

# Indiana Probation Report

HONORED TO SERVE

# 2023

**Summary & Statistics**



# 2023

## INDIANA PROBATION REPORT

### SUMMARY & STATISTICS



### THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA

The Honorable Loretta H. Rush, Chief Justice  
The Honorable Mark S. Massa  
The Honorable Geoffrey G. Slaughter  
The Honorable Christopher M. Goff  
The Honorable Derek R. Molter

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
THE ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF PROBATION SERVICES IN INDIANA .....	1
HOME DETENTION.....	2
FUNDING OF PROBATION SERVICES.....	2
SUMMARY OF PROBATION CASELOAD DATA .....	3
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL OPERATIONS REPORT.....	3
PROBATION REPORT DEFINITIONS .....	4
Probation Report Abbreviations .....	6
<b>ADULT PROBATION .....</b>	<b>8</b>
Adult Supervisions Pending ON January 1 .....	8
Adult Supervisions Received.....	8
Adult Supervisions Disposed .....	9
Adult Supervisions, Pending December 31.....	9
ADULT SUPERVISION METHOD OF DISPOSITION .....	10
Felony Probation Dispositions – Method of Disposition .....	10
Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions – Method of Disposition .....	11
Probation Felony Completed and Revocated percentage .....	12
Probation Misdemeanor Completed and Revocated percentage .....	12
FELONY PROBATION DISPOSITIONS.....	13
Supervisions Disposed by Absconding* .....	13
Supervisions Disposed by Other .....	13
Supervisions Disposed by Interstate/Intrastate Transfer .....	13
MISDEMEANOR PROBATION DISPOSITIONS.....	14
Supervisions Disposed by Absconding* .....	14
Supervisions Disposed by Other .....	14
Supervisions Disposed by Interstate/Intrastate Transfer .....	14
ADULT SUPERVISION LEVELS.....	15
Felony Supervision Levels.....	15
Misdemeanor Supervision Levels.....	15
ADULT SUPERVISIONS AS THE RESULT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE CONVICTIONS .....	16
Felony Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions.....	16
Misdemeanor Supervisions as the result of Substance Abuse Convictions .....	16
Pre-Sentence Investigations .....	17
<b>JUVENILE PROBATION .....</b>	<b>18</b>
JUVENILE REFERRALS .....	18
Non-Status and Status Referrals Received .....	18
Disposition of Juvenile Referrals .....	19

Summary of Juvenile Referral Dispositions.....	19
JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS.....	20
Summary of Juvenile Supervisions.....	20
Total Supervisions Received & Disposed .....	20
Juvenile Supervisions Received.....	21
Interstate/Intrastate Supervisions Received.....	21
JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS DISPOSITIONS .....	22
Method of Disposition .....	22
Completed Probation.....	22
Committed to IDOC .....	23
Interstate/Intrastate Transfer Supervisions Disposed .....	23
Juvenile Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Offenses.....	23
Juvenile Supervisions as the Result of Sex Offenses.....	24
Completed Predisposition (PDR) & Progress Reports for Juvenile Supervisions..	24
JUVENILE SUPERVISION LEVELS.....	25
JUVENILE LAW SERVICES REPORT .....	26
Juvenile Delinquency (JD) - Demographics .....	27
Juvenile Status (JS) – Demographics .....	28
Juvenile Miscellaneous (JM) - Demographics .....	29
2023 Juvenile Law Services Financial Report.....	30
PROBATION PERSONNEL & EXPENSES.....	31
2023 Probation Personnel .....	31
10-Year Comparison of Probation Personnel .....	31
2023 Probation Personnel Expenses .....	31
Probation Personnel Expenses Total .....	32
Average Chief Probation Officer Salary .....	32
Average Probation Officer Salary .....	32
Restitution by year collected by probation.....	33
<b>ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL BRANCH REPORTS .....</b>	<b>34</b>

## ON THE COVER

### HISTORY OF THE RUSH COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Rush County was organized in 1821, and Rushville, the county seat, was platted in 1822. Both are named after Dr. Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), a renowned Philadelphia physician, who signed the Declaration of Independence and served as the surgeon general for the American Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

The court initially met at the homes of Stephen Sims and Robert Thompson. In 1826, the first courthouse was constructed by Reynold Cory at the cost of \$2,500 and the second courthouse was designed and built at a cost of \$12,000 by John Elder between the years 1846 and 1848.

The current Rush County courthouse was completed in 1896 at the cost of \$125,000. A.W. Rush and Son of Grand Rapids, Michigan, were the building designers and P.H. McCormack and Company of Columbus, Indiana, constructed the building. Richardsonian Romanesque, the design style of the current courthouse is a revival of the medieval Romanesque style architecture and is named for architect Henry Holson Richardson (1838-1886). This style of building incorporates 11th and 12th century southern French, Spanish and Italian Romanesque characteristics and was popular for public buildings built when the Rush County Courthouse was constructed. One of the defining characteristics of the Romanesque architectural style is to have semicircular (rounded) arches.

The courthouse stands three and one-half stories with a 196-foot clock tower. There are four towers, one on each corner of the building. The exterior of the courthouse is of buff-colored Indiana limestone resting on a foundation of Niagara limestone, and the interior of the building has a heavy steel frame. The third-floor courtroom is flanked by two stained-glass windows. One window depicts the scale of justice, while the other window depicts what is thought to be the largest version of the Indiana state seal in existence. In 1975, the courthouse was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

*Front Cover: Exterior Photo of Rush County Courthouse*

*Back Cover: Internal Photo of Rush County Courthouse*

*Photo Credit: Supreme Court Office of Communication, Education and Outreach*

## INTRODUCTION

Administrative Rule 1(C) of the Indiana Rules of Court requires all probation departments to report to the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS) the information required by Ind. Code § 11-13-1-4. IOCS compiles information from these individual reports and publishes the annual Indiana Probation Report. For 2023, this report incorporates the state summary and the individual court and county statistics in one volume. The report contains workload data and an overview of funds expended on probation services in Indiana. Also included within the Probation Report is the Juvenile Law Services Report, which provides demographic and financial information related to juvenile law services provided to delinquent children as required by Ind. Code § 31-31-10-2.

This report provides, in graphic format, a statewide view of the workload of Indiana's probation departments, personnel expenses, and restitution collected over a ten-year period, with the exception of juvenile demographics data which is presented for the year of this publication.

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

## THE ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF PROBATION SERVICES IN INDIANA

Probation services in Indiana fall within the jurisdiction of the judiciary. Probation officers are appointed by a court or division of a court and must maintain state certification.

The Judicial Conference of Indiana (Conference), chaired by the Chief Justice, sets probation administration standards, minimum qualifications, and compensation for Indiana probation officers pursuant to Ind. Code §11-13-1-8. Ind. Code § 36-2-16.5 requires the salary of a probation officer to be fixed by the county, city, or town fiscal body in accordance with the Judicial Conference of Indiana's minimum requirements for probation officer salaries.

In addition, the Conference adopts certain policies, such as probation departments' use of actuarial risk and needs assessments for court-involved adults and juveniles. Probation officers administer the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) for juveniles and the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) for adults. These assessments are used to assist courts make detention, pretrial release, dispositional, and sentencing decisions, and help probation officers develop individualized case plans for probationers.

IOCS, staff agency to the Conference, provides probation officer training, administers the probation officer examination, certifies probation officers, and administers the IYAS and IRAS training and certification processes.

The Conference also administers, through IOCS, the Interstate Compact for the transfer of supervision of adult and juvenile probationers in and out of Indiana and serves as the intermediary for the return of juvenile runaways, absconders, and escapees. In 2023, 1,225

adult felony and misdemeanors and 57 juvenile probationers transferred into Indiana under the interstate transfer program. There were 1,412 adult felony and misdemeanor probationers, and 54 juvenile probationers transferred out of Indiana under the interstate transfer program.

## **HOME DETENTION**

Since 1988, Ind. Code § 35-38-2.5 has authorized Indiana trial courts to order home detention as a condition of probation. A trial court may order the probation department or a community corrections program to supervise individuals on home detention, either with or without electronic monitoring. Home detention supervision is reported as “Other” supervisions for purposes of this report and is included in the aggregate supervisions in this volume. Statute requires that persons ordered to home detention pay a home detention fee. Ind. Code §35-38-2.5-6.

## **FUNDING OF PROBATION SERVICES**

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

Probation user fees provide another significant funding source for probation services. The user fees are paid by probationers as a condition of probation and are primarily used by the courts to provide probation services. This report includes probation personnel positions, range of compensation, and other probation expenditures reported by probation departments.

Because many counties do not have a separate probation budget, non-personnel expenditures are absorbed within the court’s expenditures, making it impossible to derive a complete picture of all probation-related expenditures.

Probation officers and staff constitute the largest segment of trial court personnel in Indiana. During 2023, approximately 1,484 certified probation officers and approximately 536 other employees provided probation services throughout Indiana as reported to IOCS.

## SUMMARY OF PROBATION CASELOAD DATA

Beginning in 1996, Indiana's probation departments began mandatory use of a probation supervision classification and workload measures system. This report reflects the supervision levels of probationers up to December 31, 2023.

The probation caseload data and financial statistics in this report was submitted to IOCS either on a quarterly, semi-annual, or annual basis. This report presents the number of adult and juvenile supervisions pending at the beginning and end of the calendar year, the total number and type of supervisions and referrals received during the calendar year, and the total number and method of disposition of supervisions and referrals closed during the reporting year. The number of supervisions reflects the actual number of people (not cases) on probation at the end of the period/year.

In 2023, there was an overall decrease of 3.0% in the number of new probation supervisions:

- misdemeanor supervisions decreased by 12.2%,
- felony supervisions decreased by 6.8%, and
- juvenile supervisions decreased by 0.1%.

Along with the decrease in the number of new supervisions received in 2023, the total number of supervisions pending at the end of the year also decreased from 2022. At the end of 2023, Indiana probation departments were supervising 100,336 adults and juveniles, a decrease of 8.7% from the previous year.

## SUMMARY OF ANNUAL OPERATIONS REPORT

All probation departments throughout Indiana submit an annual operations report to IOCS. Submissions received by trial court probation departments indicate \$102,989,169 was spent on the salaries of probation officers and other probation staff. The salary expenditure by the city and town court probation departments was an additional \$1,677,425. These amounts were partially offset by the collection of probation user fees reported in the annual Revenue report. In 2023, \$10,847,661 was collected statewide in adult probation user fees and \$327,077 in juvenile user fees, for a total of \$11,174,738.

Many probationers are ordered to pay restitution as a condition of probation. These funds are collected and distributed to the appropriate recipient by the clerk's office or the probation department. In 2023, probationers paid \$7,339,599 in restitution.



## PROBATION REPORT DEFINITIONS

The following definitions will be used throughout the 2023 Indiana Probation Report:

**Absconded:** Persons who have left the jurisdiction of the court without proper authorization or are noncompliant with probation reporting requirements

**CHINS (Child in Need of Services):** Cases in which a child is alleged to be “in need of services” because the child's physical or mental condition is seriously impaired or endangered due to the inability, refusal, or neglect of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, supervision (Ind. Code § 31-34-1-1,) or any of the other circumstances in which a child is alleged to be a CHINS as outlined in Ind. Code § 31-34-1-2 through Ind. Code § 31-34-1-16.

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

**Informal Adjustment:** A program for an alleged delinquent youth that directs specific services to help the youth prior to adjudication. Successful completion of the program would result in no petition being filed or dismissal of a pending petition. The informal adjustment program may not exceed six months.

**Interstate Accepted:** Persons accepted for supervision from other states through the Interstate Compact (Ind. Code § 11-13-4.5).

**Intrastate Accepted:** Persons accepted for supervision from other counties within Indiana.

**Post-Sentence Supervisions:** Persons ordered to supervision after conviction as part of sentencing. Post-sentence supervisions represent convictions where the entire sentence is suspended to probation only (as opposed to a period of incarceration followed by probation). Pursuant to Ind. Code § 35-38-2.6-3, this category includes placement in a community correction program as an alternative to commitment to the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC), subject to residential bed or electronic monitoring unit availability.

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

**Preliminary Inquiry:** Ind. Code § 31-37-8-2 outlines the content of the preliminary inquiry, which is an informal investigation into the facts and circumstances of a child who is believed to

have committed a delinquent act to aid in determining whether further action is required in the interests of the public or the child as outlined in Ind. Code § 31-37-8-1.

**Presentence Investigation (PSI):** Except as provided in Ind. Code § 35-38-1-8(c), a defendant convicted of a felony may not be sentenced before a written presentence investigation report is prepared by a probation officer and considered by the sentencing court. The PSI reports contain information regarding the commission of the offense, the defendant’s criminal, social, employment, family, economic, education, and personal histories. The PSI report also includes information regarding the victim of the offense.

**Referral:** An allegation of juvenile misconduct from the police, parents, school, commercial businesses, or other adults. Examples of referrals include police reports of juvenile misconduct, complaints of incorrigibility by a parent, truancy reports from a school, or allegations of misconduct by a neighbor.

**Split-Sentence Supervisions:** Persons ordered under supervision after serving a commitment to IDOC or a local facility. These cases are not counted as probation supervisions until the convicted person is released from incarceration and supervised by a probation department. The category includes any sentence that is a combination of confinement and probation and typically involves felony convictions rather than misdemeanors, although some misdemeanor convictions will result in split sentences. The key to this category is that the sentence involves commitment in a secure facility, such as IDOC, county jail, community corrections facilities, and rehabilitation units, followed by a probation term.

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

**Supervision in Lieu of Prosecution:** If a court determines that supervision is a better alternative to prosecution for a crime (misdemeanors or infractions), which may include court-ordered treatment, the probation department will report the supervision in this category. There must be a court order before any supervision is reported in this category. Ind. Code § 12-23-5-1 permits this type of supervision when the court “takes judicial notice of the fact that proper early intervention, medical, advisory or rehabilitative treatment of the defendant is likely to decrease the defendant’s tendency to engage in antisocial behavior.”

## PROBATION REPORT ABBREVIATIONS

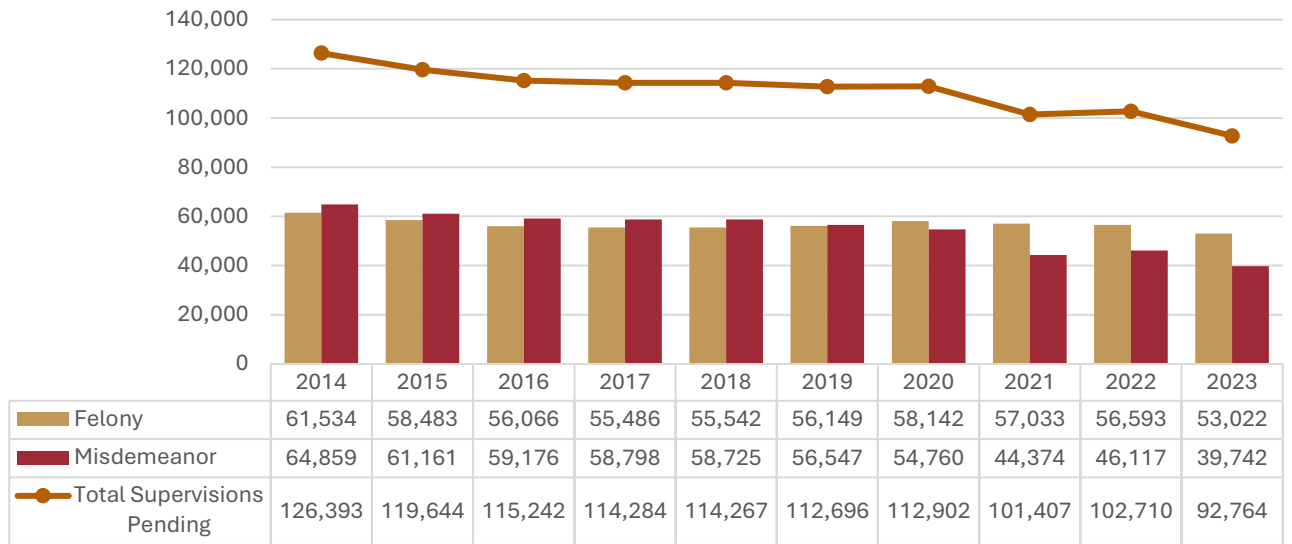
Probation	Abbreviation	Term	
<b>Adult Felony and Misdemeanor</b>	Absconded	Absconded and/or Warrant Active	
	In Lieu of Prosecution	Supervision in Lieu of Prosecution	
	Interstate	Interstate Accepted (from another state)	
	Intrastate	Intrastate Accepted (from another county in Indiana)	
	Other	Other Closed Supervisions	
	Post	Post-Sentence Supervision	
	Probation Completed	Discharged	
	Revoke New Offense	Revoked Because of New Offense	
	Revoke New Violation	Revoked Because of New Violation	
	Split	Split-Sentence Supervision	
	Withheld	Judgment Withheld	
	<b>Juvenile Referral</b>	Another Agency	Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation to Refer to Another Agency or County
Dismiss		Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation to Dismiss	
File Petition		Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation to File Petition	
Informal Adjustment		Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation for Informal Adjustment	
Non-Status Delinq		Non-Status Delinquent	
Other (Incoming)		Other Referrals, primarily Child in Need of Services	
Other (Method of Disposition)		Other Disposition of Referral	
Status Delinq		Status Delinquent	

	Waiver	Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation for Waiver
<b>Juvenile Supervisions</b>	Absconded	Absconded and/or Warrant Active
	Probation Completed	Discharged (Closed Supervision)
	IDOC New Offense	Modified & Committed to Correctional Facility (IDOC) (New Offense)
	IDOC Technical Violation	Modified & Committed to Correctional Facility (IDOC) (Technical Violation)
	In-State New Off	Modified and Placed in an In-State Residential Facility (New Offense)
	In-State Tech Viol	Modified and Placed in an In-State Residential Facility (Technical Violation)
	Interstate	Interstate Accepted (from another state)
	Intrastate	Intrastate Accepted (from another county in Indiana)
	New Offense	Removed from Supervision Because of New Offense
	Non-St Delinq	Post Adjudication or Informal Adjustment Non-Status Delinquent
	Other (Incoming)	Other Supervisions Received
	Other Closed	Other Closed Supervisions
	Out-State New Off	Modified and Placed in an Out-of-State Facility (New Offense)
	Out-State Tech Viol	Modified and Placed in an Out-of-State Facility (Technical Violation)
	Stand Sup	Standard Supervision
	Status Delinq	Post Adjudication or Informal Adjustment Status Delinquent
	Trans Progrm	Placed in Community Transition Program (Actively Providing Services)

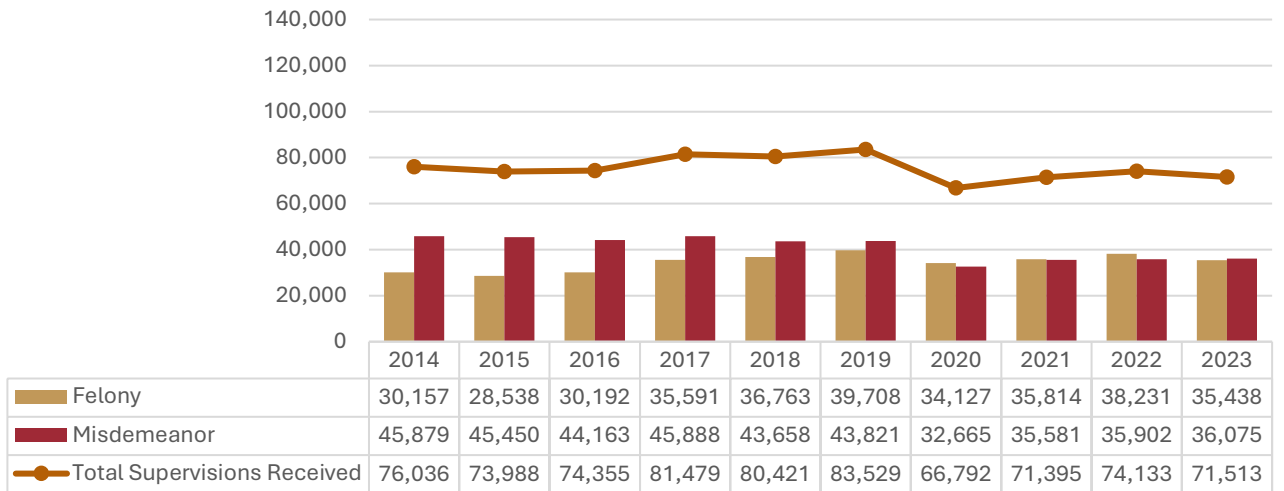
# ADULT PROBATION

## ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS

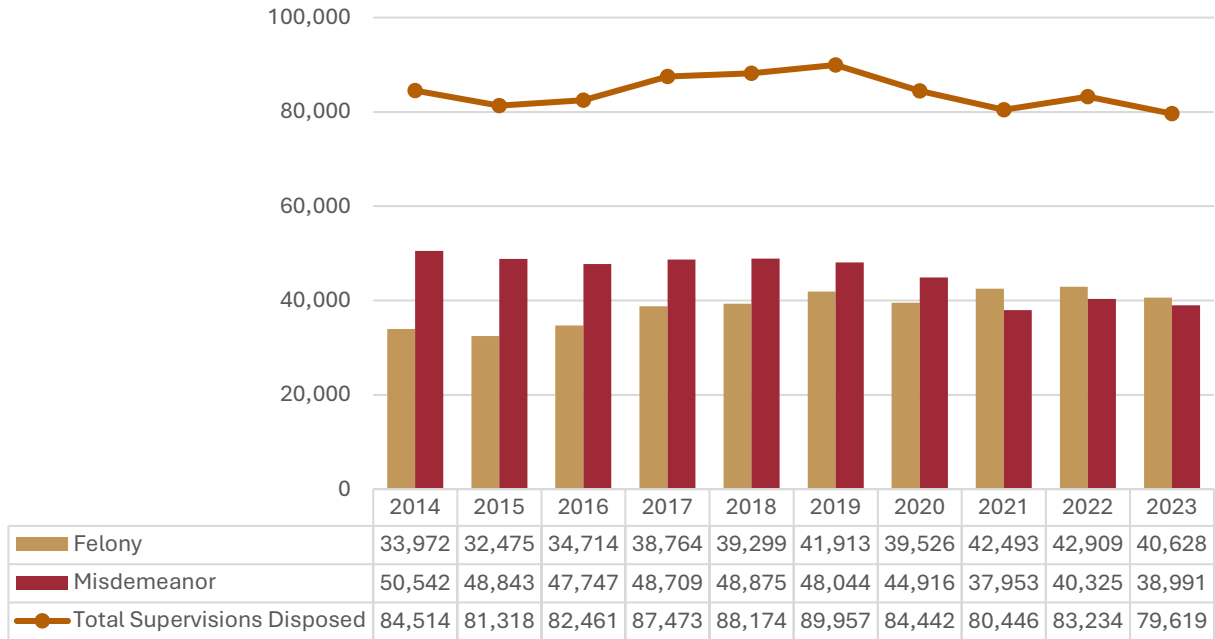
### ADULT SUPERVISIONS PENDING ON JANUARY 1



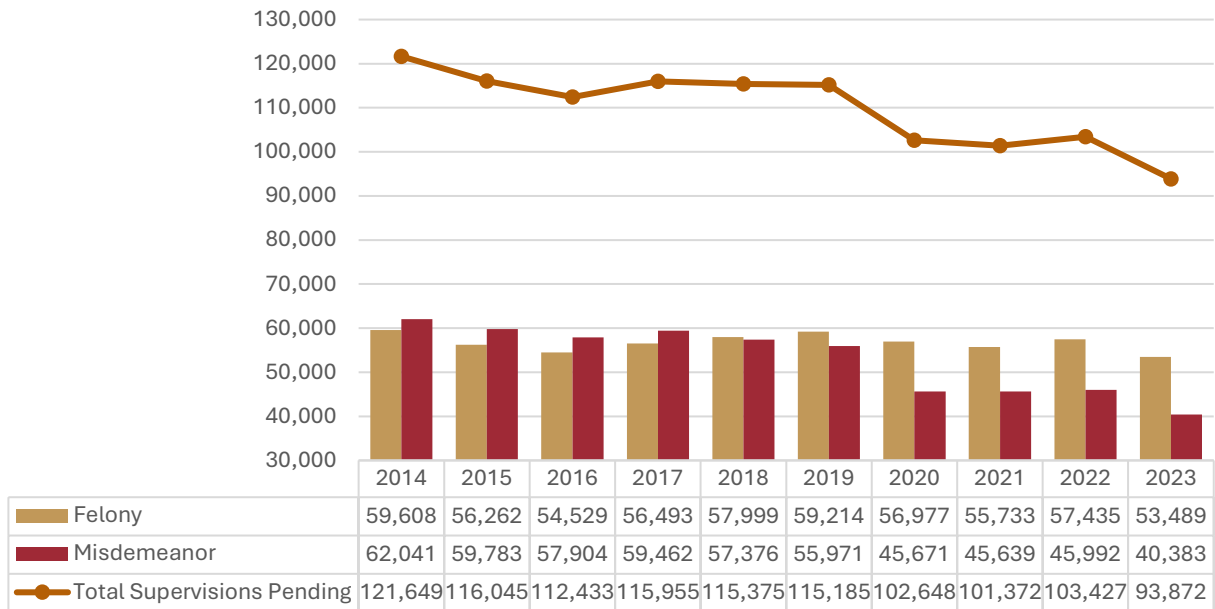
### ADULT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED



## ADULT SUPERVISIONS DISPOSED

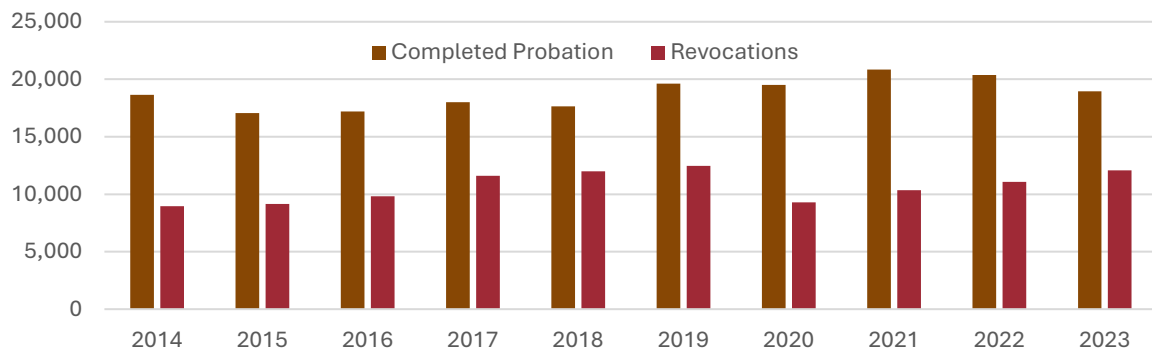


## ADULT SUPERVISIONS, PENDING DECEMBER 31



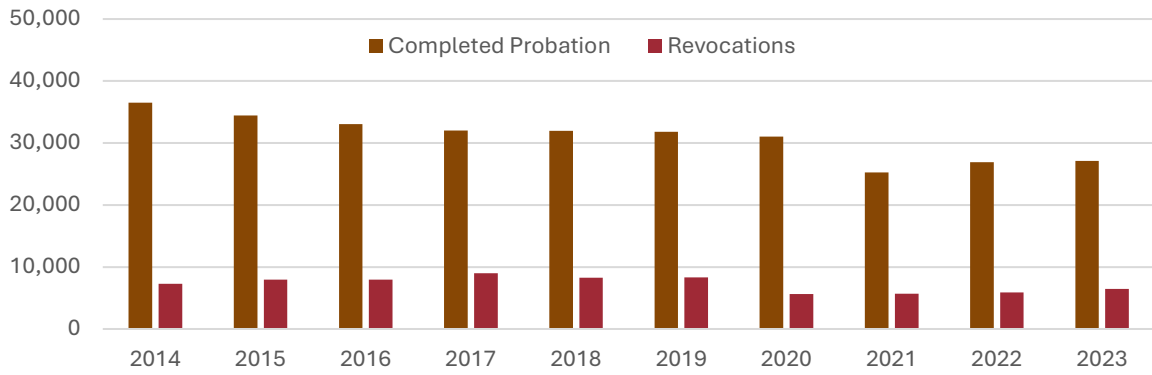
## ADULT SUPERVISION METHOD OF DISPOSITION

### FELONY PROBATION DISPOSITIONS – METHOD OF DISPOSITION



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Completed Probation</b>	18,647	17,055	17,196	17,998	17,650	19,624	19,513	20,853	20,363	18,963
<b>Revocations</b>										
New Offense	4,346	4,331	4,669	5,475	5,815	6,064	4,789	5,435	5,875	6,488
Technical	4,613	4,819	5,153	6,132	6,183	6,389	4,508	4,905	5,191	5,595
<b>Total Revocations</b>	8,959	9,150	9,822	11,607	11,998	12,453	9,297	10,340	11,066	12,083
Absconded	2,921	2,827	2,909	4,021	4,451	4,471	4,540	4,941	5,373	4,831
Other	3,445	3,443	4,787	5,138	5,200	5,365	6,176	6,359	6,107	4,751
<b>Total Dispositions</b>	<b>33,972</b>	<b>32,475</b>	<b>34,714</b>	<b>38,764</b>	<b>39,299</b>	<b>41,913</b>	<b>39,526</b>	<b>42,493</b>	<b>42,909</b>	<b>40,628</b>

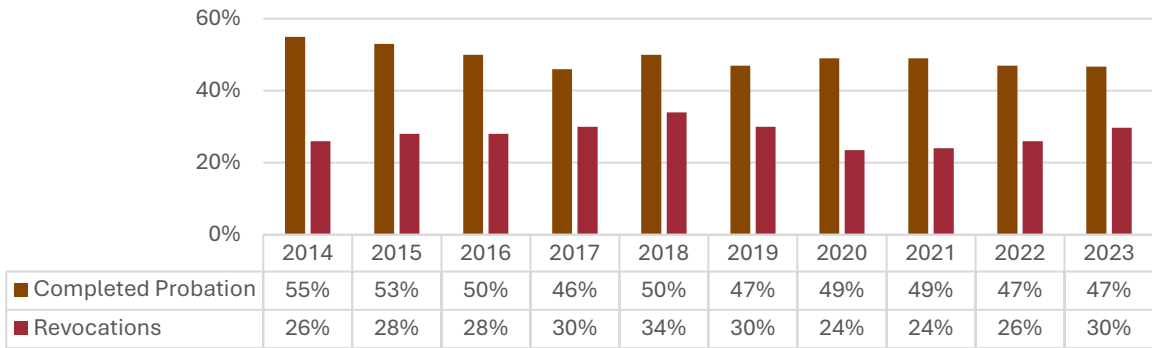
## MISDEMEANOR PROBATION DISPOSITIONS – METHOD OF DISPOSITION



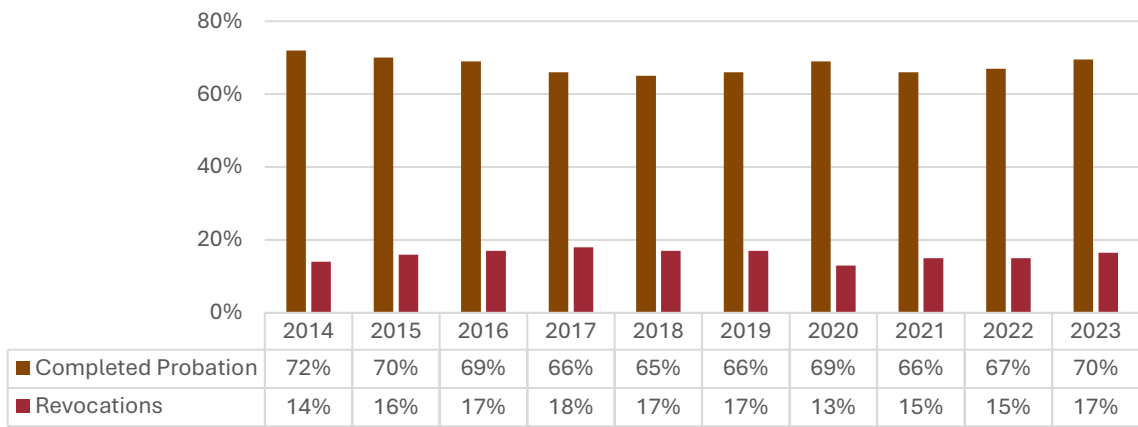
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Completed Probation</b>	36,513	34,427	33,060	32,019	31,973	31,799	31,029	25,230	26,933	27,106
<b>Revocations</b>										
New Offense	3,583	3,300	3,343	3,627	4,140	3,889	2,780	2,851	2,989	3,296
Technical	4,131	4,002	4,607	4,326	4,849	4,362	2,863	2,862	2,885	3,155
<b>Total Revocations</b>	<b>7,714</b>	<b>7,302</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>8,989</b>	<b>8,251</b>	<b>5,643</b>	<b>5,713</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>6,451</b>
Absconded	4,088	3,894	3,872	4,178	4,669	4,760	3,869	4,000	3,727	3,253
Other	2,643	2,833	2,594	2,556	3,032	3,891	4,375	3,010	3,791	2,181
<b>Total Dispositions</b>	<b>52,300</b>	<b>50,542</b>	<b>48,843</b>	<b>47,747</b>	<b>48,709</b>	<b>48,875</b>	<b>44,916</b>	<b>37,953</b>	<b>40,325</b>	<b>38,991</b>



## PROBATION FELONY COMPLETED AND REVOCATED PERCENTAGE

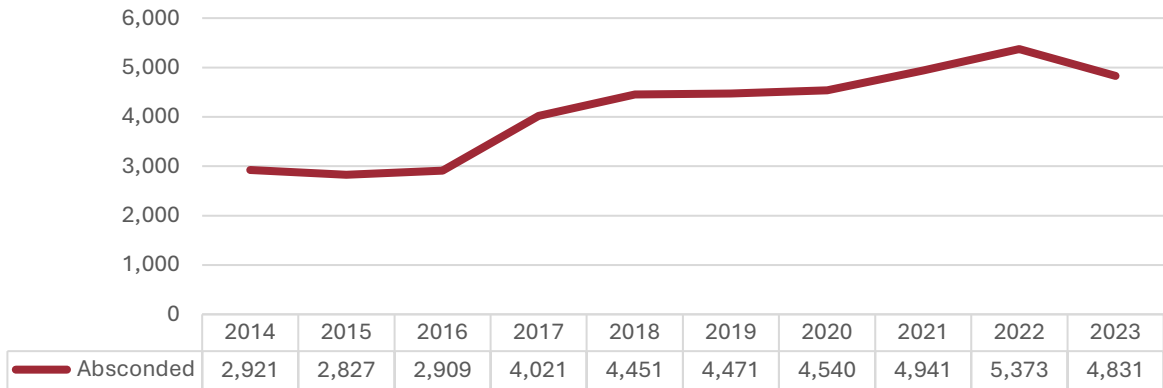


## PROBATION MISDEMEANOR COMPLETED AND REVOCATED PERCENTAGE



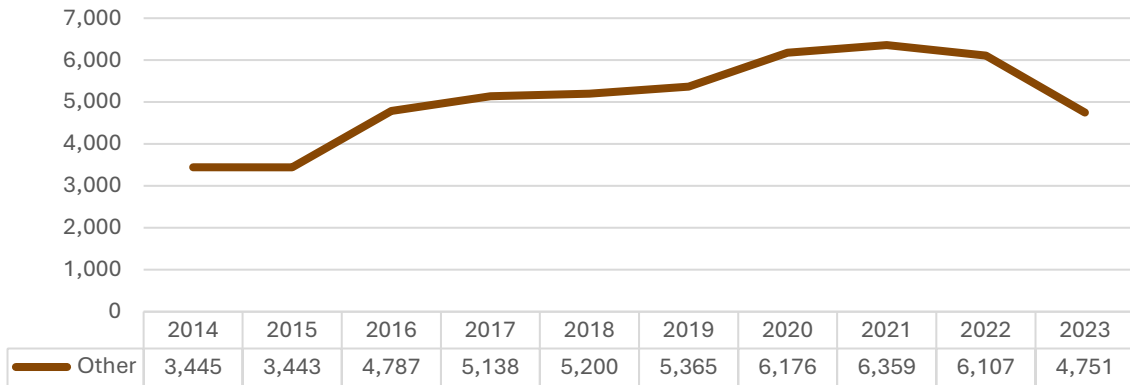
## FELONY PROBATION DISPOSITIONS

### SUPERVISIONS DISPOSED BY ABSCONDING\*

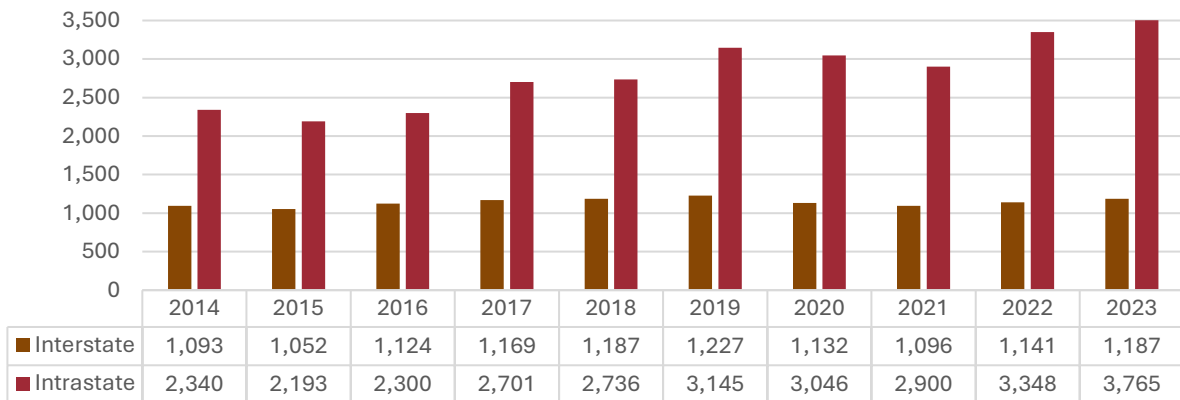


\*Persons who have left the jurisdiction of the court without proper authorization and whose whereabouts are currently unknown or who are noncompliant with probation reporting requirements.

### SUPERVISIONS DISPOSED BY OTHER

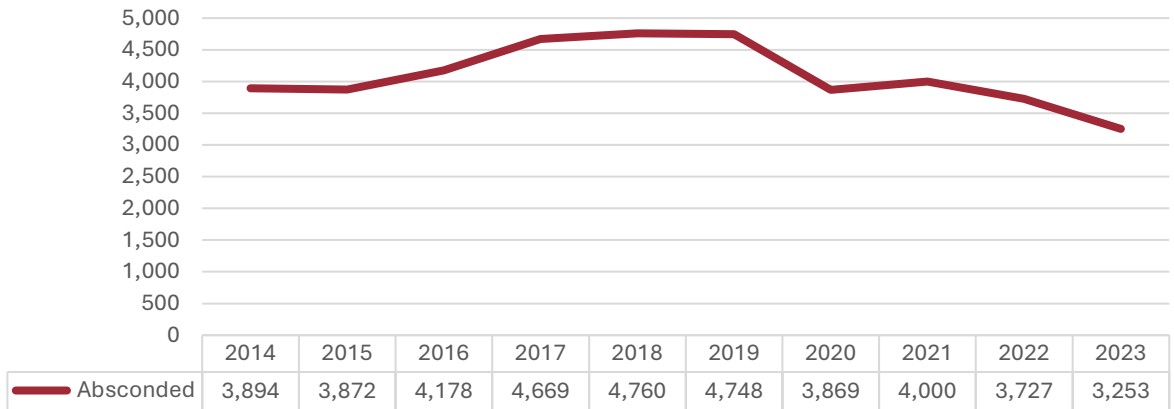


### SUPERVISIONS DISPOSED BY INTERSTATE/INTRASTATE TRANSFER



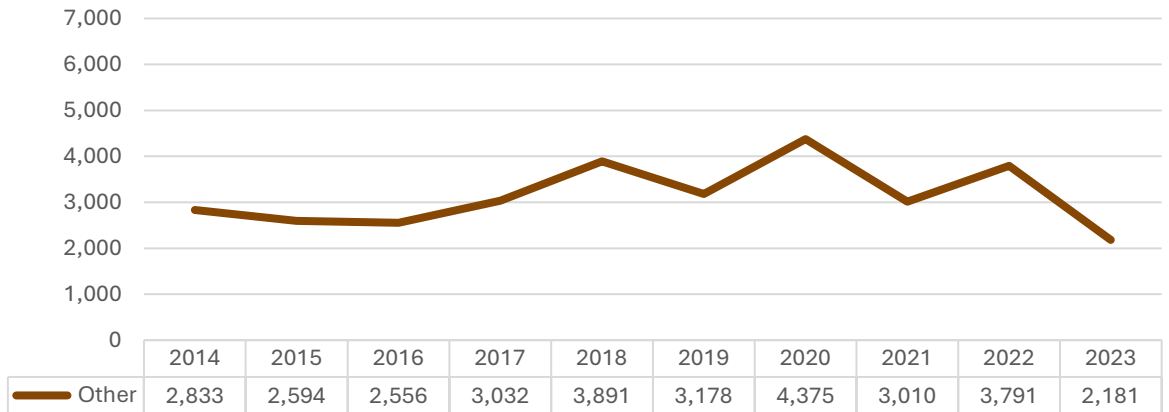
## MISDEMEANOR PROBATION DISPOSITIONS

### SUPERVISIONS DISPOSED BY ABSCONDING\*

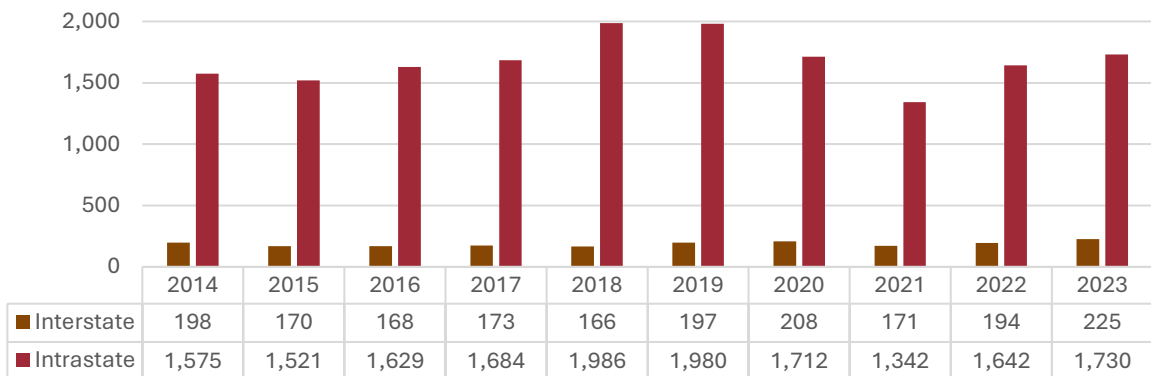


\*Persons who have left the jurisdiction of the court without proper authorization and whose whereabouts are currently unknown or who are noncompliant with probation reporting requirements.

### SUPERVISIONS DISPOSED BY OTHER



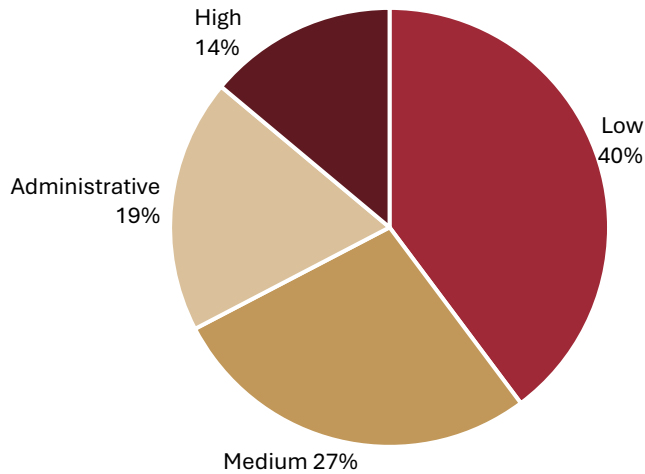
### SUPERVISIONS DISPOSED BY INTERSTATE/INTRASTATE TRANSFER



## ADULT SUPERVISION LEVELS

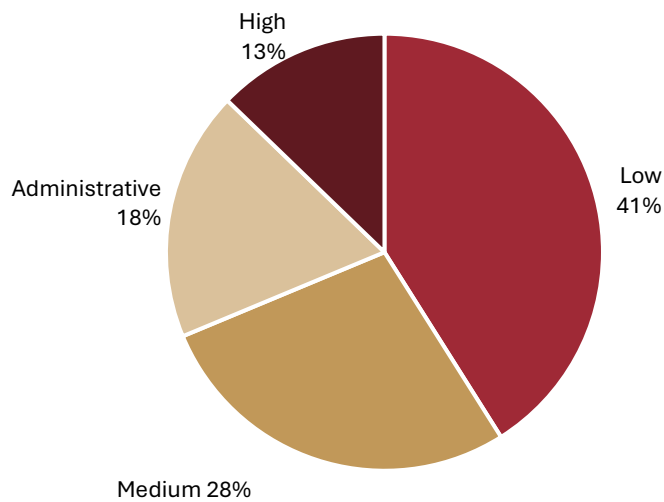
Probationers are assigned to a high, medium, or low supervision level based in part on the relative risk of committing a new offense while on probation identified by the IRAS. Local probation policy also requires consideration of other relevant factors to determine an individual probationer's ultimate supervision level. Probationers who are not assigned a supervision level are counted in the administrative category for statistical purposes only.

### FELONY SUPERVISION LEVELS



Felony Supervision Levels	
High	10,553
Medium	20,892
Low	30,167
Administrative	14,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,815</b>

### MISDEMEANOR SUPERVISION LEVELS

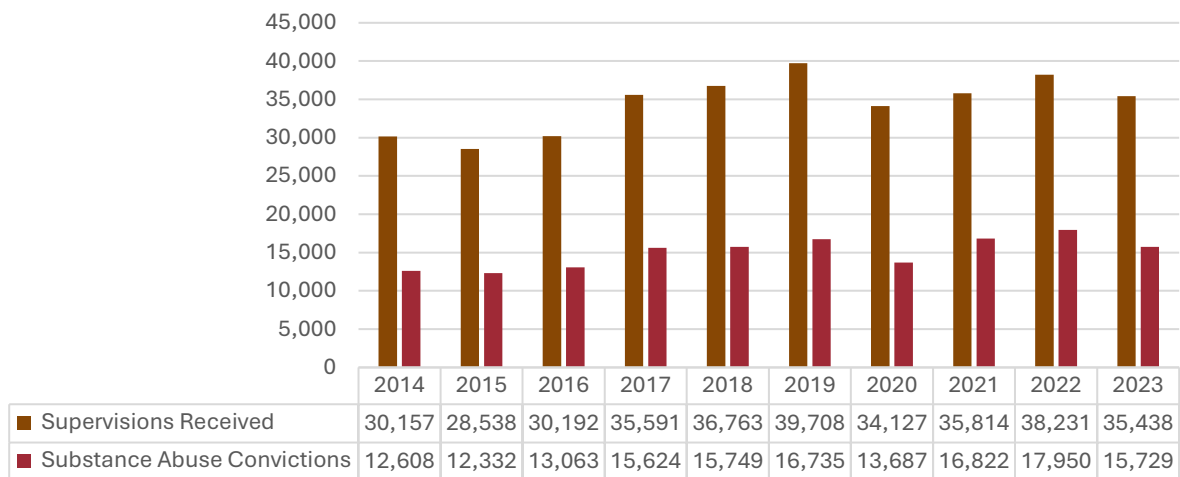


Misdemeanor Supervision Levels	
High	2,996
Medium	6,489
Low	9,623
Administrative	4,339
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,447</b>

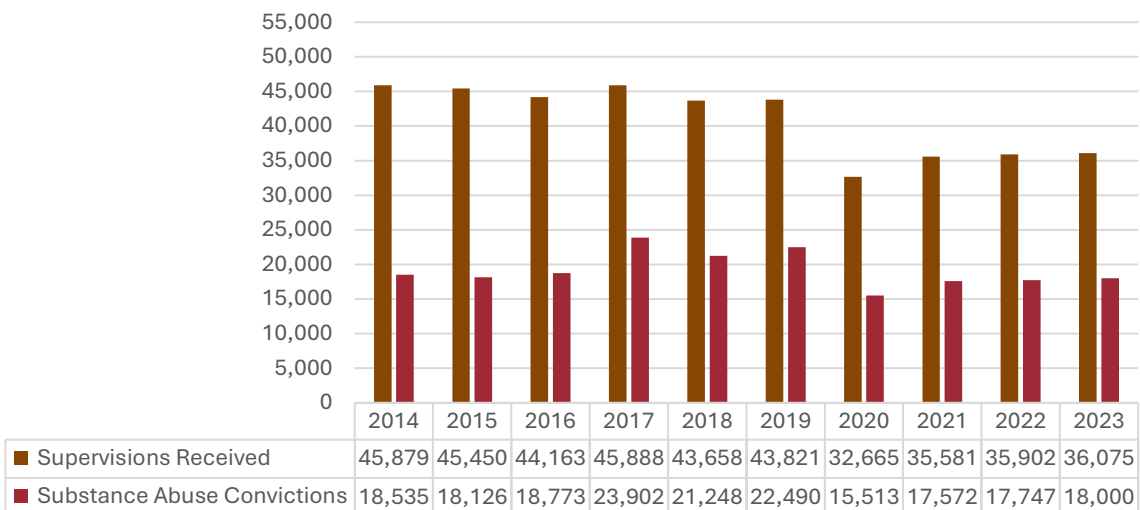
## ADULT SUPERVISIONS AS THE RESULT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE CONVICTIONS

From the total number of supervisions received during the reporting period, the probation department reported how many supervisions were based on adjudications for offenses that involve illegal/illicit substances. Examples of this conviction may include, furnishing alcohol to a minor, dealing in paraphernalia, and/or public intoxication. A list of substance abuse offenses can be found in the [Probation Quarterly Reports Guide](#).

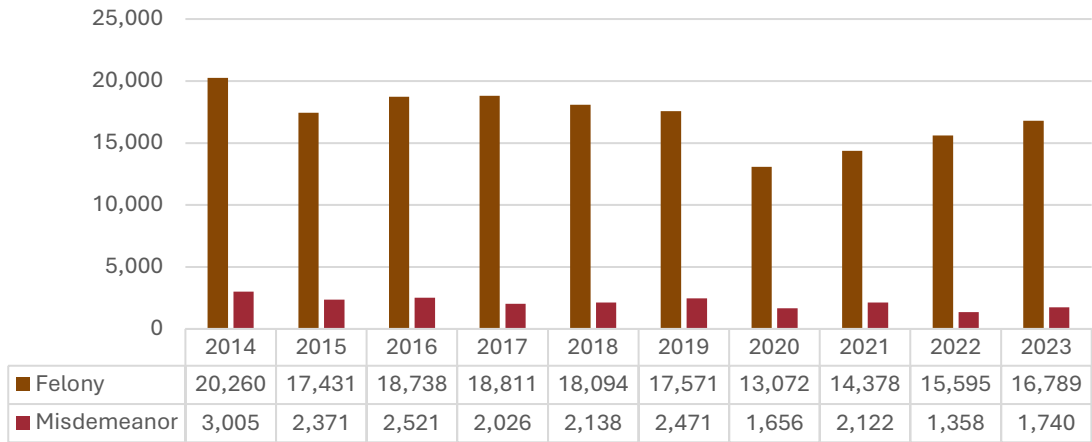
### FELONY SUPERVISIONS AS THE RESULT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE CONVICTIONS



### MISDEMEANOR SUPERVISIONS AS THE RESULT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE CONVICTIONS



## PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS

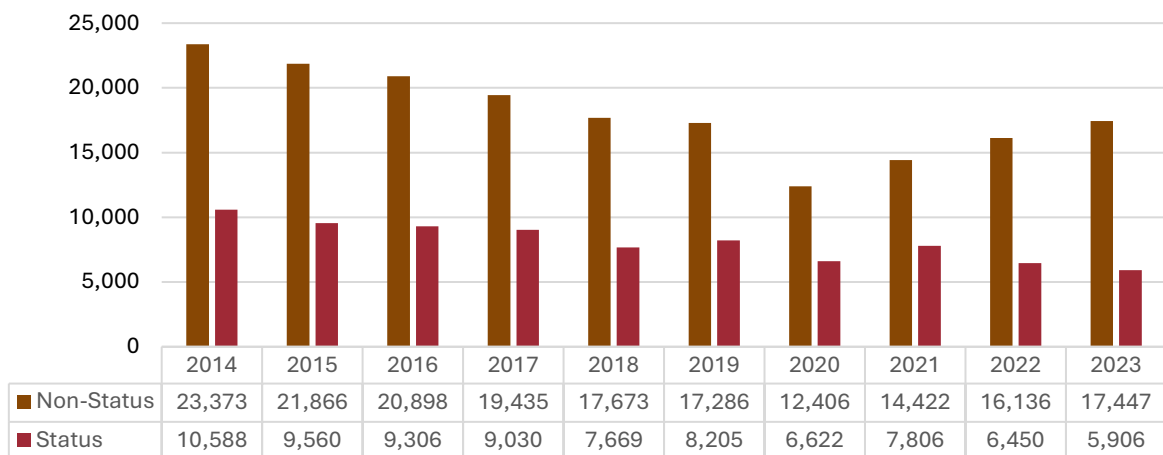


## JUVENILE PROBATION

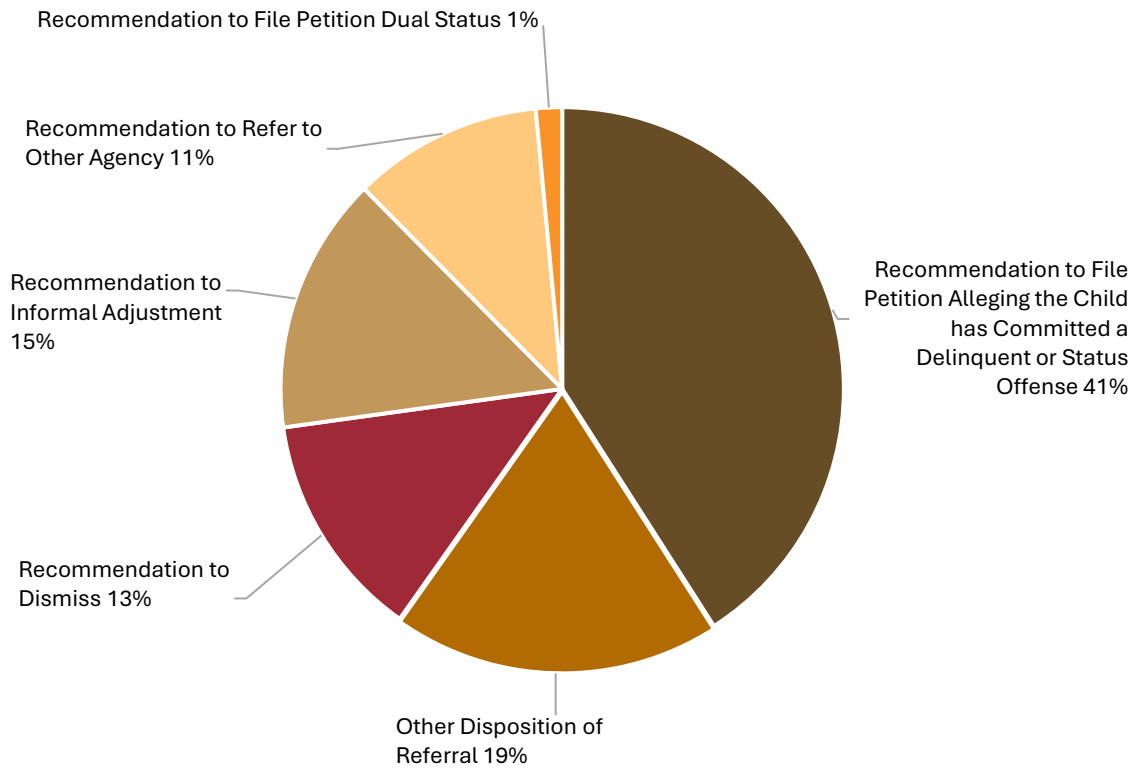
### JUVENILE REFERRALS

	Pending 1/1/23	Referrals Received	Referrals Disposed	Pending 12/31/23
<b>Non-Status Delinquent</b>	5,297	17,447	17,197	5,547
<b>Status Delinquent</b>	2,448	5,906	5,621	2,733
<b>Other</b>	3	12	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>23,365</b>	<b>22,823</b>	<b>8,290</b>

### NON-STATUS AND STATUS REFERRALS RECEIVED

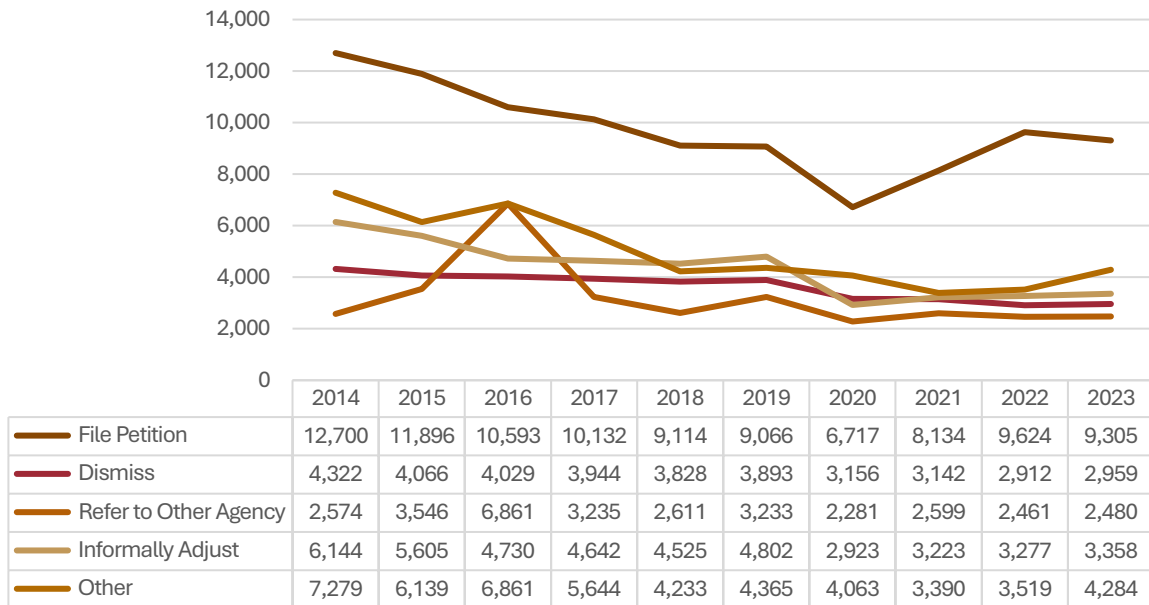


## DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE REFERRALS



\*Recommendation for Waiver percentage too low to be shown on chart.

## SUMMARY OF JUVENILE REFERRAL DISPOSITIONS



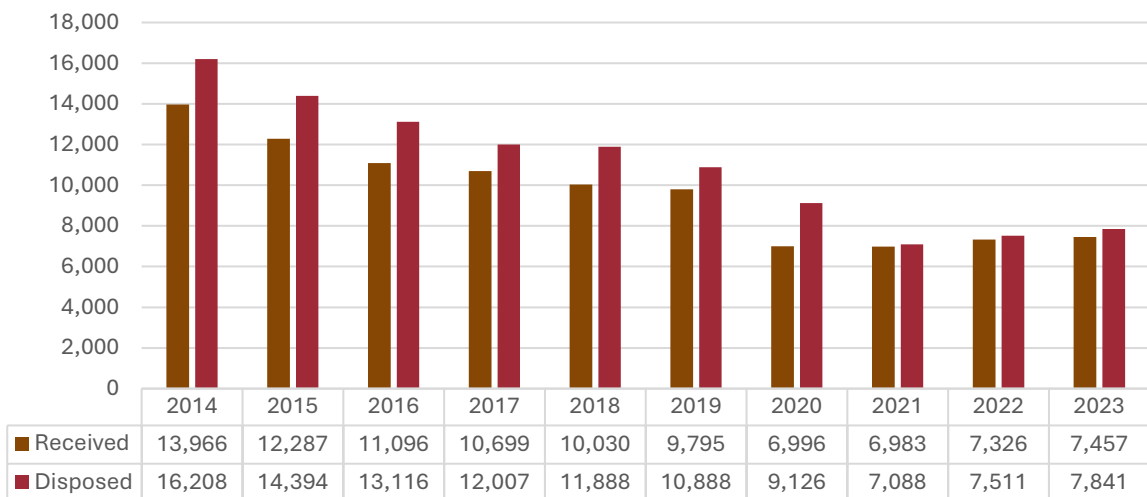


## JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS

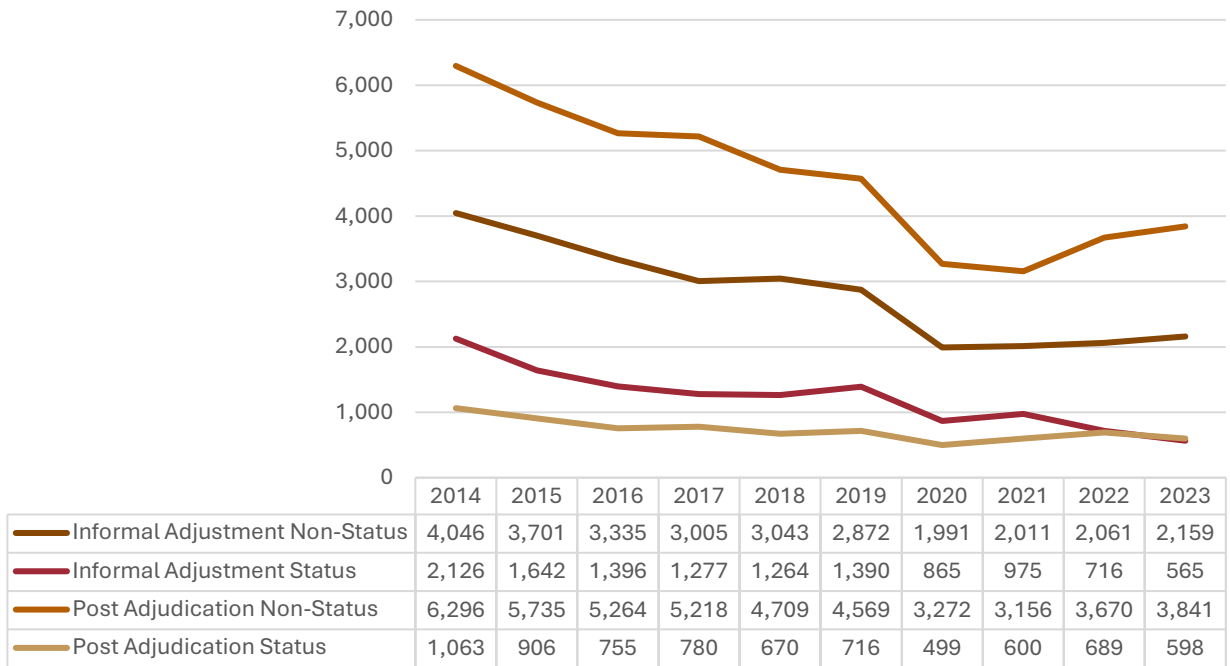
### SUMMARY OF JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS

	Pending 1/1/23	Supervision s Received	Supervision s Reopened	Supervision s Disposed	Pending 12/31/23
<b>Informal Adjustment</b>					
Non-Status Delinquent	1,102	2,159	204	2,088	1,196
Status Delinquent	340	565	28	598	314
<b>Post-Adjudication Supervision</b>					
Non-Status Delinquent	3,793	3,841	23	3,989	3,849
Status Delinquent	577	598	7	655	548
<b>Intra/Inter State Supervisions</b>					
Intrastate Accepted	45	59	0	57	47
Interstate Accepted	42	57	0	54	45
<b>Other</b>	678	178	9	400	465
<b>Total Supervisions</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>7,457</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>7,841</b>	<b>6,464</b>

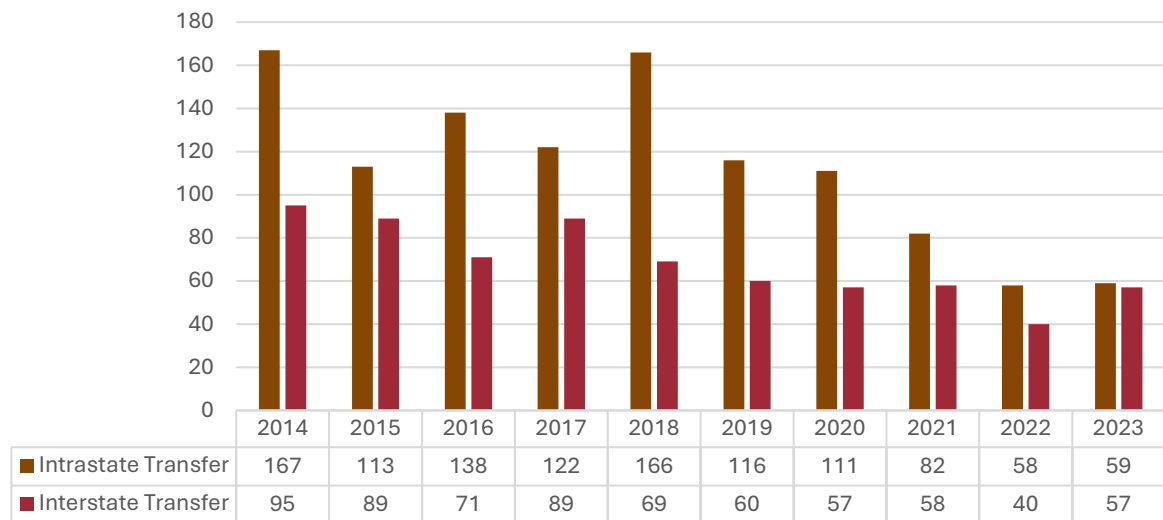
### TOTAL SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED & DISPOSED



## JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

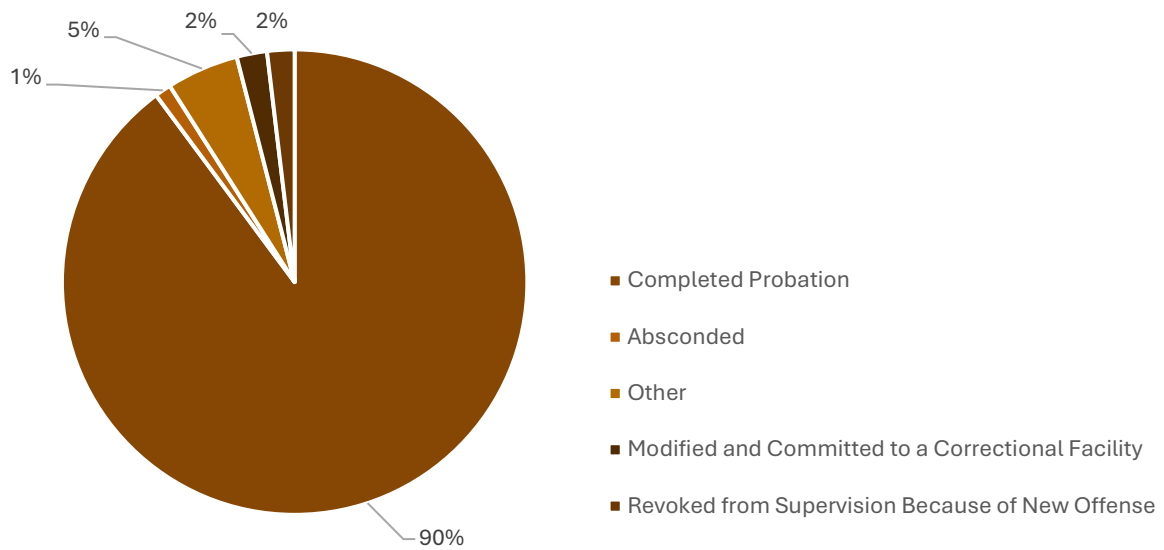


## INTERSTATE/INTRASTATE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

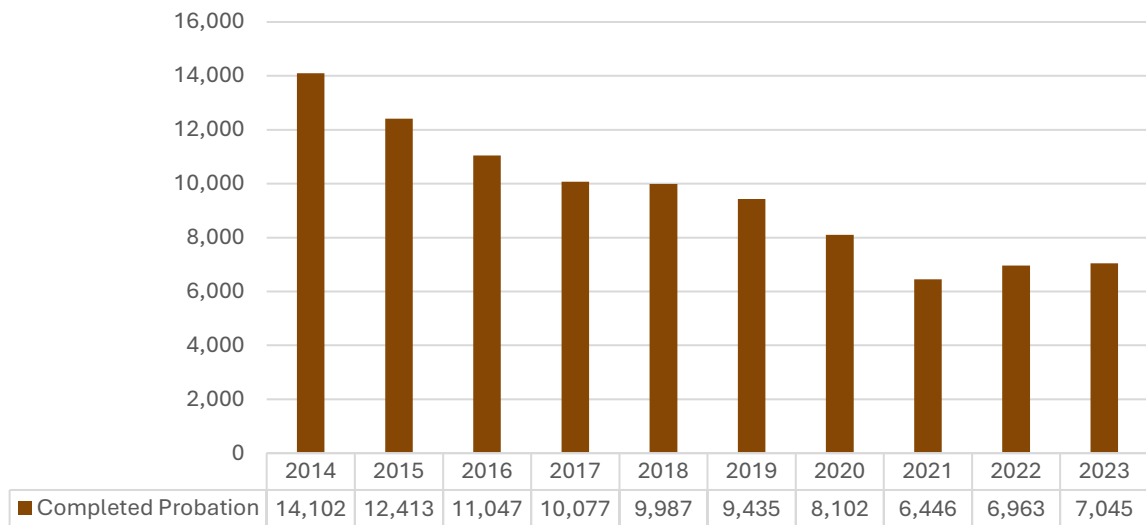


# JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS DISPOSITIONS

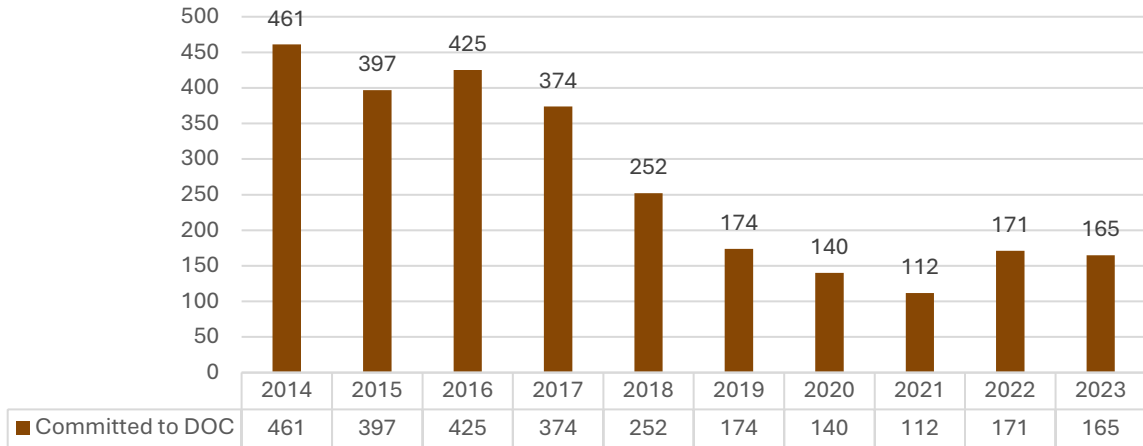
## METHOD OF DISPOSITION



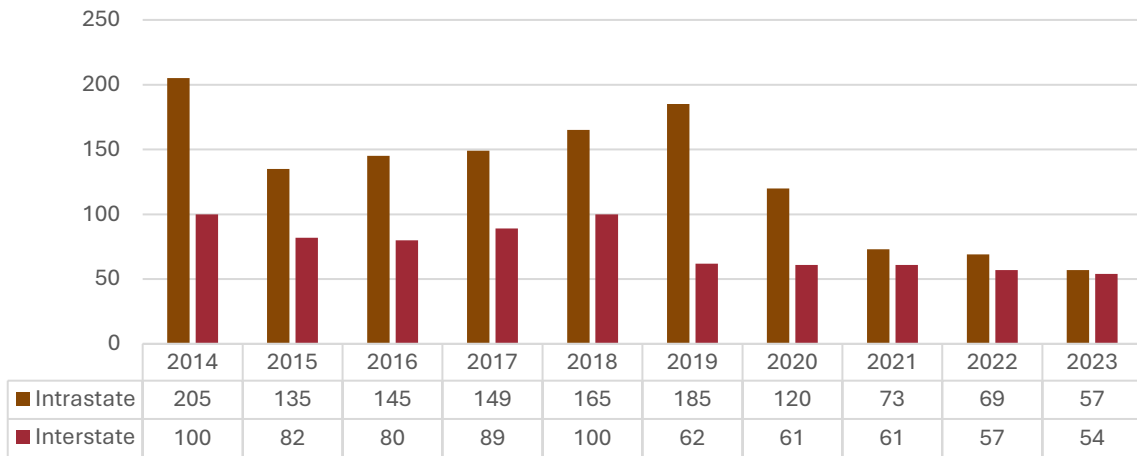
## COMPLETED PROBATION



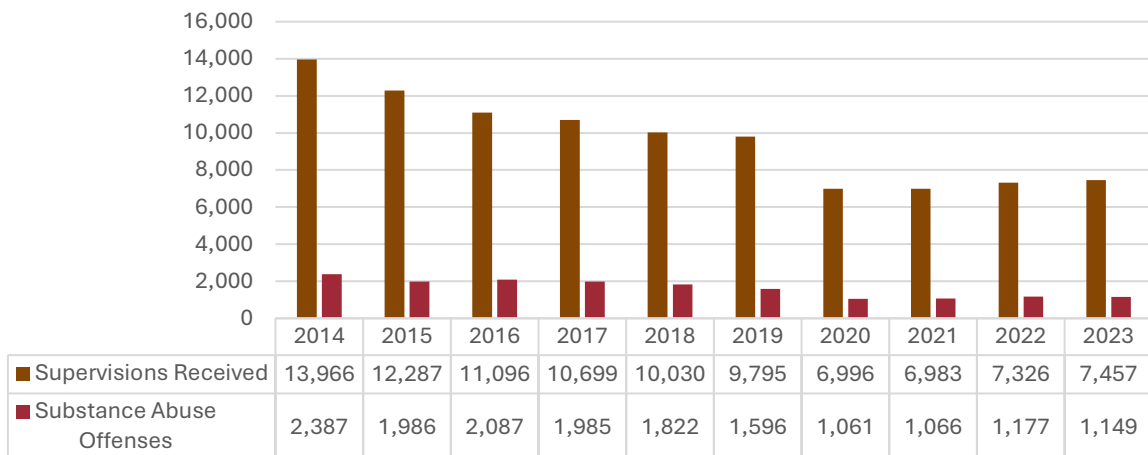
## COMMITTED TO IDOC



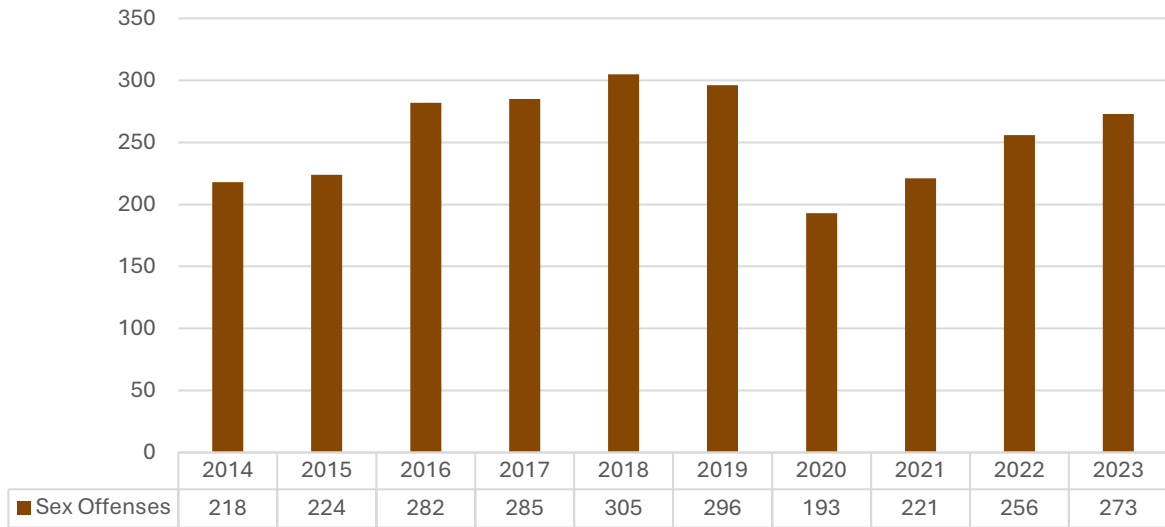
## INTERSTATE/INTRASTATE TRANSFER SUPERVISIONS DISPOSED



## JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS AS THE RESULT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE OFFENSES

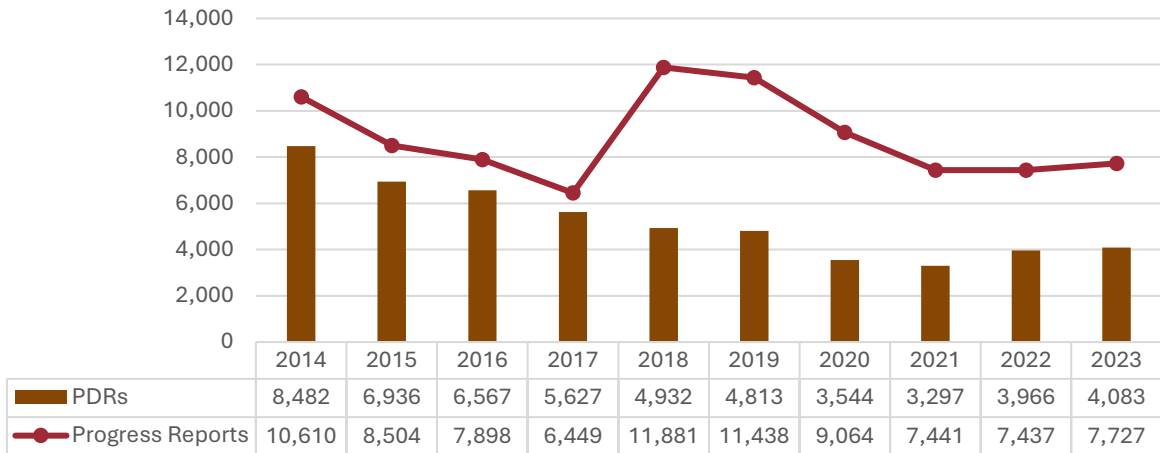


## JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS AS THE RESULT OF SEX OFFENSES



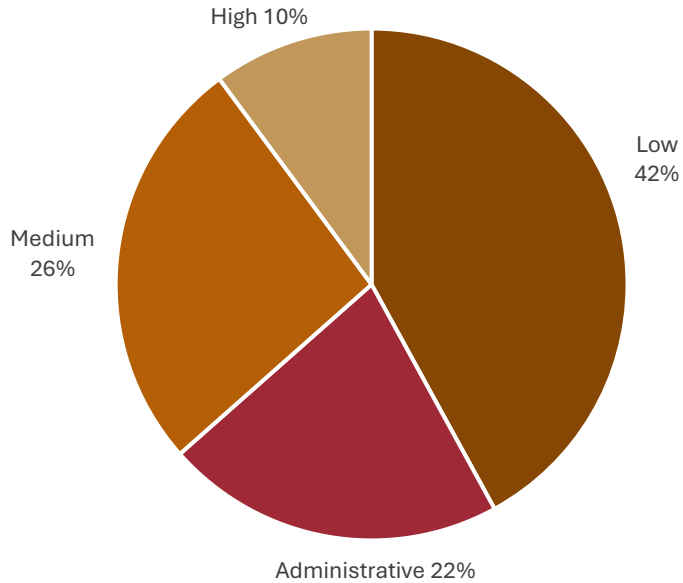
A list of substance abuse and sex offenses can be found in the [Probation Quarterly Reports Guide](#).

## COMPLETED PREDISPOSITION (PDR) & PROGRESS REPORTS FOR JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS



## JUVENILE SUPERVISION LEVELS

Probationers are assigned a high, medium, and low supervision level based in part on the relative risk of committing a new delinquent act while on probation determined by the IYAS. Local probation policy also requires consideration of other relevant factors to determine an individual probationer's ultimate supervision level. Probationers who are not assigned a supervision level are counted in the administrative category for statistical purposes only.



Juvenile Supervision Levels	
High	539
Medium	1,401
Low	2,232
Administrative	1,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,312</b>

## JUVENILE LAW SERVICES REPORT

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

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

“Juvenile law services”: The filing with a court of a JD (Juvenile Delinquent), JS (Juvenile Status), or JM (Juvenile Miscellaneous) case, as defined by Admin. R. 8. The case types in Admin. R. 8 generally refer to the following:

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

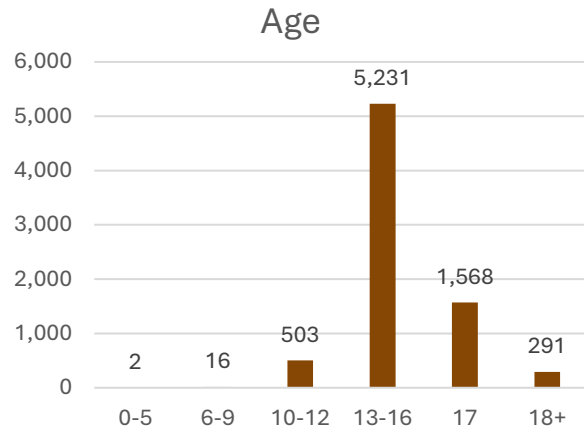
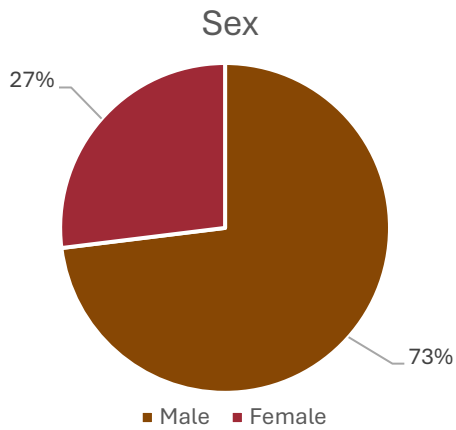
**Juvenile Status (JS):** Cases in which a juvenile is charged with committing an act that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult, such as truancy, incorrigibility, violations of curfew, and violations of Ind. Code § 7.1-5-7 (minors and alcoholic beverages) (see Ind. Code § 31-37-2-2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

**Juvenile Miscellaneous (JM):** Cases involving juvenile matters not reflected in other categories, including court approval of informal adjustments.

“All financial information”: The financial information available to courts and to probation departments is often limited to expenditures made through the court’s budget. Related expenditures made from the county general fund could be made available to the probation department and the court if identified as such by the county auditor. The bulk of the financial information on children receiving “juvenile law services” is collected and reported by the Department of Child Services (DCS).

In 2012, the juvenile demographic statistics reported per the guidelines established by the Federal Office of Management and Budget were expanded to include age, race, and totals by ethnicity.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (JD) - DEMOGRAPHICS

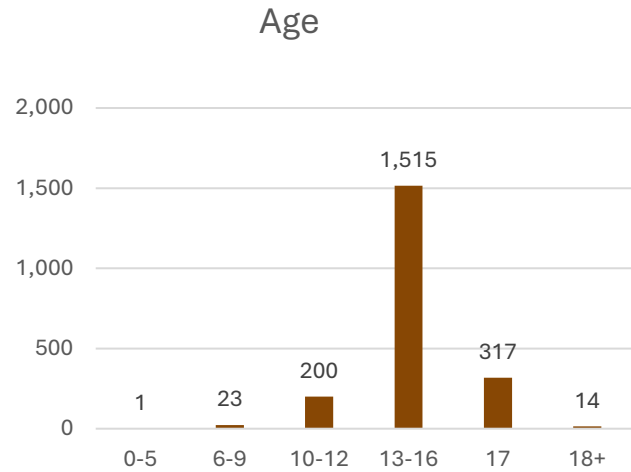
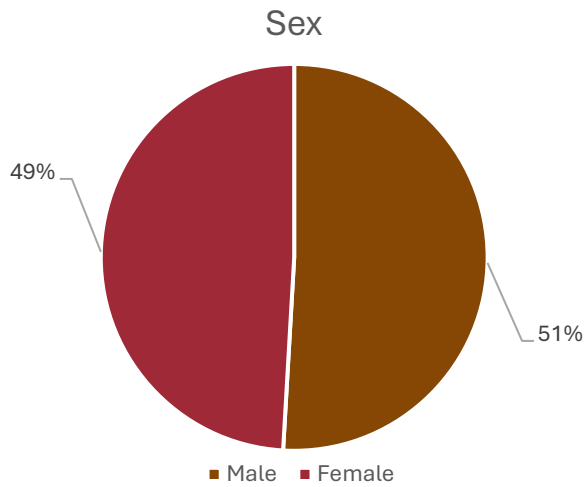


Age/Sex	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total
Male	1	14	335	3,771	1,204	235	5,560
Female	1	2	168	1,460	364	56	2,051
<b>Totals by Age/Sex</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>7,611</b>
Age/Ethnicity	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total
Hispanic	0	0	46	437	154	26	663
Non-Hispanic	2	6	277	3,191	961	175	4,612
Ethnicity Unknown	0	10	180	1,603	453	90	2,336

Age/Sex/Race	0-5		6-9		10-12		13-16		17		18+		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Asian	0	0	0	0	10	3	98	15	13	1	1	0	141
Native Amer./Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	11	2	1	0	1	21
Black/African American	0	0	6	0	73	56	1,099	418	336	111	56	13	2,168
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	5	0	2	14
White	0	0	6	0	200	76	2,044	800	673	212	159	34	4,204
Multi-Racial	0	0	1	1	33	23	327	146	103	24	10	3	671
Other	1	1	1	1	18	10	194	67	77	10	9	3	392
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7,611</b>



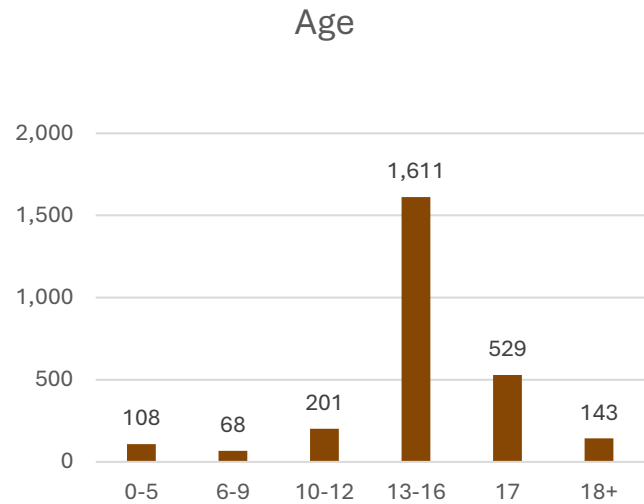
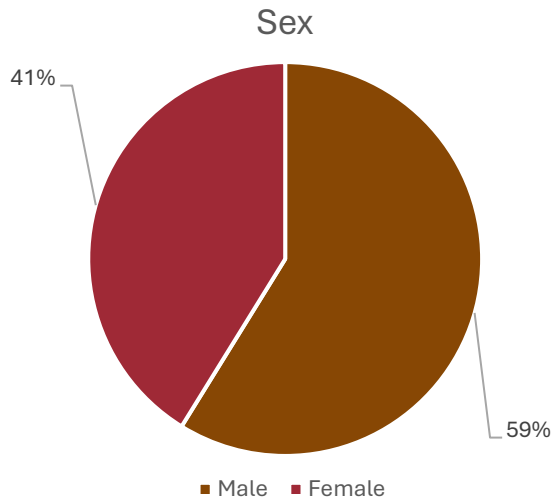
## JUVENILE STATUS (JS) – DEMOGRAPHICS



Age/Sex	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total
Male	1	15	104	765	165	6	<b>1,056</b>
Female	0	8	96	754	152	8	<b>1,018</b>
<b>Totals by Age/Sex</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,074</b>
Age/Ethnicity							
Hispanic	0	1	9	112	27	1	<b>150</b>
Non-Hispanic	1	12	103	793	190	8	<b>1,107</b>
Ethnicity Unknown	0	10	88	614	100	5	<b>817</b>

Age/Sex/Race	0-5		6-9		10-12		13-16		17		18+		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Asian	0	0	1	0	5	5	29	24	4	1	0	0	<b>69</b>
Native Amer./Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	<b>7</b>
Black/African American	0	0	3	2	32	20	140	147	25	21	0	1	<b>391</b>
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
White	0	0	6	4	39	44	443	442	110	101	6	7	<b>1,202</b>
Multi-Racial	0	0	4	1	15	19	72	71	10	10	0	0	<b>203</b>
Other	1	0	1	1	11	7	79	67	16	17	0	0	<b>200</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,074</b>

## JUVENILE MISCELLANEOUS (JM) - DEMOGRAPHICS

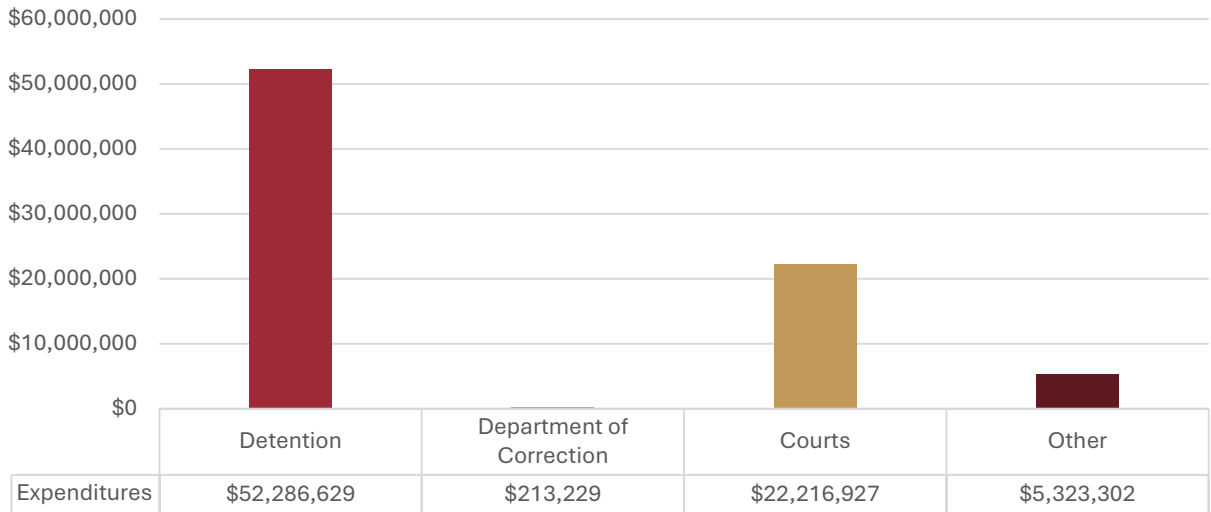


Age/Sex	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	Total
Male	55	38	133	1,042	689	394	104
Female	46	19	79	689	394	190	64
<b>Totals by Age/Sex</b>	101	57	212	1,731	1,731	584	168
<b>Age/Ethnicity</b>	<b>0-5</b>	<b>6-9</b>	<b>10-12</b>	<b>13-16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hispanic	4	4	26	217	74	14	339
Non-Hispanic	97	53	140	1,059	353	123	1,825
Ethnicity Unknown	0	0	46	455	157	31	689

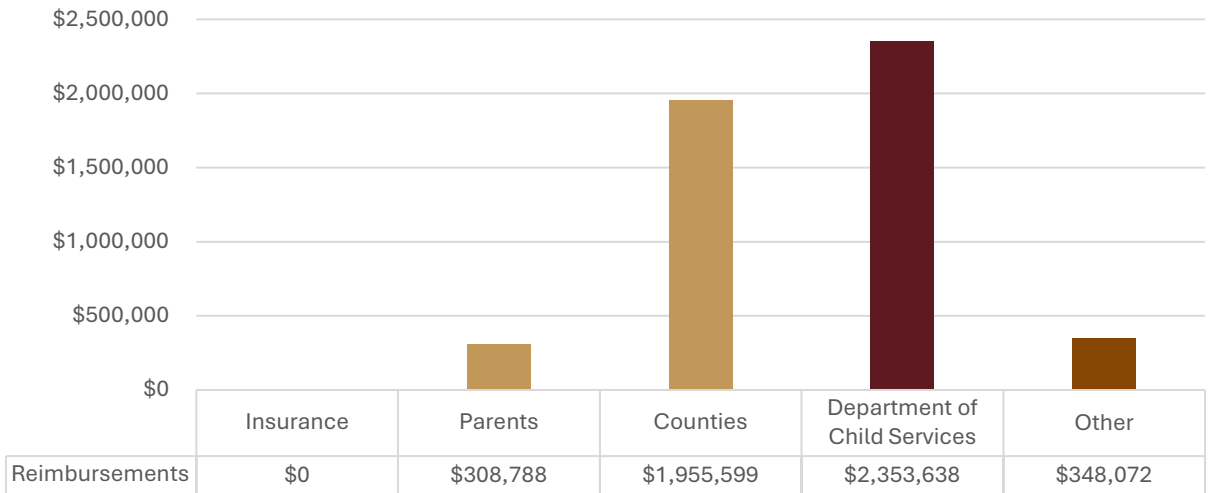
Age/Sex/Race	0-5		6-9		10-12		13-16		17		18+		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	3	0	0	1	23
Native Amer./Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Black/African American	7	8	2	3	14	18	139	131	56	23	25	12	438
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
White	38	27	35	9	100	55	752	469	286	136	67	41	2,015
Multi-Racial	2	3	0	0	10	4	67	56	29	17	5	6	199
Other	8	8	1	7	9	1	66	30	20	12	7	4	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2,853</b>

## 2023 JUVENILE LAW SERVICES FINANCIAL REPORT

### 2023 Expenditures



### 2023 Reimbursements



*For purposes of this publication, reimbursement is the amount of money collected by programs from insurance refunds, parents, DCS, and other sources. Due to the small amounts reported in the Department of Correction and Insurance categories, bars will not appear in the bar chart.*

## PROBATION PERSONNEL & EXPENSES

### 2023 PROBATION PERSONNEL

	Courts of Record	City/Town Courts	Total
Chief Probation Officers	103	17	120
Probation Officers	1,353	11	1,364
Clerical Personnel	345	16	361
Other Personnel	166	9	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2,020</b>

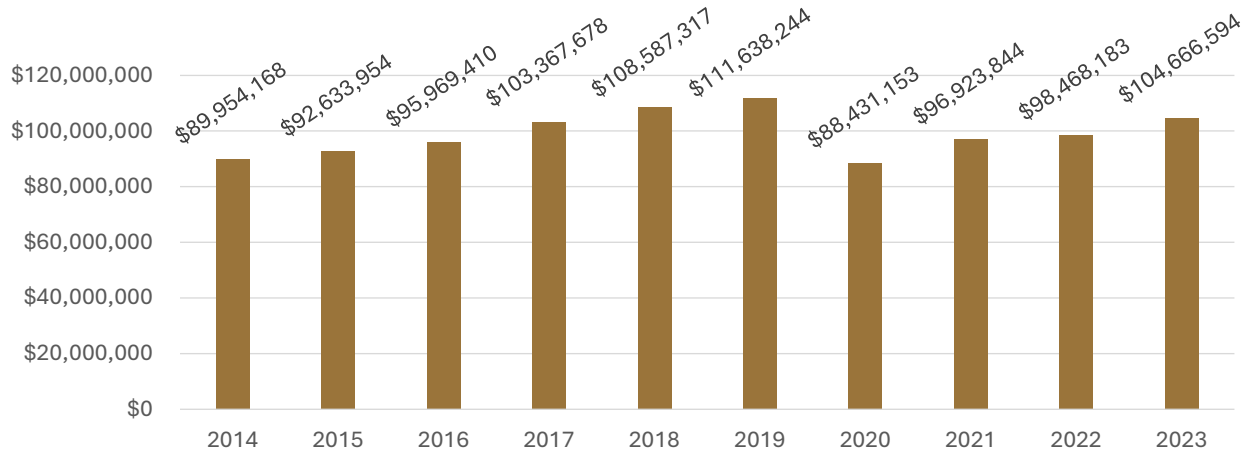
### 10-YEAR COMPARISON OF PROBATION PERSONNEL

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Chief Probation Officers	125	125	122	123	125	125	119	120	117	120
Probation Officers	1,211	1,208	1,296	1,335	1,367	1,412	1,257	1,401	1,387	1,364
Clerical Personnel	403	395	398	398	395	390	409	354	362	361
Other Personnel	188	172	190	189	192	191	69	181	81	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>2,020</b>

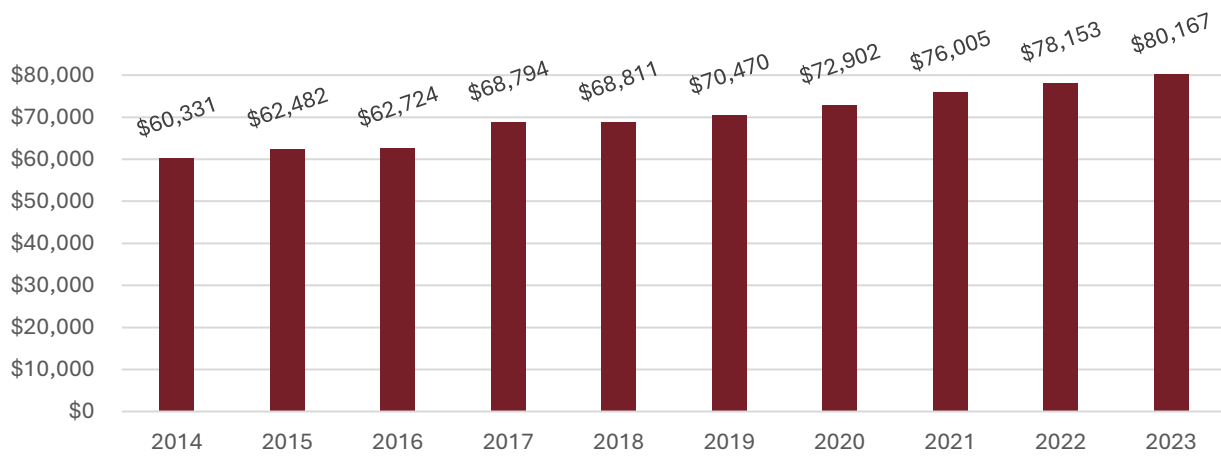
### 2023 PROBATION PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	Courts of Record	City/Town Courts	Total
Chief Probation Officers	\$8,257,151	\$800,009	\$9,057,160
Probation Officers	\$77,281,863	\$456,417	\$77,738,280
Clerical Personnel	\$11,564,389	\$345,953	\$11,910,342
Other Personnel	\$5,885,766	\$75,046	\$5,960,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$102,989,169</b>	<b>\$1,677,425</b>	<b>\$104,666,594</b>

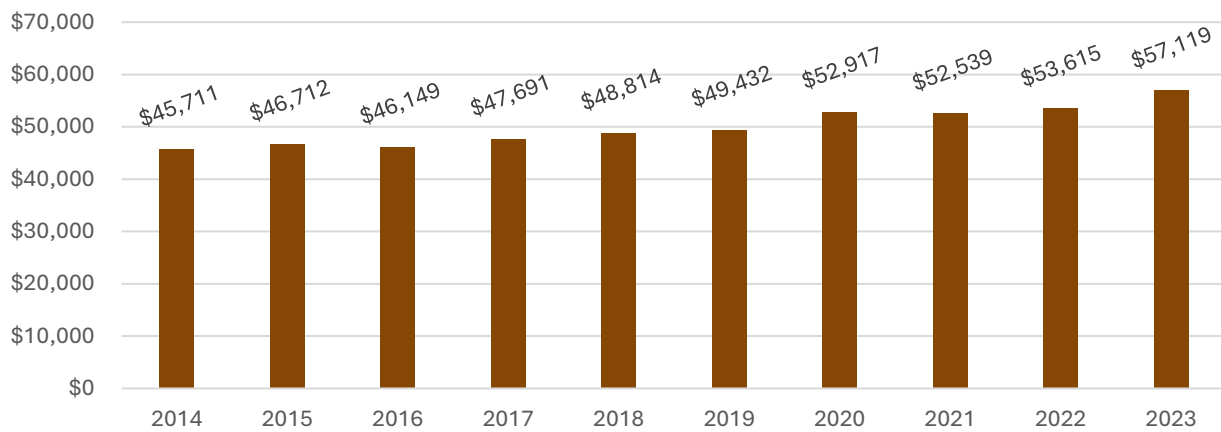
### PROBATION PERSONNEL EXPENSES TOTAL



### AVERAGE CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER SALARY

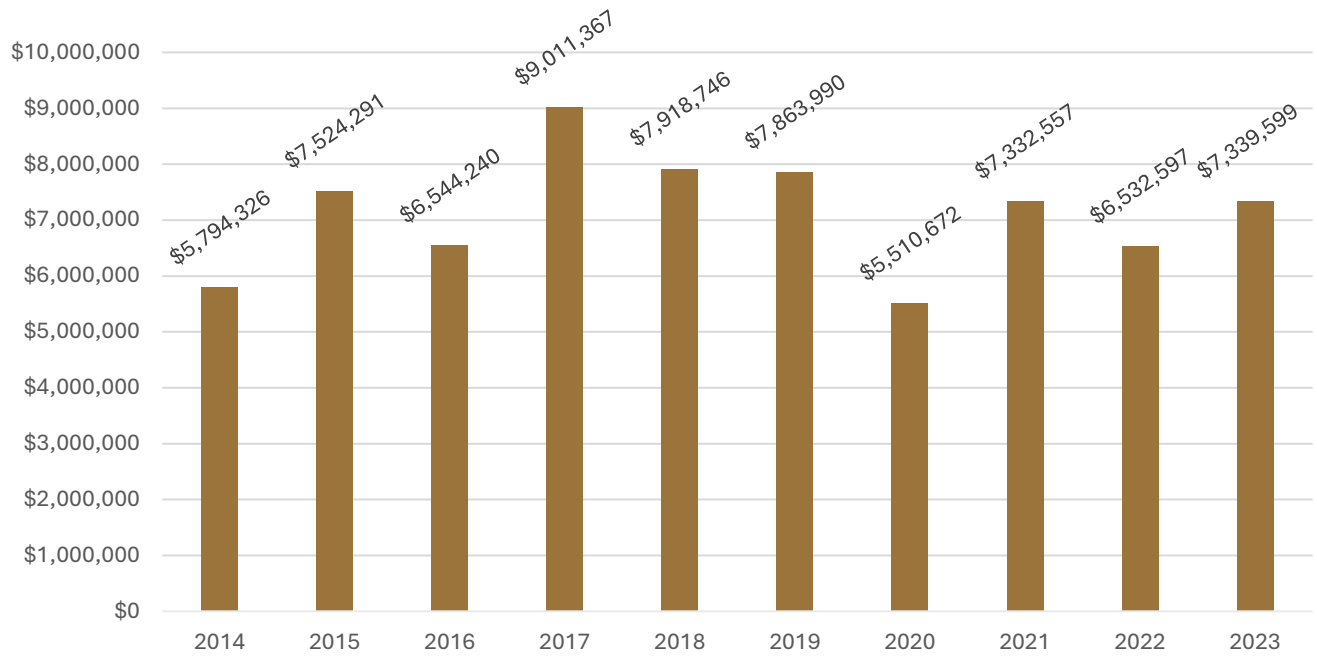


### AVERAGE PROBATION OFFICER SALARY



Totals from the above charts were retrieved from the Probation Departments Annual Operations reports.

## RESTITUTION BY YEAR COLLECTED BY PROBATION



ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL BRANCH REPORTS

**INDIANA SUPREME COURT ANNUAL REPORTS**

**INDIANA COURT OF APPEALS REPORTS**

**INDIANA TAX COURT REPORTS**



# INDIANA SUPREME COURT



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