

HONORED TO SERVE
Indiana Probation Report

2013

VOLUME 1: STATEWIDE SUMMARY



2013

INDIANA PROBATION REPORT

Statewide Summary



The Supreme Court of Indiana

The Honorable Brent E. Dickson, Chief Justice
The Honorable Robert D. Rucker, Assoc. Justice
The Honorable Steven H. David, Assoc. Justice
The Honorable Mark S. Massa, Assoc. Justice
The Honorable Loretta H. Rush, Assoc. Justice*

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*On August 18, 2014, the Honorable Loretta Rush became Chief Justice.

ON THE COVER

History of the Jasper County Courthouse

History provided by the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

Fire destroyed numerous early Indiana courthouses but few occurred under such mysterious circumstances as the one at the 1857 Jasper County Courthouse. It seems an unscrupulous lawyer named Cicero Tatman stole money from his partner, General Robert Milroy, while Milroy was serving in the Civil War. Following the January 18, 1865 courthouse fire, the General wrote in his diary, "Finding that [Tatman] was collecting money of clients and keeping-stealing and swindling I ordered him to turn over my papers, books, etc. He reluctantly and slowly did so but burned the courthouse and my papers to avoid detection of his villainy."¹

Although the loss of county records was irreparable, contractors repaired the building and added new fireproof vaults. With additional updates and repairs, the courthouse continued to serve the county until 1895. At that time, County Commissioners hired Fort Wayne architect Alfred Grindle to assess the condition of the courthouse. Grindle found the brick building so deteriorated that he declared "the only way to repair this building is to rebuild it."²

The Commissioners hired Grindle and his partner Charles Weatherhogg to design a fireproof courthouse. Evidently Grindle and Weatherhogg thought it fitting that a town named Rensselaer have a French-inspired courthouse. The current building is a mélange of French chateau and Gothic cathedral influences. The rough-cut Bedford limestone, turrets, curving arches and gabled dormers give the building a castle-like massing, while the carved Medieval figurines and delicate rooftop finials recall a religious structure. The courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

Like the majority of Indiana courthouses, the Jasper County Courthouse resides within a Shelbyville Square plan with streets intersecting at each corner of the square.

In celebration of the courthouse's 100th birthday in 1996, decorative painters restored original interior stencils, gilding, and a 16-color paint scheme. Craftsman Steve Diedam restored stencils that his grandfather Herman, a German immigrant, probably painted originally.³

1 Beulah M. Arnott, et al. *The Jasper County Courthouse*. (Crown Point, IN: L.E. Landy & Sons, 1996), p. 7.

2 *Ibid.*, p. 9.

3 Kevin Cullen. "Hidden Hues of History." *Lafayette Journal & Courier*, 23 May 1996, Sec. A, p.1.

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INTRODUCTION

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

Since 2009, the Indiana Probation Report has been published in two volumes:

This *Statewide Summary*, Volume I, provides in graphic format a statewide view of the workload of Indiana's probation departments, information about probation personnel expenses and restitution collected over a ten-year period. In 2012, the Division expanded the juvenile demographic statistics reported per the guidelines established by the federal Office of Management and Budget. As a result, this expansion included additional age and race categories. Also new is a total by ethnicity. Thus, this section on demographics will not have a 10-year comparison as in past years.

Volume II, *Individual Probation Department and County Data*, provides detailed information for 2013 broken down by individual department and county. Both volumes can be accessed via the Indiana Courts website. Probation Department reports dating back to 2002 can also be found online at courts.in.gov.

The Organization and Structure of Probation Services in Indiana

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

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

In addition, the Conference sets certain policies such as risk assessment requirements for probationers. Probation Departments use the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) for

juveniles, and the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) for adults. These assessments are used to assist with case plans for individual probationers.

The Conference also administers the Interstate Compact for the transfer of supervision of adult and juvenile probationers in and out of Indiana and serves as the intermediary for the return of juvenile runaways, absconders and escapees. In 2013, 1,359 probationers transferred into Indiana and 1,498 probationers transferred out of Indiana under the Interstate Compact.

Home Detention

Since 1988, Indiana Code 35-38-2.5 has authorized Indiana trial courts to order home detention as a condition of probation for criminal offenders. A trial court may order that the supervision of an offender's home detention be conducted by the probation department for the court or a community corrections program. The statute requires that orders for home detention require the offender to pay a home detention fee. As of January 1, 2013, 16 probation departments were supervising adult and juvenile probationers through home detention, either with or without electronic monitoring. These departments collected \$1,973,689 in home detention user fees between October 1, 2012 and September 30, 2013. These fees are charged in addition to probation user fees. Community Correction agencies collected \$10,020,756 from individuals being electronically monitored on home detention.

Home detention supervisions are counted as "Other" supervisions for purposes of this report and are included in the aggregate supervisions reflected in this volume. A detailed report on

Indiana's home detention program is available from the Indiana Judicial Center at courts.in.gov.

Funding of Probation Services

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

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

Probation officers and staffs constitute the largest segment of trial court personnel in Indiana. During 2013, approximately 1,336 professional probation officers and approximately 627 other employees provided probation services throughout Indiana.

Summary of 2013 Caseload Data

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

Beginning in 1996, Indiana's probation departments began mandatory use of a probation classification and workload measures system. Probationers are assigned to supervision based on the relative risk of committing a new offense while on probation. The statistical information reflects the supervision levels of probationers on supervision as of December 31, 2013.

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

In 2013, there was an overall decrease of 2.8 percent in the number of new probation supervisions. Juvenile supervisions were down 1,910, a decrease of 10.4 percent, and misdemeanor supervisions were down 985, a decrease of 1.9 percent. Although there was a decrease in the number of new juvenile and misdemeanor supervisions, there was little change in the number of new felony supervisions. Felony supervisions increased by only 11, up 0.034 percent. In the adult felony category, 32,814 persons were placed on probation during the

reporting year, a number that could have resulted in an increased inmate population in the Department of Correction absent the probation system.

Although there was a decline in the number of new supervisions received in 2013, the total number of supervisions pending at the end of the year increased from 2012. At the end of 2013, Indiana probation departments were supervising 142,087 adults and juveniles, an increase of 1.02 percent from the previous year.

Summary of 2013 Fiscal Data

The 2013 data indicates county trial courts spent \$83,426,607 on the salaries of probation officers and probation office staff. The salary expenditure by the city and town court probation departments was an additional \$1,980,685. This represents approximately 28.1 percent of all expenditures on the operation of the courts. This amount, however, was partially offset by the collection of adult and juvenile probation user fees. In 2013, \$14,546,011 was collected statewide in adult probation user fees and \$922,369 in juvenile user fees, for a total of \$15,468,380.

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 2013, probationers paid a total of \$6,821,992 in restitution for distribution to aggrieved parties.

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

Probation Report Definitions

The following definitions will be used throughout the 2013 Indiana Probation Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Probation Abbreviations

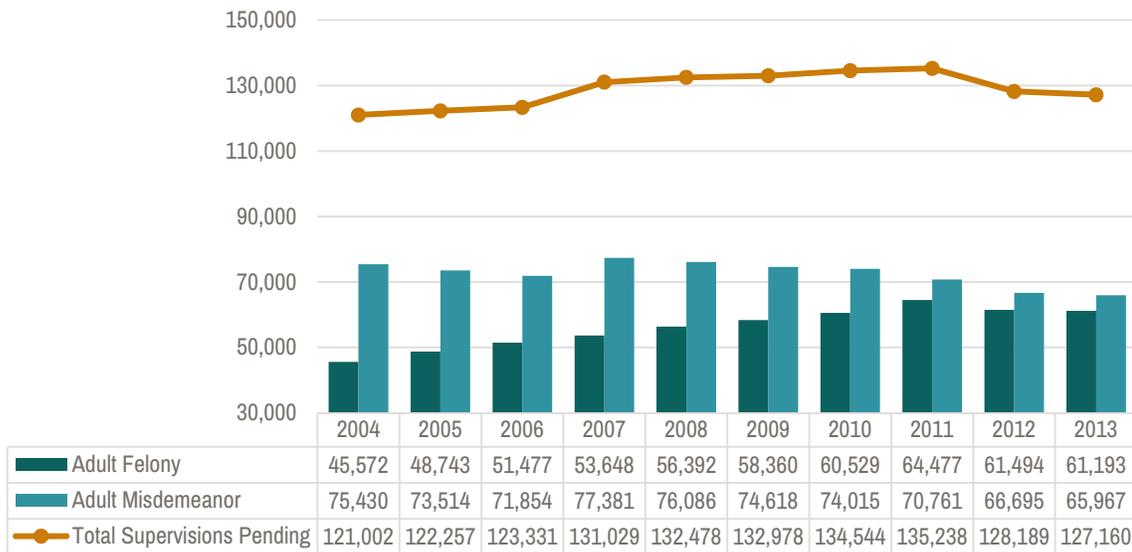
	Abbreviation	Term
Probation – Adult Felony and Misdemeanor	Absconded	Absconded and/or Warrant Active
	Drug	Drug Court Supervision
	In Lieu of Prosecution	Supervision in Lieu of Prosecution
	Inter-State	Inter-State Accepted (from another state)
	Intra-State	Intra-State Accepted (from another county in Indiana)
	Other	Other
	Post	Post-Sentence Supervision
	Pre	Pre-Trial 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
Probation – Juvenile Referral	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
Probation – Juvenile Supervisions	Absconded	Absconded
	Cmpltd Probtn	Discharged (Closed Supervision)
	DOC New Offense	Modified & Committed to Correctional Facility (DOC) (New Offense)
	DOC Technical Violation	Modified & Committed to Correctional Facility (DOC) (Technical Violation)
	In-State New Off	Modified and Placed in an In-State Residential Facility (New Offense)
	In-State Tech Viol	Modified and Placed in an In-State Residential Facility (Technical Violation)
	Inter-State	Inter-State (from or to another state)
	Intra-State	Intra-State (from or to another county in Indiana)
	New Offense	Removed from Supervision Because of New Offense
	Non-St Delinq	Post Adjudication or Informal Adjustment Non-Status Delinquent
	Other (Incoming)	Other Supervisions Received
	Other Closed	Other Closed Supervisions
	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

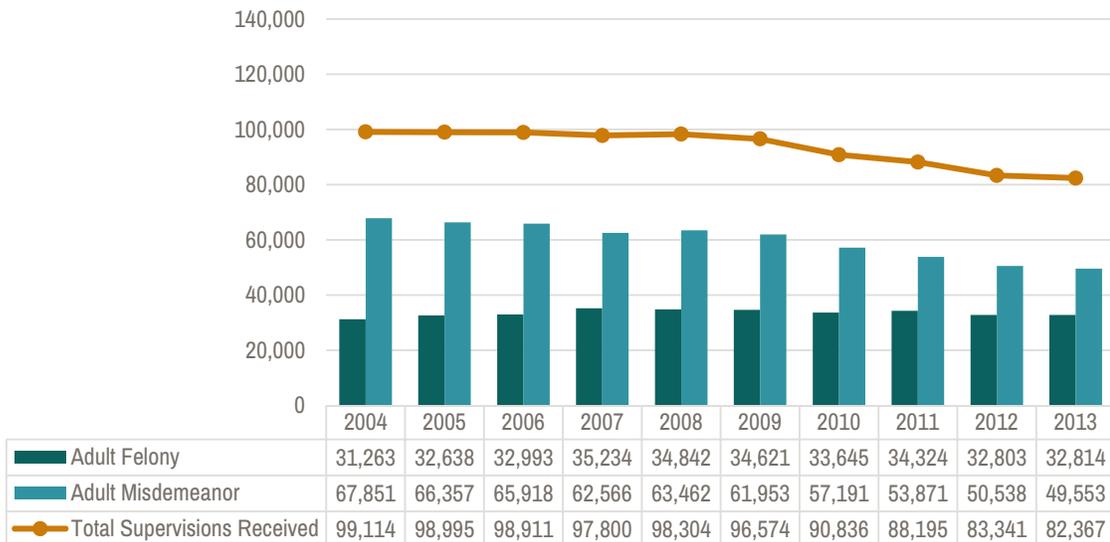
Adult Probation Supervisions

(2004-2013)

Supervisions Pending January 1



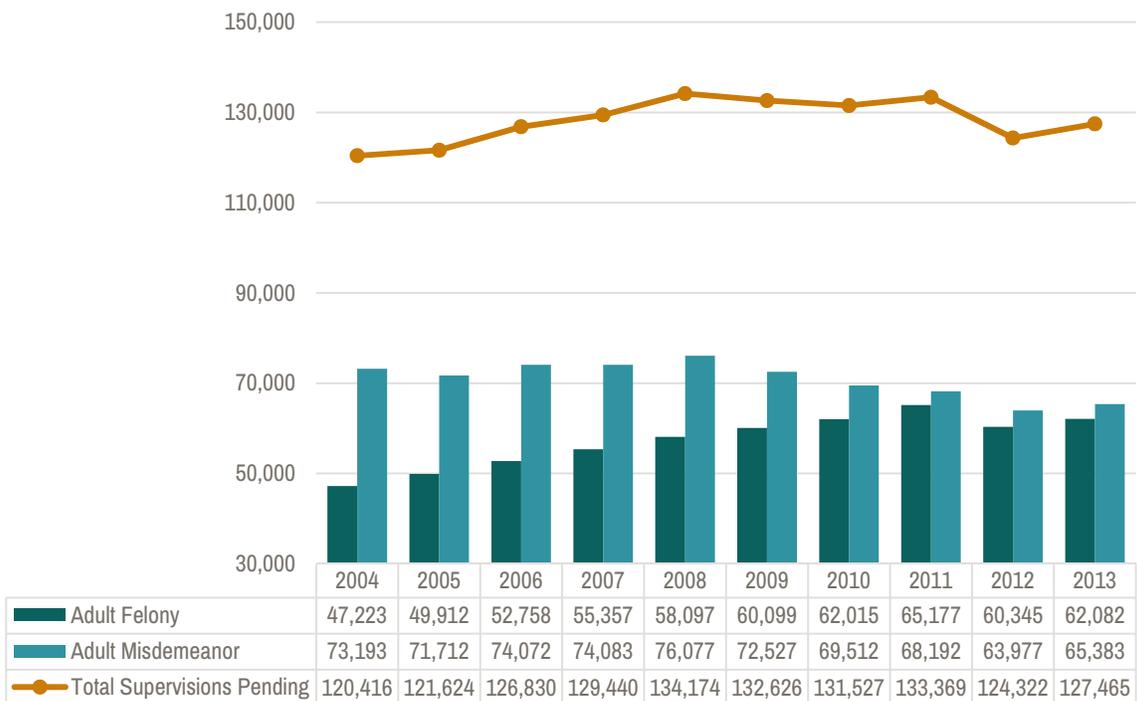
Adult Supervisions Received



Adult Supervisions Disposed



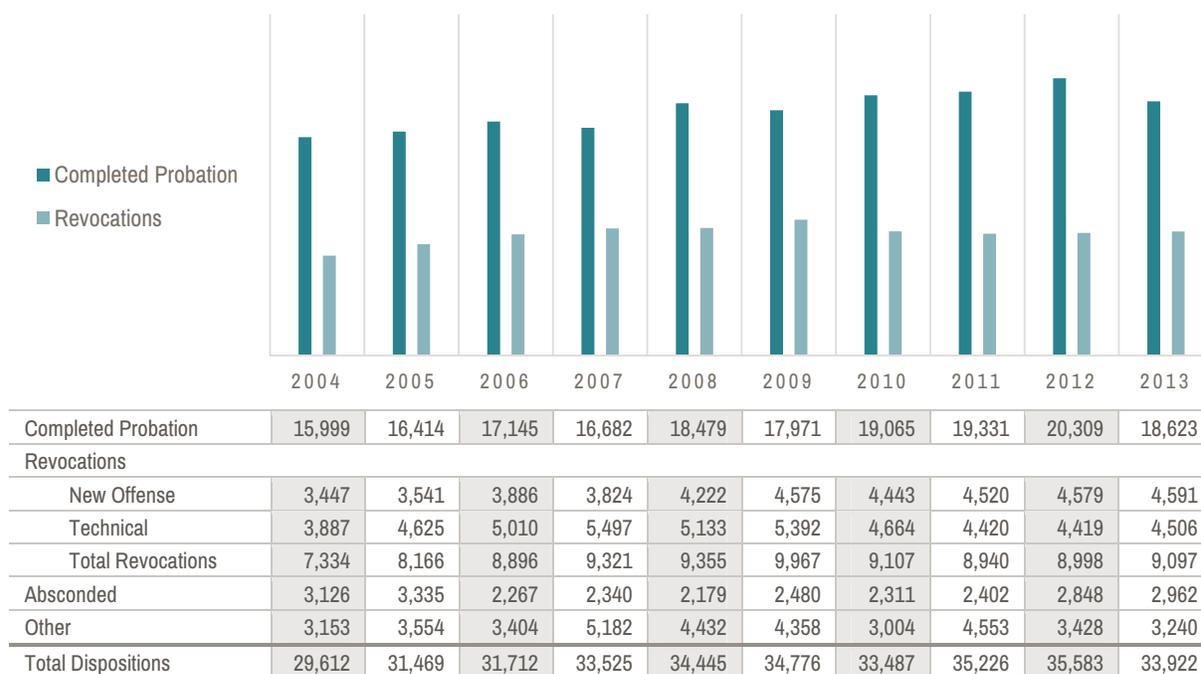
Supervisions Pending December 31



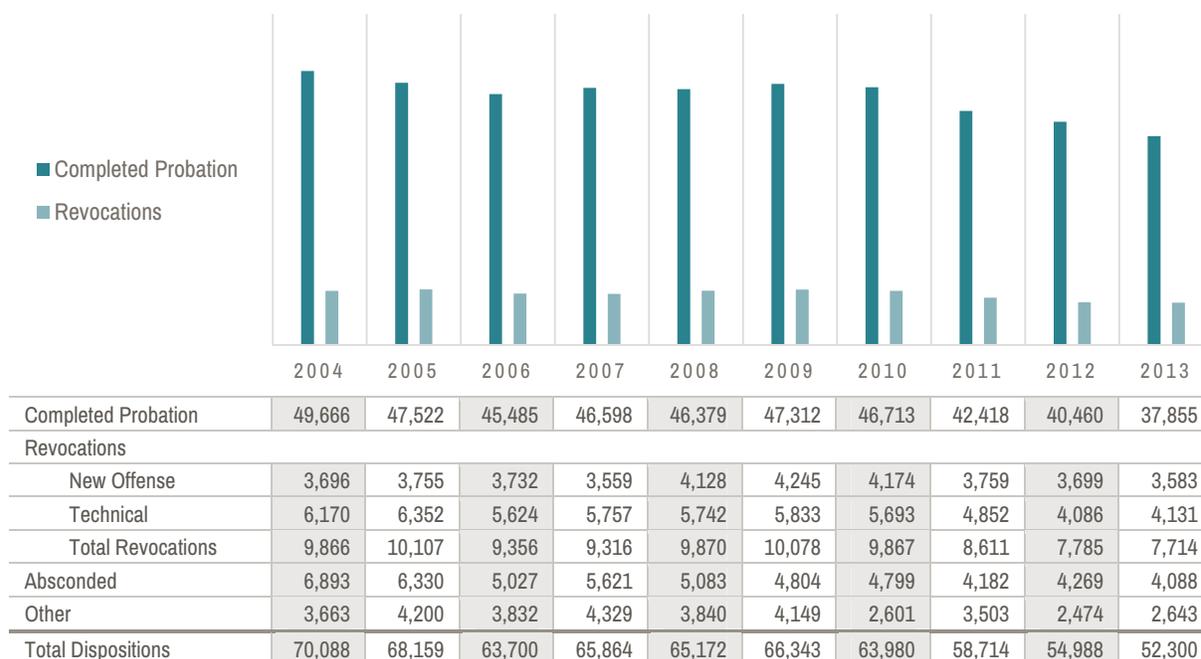
Adult Supervision Method of Disposition

(2004-2013)

Felony Probation Dispositions – Method of Disposition

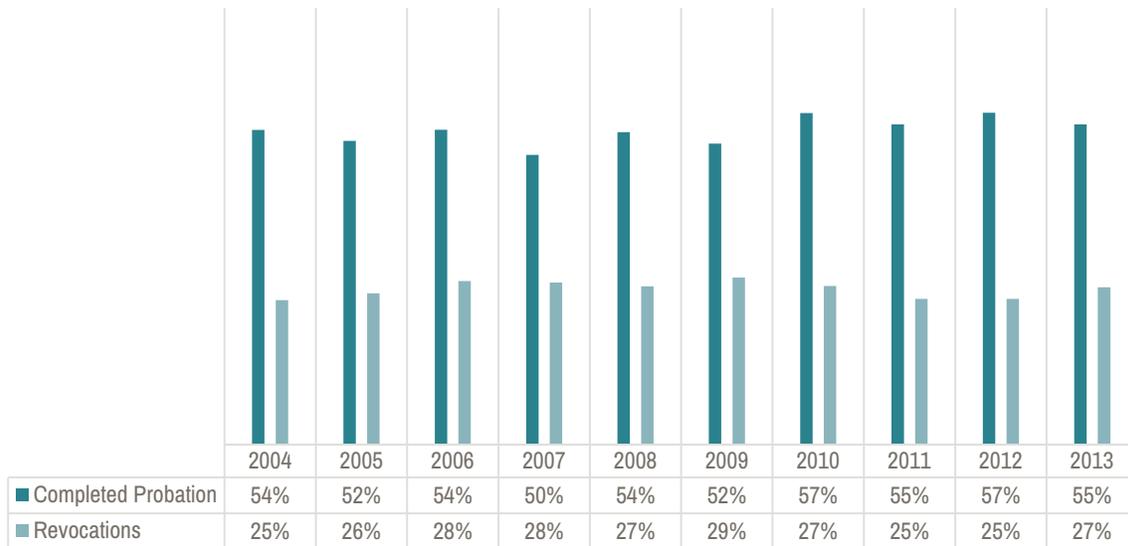


Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions – Method of Disposition



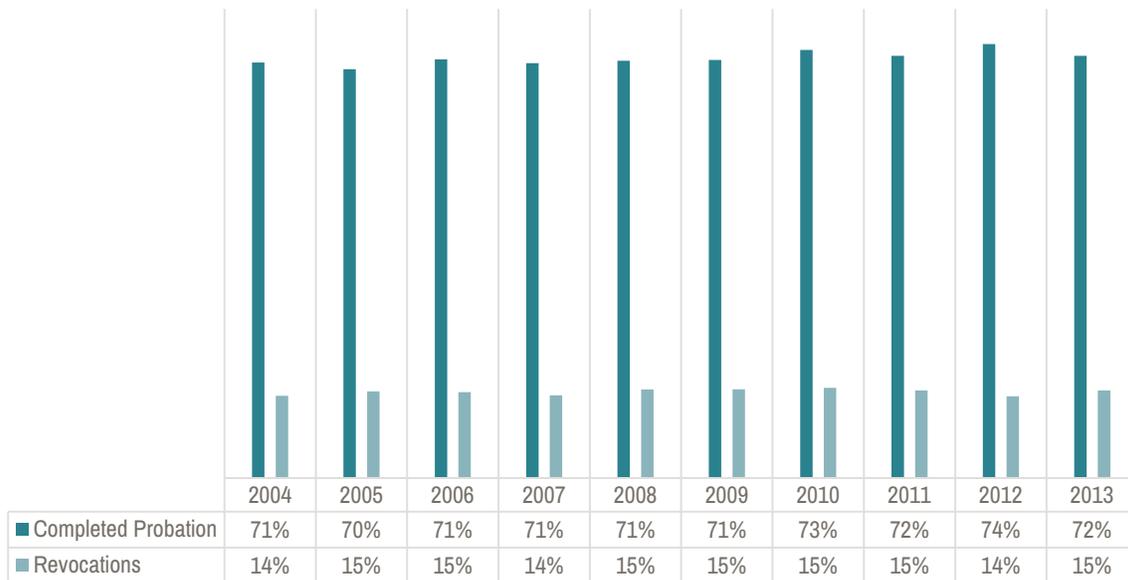
Felony Probation Dispositions

Probation Completed and Probation Revocations as a Percentage of Total Dispositions



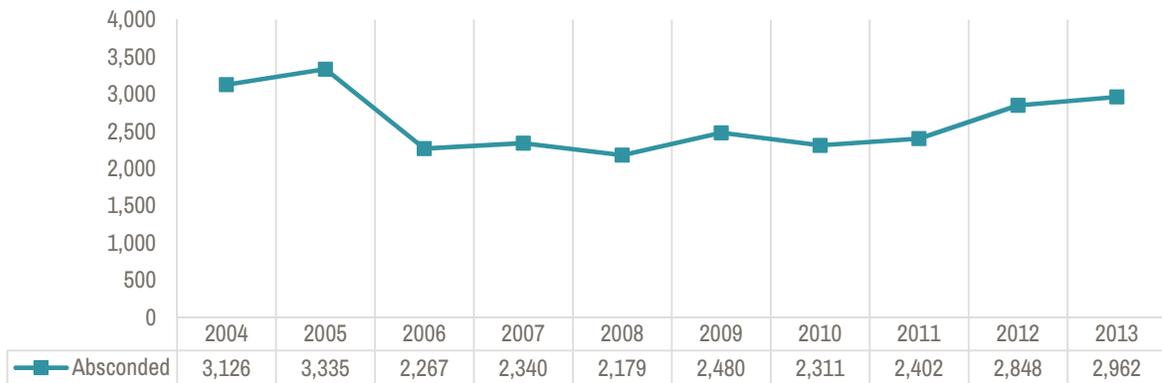
Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions

Probation Completed and Probation Revocations as a Percentage of Total Dispositions



Felony Probation Dispositions

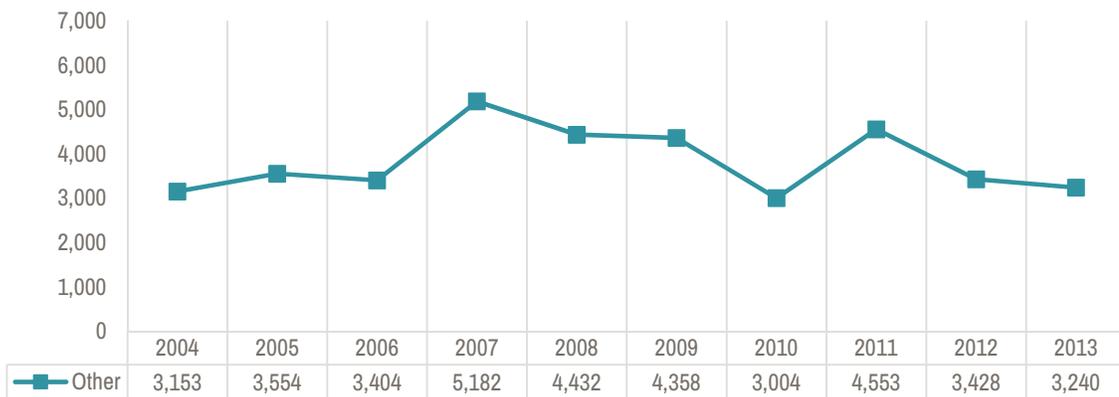
Supervisions Disposed by Absconding*



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

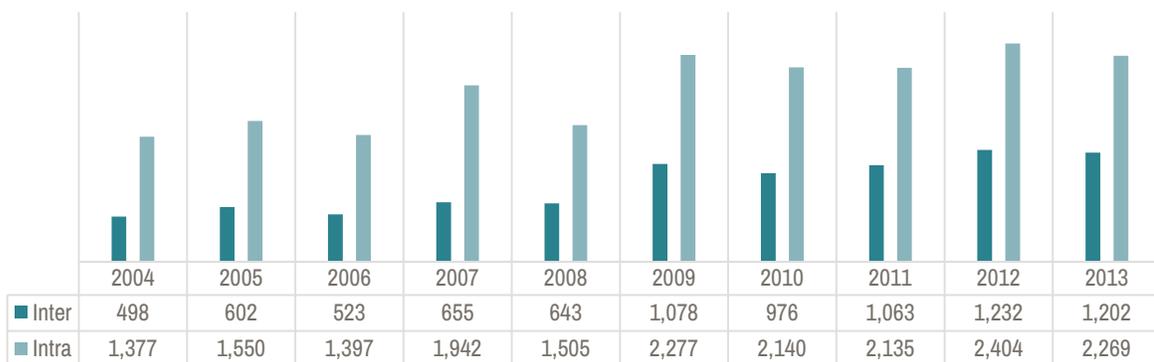
Felony Probation Dispositions

Supervisions Disposed by Other-Home Detention



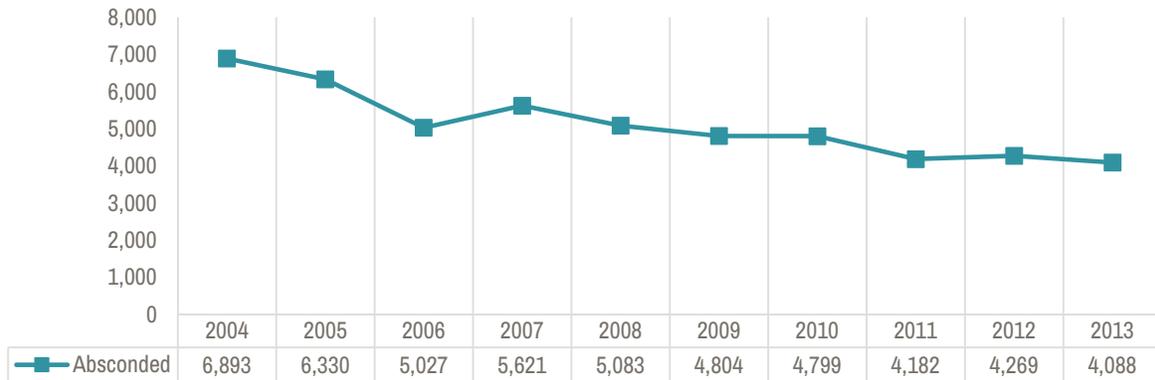
Felony Probation Dispositions

Supervisions Disposed by Inter/Intra State Transfer



Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions

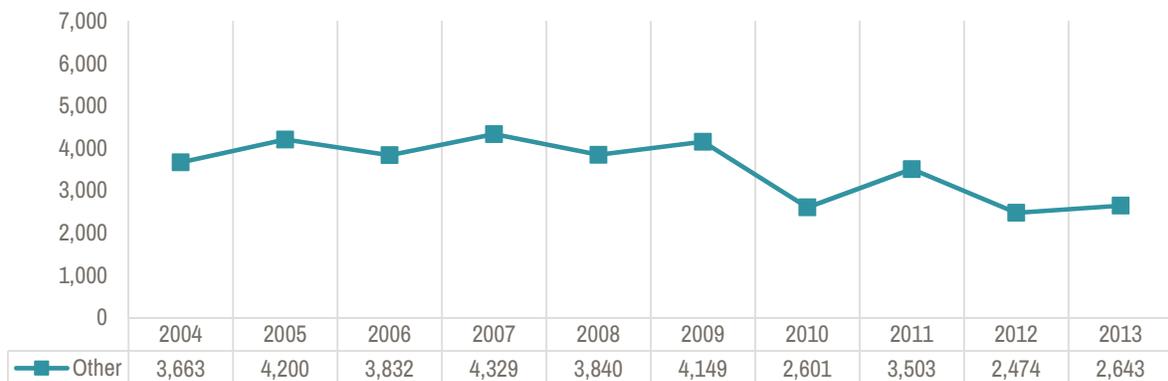
Supervisions Disposed by Absconding*



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

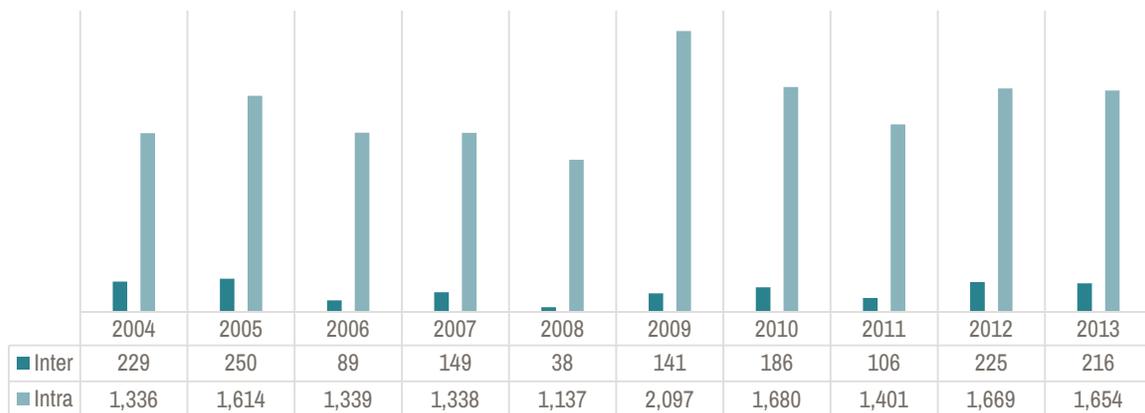
Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions

Supervisions Disposed by Other-Home Detention



Misdemeanor Probation Dispositions

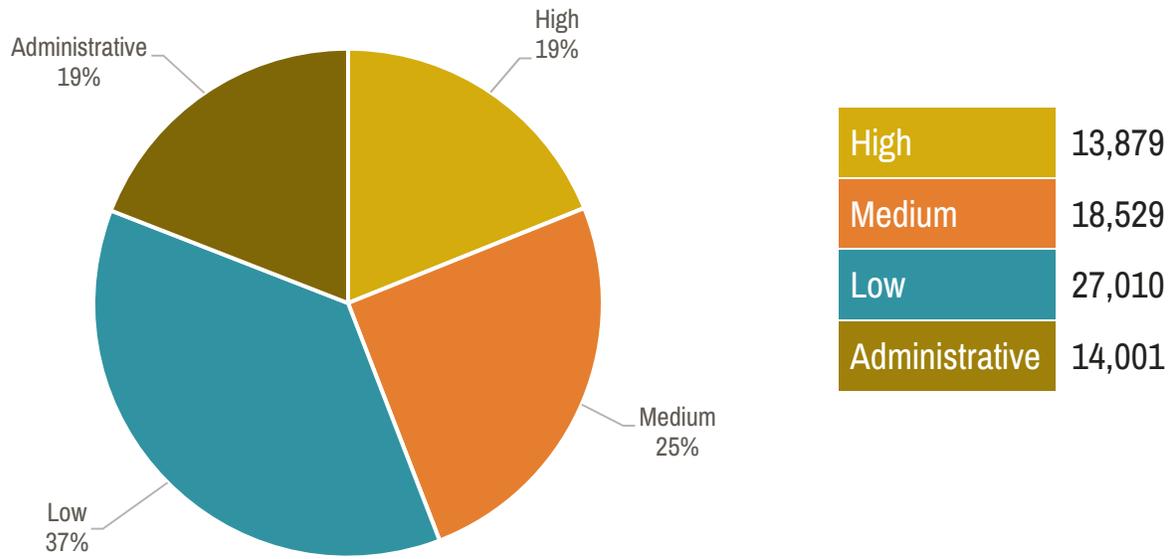
Supervisions Disposed by Inter/Intra State Transfer



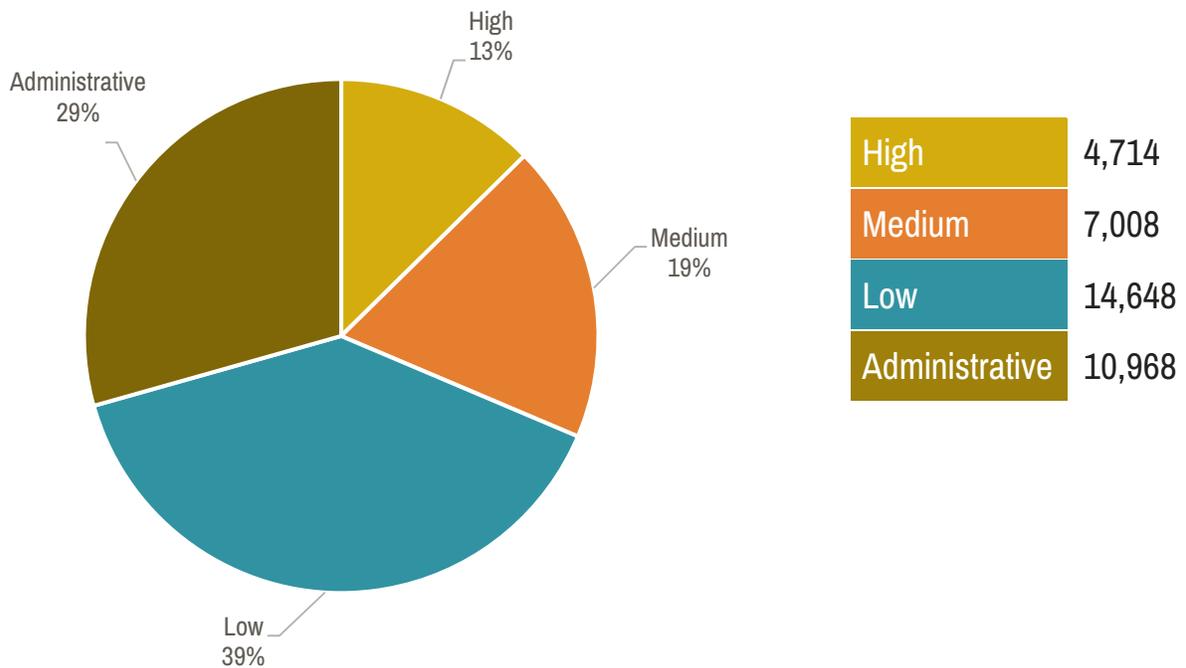
Adult Supervision Levels

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

2013 Felony Probation Supervision Levels



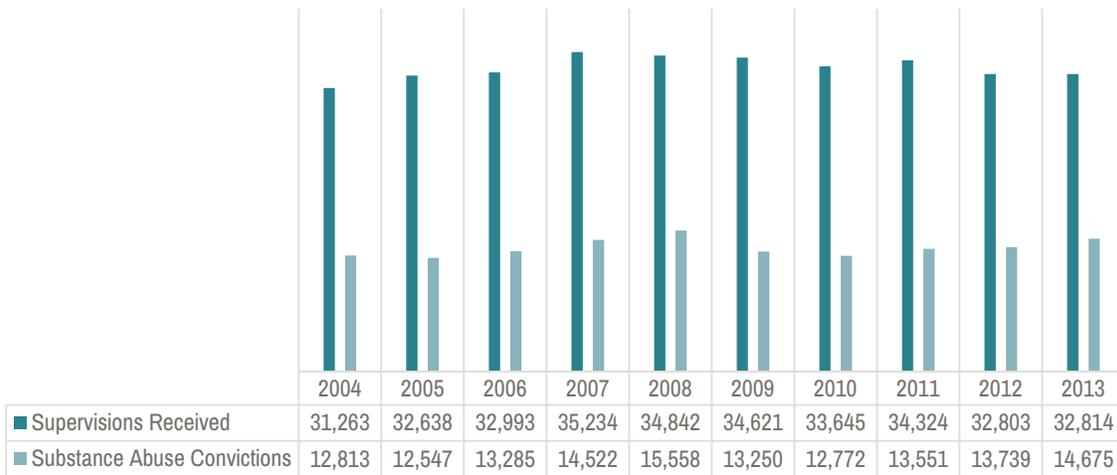
2013 Misdemeanor Probation Supervision Levels



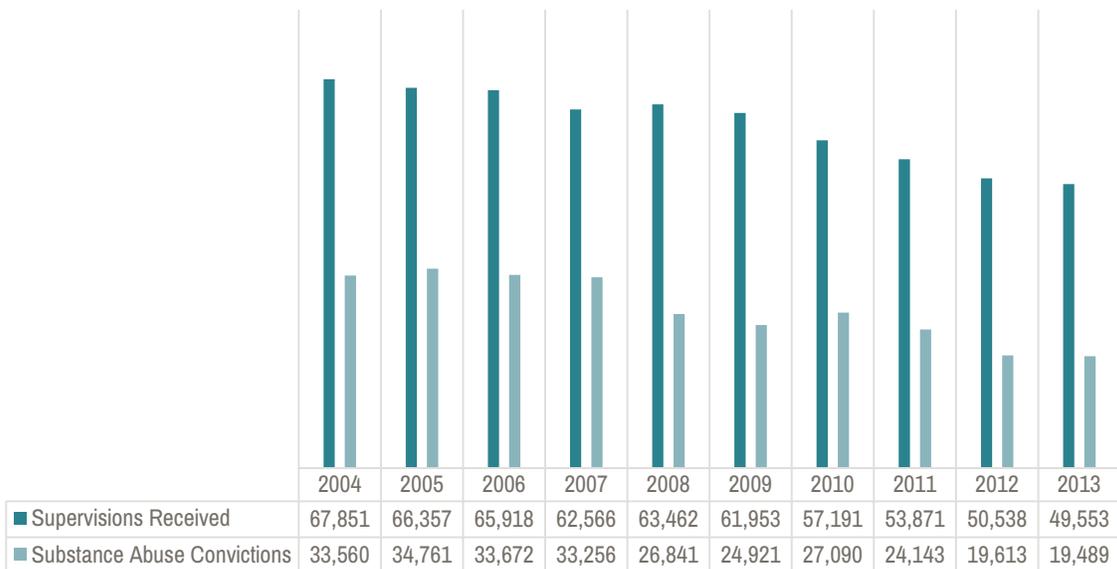
Adult Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions

(2004-2013)

Felony Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions

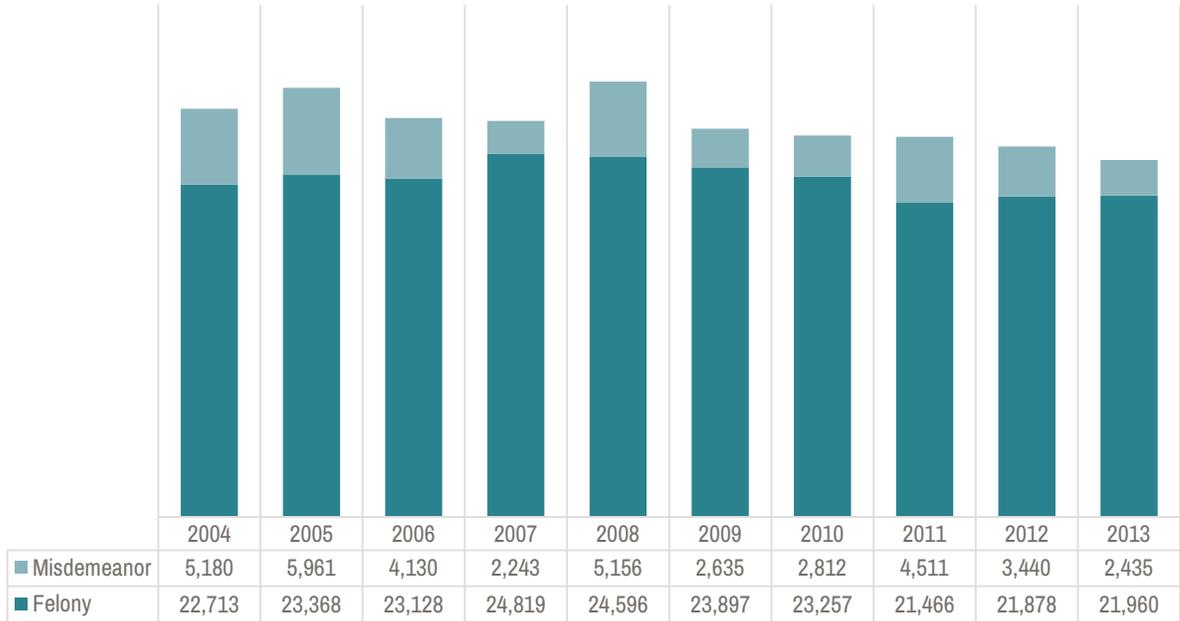


Misdemeanor Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Convictions



Presentence Investigations

(2004-2013)



JUVENILE PROBATION

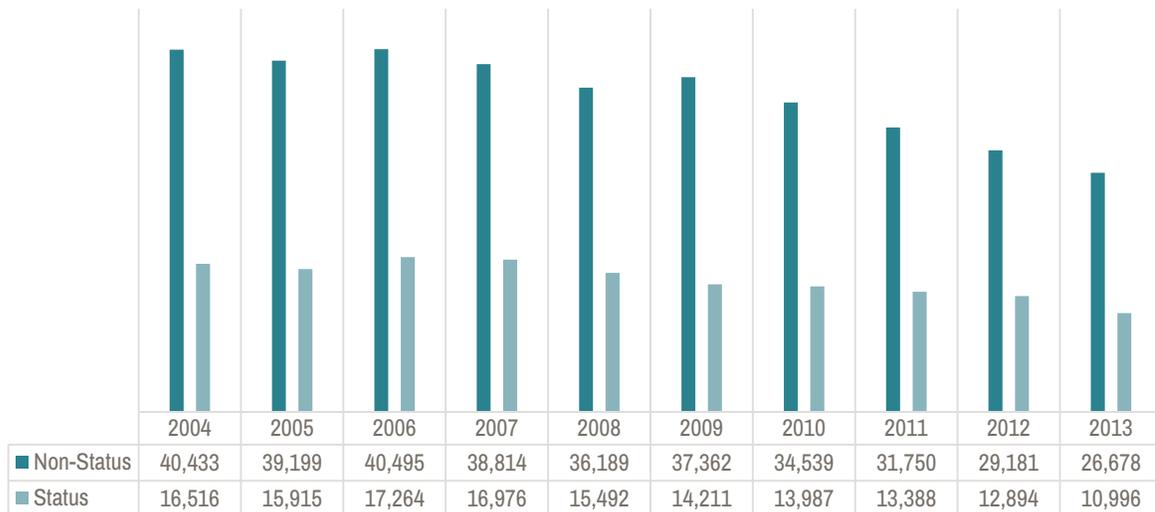
Juvenile Probation Referrals

(2004-2013)

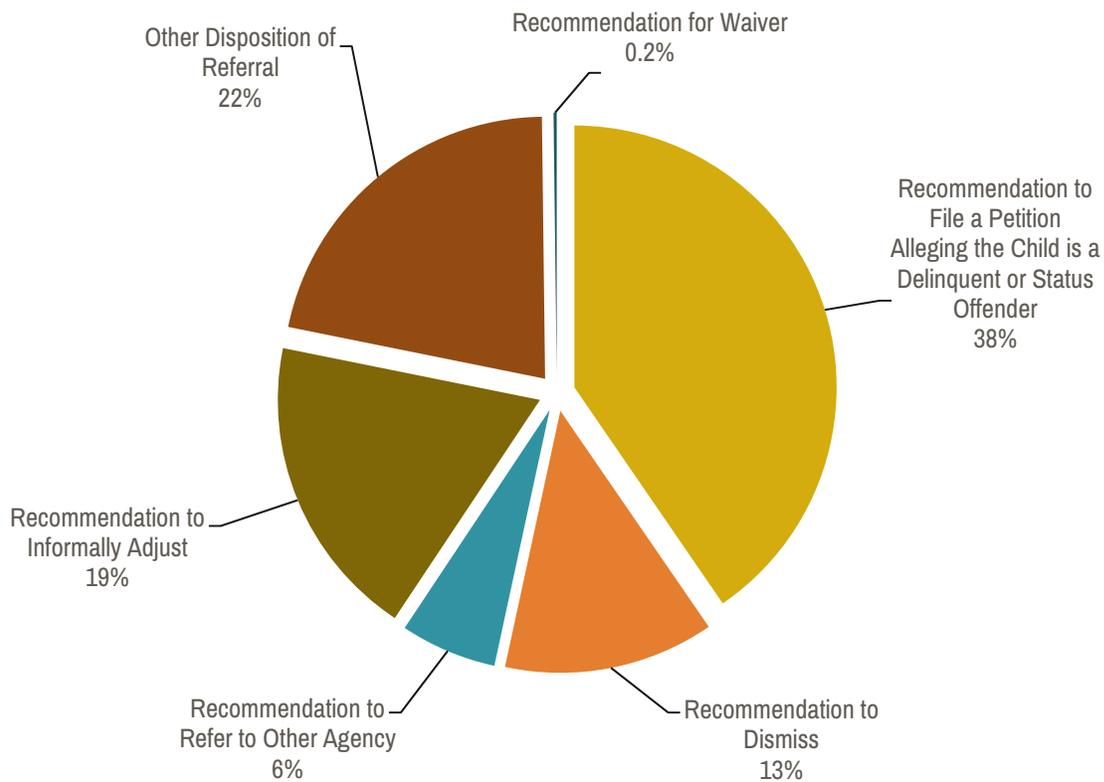
2013 Juvenile Probation Referrals

	Pending 1/1/13	Referrals Received	Referrals Disposed	Pending 12/31/13
Non-Status Delinquent	4,519	26,678	26,506	4,691
Status Delinquent	2,179	10,996	10,475	2,700
Other	4	385	339	50
Total	6,702	38,059	37,320	7,441

Non-Status and Status Referrals Received



Disposition of 2013 Juvenile Referrals



Disposition of Juvenile Referrals



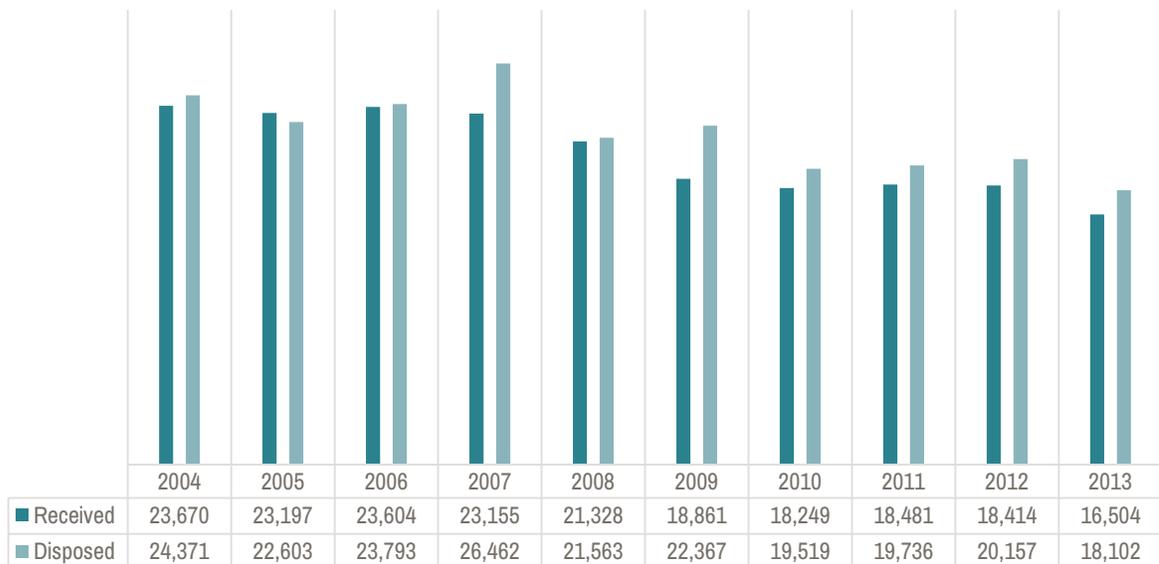
Juvenile Probation Supervisions

(2004-2013)

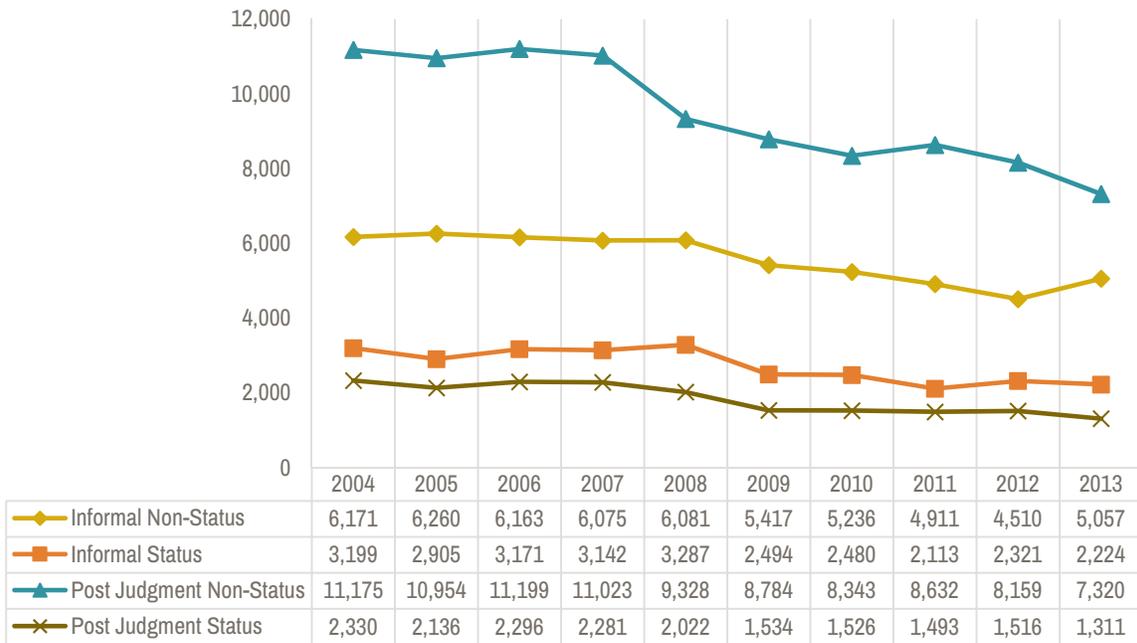
2013 Juvenile Probation Supervisions

	Pending 1/1/13	Received	Reopened	Disposed	Pending 12/31/12
Informal Supervision					
Non-Status Delinquent	2,369	5,057	43	4,813	2,656
Status Delinquent	1,120	2,224	12	2,247	1,109
Post-Adjudication Supervision					
Non-Status Delinquent	9,186	7,320	1,194	8,816	8,884
Status Delinquent	1,670	1,311	51	1,561	1,471
Other Supervisions					
Intra-State Accepted	105	181	23	155	154
Inter-State Accepted	71	93	0	80	84
Other	372	318	4	430	264
Total Supervisions					
Total	14,893	16,504	1,327	18,102	14,622

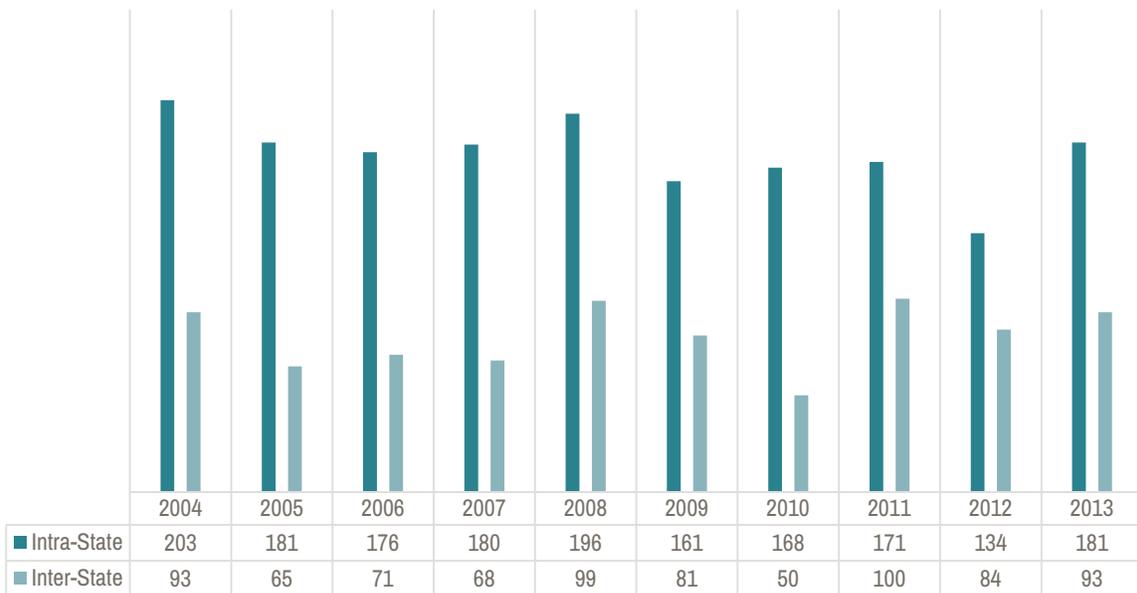
Total Supervisions Received/Disposed



Juvenile Probation Supervisions Received



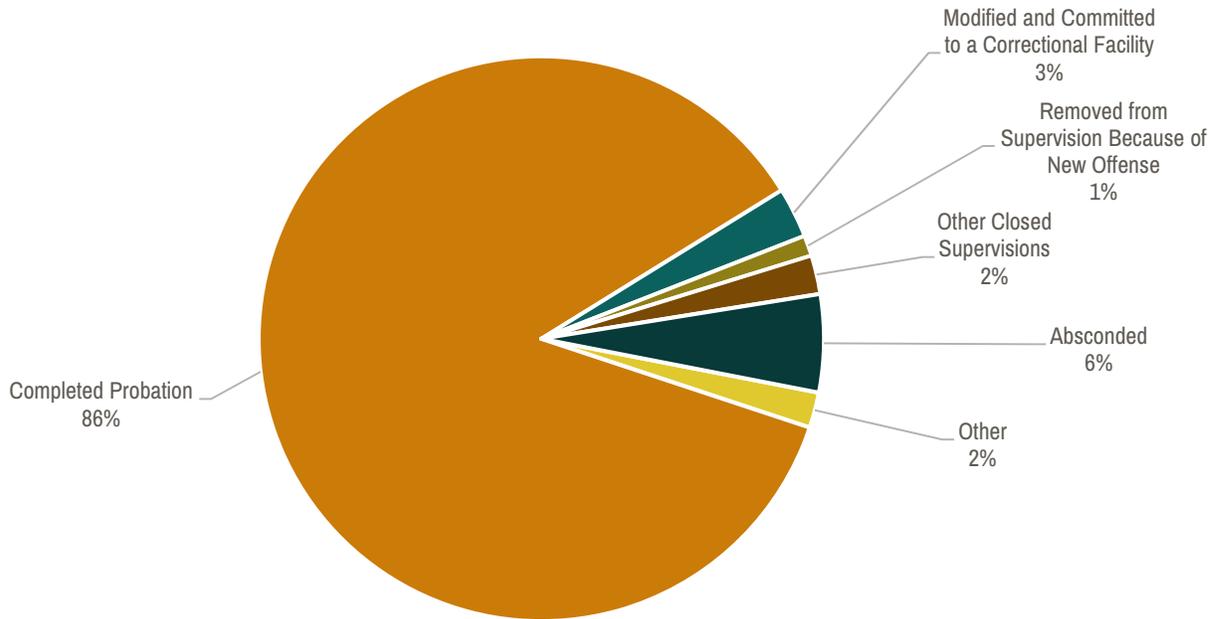
Intra/Inter State Supervisions Received



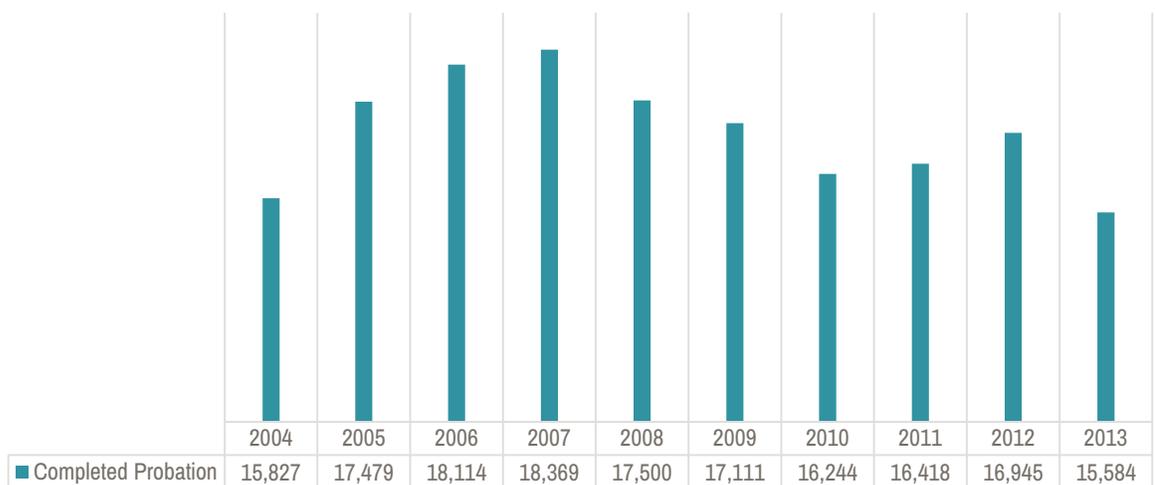
Juvenile Probation Supervisions Method of Disposition

(2004-2013)

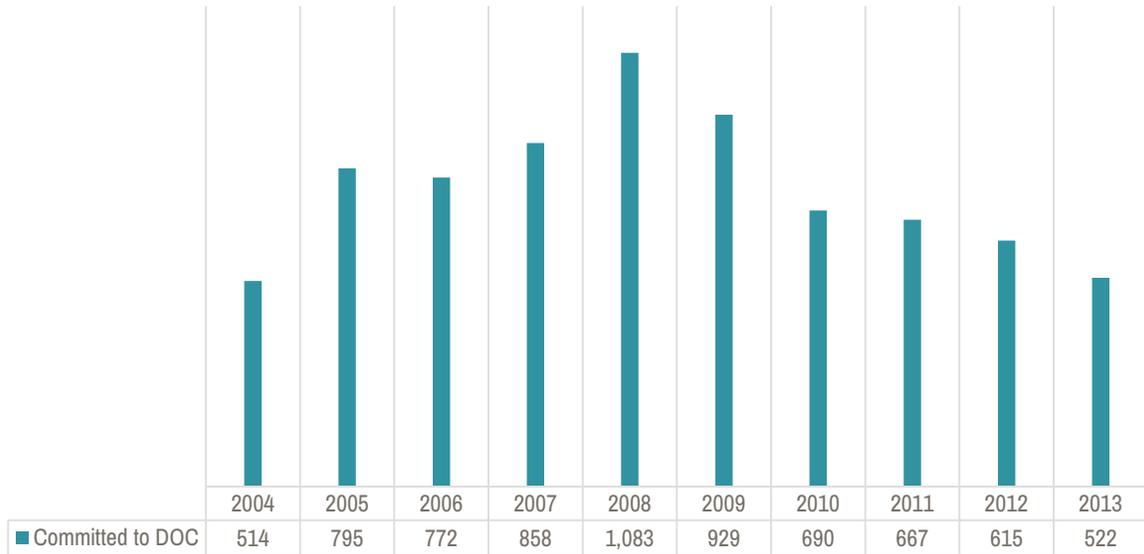
2013 Method of Disposition



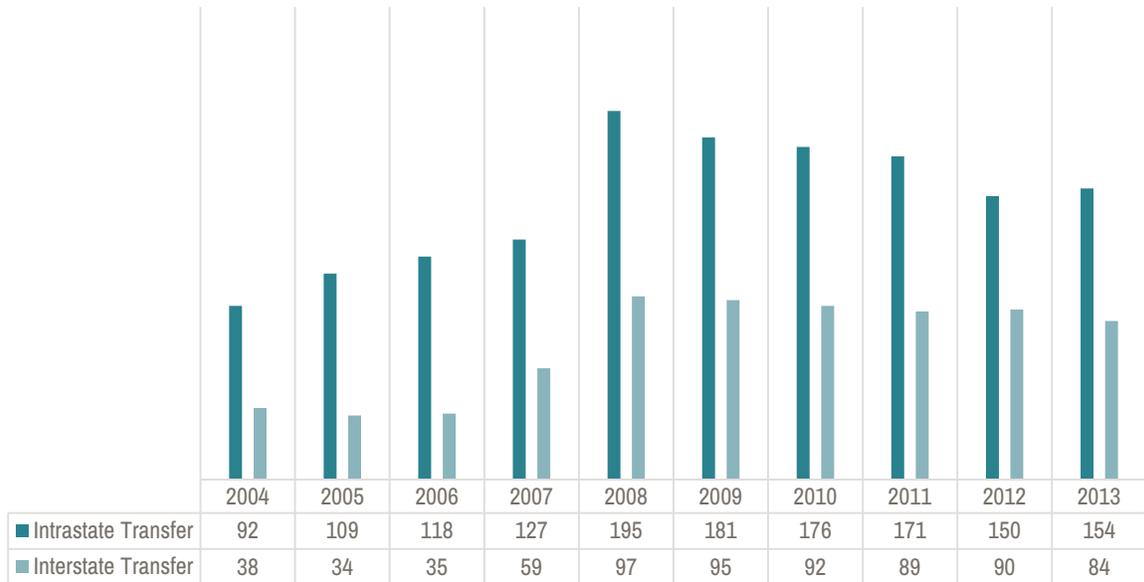
Completed Probation



Committed to DOC

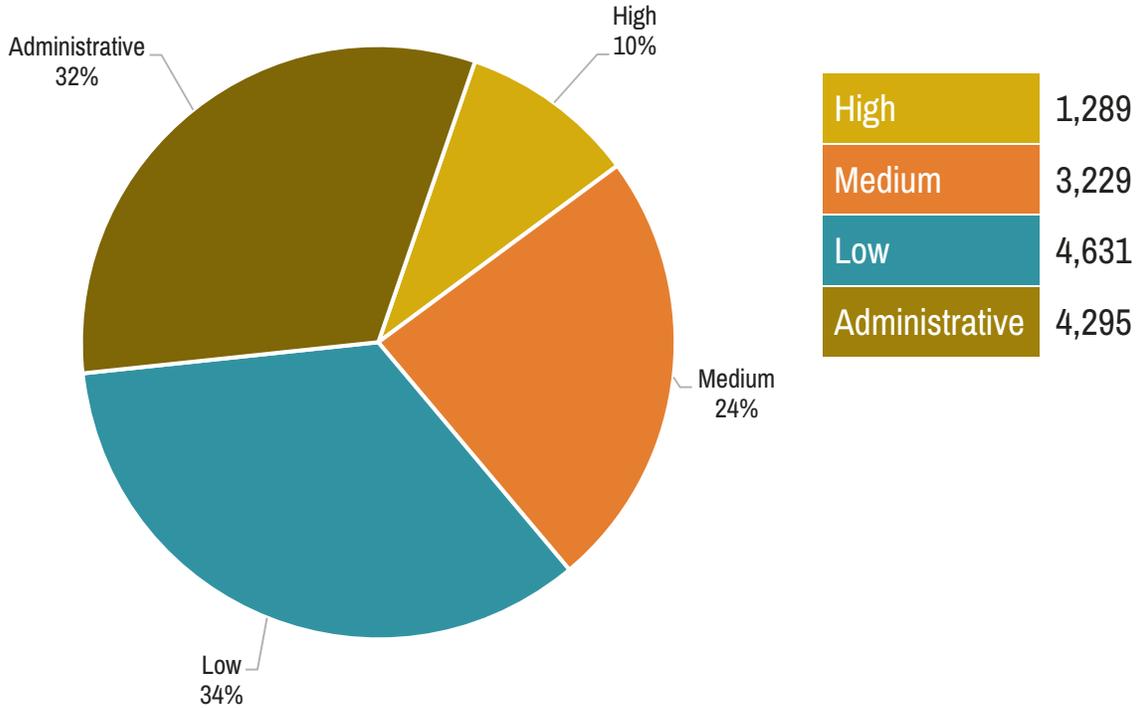


Inter/Intrastate Transfer



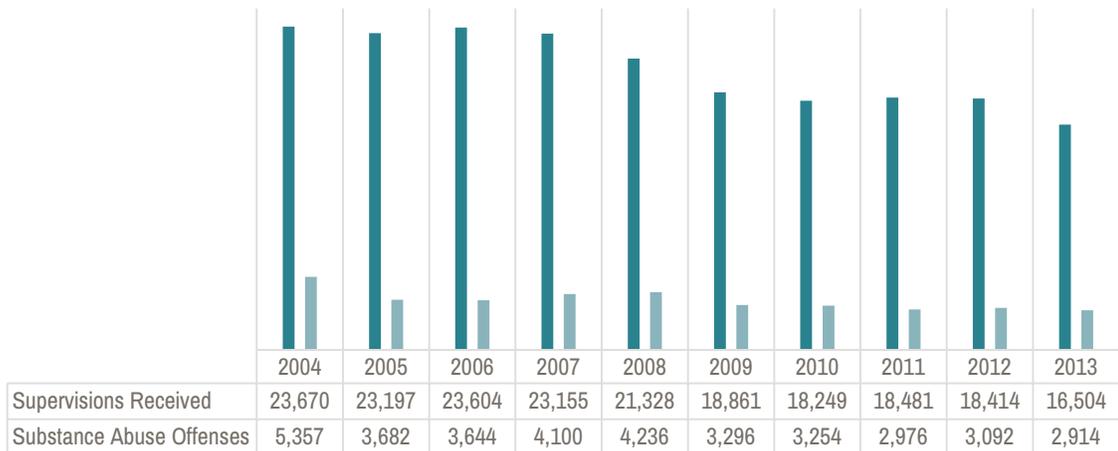
Juvenile Supervision Levels

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



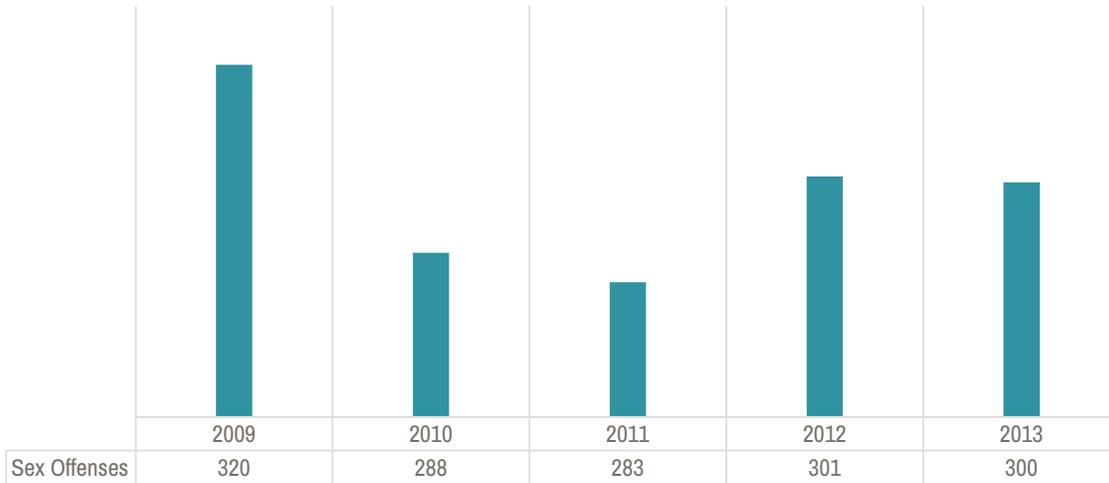
Juvenile Supervisions as the Result of Substance Abuse Offenses

(2004-2013)



Juvenile Supervisions as the Result of Sex Offenses

(2009-2013)



Completed Predisposition (PDR) and Progress Reports for Juvenile Supervisions

(2004-2013)



Juvenile Law Services Report

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

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

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

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

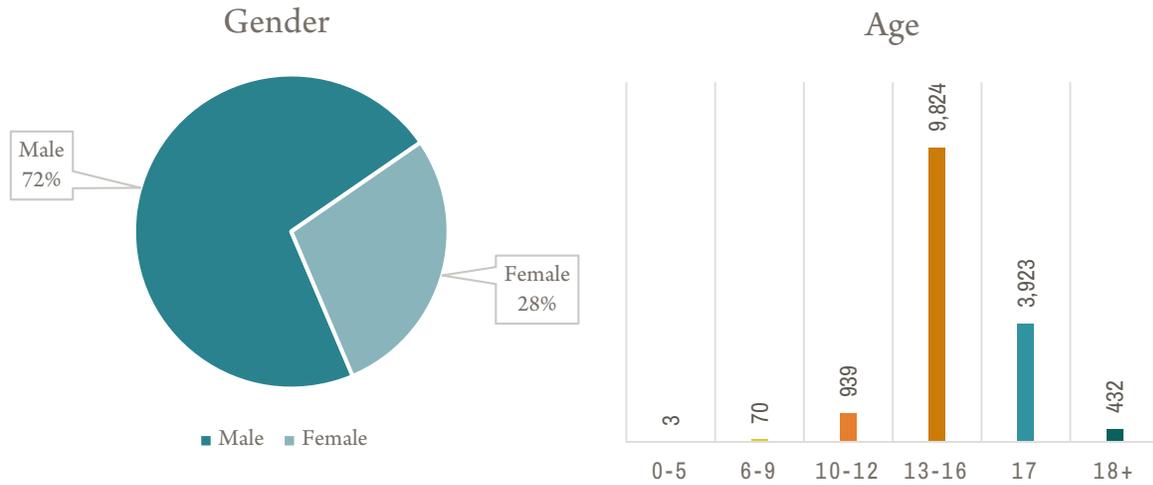
JS - Cases in which a juvenile is charged with committing an act that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult, such as truancy, incorrigibility, violations of curfew, and violations of Indiana Code 7.1-5-7 (minors and alcoholic beverages) (Indiana Code 31-37-2-2 – Indiana Code 31-37-2-7).

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

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

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

Juvenile Delinquency (JD)

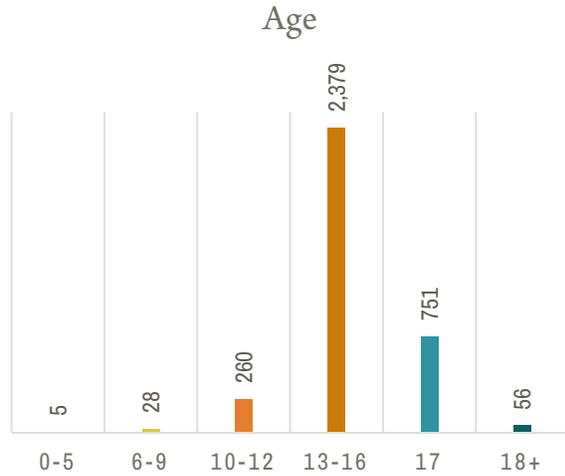
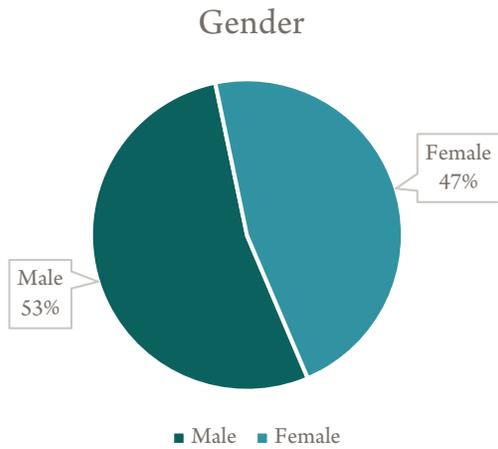


		Age						Total
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	
Totals by Gender/Age	Male	1	63	669	6,999	2,852	318	10,902
	Female	2	7	270	2,825	1,071	114	4,289
Total		3	70	939	9,824	3,923	432	15,191

		Age/Ethnicity						Total
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	
Hispanic		0	4	53	695	302	41	1,095
Non-Hispanic		2	60	803	8,243	3,247	278	12,633
Ethnicity Unknown		1	6	83	886	374	113	1,463

	Age/Gender/Race												Total
	0-5		6-9		10-12		13-16		17		18+		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	6	10	3	1	1	41
Am. Indian/Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	9
Black/African American	0	0	20	3	237	130	2,436	897	793	293	64	27	6,070
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	7
White	1	2	39	3	361	110	3,872	1,643	1,797	683	219	75	8,806
Multi-Racial	0	0	1	0	18	3	197	84	62	20	15	4	404
Other	0	0	3	1	53	26	469	190	185	72	19	7	1,025
Total	1	2	63	7	669	270	6,999	2,825	2,852	1,071	318	114	15,191

Juvenile Status (JS)

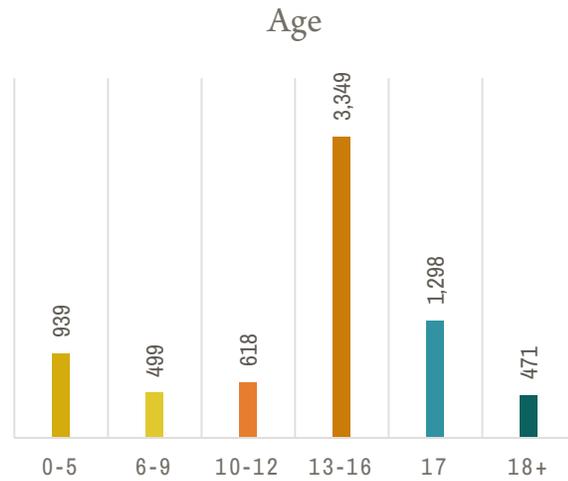
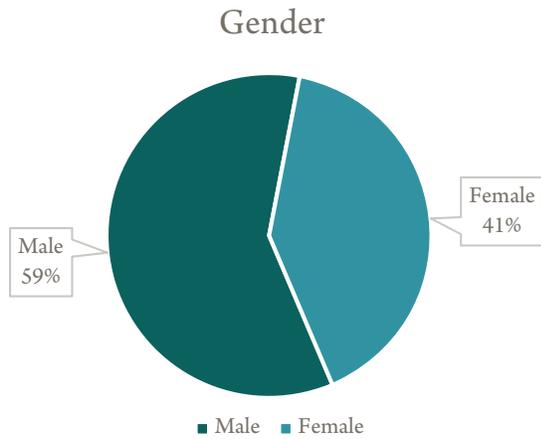


		Age						Total
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	
Totals by Gender/Age	Male	1	19	135	1,220	436	37	1,848
	Female	4	9	125	1,159	315	19	1,631
Total		5	28	260	2,379	751	56	3,479

	Age/Ethnicity						Total
	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	
Hispanic	1	3	23	209	43	1	280
Non-Hispanic	4	23	189	1,852	594	48	2,710
Ethnicity Unknown	0	2	48	318	114	7	489

	Age/Gender/Race												Total
	0-5		6-9		10-12		13-16		17		18+		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	1	0	0	12
Am. Indian/Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Black/African American	0	1	5	2	22	21	235	184	45	36	2	1	554
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	6
White	1	2	11	6	94	82	818	817	345	243	32	17	2,468
Multi-Racial	0	1	2	0	2	4	42	37	14	9	1	1	113
Other	0	0	1	1	17	18	120	109	31	23	2	0	322
Total	1	4	19	9	135	125	1,220	1,159	436	315	37	19	3,479

Juvenile Miscellaneous (JM)



		Age						Total
		0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	
Totals by Gender/Age	Male	551	278	353	2,016	793	272	4,263
	Female	388	221	265	1,333	505	199	2,911
Total		939	499	618	3,349	1,298	471	7,174

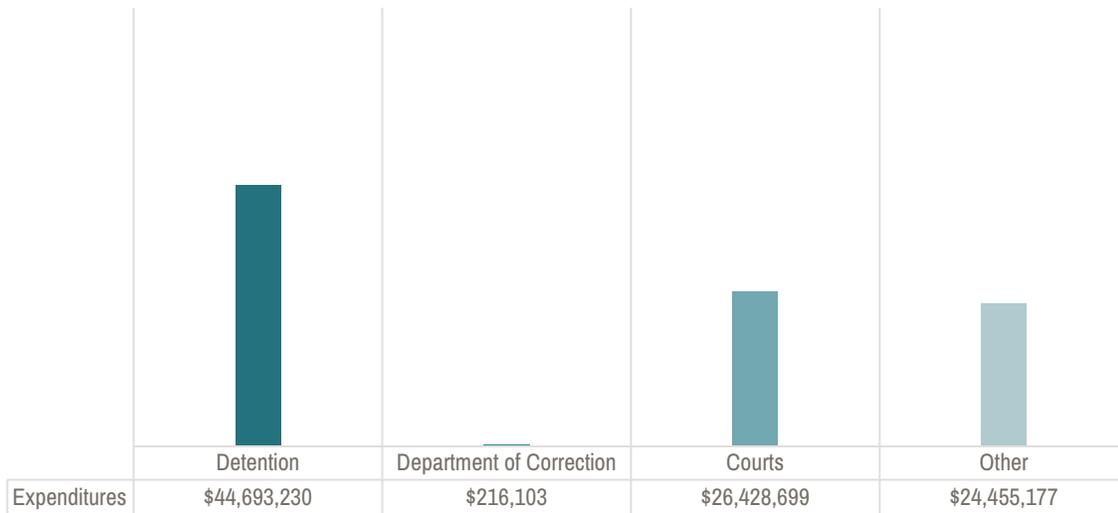
	Age/Ethnicity						Total
	0-5	6-9	10-12	13-16	17	18+	
Hispanic	47	41	33	271	72	31	495
Non-Hispanic	835	401	497	2,504	992	329	5,558
Ethnicity Unknown	57	57	88	574	234	111	1,121

	Age/Gender/Race												Total
	0-5		6-9		10-12		13-16		17		18+		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Asian	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	9
Am. Indian/Alas. Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	3	0	1	0	14
Black/African American	109	113	62	60	63	53	301	201	98	62	51	62	1,235
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
White	286	227	149	130	242	184	1,523	1,013	638	409	192	119	5,112
Multi-Racial	46	19	20	9	24	10	55	45	20	13	5	5	271
Other	110	29	47	22	23	18	128	68	33	20	21	13	532
Total	551	388	278	221	353	265	2,016	1,333	793	505	272	199	7,174

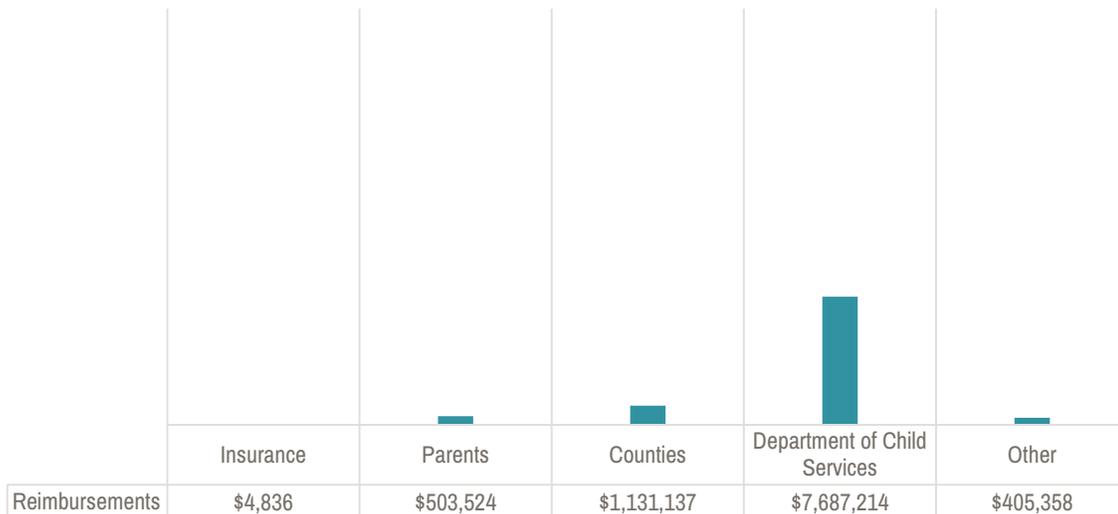
2013 Juvenile Law Services Financial Report

Financial Information

2013 Expenditures



2013 Reimbursements



PROBATION PERSONNEL AND EXPENSES

2013 Probation Personnel

	Courts of Record	City/Town Courts	Total
Chief Probation Officers	107	15	122
Probation Officers	1,198	16	1,214
Clerical Personnel	382	19	401
Other Personnel	221	5	226
Total	1,908	55	1,963

10-Year Comparison of Probation Personnel

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chief Probation Officers	145	150	154	142	152	156	147	145	130	122
Probation Officers	997	1,019	1,061	1,136	1,204	1,206	1,195	1,155	1,217	1,214
Clerical Personnel	331	331	349	382	412	384	425	361	357	401
Other Personnel	215	227	224	228	166	177	153	212	211	226
Total	1,688	1,727	1,788	1,888	1,934	1,923	1,920	1,873	1,915	1,963

2013 Probation Personnel Expenses

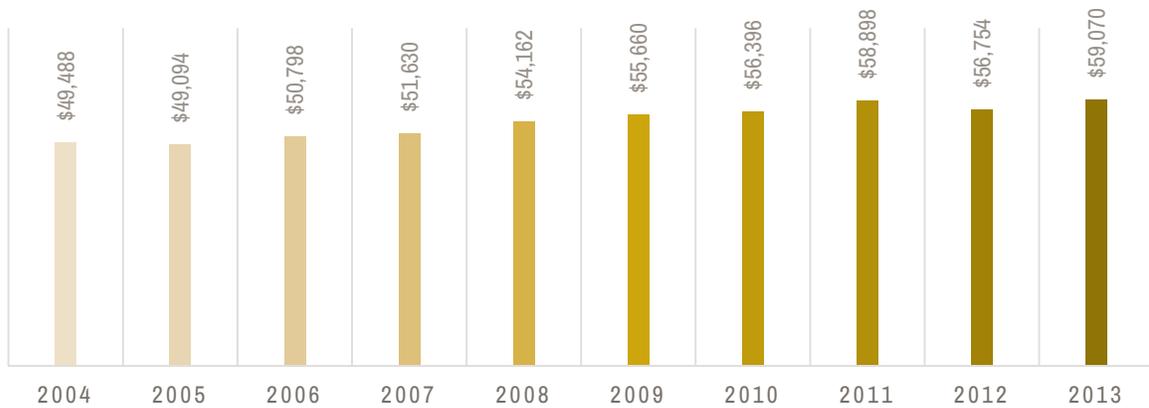
	Courts of Record	City/Town Courts	Total
Chief Probation Officers	\$6,450,643.95	\$755,984.16	\$7,206,628.11
Probation Officers	\$53,457,593.76	\$585,513.72	\$54,043,107.48
Clerical Personnel	\$9,631,643.86	\$435,483.97	\$10,067,127.83
Other Personnel	\$3,848,334.81	\$44,759.09	\$3,893,093.90
Fringe Benefits	\$10,038,390.71	\$158,944.45	\$10,197,335.16
Total	\$83,426,607.09	\$1,980,685.39	\$85,407,292.48

Total All Probation Personnel Expenses

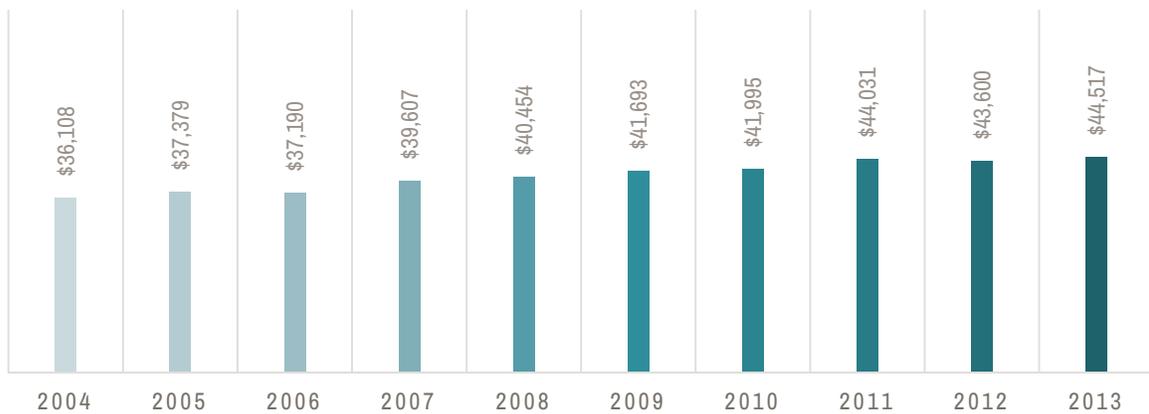
(2004-2013)



Average Chief Probation Officer Salary



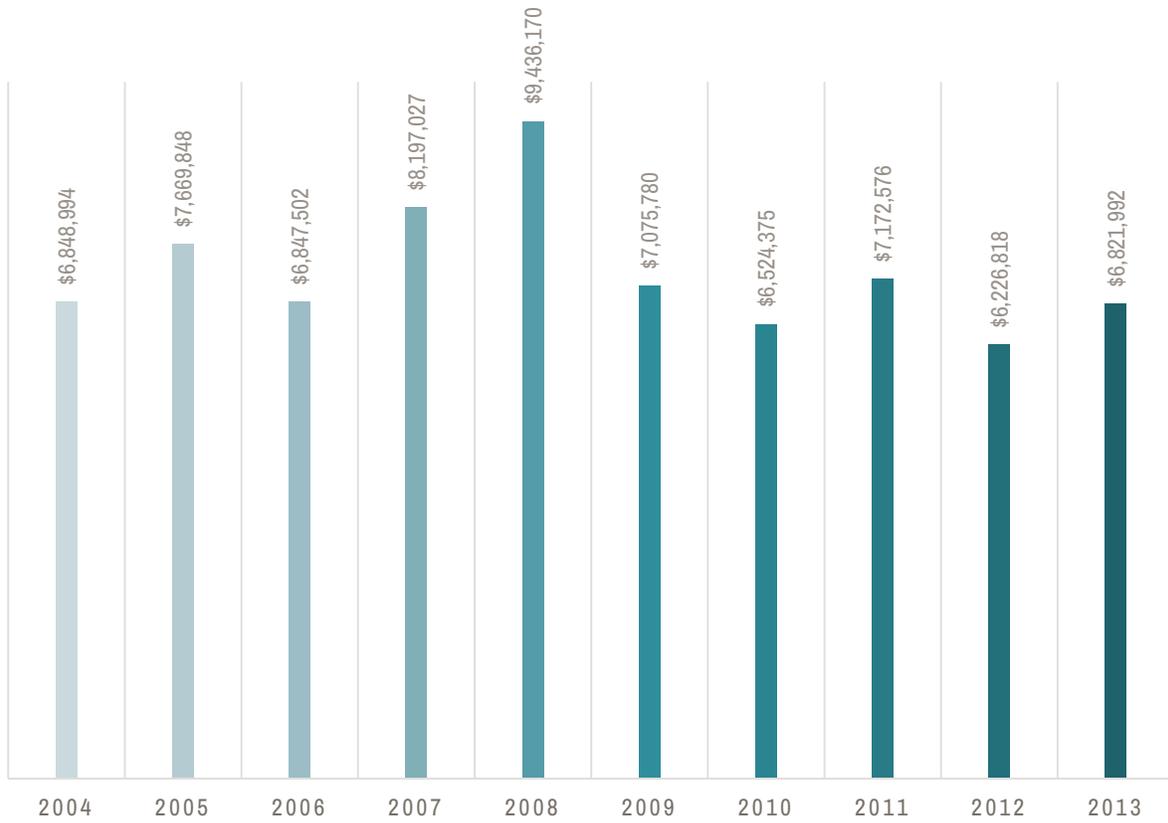
Average Probation Officer Salary



PROBATION RESTITUTION

Probation Restitution by Year

(2004-2013)



INDIANA SUPREME COURT



DIVISION OF STATE COURT ADMINISTRATION

30 S. Meridian St., Suite 500

Indianapolis, IN 46204

317/ 232.2542

COURTS.IN.GOV



On the Cover. The 1896 Jasper County Courthouse, which replaced the original 1857 courthouse. See inside for a more detailed history. (Photos by Dru Marks)