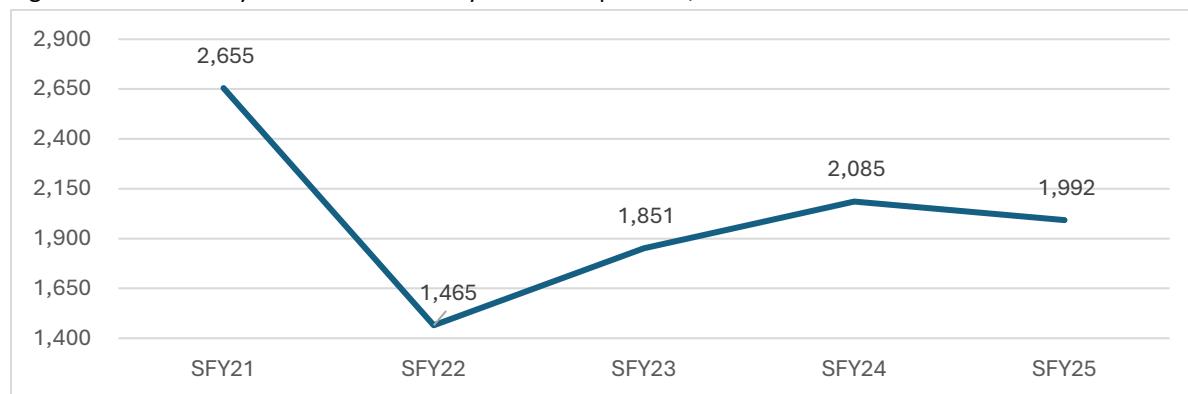


Figure 21 shows CTP utilization by offense level in SFY25.

- CTP utilization rate rose by 86% from SFY24 to SFY25.
- Most utilized offense levels:
 - Level 5 felony (39%, 362 offenders)
 - Level 6 felony (20%, 189 offenders)
 - Level 4 felony (18%, 170 offenders)
- Lowest utilization: murder convictions (8 out of 938)
- No CTP participation from Level 1 felony or Class D felony
- Peak monthly usage: March 2025 (90 individuals)
- Lowest monthly usage: December 2024 (64 individuals)

Figure 21. CTP Utilization by Offense Level, SFY25

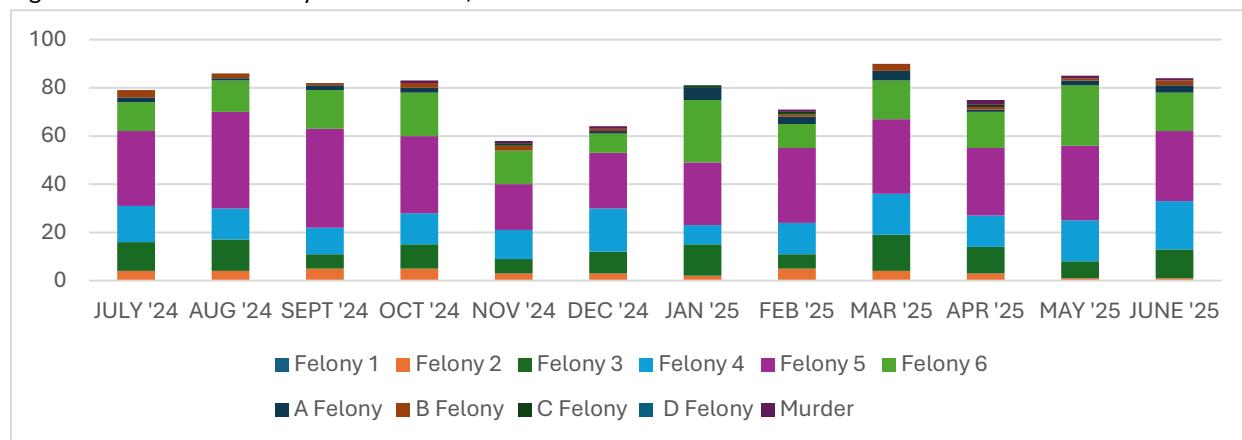


Figure 22 shows the utilization rate by offense level over a five-year period.

- CTP utilization declined overall over the past five years, with an 11% drop in yearly average participants from SFY21 to SFY25.
- Despite the long-term decline, SFY24 to SFY25 saw an 85% increase, the largest year-to-year jump.
- Level 5 felony offenders made up the largest share of utilization at 35%, followed by Level 4 felony offenders at 20%.
- Class D felony offenders had the lowest utilization (6 offenders), due to their limited applicability to crimes committed before July 1, 2014.

Figure 22. CTP Utilization by Offense Level, SFY21–SFY25

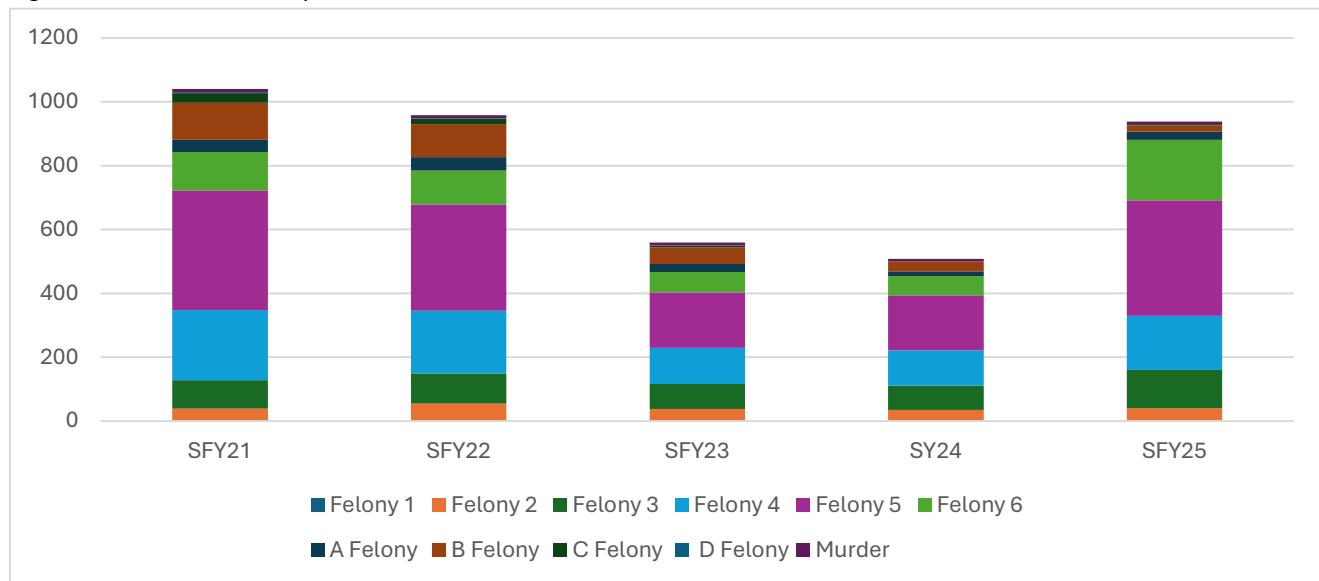
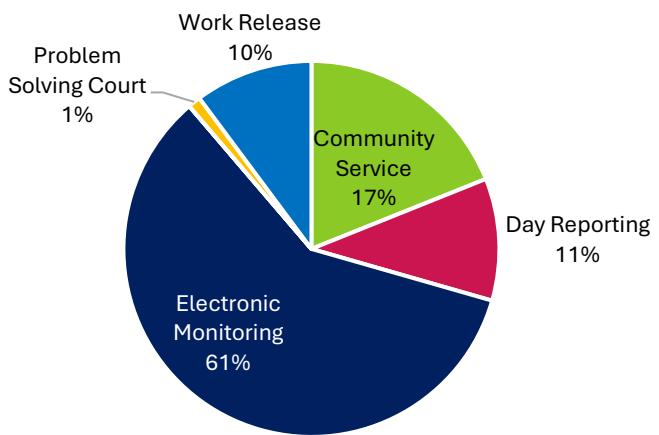


Figure 23 shows the average percentage of participants enrolled in each supervision type for SFY25. Electronic monitoring is the most common form of supervision (61%). 17% of all participants are involved in community service supervision, 11% are supervised through day reporting, and 10% are in work release.¹⁸

Figure 23. Level of Supervision Type, SFY25

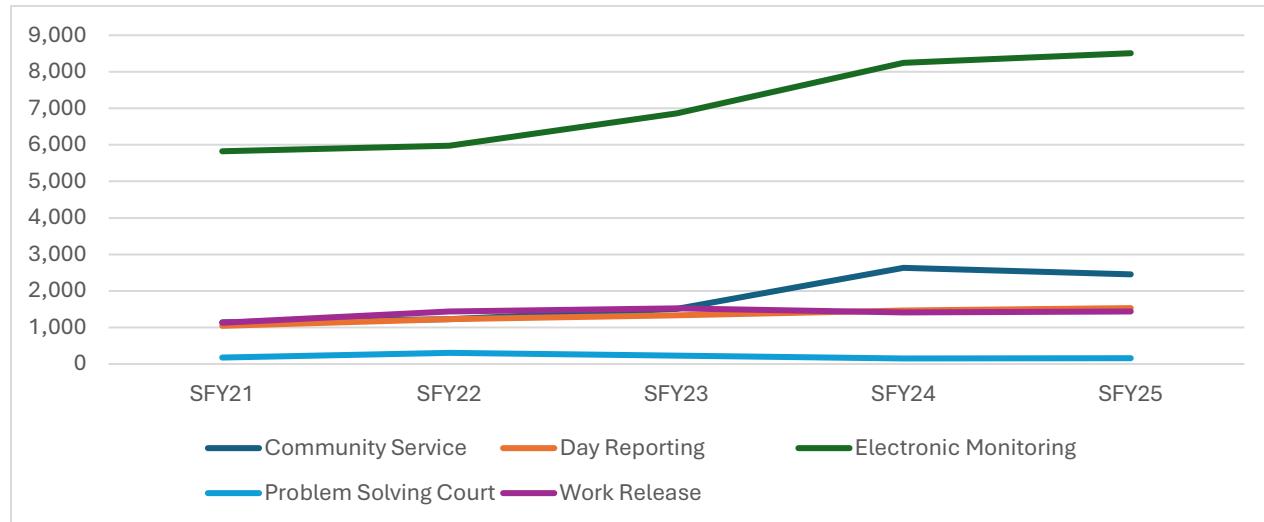


¹⁸ Includes both residential and jail-based work release facilities.

Figure 24 shows the makeup of the types of supervisions has remained consistent over the previous five years, with increases in SFY25 for some supervision types.

- Community service saw the highest growth: up 75% from SFY23 to SFY24.
- Electronic monitoring increased by 42% from SFY22 to SFY25.

Figure 24. Community Corrections Supervision Type yearly average, SFY21–SFY25



Indiana Department of Correction Community Corrections Grants

The Department of Correction awarded \$64.2M in community supervision grants for CY26, an \$8.3M decrease from CY25. Funding was awarded to 78 community corrections agencies (\$56.2M), 48 problem-solving courts/court recidivism reduction programs (\$5.2M), and 32 probation departments (\$2.8M). IDOC did not fund grant applications from 15 pretrial services programs, 18 jail treatment programs, and five prosecutors' diversion programs.

JAILS

HIGHLIGHTS

- F6 Jail Diversions peaked at 2,228 offenders in July 2022 and declined by nearly 54% by June 2025.
- Largest spike in IDOC Contract offenders occurred from February to June 2025, rising from 371 to 1,111—a nearly 200% increase in four months.

Jail Capacity and Inmate Populations

To gauge the capacity of county jails, ICJI received a summary of data from jail inspection reports conducted during 2024. There are 91 jails in Indiana¹⁹. The IDOC County Jail Operations Division conducts annual inspections at each jail. The inspection includes the number of operational beds, the inmate population count on the day of the inspection²⁰, and if the county has a community corrections program.

Jail Overcrowding

Jails are labeled as overcrowded or near capacity if they exceed 80% of their available bed capacity. The IDOC County Jail Operations Division recommends that a jail should not exceed 80% of its available bed capacity to effectively allow for changes in inmate demographics and characteristics. Jails that exceed 80% of rated capacity could face liability issues and may be classified as non-compliant with Indiana jail standards. Jails that exceed 100% of their available bed capacity are considered over operational capacity.

Table 13 provides a summary profile of county jails for 2021 to 2024 based on data from annual²¹ jail inspection reports.

- Total state jail population in 2024 was 18,373, reflecting a 70% capacity rate and a 4% decrease from 2023 (19,182 inmates).
- Statewide jail population peaked in 2023 at 19,182 inmates.
- In 2024, 31 jails exceeded 80% capacity; eight were over 100%.
- Capacity rates ranged from 14% to 143% across jails.

¹⁹ Ohio County does not have a jail and sends offenders to other counties for housing.

²⁰ Jail inspection reports capture the number of incarcerated individuals on the day of the inspection only; it does not give an average daily population or a range. The number of people admitted to jail and the length of stay may cause the jail population to fluctuate from being over capacity to under capacity multiple times throughout the year.

²¹ Annual refers to calendar year

- The number of jails at or near capacity has remained steady, likely due to ongoing renovations and added bed space.
- Since 2019, operational bed count has increased by over 3,000 beds (nearly 16%).
- F6 offenders made up 6% of the jail population in 2023, down from 8–12% in prior years.

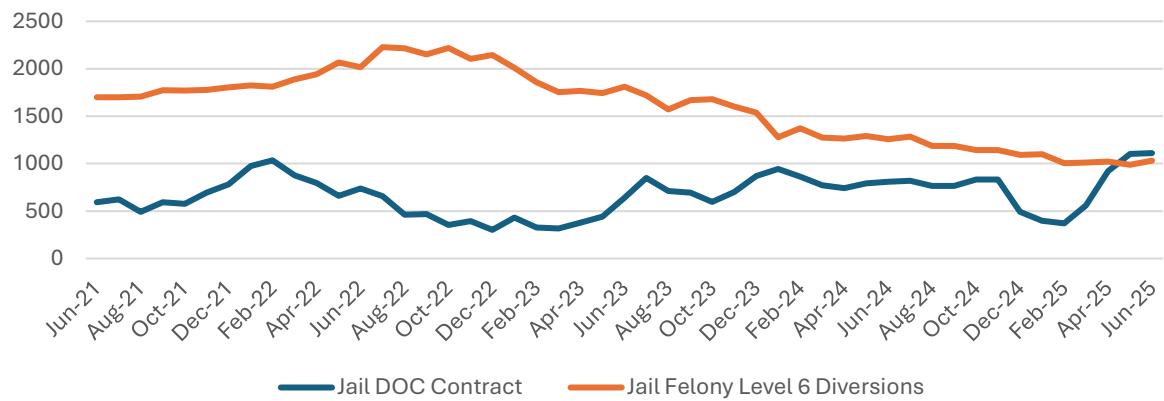
Table 13. Summary Profile of County Jails based on Jail Inspection Reports

	2021		2022		2023		2024		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Near capacity (80%–99.9%)	21	22%	24	26%	22	24%	23	25%	
Over 100% capacity	13	14%	14	15%	12	13%	8	9%	
Total over 80% capacity	34	37%	38	42%	34	37%	31	34%	
Total Inmate Population and Capacity Rate	16,294	71%	19,173	77%	19,182	76%	18,373	70%	
		2021		2022		2023		2024	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Capacity Rate Lowest to Highest	17%	125%	14%	147%	30%	147%	14%	143%	
		2021		2022		2023		2024	
Total F6 Population and Percent of Total Jail Population	1,998	12%	2,091	11%	1,517	8%	1,645	6%	

Figure 25 shows the jail population from SFY21 to SFY25.

- F6 Jail Diversions peaked at 2,228 inmates in July 2022 and declined by nearly 54% by June 2025.
- Largest spike in Jail DOC Contract offenders occurred from February to June 2025, rising from 371 to 1,111—a nearly 200% increase in four months.

Figure 25. Jail Population, SFY21–SFY25



MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAMS

Data for this section was acquired through collaboration with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration's (FSSA) [Division of Mental Health and Addiction](#) (DMHA). DMHA sets standards of care for mental health and addiction programs in the state and provides funding for target populations, including those involved in the criminal justice system.

This section highlights the prevalence of mental health conditions and substance use disorders in Indiana, the treatment programs available within the criminal justice system for individuals with mental health and substance use disorders, and the recovery infrastructure that exists outside of the justice system to support individuals upon release.

HIGHLIGHTS

- DMHA's Recovery Works program offers vouchers for recovery services to individuals with a current or prior felony conviction and a history of substance use disorder. The program reported 5,935 new participants in SFY25, totaling 70,528 participants since 2015.
- County jails have a variety of mental health and substance use programs, including Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), medication-assisted treatment (MAT), or Integrated Reentry and Correctional Support (IRACS) programs.
- 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline has responded to 65,947 calls from January to July 2025, with 93%-96% in-state call response rate. Mobile crisis response teams currently cover 91 of 92 counties.

Mental Illness and Substance Use Prevalence

- The [Indiana State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup](#) estimates that about 23.7% of adults in Indiana have a mental illness, and 6.3% have a serious mental illness.
- According to the [Center for Disease Control's provisional drug overdose death counts](#), Indiana expects a 23% decrease in overdose deaths from April 2024-April 2025.
- Mental illness and substance use are estimated to be even higher among people who are incarcerated.
 - More than 60% of individuals sentenced to jail have a substance use disorder compared to 5% of the general population, according to the Bureau of Justice Assistance's [Guidelines for Managing Substance Withdrawal in Jails](#).

- An estimated 43% of those in State correctional facilities in the United States have a diagnosed mental disorder;²² and 16%²³ have a serious mental illness;
- In Indiana, four or five of the top ten felony filings each year are substance-related offenses, such as possession of methamphetamine, syringes, narcotics, cocaine, and operating while intoxicated.²⁴
- In SFY24, 44.2% of new felony supervisions were for substance-related offenses in Indiana.

Recovery Works

The Recovery Works program offers vouchers for mental health and substance use treatment to eligible Indiana residents involved in the criminal justice system. To qualify, individuals must be 18 or older, have a felony charge or conviction, live in Indiana, and meet income requirements²⁵.

In SFY25, 5,935 new participants were enrolled in Recovery Works, which brings the overall enrollment to approximately 70,528 program participants since 2015. The top five services billed for Recovery Works participants in SFY25 were:

- 1) Recovery residence
- 2) Intensive outpatient treatment (IOT)
- 3) Skills training
- 4) Reentry services
- 5) Mental health counseling

Recovery Works also provides funding for initiatives to reduce the forensic backlog of state psychiatric hospitals, including alternative competency restoration settings. These initiatives use specific mental health providers to promote fidelity of services, continuity of care, and a reduction in the waitlist for a forensic state hospital bed. See Table 14 for the number of people served in the Jail-Based Competency Restoration (JBR) and Project CREATE (COVID-Related Emergency Access to Therapeutic Environments).

²² Prison Policy Initiative. (2024). *Mental health: Policies and practices surrounding mental health.*

https://www.prisonpolicy.org/research/mental_health/

²³ Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA). (2024). *About recovery works.* Family and Social Service Administration. <https://www.in.gov/fssa/dmha/recovery-works/about-recovery-works/#:~:text=Of%20the%20current%20prison%20population,a%20substance%20use%20disorder%20diagnosis>

²⁴ See Courts section of this report for more details.

²⁵ Annual income that does not exceed 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Table 14. Jail-Based Competency Restoration and Project CREATE

	SFY25	Total to Date	Avg. Length of Stay
Jail-Based Competency Restoration			
Vanderburgh County Jail	21	52	
Tippecanoe County Jail	10	16	71.6 days
Project CREATE			
Wellstone	57	111	
Valle Vista	116	183	78.8 days
Hendricks Behavioral Health	116	173	

Treatment and Recovery Programming in Jails

Some county jails offer other mental health and substance use programs, the most common programs being medication-assisted treatment (MAT), Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), and the Integrated Reentry and Correctional Support program (IRACS):

- Jail Treatment Program
 - Since June 2023, this voluntary grant program has funded substance use disorder and Mental Health treatment, behavioral health and recovery services in Indiana Jails across the state.
 - Six providers are directly reimbursed for various services at 35 different jail locations, from June 2023-June 2025:
 - 4,205 unique clients have been served
 - A total of \$6,510,000.00 in Opioid Settlement funds has been allocated for this program, and a total of \$3,578,804.05 has been utilized (as of 10/24/2025).
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program
 - Program objectives are to enhance the capabilities of state, local, and Indian tribal governments to provide residential substance use disorder treatment to people during detention or incarceration; prepare them for their reintegration into a community by incorporating reentry planning activities into their treatment programs; and assist them and their communities throughout the reentry process by delivering community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.
- Integrated Reentry and Correctional Support Program (IRACS)
 - IRACS connects incarcerated individuals with substance use and co-occurring mental health disorders to certified peer support professionals who provide

- support and connections to services and resources at each stage of their involvement with the justice system.²⁶
- SFY2025 Participant Counts
 - 5,609 unique participants in IRACS
 - 29,980 1-on-1 engagements
 - 47% average successful IRACS program completion
 - 21% average IRACS program recidivism rate
- Overall Participant Counts
 - 13,619 unique participants in IRACS
 - 76,816 1-on-1 engagements
 - 39.6% average successful IRACS program completion
 - 17.5% average IRACS program recidivism rate

Treatment and Recovery Programming in State Correctional Facilities

- In the [semi-annual fact card](#) updates from IDOC:
 - **January 2025:** 29.56% of the adult population have one or more drug offenses
 - **July 2025:** 27.79% of the adult population has one or more drug offenses
 - These counts are similar to 2024 percentages of 28.1% in January and 27.5% in July.
- Upon intake at a DOC facility, offenders participate in an accountability plan for programs to help them successfully reenter into the community.
 - There are a variety of substance use, mental health, cognitive, and social programs among others that may be encouraged based upon an individual's needs.²⁷
 - Mental health treatment is also available to all offenders at the request of a staff member or an incarcerated individual.²⁸

Other Mental Health and Substance Use Resources

Indiana offers mental health and substance use services to the public that justice-involved individuals can also access. These resources can help to connect people in crisis with care early, potentially diverting them from the criminal justice system.

²⁶ Indiana Forensic Services. (2025). *Rethink reentry: Hope begins at day one*. Retrieved on October 6, 2025, from <https://www.rethinkreentry.org/>

²⁷ Indiana Department of Correction. (n.d.). Appendix 3: Programs component [PDF]. Retrieved September 24, 2024. https://www.in.gov/idoc/files/IJM_Appendix_3_Programs.pdf?utm_source=agency-website&utm_medium=&utm_campaign=&utm_term=&utm_content=

²⁸ Indiana Department of Correction. (n.d.) Mental health. https://www.in.gov/idoc/commissioners-office/medical/mental-health/?utm_source=agency-website&utm_medium=&utm_campaign=&utm_term=&utm_content=#:~:text=Our%20mission%20is%20to%20provide,needs%20and%20plan%20for%20treatment

- **Crisis Response & Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHC)**

CCBHCs provide a full range of mental health and substance use treatment services and must meet state standards. They serve everyone, regardless of diagnosis, insurance, or background. CCBHCs offer 24/7 crisis care, coordinate with other systems, and receive funding to expand access in their communities.

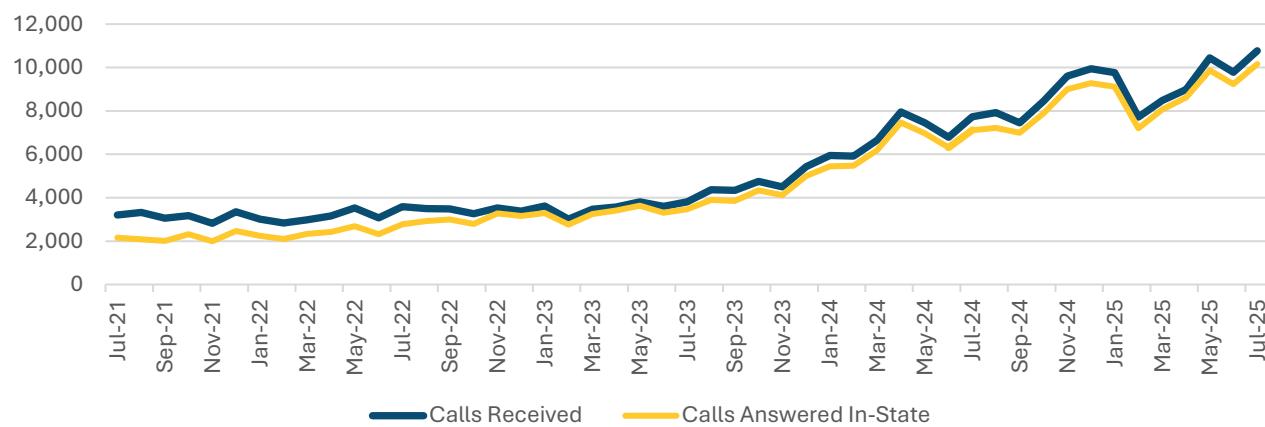
- DMHA has funded 24 Crisis Receiving & Stabilization Service (CRSS) providers, of which 23 are currently operating and open to the public.
- Eight of these sites are operated as CCBHCs.
- CRSS sites provide a place where Hoosiers can receive services if their crisis cannot be resolved by a call center or mobile crisis team.

- **988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline**

988 is a free, confidential resource available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by phone, text, or chat. 988 provides a direct connection to compassionate, accessible care and support for anyone experiencing mental health related distress, whether that is thoughts of suicide, mental health or substance use crisis, or any other kind of emotional distress. People can also dial 988 if they are worried about a loved one who may need crisis support.²⁹

Indiana's crisis response system has one of the highest in-state answer rates in the nation, with 93% to 96% of the 65,947 calls answered within the state in 2025 so far. Mobile crisis teams have expanded to reach 91 out of the 92 counties in the state.

Figure 26. Monthly 988 Calls Received & Answered In-State



²⁹ Direct Quote from: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. (2023, September 12). FSSA announces progress in making Indiana 988 go-to resource for Hoosiers in crisis [Press release].

https://www.in.gov/fssa/files/988_Indiana_Press_Release.pdf

- **Indiana 211**

Indiana 211 is a free service that connects Hoosiers with help and answers from thousands of health and human service agencies and resources in their local communities, including housing, legal assistance, disaster relief, and mental health or substance use services. Users can search by location and category to find specific providers in their area. From January to September 2025, Indiana 211 received 4,299 calls for mental health or substance use related services.³⁰

- **Shatterproof Treatment Atlas**

Indiana's addiction treatment locator, [Treatment Atlas](#), allows users to search for addiction treatment providers and services in their area.

- **[Indiana Addiction Treatment website](#)**

Provides information on how to locate addiction treatment in Indiana, find recovery housing in Indiana, and facts about substance use disorder.

- **Regional Recovery Hubs**

[Regional Recovery Hubs](#) are community-based organizations that connect individuals to mental health and substance use treatment providers, as well as Certified Peer Support Professionals. There are 10 hubs that cover all 92 counties.

³⁰ *Indiana 211 interaction dashboard*. (2025, October 3). FSSA: Indiana 211. Retrieved from <https://www.in.gov/fssa/indiana-211/indiana-211-interaction-dashboard/>

CONCLUSION

Several key trends emerged from this year's analysis and evaluation of Indiana's criminal justice system. While overall case filings continued to decrease, more F6 offenders were placed in IDOC facilities, and fewer were placed in jails. This is likely due to HEA 1004 (2022) that allowed F6 offenders to be placed in IDOC facilities again. The trend of increased F6 placements in IDOC facilities is also reflected in the increase in operational capacity of IDOC minimum security facilities. As more offenders have been placed in IDOC facilities, jail populations have decreased. Continuing a trend seen last year, the percentage of jails at or exceeding 80% capacity decreased to 34%, down from 37% in 2024. However, as more F6 offenders are placed into IDOC facilities instead of jail, the need for robust and accessible mental health and substance use treatment programs will increase.

Despite improvements to Indiana's criminal justice infrastructure, challenges persist in areas like mental health, substance use, and rural county access to services. Staff shortages continue to be a major issue, although criminal justice stakeholders have taken steps to address these shortages, such as those outlined in the [final report](#) by the Commission on Indiana's Legal Future. These actions are vital to ensure Indiana's criminal justice system can adapt and effectively respond to the changing environment. Further focus on addressing staff shortages and ensuring facilities are equipped to meet the needs of offenders dealing with mental health and substance use issues is needed. Without proper staffing, Indiana's criminal justice system faces multiple risks, such as high caseloads, staff burnout, and less efficient legal representation.

NEW LEGISLATION (2025)³¹

[SEA 26 Signal Jamming](#): Provides that a signal jammer may be seized. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally manufactures, offers for sale, imports, markets, sells, possesses, uses, or operates a signal jammer commits unlawful use of a signal jammer, a Level 6 felony. Provides that the offense is a Level 5 felony if a signal jammer is used to disrupt a component of a critical infrastructure facility or the communications of a public safety agency. Provides, for purposes of criminal statutes regarding offenses involving critical infrastructure, that a communications services facility includes wires and equipment used to provide communications service to a customer.

[SEA 74 Extension of Lifeline Law Immunity](#): Provides that an individual who is: (1) reasonably believed to be suffering from a health condition which is the direct result of alcohol consumption; and (2) assisted by a person who requested emergency medical assistance for the individual; is immune from prosecution for certain crimes.

[SEA 120 DNA Samples at Time of Arrest](#): Requires a sheriff to take a DNA sample of a person taken into custody for a felony. Provides that it is a Class C misdemeanor if a person refuses to provide a DNA sample to a sheriff.

[SEA 151 Statute of Limitations](#): Specifies that a prosecution for rape as a Level 3 felony that is barred by the statute of limitations may still be brought within 10 years from the discovery of DNA evidence.

[SEA 159 Procedures for Obtaining a Warrant](#): Specifies that a request for a warrant made orally by telephone, radio, or similar electronic means must be recorded and typed or transcribed. (Under current law, the judge is required to record the request, and the court reporter to type or transcribe it.) Permits certain warrant requests to be: (1) made electronically (where current law only allows this by radio or telephone); and (2) recorded electronically (where current law only permits the use of audio tape). Requires the prosecuting attorney and a law enforcement agency to maintain all requests for warrants, and to provide them to a defendant in discovery.

[SEA 198 Crime of Swatting](#): Specifies that, for purposes of the crime of false informing, hindering a "law enforcement process" includes causing a law enforcement officer to be dispatched. Enhances the penalty for making a false report that a person is dangerous to a Level 6 felony if the offense would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened.

³¹ Descriptions used here reflect the official digests used by the Indiana General Assembly to describe legislation enacted in 2025.

SEA 219 Trespass: Provides that a person who, not having a contractual interest in the property, knowingly or intentionally enters the real property of another person after having been denied entry by the other person, that person's agent, or a law enforcement officer acting on behalf of the other person or their agent, commits criminal trespass, a Class A misdemeanor. Provides that a person who, not having a contractual interest in the property, knowingly or intentionally refuses to leave the real property of another person after having been asked to leave by the other person, that person's agent, or a law enforcement officer acting on behalf of the other person or the other person's agent, commits criminal trespass, a Class A misdemeanor.

SEA 259 Law Enforcement Procedures: Requires an affidavit for probable cause, or a person testifying at a probable cause hearing, to make certain disclosures relating to a possible conflict of interest. Specifies that a probable cause affidavit must be redacted under certain circumstances. Prohibits a law enforcement officer from directing, encouraging, or knowingly permitting a person who is not a law enforcement officer to question a person in custody under certain circumstances.

SEA 281 Expungement: Specifies that certain records relating to juvenile offenses are accessible to a law enforcement officer acting within the scope of the officer's duties, and requires persons having custody of these records to take steps to ensure that these records are available in a timely manner. Specifies that the juvenile court shall cooperate to ensure that certain records are available to the prosecuting attorney or a deputy. Allows the expungement of official misconduct if: (1) the person seeking the expungement is not an elected official; and (2) the prosecuting attorney consents. Permits disclosure to the state police department of certain sealed records if disclosure is required for the purpose of expunging or marking as expunged records in the central repository for criminal history information. Prohibits expungement for a person convicted of unlawful possession of a firearm by a serious violent felon. Requires the office of judicial administration, before July 1, 2025, to establish an electronic system for transmitting a chronological case summary to the state police department for purposes of expungement. Prohibits the expungement of certain records of a person holding a commercial driver's license or permit. Makes certain expungement provisions that apply to elected officials also apply to elected or appointed judicial officers.

SEA 324 Criminal Procedures: Increases the penalty levels of crimes related to fentanyl. Provides that a court shall consider requiring certain persons charged with a crime of domestic violence to wear a monitoring device as a condition of bail. Requires that a bail hearing for a violent arrestee or a repeat violent arrestee be held in open court and provides that before releasing a violent arrestee or a repeat violent arrestee on bail the court must review the probable cause affidavit or arrest warrant and impose money bail payable by surety bond or cash deposit. Provides that in accordance with Ind. Code § 27-10-2-4.5(g)(2), a charitable bail

organization may not pay money bail on behalf of a violent arrestee or a repeat violent arrestee. Makes conforming changes.

[SEA 420 Transfer of High-Risk Persons from County Jail](#): Establishes a procedure for the transfer of an inmate from a county jail to another county jail or the department of correction if the inmate: (1) poses a serious risk of escape; (2) demonstrates violent or aggressive behavior; or (3) needs to be protected from other inmates.

[HEA 1014 Public Safety](#): Limits the total of the consecutive terms of imprisonment to which a defendant is sentenced for misdemeanor convictions arising out of an episode of criminal conduct. Provides that depositing or causing or allowing the deposit of contaminants or solid waste upon land is a Class C misdemeanor in certain circumstances. Makes it a sentencing aggravator that: (1) the person is in the United States unlawfully; or (2) a person distributed a controlled substance to at least three different individuals in a 180-day period. Makes it a sentencing mitigator for certain controlled substance offenses that the person sought and successfully completed treatment for a substance use disorder: (1) in the year before the commission of the offense; or (2) after committing the offense and before sentencing. Provides that a governmental entity may not organize or host an obscene performance or fund an obscene performance using public funds, and authorizes a person to seek injunctive relief as a remedy for a violation. Increases the penalty for resisting law enforcement under certain circumstances. Replaces the term "child pornography" with the term "child sex abuse material" throughout the Indiana Code. Makes certain provisions concerning juvenile court jurisdiction retroactive. Specifies that a facility having custody of a person arrested for certain crimes may not release the person on bail for at least 24 hours. Permits virtual bail hearings. Makes conforming amendments.

[HEA 1095 Indiana Crime Guns Task Force](#): Provides that the Indiana crime guns task force area may include Lake County. Increases the number of executive board members required for a quorum from five to seven. Specifies that the position for which the chairperson voted prevails in the case of a tie vote as long as that position has received the affirmative votes of at least four members of the executive board. (Current law requires the affirmative votes of at least three members for a tie to be settled in favor of the chairperson's position.)

[HEA 1114 Driving Without a License](#): Adds the following criminal offenses for an individual who knowingly or intentionally operates a motor vehicle on a highway and has never received a valid driver's license: (1) A Class A misdemeanor if the operation of the motor vehicle results in bodily injury. (2) A Level 6 felony if the operation of the motor vehicle results in serious bodily injury. (3) A Level 5 felony if the operation of the motor vehicle results in the death or catastrophic injury of another person. Makes it a Class A misdemeanor to: (1) apply for a driver's license or permit with the intent to transfer the license or permit to an individual not

entitled to the license or permit; or (2) register or apply for a certificate of title to a motor vehicle with the intent to permit an individual not entitled to a driver's license or permit to operate the vehicle. Increases the penalty to a Level 6 felony if the offense involves at least two individuals or motor vehicles, or if the person uses a business organization or nonprofit organization to commit the offense.

[HEA 1121 Concurrent Juvenile Delinquency Jurisdiction on Military Bases](#): Creates a process for the state to establish concurrent jurisdiction with the United States for certain juvenile delinquency proceedings on Indiana military property.

[HEA 1122 Unlawful Encroachment](#): Authorizes a law enforcement officer to order a person to stop approaching the law enforcement officer if the officer reasonably believes that the person's presence within 25 feet of the officer will interfere with the performance of the officer's duties. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally approaches within 25 feet of a law enforcement officer after being ordered to stop approaching commits unlawful encroachment on a law enforcement officer, a Class C misdemeanor.

[HEA 1137 Expungement of Red Flag Law Records](#): Requires a court to expunge certain records related to the red flag law if the court finds that an individual is not dangerous, and permits a court to expunge certain records related to the red flag law if the court finds that an individual previously found dangerous is no longer dangerous.

[HEA 1167 Exceptions to Paraphernalia Statutes](#): Provides that the controlled substance paraphernalia statutes do not apply to items marketed to detect the presence of a drug or controlled substance.

[HEA 1393 Immigration Notice](#): Provides that if a law enforcement officer arrests an individual for a felony or a misdemeanor and there is probable cause to believe that the individual is not lawfully present in the United States, the jail or detention facility shall notify the county sheriff of the probable cause during the individual's intake process, and the county sheriff shall notify the proper authority.

[HEA 1554 Driving with Suspended Driving Privileges](#): Specifies that the penalty for operating a motor vehicle while under a lifetime forfeiture of driving privileges is: (1) a Level 6 felony, if the forfeiture occurred before July 1, 2015; and (2) a Level 5 felony, if the forfeiture occurred after June 30, 2015.

[HEA 1637 School and Public Safety Matters](#): Establishes the office of school safety within the department of homeland security (department) for the purpose of coordinating and administering school security and safety resources. Changes the composition of the secured school safety board. Requires a school corporation or charter school to comply with certain

safety related requests by the office of school safety. Authorizes the department to issue enforcement orders in accordance with rules adopted by the board of firefighting personnel standards and education. Removes emergency medical services enforcement authority from the state fire marshal's management authority. Makes various changes to provisions relating to the department's enforcement authority pertaining to the administrative adjudication of building fire and safety laws. Amends the definition of "law enforcement officer" to include the state fire marshal and the executive director or fire investigator of the department. Provides that the fire prevention and building safety commission, with certain exceptions, may not adopt a final rule for more than three building codes during any 12-month period. Defines "correctional services provider" and adds correctional services providers to the definition of "covered person" for purposes of restricting access to a covered person's address on a public property database website. Provides that a school resource officer who has completed Tier I or Tier II basic training has statewide jurisdiction. Provides that a school resource officer may pursue a person who flees from a school resource officer after the school resource officer has, by visible or audible means, including the operation of the school resource officer's siren or emergency lights, identified themselves and ordered the person to stop. Increases the penalty for criminal recklessness from a Class B to a Class A misdemeanor. Specifies that the immunities and limitations on liability that apply to a law enforcement officer (and the officer's employing agency) acting within the officer's jurisdictional area also apply to an officer (and employing agency) acting outside the jurisdictional area under certain circumstances. Makes pointing a firearm by a passenger in a vehicle whose driver is committing criminal recklessness a Level 6 felony under certain circumstances. Adds a hospital police department to the definition of police departments required to provide police officers with certain rights. Repeals the provision establishing the department of education's division of school building physical security and safety. Makes conforming amendments.

[HEA 1687 Probation Transfers for Sex or Violent Offenders](#): Prohibits the transfer of a sex or violent offender's probation jurisdiction to another county in Indiana while the offender is required to register as an offender unless certain conditions are met. Prohibits a sexually violent predator or an offender against children from working in any setting where the predator or offender: (1) has more than incidental and occasional contact with a child who is not accompanied by the child's parent, guardian, or custodian; (2) has supervisory or disciplinary power over a child; or (3) is expected to touch a child on a more than incidental and occasional basis.

GLOSSARY

Abstract of Judgment

Also referred to as abstract in this report; an electronic document, completed by the court, associated with an offender sentenced with a felony who has received a commitment to the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC).

The document must include, but is not limited to:

- (1) each offense the person is convicted of;
- (2) the sentence, including whether the sentence includes a suspended sentence, probation, or direct commitment to community corrections;
- (3) whether the person is a credit restricted felon; and,
- (4) specific reasons for revocation resulting commitment to the IDOC if probation, parole, or a community corrections placement has been revoked, if applicable (IC § 35-38-1-31).

Community Corrections Program

A community-based program that provides preventive services, services to offenders, services to persons charged with a crime or an act of delinquency, services to persons diverted from the criminal or delinquency process, services to persons sentenced to imprisonment, or services to victims of crime or delinquency, and is operated under a community corrections plan of a county and funded at least in part by the state subsidy (IC § 11-12-1). Community corrections operate in every Indiana County in some capacity, except Benton, Franklin, and Newton counties.

Community Transition Program (CTP)

Program intended to give an incarcerated offender a head start to reentry. Offenders committed to the IDOC may be assigned to their county community corrections program, probation, or court program for a period of time prior to their release date; the period is determined by the offender's offense level (IC § 11-8-1-5.6).

Credit Time

The sum of a person's accrued time, good time credit, and educational credit (IC § 35-50-6-0.5).

Day Reporting

A form of supervision in which a person is required to report to a supervising agency at a designated time. Other conditions may apply, including a curfew and home confinement.

Discharge

Termination of commitment to the IDOC (IC § 11-8-1-8).

Disposition

When a case closes through one of many possible methods.

Education Credit

Reduction in the term of imprisonment or confinement awarded for participation in an educational, vocational, rehabilitative, or other program. The term includes an individualized case management plan (IC § 35-50-6-0.5).

Electronic Monitoring

Community supervision using an electronic monitoring device (IC § 35-38-2.5-3).

Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA)

DMHA is the division of the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) that is responsible for setting standards of care for mental health and addiction services in Indiana. DMHA is responsible for certifying all community mental health centers and addiction treatment providers in the state. The division also operates the state's six long-term psychiatric hospitals and provides funding support for mental health and addiction programs throughout Indiana.³²

Forensic Diversion

A program designed to provide an adult with the opportunity to receive community treatment addressing mental health and addiction and other services instead of or in addition to incarceration (IC § 11-12-3.7-4).

Guilty Plea/Admission

Cases in which the defendant pleads guilty to an offense.

Habitual Offender (HO)

A person who has been previously convicted of the required number (usually 2 or more) of unrelated felonies in accordance with Ind. Code § 35-50-2-8 and results in an enhanced sentence.

Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC)

State agency created, organized, and operationalized by Indiana Code Title 11; responsible for serving the best interests of its committed offenders and society (IC § 11-8-4-1). Per statute, IDOC is responsible for managing a substantial number of programs and services. IDOC is also responsible for inspecting county jails annually to ensure jails are in compliance with jail operations standards.

³² For more information about FSSA DMHA, please go to <https://www.in.gov/fssa/dmha/about-dmha/>

Jail Inspection Report

The report produced following an on-site visit to a jail by an inspector serving as an agent of the commissioner of Sheriff and Jail Operations under the Operations division of the IDOC. The report contents are based on the statewide jail standards for county jails (210 IAC 3).

Jail

A place for confinement of people arrested or convicted of a crime. In Indiana, there are 91 county jails; Ohio County does not have a jail. Indiana jails are used primarily to:

- Detain arrestees
- Hold individuals who have not yet been sentenced
- House misdemeanants and F6 Jail Diversion offenders who, per statute, may not go to the IDOC except under limited circumstances.

Judiciary

Also known as the judicial system or the court system.

Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)

MAT involves pharmacotherapy approved by the Food and Drug Administration to treat symptoms of substance use disorder. These medications help normalize brain chemistry, by blocking the euphoric effects of alcohol and opioids, relieving physiological cravings, and restoring normal body functions. MAT is typically prescribed in combination with other rehabilitative services to help people recover from substance use disorder. MAT can include Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD).

Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)

Buprenorphine, methadone, and naltrexone are the most common medications approved by the Food and Drug Administration to treat opioid use disorder (OUD). These medications help normalize brain chemistry, by blocking the euphoric effects of opioids, relieving physiological cravings, and restoring normal body functions. These medications are effective in treating opioid use disorder related to short-acting opioids such as heroin, morphine, and codeine, as well as semi-synthetic opioids like oxycodone and hydrocodone, and are safe for long-term use—ranging from months to a lifetime. MOUD is a form of Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT). This definition is from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA)

Misdemeanor

A violation of a statute for which a person may be imprisoned for no more than one year and is classified by levels A through D (IC § 33-23-1-9).

New Commitment

A new criminal conviction resulting in a new sentence to be carried out at least in part with IDOC.

New Filing

A new criminal case filed with the court.

Operational Capacity

The total bed capacity of an IDOC or jail facility. The capacity of a facility is the number of beds authorized for the safe and efficient operation of the facility.

Parole

The conditional release of a person convicted of a crime prior to the expiration of that person's term of imprisonment, subject to both the supervision of the correctional authorities during the remainder of the term and a resumption of the imprisonment upon violation of the conditions imposed.

Pretrial Release

An arrestee who has been released from jail prior to trial or sentencing. Release generally includes some type of pretrial supervision requirement.

Probation

The process by which a criminal sentence is suspended, and the defendant is released into the community subject to conditions of supervision ordered by the court.

Problem-Solving Court

Established in 1990, these courts work with offenders that have specific needs and problems, which are not adequately addressed in traditional courts. They seek to benefit the offender, as well as the victim and society. Each court is developed to meet the needs of the locality it serves, and these courts can focus on—but are not limited to—drug use, mental illness, domestic violence, and veterans.³³

Prosecutor

An elected official or deputy of one who is vested with the authority to institute legal proceedings against a person who has allegedly violated Indiana law within their respective jurisdictions. Prosecutors are elected by county. Dearborn and Ohio counties share a Prosecutor.³⁴

³³ For more information about Indiana's problem-solving courts, please go to

<http://www.in.gov/judiciary/pscourts/2337.htm>

³⁴ For more information about Indiana Prosecutors, please go to <https://www.in.gov/ipac/index.htm>

Public Defender

An attorney engaged in the legal defense of an indigent defendant.

Recidivism

IDOC defines recidivism as an offender's return to IDOC incarceration within three years of release from a state correctional institution.³⁵

Recovery Works

The Recovery Works program offers vouchers for mental health and substance use treatment to eligible Indiana residents involved in the criminal justice system. Participants must be over the age of 18, be a resident of Indiana, have a total household income equal to or less than 200% of the federal income poverty line, and have entered the criminal justice system with a current or prior felony conviction.³⁶

Release

For the purposes of this report, release is defined as when an offender leaves a correctional facility, not including a temporary absence.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program is a formula grant program that enhances the capabilities of state, local, and tribal governments to provide residential substance use disorder (SUD) treatment to adult and juvenile populations during detention or incarceration, initiate or continue evidence-based SUD treatment in jails, prepare individuals for reintegration into the community, and assist them and their communities throughout the reentry process by delivering community-based treatment and other recovery aftercare services.³⁷

Revocation

Termination of probation supervision, community corrections supervision, or parole supervision as a result of a violation of the supervision conditions.

Sentence Modification

A process by which the court may change the sentencing placement; reduce or suspend a defendant's sentence and impose any sentence that the court could have given the defendant at the time of the original sentencing. Plea agreements cannot be modified without the consent of the prosecuting attorney. A defendant may only make one modification request per year and a total of two modification requests during the entire sentence (IC § 35-38-1-17).

³⁵ For more information about the IDOC's recidivism rates, visit <https://www.in.gov/idoc/policies-and-statistics/data/statistical-data/recidivism-reports/>

³⁶ For more information about Recovery Works, please visit <https://www.in.gov/fssa/dmha/2940.htm>

³⁷ For more information on RSAT programs, visit the Bureau of Justice Assistance <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/rsat/overview>

Service Provider

For purposes of this report, a non-criminal justice agency that provides mental health and/or addiction services to justice-involved individuals.

Violation

A violation of a condition of probation that is not a new crime.

Violation-New Commitment

Violating the terms of community supervision by obtaining a new criminal conviction resulting in a new sentence to be carried out at least in part with the IDOC.

Work Release

An offender placement where the individual lives in a facility and is permitted to leave the facility to work, seek employment, attend school, and receive medical attention. The offender may also earn passes to visit with family or may be granted other passes for special circumstances. These facilities typically offer several in-house programs to aid in offender rehabilitation and reentry.