

# MONROE CIRCUIT COURT

DIVISIONS I - IX  
OFFICE OF COURT SERVICES  
MONROE COUNTY PROBATION SERVICES  
MONROE YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU

## PREPARED BY:

Staff	<i>Office of Court Services</i>
Linda Brady	<i>Chief Probation Officer</i>
Kim Meyer	<i>Executive Director, YSB</i>

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# **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT PERSONNEL**

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION I**

Karina Brikmanis	Official Court Reporter
Kari Gaus	Associate Court Reporter
Amber James	Associate Court Reporter

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION II**

Katherine Scanlan	Official Court Reporter
Shannon Guidry	Associate Court Reporter
Ann Arthur	Associate Court Reporter

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION III**

Tina Saunders	Official Court Reporter
Monica Bartlett	Associate Court Reporter
Tiffany Shupe	Associate Court Reporter

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION IV**

Beth Reardon	Official Court Reporter
Kathy Perry	Associate Court Reporter
Kyla Stogsdill	Associate Court Reporter

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION V**

Cindy Deckard	Official Court Reporter
Carol Derflinger	Associate Court Reporter
Katy Sturgeon	Associate Court Reporter

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION VI**

Jayma Chandler	Official Court Reporter
Charity Sullivan	Associate Court Reporter
Angie Patton	Associate Court Reporter
Colleen McPhearson	Family Court Coordinator

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION VII**

Connie Crohn	Official Court Reporter
Lindy Moscrip	Associate Court Reporter
Kelli Hartman	Associate Court Reporter

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION VIII**

Melissa Starry	Official Court Reporter
Shirley McClure	Associate Court Reporter
Kelly Landrum	Associate Court Reporter

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION IX**

Kathy Pointer	Official Court Reporter
Sara Lee	Associate Court Reporter
Amy Burkins	Associate Court Reporter

## **MONROE CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER**

Cathy Hash	Official Court Reporter
Christina McGlocklin	Associate Court Reporter
Wendy Crohn	Associate Court Reporter

## **OFFICE OF COURT SERVICES**

Bonnie Austin	Court Administrator
Angela Chalfant	Deputy Court Administrator
Lisa Abraham	Jury Coordinator
Lorie Robinson	Case Management Coordinator
Shelly Huston	Financial Coordinator
Michelle Pritchard	Public Service Coordinator
George Trippany	Bailiff
William White	Bailiff
Steve Chambers	Bailiff
Rick Blocksom	Bailiff
Robert Thomas	Bailiff
Michael Krebbs	Bailiff
Warren Ramage	Bailiff
Rebecca Brown	Bailiff
Brittany Phillips	Associate Court Reporter
Mary Baker	Associate Court Reporter

# MONROE COURT PROBATION SERVICES

Linda Brady, Chief Probation Officer

Troy Hatfield, Deputy Chief Probation Officer

## ADULT DIVISION

Valerie Collins	Supervisor
James Adcock	Probation Officer
Heath Adkins	Probation Officer
Leah Baker	Probation Officer
Jill Barnett	Probation Officer
Ken Bugler	Probation Officer
Eric Chambers	Probation Officer
Andrew Chandler	Probation Officer
Megan Mahaffey	Probation Officer
Brenda Ogborn	Probation Officer
Julie Robertson	Probation Officer
Rachael Scott	Probation Officer
Leah Snow	Probation Officer
Becca Streit	Probation Officer
Chelsea Walters	Probation Officer
Erin Werner	Probation Officer
Mallory Yoder	Probation Officer

## INTAKE UNIT

Susan Allen	Supervisor/Court & Alcohol Drug Program Director
Marsha Anderson	Probation Officer
Dianna Johnson	Probation Officer
Saundra Moss	Probation Officer
Christy Scheid	Probation Officer
Brent Townsend	Probation Officer
Michelle Yeger	Probation Officer

## SUPPORT STAFF

Melissa Wallace	Office Administrator
Dave Crane	Cashier
Sharon Davis	Receptionist
Kyle Marcum	Adult Secretary
Denise Mondelli	Juvenile Secretary
Natalie Wisiewski	Administrative Assistant

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Thomas Rhodes	Assistant Chief Probation Officer/Director
Marilyn Brock	Office Manager
Jeff Hartman	CASP Supervisor
Tracy Carlson	CASP Case Manager
Chad Christensen	CASP Field Officer
Charles Cohenour	CASP Field Officer
Troy Greene	CASP Field Officer
Margaret Hollers	Receptionist
Amanda Kuhfahl	CASP Case Manager
Jason Matney	CASP Field Officer
Debbie Murphy	CASP Case Manager
Adam Stevens	CASP Field Officer
Scott Thiery	CASP Field Officer
Martin Wood	Road Crew

## JUVENILE DIVISION

Christine McAfee	Supervisor
Pamela Cain	Probation Officer
Mandy Capps	Probation Officer
Nikki Faletic	Youth Placement Officer
Katy Garriott	Probation Officer
Kara Mahuron	Probation Officer
Viki Thevenow	Probation Officer
Debra Wray	Juvenile Alternative Management Services

## DRUG COURT UNIT

Steve Malone	Coordinator
Ted Berry	Case Manager
Brier Frasier	Case Manager
Rhonda Welp	Case Manager

## PART-TIME PROBATION OFFICER ASSISTANTS

Julia Ankenbruck	Community Corrections
Samantha Greene	Community Corrections
Ted Miles	Community Corrections
Amanda Miller	Community Corrections
Karissa Miller	Probation
Bradley Starck	Community Corrections
Corey Summer	Probation

## 2012 Youth Services Bureau Staff

### Executive Director

Kim Meyer, MSW, LCSW

### Assistant Director

Stacey McGauley, MSW, LCSW

### Administrative Support

Sarah Borden, Financial Manager

Jennifer Dustin, Administrative Assistant

### Project Safe Place

Vanessa Schmidt, Coordinator

### Clinical Team - Dave Torneo, MFT - Clinical Coordinator

Emma Ford, MSW, LCSW - Clinician

Allison Zimpfer-Hoerr, MSW, LSW - Clinician

### Direct Care Team – Louis Malone IV, Shelter Care Coordinator

### Residential Coordinators & Residential Specialist

Natalie Watson\*

Kristin Smith\*

Kyle Sturgeon\*

Bryan Lukemeyer\*

Michael Shanks

Laura Grover

Philip Anyeith

Rachel Chinn\*

Brenda Hawkins\*

Theresa Hunter

Nick Kojetin

Allen Bell

Matt Hanauer

Beth Kidd

Rebecca Lee

Beth Lefevers

Danny Mamanua\*

Haley Miller

Amanda Ostrom

Jenny Rizzo

Breanna Rogers\*

Amber Seals

Richard Springer

Jackie Street

Sparky Taylor

Jessica Thomas

Zach Wendell

Molly Young\*

Theresa Brandenburg\*

Mike Hannah\*

### AmeriCorps Service Member – Clemesia Beverly

#### Interns

Sarah Mason, BSW Intern

Stephanie McGee, BSW Intern Chelsey Siville, Masters Intern

Meagan Benetti, Master Intern Laura Pauwels, Masters Intern Sarah Tharp, Masters Intern

\*Previously employed or interned during the 2012 year

# MONROE CIRCUIT COURT

## BOARD OF JUDGES

### BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILES

#### CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION 1

E. Michael Hoff

Date Accepted Position: January 1, 1993

Undergraduate Degree:

Indiana University, Bachelor of Arts (Economics), 1972

Law School:

Indiana University, School of Law, Bloomington, Doctor of Jurisprudence (1975)

Related Legal Experience(s):

Deputy Prosecutor, Monroe County (1977-78)

Private Practice (1976-1992)

Additional Judicial Service:

Former Member, Domestic Relations Committee, Indiana Judicial Conference

Former Member, Civil Instructions Committee, Indiana Judicial Conference

Member, Civil Benchbook Committee, Indiana Judicial Conference

Member, Monroe County Racial Justice Task Force

Member, Board of Directors, Indiana Judges Association

Graduate, Indiana Judicial College

Professional Organizations:

Monroe County Bar Association

Indiana State Bar Association

Indiana Judges Association

American Judicature Society

## CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION II

Marc R. Kellams

Date Accepted Position: January 1, 1981

Undergraduate Degrees:

Indiana University, Bachelor of Arts  
Religious Studies

Law School:

Indiana University School of Law, Bloomington, Doctor of Jurisprudence (1978)

Related Legal Experience(s):

Legal Intern, Monroe County Prosecuting Attorney  
Clerk, Baker, Barnhart & Andrews  
Clerk, Mallor and Fitzgerald  
Staff Attorney, Indiana University  
Associate, Rogers, McDonald & Grodner  
Adjunct Assistant Professor of Law, Indiana University, Bloomington (1983-present)

Related Work Experience(s):

Probate Commissioner, Monroe Circuit Court  
Juvenile Referee, Monroe Circuit Court

Special Honors or Accomplishment(s):

Phi Eta Sigma (Honorary)  
Graduate Indiana Judicial College

Military History:

United States Navy

Community Involvement – Previous

Bloomington Rotary Club, Board of Directors  
Bloomington Rotary Foundation, Board of Directors  
Monroe County Youth Services Bureau/Youth Shelter, Board of Directors  
American Red Cross, Board of Directors  
Bloomington Hospital Advisory Council  
Bloomington Hospital Foundation Development Council Chair  
Bloomington Hospital, Board of Directors  
St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church, Parish Council

Community Involvement – Present

Bloomington Hospital  
Strategic Management Committee  
Southern Indiana Surgery Center  
Board of Directors  
St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church, Permanent Deacon

Professional Involvement

Monroe County Bar Association  
Indiana Judges Association, Past President  
Indiana Judges Association-Association of Indiana Counties, IJA Liaison  
American Judicature Society



**CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION III**

Kenneth G. Todd

Date Accepted Position: January 1, 1979

Family Members:

Bonnie L. Todd, Wife

Erin Nicole Todd, Daughter

Undergraduate Degrees:

Indiana University, Bachelor of Arts, Economics (1967)

Law School:

Indiana University, Doctor of Jurisprudence (1970)

Graduate, Indiana Judicial College (1990)

Related Legal Experience(s):

Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Malmstrom AFB, MT (1970-1972)

Chief Prosecutor, Second Judicial District, USAF (1972-1974)

Private Practice, Bloomington, Indiana (1974-1978)

Probate Commissioner Monroe Circuit Court (1976-1978)

Presiding Judge, Monroe Unified Courts (1984-1987, 1992-1994, 2007-Present)

Military History:

United States Air Force (1970-1974)

Community Involvement:

Community Corrections Advisory Board, President 2005- Present

Youth For Christ Board of Directors, 2000-2005

Advisory Board, victim Offender-Reconciliation Program (1998-2003)

Board of Directors, South Central Community Mental Health Center (1991-1998); Chair 1994-1997

Past Board of Directors, Parent-Aid Program (1990-1994)

Past Board of Directors, Ray of Love, Inc. (1981-1991)

Past Board of Directors, Shelter, Inc. (1988-1991)

Board of Advisors, Board of Honors, Big Brothers/Big Sisters (1984-1996)

Past Board of Directors, Monroe County Council on Prevention of Child Abuse (1988-1991)

Past Board of Directors, Middleway, Inc. (1981-1982)

Northside Exchange Club

Professional Organizations:

Indiana Judges Association

Indiana State Bar Association

Monroe County Bar Association

Indiana State Bar Association-Family and Juvenile Law Section, ADR Section

Monroe County Bar Association

Indiana State Child Welfare Assessment Group (2003-2004)

Kentucky Rural Family Court Development Advisory Panel (2002)

National CASA Divorce Custody Task Force (1998-99)

**CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION IV**

Elizabeth A. Cure

Date Accepted Position: January 1, 2009

Family Members:

Karma Lochrie, Domestic Partner  
Jennifer Cure, Daughter  
Jesse Cure, Son (deceased)  
Wesley Cure, Son

Undergraduate Degree:

Indiana University, Bachelor of Arts (Comparative Literature (1972)

Masters Degree:

Certified Teacher in Indiana (1973)  
Indiana University, Master of Arts (Linguistics)

Law School:

Indiana University, School of Law, Doctor of Jurisprudence *cum laude* (1989)

Related Legal Experience:

Private Practice (1990 – 2008)  
Indiana Legal Services (1997 – 1999)

Additional Judicial Service:

Member Protection Order Committee (current)  
Indiana Judicial College (current student)

Professional Organizations:

Monroe County Bar Association  
Indiana Bar Association  
Indiana Judges Association  
American Bar Association

**CIRCUIT COURT DIVISION V**

Mary Ellen Diekhoff

Dated Accepted Position:

January 1, 2005

Family Members:

Michael Diekhoff, Husband

Caitlin Diekhoff, Daughter

Undergraduate Degrees:

Valparaiso University, Bachelor of Arts, (1982 Honors Graduate)

Sociology/Psychology

Law School:

Indiana University School of Law, Bloomington, Doctor of Jurisprudence (1986)

Related Legal Experience:

Associate Attorney, Harrell, Clendening and Coyne

Judge Pro Tem, Monroe Circuit Court

1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Attorney, Monroe County Prosecuting Attorneys Office

Adjunct Professor, Indiana University Criminal Justice Department

Certifications:

Indiana Bar

Admitted, Federal District Court for the Northern and Southern District of Indiana

Certified Mediator, State of Indiana

Community Involvement-Previous:

Monroe County Parent Aid

Designated Drivers Council of Monroe County

Big Brothers/Big Sisters

Tulip Trace Council of Girl Scouts

Board of Education, St. Charles School

Community Involvement-Present:

National Volunteer Mediator, Girl Scouts USA

Professional Involvement:

Monroe County Bar Association

Indiana Judges Association

Indiana Judges Association Criminal Instructions Committee

## **CIRCUITCOURT, DIVISION VI**

Frances "Francie" Hill

**Date Accepted Position:** January 1, 2007

**Family Members:** Daughter Sallie Lodewyck and husband Garrett Lodewyck

**Undergraduate Degree:** Purdue University, B.A., Sociology and Secondary Education, 1970-1974, With Honors

**Indiana University School of Law-Bloomington, J.D.,** December 1979, Cum Laude

Admitted to Indiana State Bar, 1980, Attorney No. 7958-53-A

Domestic Relations Mediation Training, 2005

### **EMPLOYMENT**

Current: Judge, Monroe Circuit Court, Bloomington Indiana. Case load: civil jury trials, protective orders, divorce, debt collection, mortgage foreclosure, CHINS plenary docket.

### **PRIOR EMPLOYMENT**

Indiana Supreme Court Family Court Project, 1999-2006; Lilly Foundation Grant to update CHINS Deskbook on litigating child abuse, 2005; Monroe County Court Consultant on Court-Community Education and Strategic Planning, Nov. 2004-May 2005

Clinical Associate Professor and Director Child Advocacy Clinic, Indiana University School of Law-Bloomington, 1996-1999

Adjunct Faculty in Juvenile Law, Indiana University School of Law-Bloomington, 1985-1996

Monroe County Juvenile Court Referee and Probate Commissioner, 1981-1986

Law Clerk positions, 1980-1978

- 1980 Law clerk in the Indiana Court of Appeals for the Honorable V. Sue Shields, now serving as the Magistrate Judge US District Court, Southern District of Indiana
- 1979 Summer law clerk Barrett, Barrett, and McNagny law firm, Ft. Wayne, Indiana
- 1978-1979 Law clerk in the Monroe County Superior Court for the Honorable John G. Baker, now serving as Judge, Indiana Court of Appeals
- 1978 Student law clerk internship William E. Steckler, Federal Court Southern District
- 1977-1978 Student bailiff in the Monroe County Superior Court for the Honorable R. Douglas Bridges

Caseworker, Whitley County Welfare Department, 1975-1976

Sales, Van Camp Hardware and Iron, wholesale distributors, Indianapolis 1974-1975

### **ADDITIONAL LEGAL EXPERIENCE AND TEACHING**

- Initiated Monroe County CASA Program; ongoing CASA Attorney Trainer, 1983-2005
- Coordinated Indiana Supreme Court Pro Bono 40 hour Domestic Relations Mediation Training, June 2005
- Instructor in Child Abuse and Neglect Law for state, regional and local Division of Family and Children (now Department of Child Services), 1986-2005
- Presenter for Indiana Juvenile Judges Conference and Judicial College, 1981-2005
- Member of Juvenile Judges Benchbook Committee of the Indiana Judicial Conference, 1983-1986

### **LEGAL PUBLICATIONS**

- Indiana Family Court Project Report, Supreme Court publication, Fall 2003.
- Frances G. Hill and Derelle Watson Duvall, CHINS DESKBOOK 2001, Children's Law Center Publication, 2001. (also original CHINS Deskbook 1986 and updates 1988, 1990, 1994, 1995, 1996).
- Frances G. Hill, "What's a Family Court, and What's in it for the Lawyer?", Res Gestae, Journal of Indiana State Bar Association, November 2000.
- Frances G. Hill, "Clinical Education and the Best Interest Representation of Children in Custody Disputes: Challenges and Opportunities in Lawyering and Pedagogy", 73 Ind. L. Journal 605, 1998.
- Frances G. Hill, "Legal Primer I and II", Training Child Welfare Attorneys and Case Managers, 1996, 1998.

### **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS, BOARDS AND TASK FORCES**

- Judicial Domestic Relations Committee, Child Support Guidelines revision 2008
- Indiana State Bar Association-Family and Juvenile Law Section, ADR Section
- Monroe County Bar Association
- Association of Family and Conciliation Courts

- Indiana State Child Welfare Assessment Group (2003-2004)
- Kentucky Rural Family Court Development Advisory Panel (2002)
- National CASA Divorce Custody Task Force (1998-99)
- Indiana Adoption and Safe Families Act Implementation Group (1999)
- Indiana Task Force on Legal Competency Based Training (1998)
- Governor's Council on Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention (1987)

#### **MONROE COUNTY COMMUNITY AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS**

- Bloomington Rotary Club
- First United Methodist Church: Trustee 2006, Children's Music Program
- Monroe County YMCA, IU Riddle Point Rowing Association
- Women's Tennis League
- Bible Study Fellowship, Hoosier Hills Emmaus Community
- Past President and Board of Directors Monroe County Big Brothers/Big Sisters
- Past Board of Directors Monroe County Family Services Association
- Past Board of Directors Hoosier Hills YFC Campus Life

**CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION VII**

Stephen R. Galvin

Date Accepted Position: January 1, 2005

Family Members:

Wife: Tamara Galvin

Son: Conor Galvin

Undergraduate Degrees:

Wabash College, 1978

Law School:

Indiana University, 1981

Employment History:

Attorney for the Monroe County Council, Commissioners, Auditor and Sheriff, 1990-2004

Attorney for the Monroe County Office of Family and Children, 1990-2004

Deputy Monroe County Prosecuting Attorney, 1987-1989

Public Defender, 1981-1986

Professional Organizations:

Monroe County Bar Association

Indiana State Bar Association

Indiana Judicial Conference - Juvenile Justice Improvement Committee

Indiana Judicial Conference - Former chair, Juvenile Bench Book Committee

Indiana Judicial Conference - Committee on Disproportionate Minority Contact

Indiana Judicial Conference - Committee on Permanency Roundtable Protocol

Indiana State Judges Association

Former member, Indiana State Bar Association Committee on the Civil Rights of Children

Community Involvement:

Martha's House Emergency Homeless Shelter, Former President

Northside Exchange Club of Bloomington, Former President

Stepping Stones, Advisory Board

St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church, Former President of Parish Council

Youth Services Board, Former Secretary

Indiana Department of Corrections Juvenile Detention Standards Advisory Committee (1993)

## CIRCUIT COURT DIVISION VIII

Valeri Haughton

Date Accepted Position: January 1, 2009

Family:

Frank Motley III, Husband  
Five children  
Nineteen grandchildren

Undergraduate Degree:

University of Iowa, Bachelor of Arts (Political Science, History)

Graduate Certificate

Women's Studies – University of Iowa

Law School:

University of Iowa College of Law, Juris Doctorate [1992]

Professional

Mental Health Counselor (1973- 1989)

Related Legal Experience(s):

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Marion County (1993-1997)  
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Monroe County (1997-2005)  
Consultant, Indiana University- Office of the  
Vice President for Diversity & Multicultural Affairs (2005 – 2007)  
Attorney, Office of the Monroe County Public Defender (2007 – 2008)

Professional Organizations:

Monroe County Bar Association  
Indiana Bar Association  
Indiana Judges Association  
National Bar Association – Judicial Council  
Sheriff's Merit Board (2007 – 2008)

Additional Service:

Member, Bloomington Human Rights Commission (former Chair)  
Board of Directors:  
Community Justice and Mediation Center  
Community Kitchen  
NAACP Lifetime Member  
ACLU  
Blue Ridge Neighborhood Association

**CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION IX**

Teresa D. Harper

Date Accepted Position: January 1, 2007

Undergraduate Degrees:

Indiana University/Purdue University at Indianapolis

Law School:

Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis, Doctor of Jurisprudence (1982)

Legal Experience(s):

Clerk, Indiana Supreme Court, Former Chief Justice Richard M. Givan (1979-82)

Deputy, Assistant Chief Deputy, Indiana State Public Defender (1985 – 1995)

Adjunct Assistant Professor, Indiana University, Bloomington (2004)

Director of Training, Editor of the *Defender*, Indiana Public Defender Council (1995-1998)

Designer/Director of Training Events, National Legal Aid and Defender Association (1999-2004)

Projector Co-Director, National Consortium on Death Penalty Training (2004-2005)

Professional Organizations:

*Current*

Member, Board of Directors, Judicial Conference of Indiana

Member, Judicial Education Committee, Indiana Judicial Center

Monroe County Bar Association

Indiana Judges Association

*Previous*

Member, Board of Directors, Indiana Public Defender Council (1993-1995; 1999-2006)

Member, National Legal Aid and Defenders Association (1998-2005)

Community Involvement

Member, Board of Directors, Community Kitchen of Monroe County (1998-2010)

Member, Sheriff's Merit Board (2002 – 2006)

Member, Bloomington Friends Meeting



**CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER**

Bret Raper

Date Accepted Position: July 9, 2004

Family Members:

Angela F. Parker, Spouse

Hannah Parker, Step-Daughter

Gregory Parker, Step-Son

Undergraduate Degrees:

Indiana University, Bachelor of Arts (Secondary Ed.), 1992

Law School:

Indiana University, School of Law, Bloomington, Doctor of Jurisprudence (1995)

Related Legal Experience(s):

Associate Attorney, Riestler & Strueh (1995-96)

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Monroe County (1997-2004)

Additional Judicial Service:

Advisory Member, Monroe County Family Court

Advisory Member, Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program

Military History

United States Air Force (1986-1990)

Professional Organizations:

Indiana State Bar Association

Monroe County Bar Association

Adjunct Professor, Ivy Tech Community College

# OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION

## INTRODUCTION

Each day more than 1,000 people enter the Justice Building to file a complaint, pay traffic or probation fees, gather information about a case, or serve as a lawyer, petitioner, defendant, witness or juror to a trial. The increasing complexity of life and the scope of litigation in the United States have created a non-judicial administrative burden on the courts that the judges and traditional court staff cannot handle alone. The Office of Court Administration, under the guidance of the Board of Judges, provides administrative support for the Circuit Court. The office is responsible for the daily operations in financial management, security management, jury management, case management and court support programs. The Office of Court Administration staff reviews system operations, analyzes management problems, recommends solutions to the judges, and implements efficient change. In 2012 the Office of Court Administration successfully implemented the following administrative programs and procedures.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Nineteen budgets totaling a little over \$7.8 million were prepared, monitored and analyzed by the Office of Court Administration. Fiscal management of these budgets includes the preparation of the payroll for over 130 employees, the monitoring of grants received on federal, state and local levels, and the procurement of office furniture, supplies and equipment. The following is a 2012 summary of the funding sources, the amount and types of generated revenue, and the budget and expenditures for the Monroe Circuit Court.

### I. FUNDING SOURCES

The Monroe Circuit Court receives funds from the following sources:

- (1) Tax Revenue: Provides funds for personnel, computers, capital outlays, supplies and operating expenses for the Court.
- (2) Program Fees: Provides funds generated by case filings, court costs, fines, infraction judgments, support fees, user fees and investment interest.
- (3) Grants/Contracts: Awarded by the State of Indiana for Community Corrections, Supreme Court Grant, JABG, Interpreter Grant, Title IV-D reimbursement; Drug Court Grant awarded by the US Dept. of Justice/Office of Justice Programs.

**Tax Revenue:**

County General	\$4,845,530
Juvenile COIT	495,210

**Program Fees:**

Probation User Fees	1,357,399
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**Grants/Contracts:**

Federal/State Grants/Contracts	917,200
Title IV-D Court Reimbursement	161,692
State Interpreter Grant (Court)	6,400

**Jury Pay Fund**

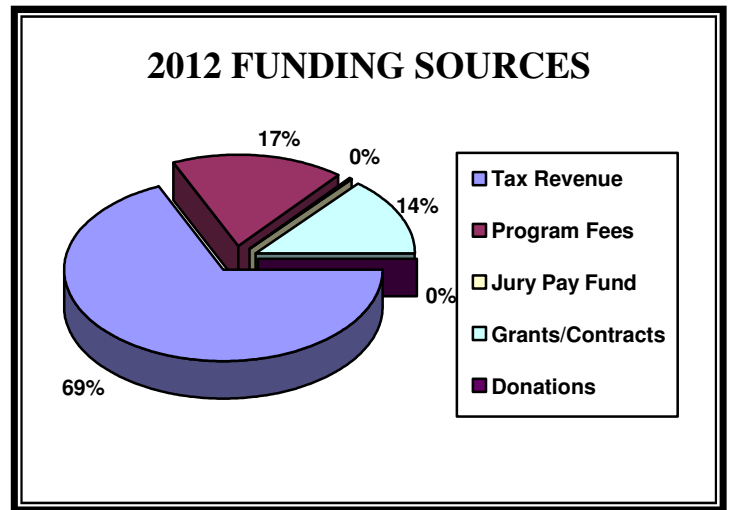
16,621
--------

**Donations**

124
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**TOTAL**

**\$7,800,176**



As indicated on the pie graph, Monroe County provides the Court over half (69%) of their annual budget. Fees and grants make up the remaining portion (31%) of the budget. In 2012, the Monroe Circuit Court received total funding of \$7,800,176.

**II. EXPENDITURES**

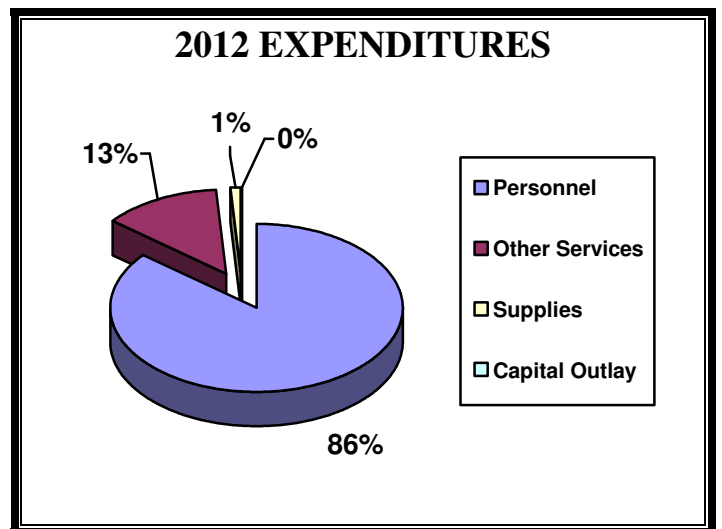
Expenditures for 2012 by the Monroe Circuit Court totaled \$7,271,101. The pie graph below shows the percentage and types of expenses incurred.

**2012 Monroe Circuit Court Expenditures**

Personnel Services	\$6,245,351
Other Services and Charges	937,020
Supplies	82,634
Capital Outlays	6,096

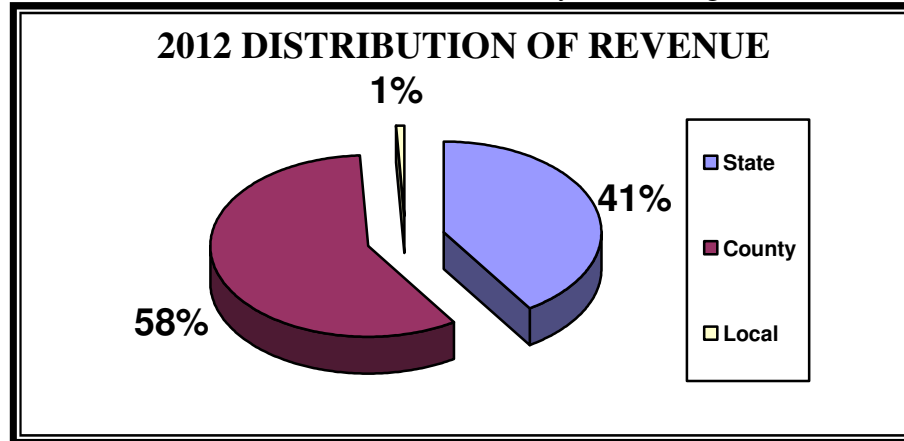
**TOTAL**

**\$7,271,101**



### III. REVENUE

In 2012, the Monroe Circuit Court generated \$4,143,886 in total revenue. The revenue generated by the Monroe Circuit Court is disbursed to three government entities. The pie graph below shows the percentage of disbursement of this revenue to state, county and local government.



#### **STATE--Total Revenue: \$1,687,486**

Sources: Court costs (filing fees, traffic/criminal court costs)  
Fines & forfeitures (criminal cases)  
Infraction judgment (traffic)  
Overweight Vehicle Fees (infraction judgments)  
User Fees (25% of drug abuse, prosecution, interdiction & correction fees;  
25% of alcohol & drug countermeasures fees)  
Automated Record Keeping Fee  
Judicial Insurance Adjustment Fees  
Child Abuse Prevention Fees (State Family Violence Victim Assistance Fund)  
Domestic Violence Prevention Fees (State Family Violence Victim Asst. Fund)

#### **COUNTY--Total Revenue: \$2,417,778**

Sources: Court Costs (filing fees, traffic/criminal court costs)  
Support Fees, Bond Administration Fees  
Late Surrender Fees, Document Storage Fees

User Fees: SADS (Substance Abuse Division--First time minor offenses program fees:  
Marijuana Eradication Program Fees)  
Project Income--user fees for offender programs: Job Release, Road Crew,  
House Arrest & Public Restitution  
Pretrial Diversion User Fees (program fees for minor offenses)  
County Drug Fee (felony & misdemeanor fines)  
Law Enforcement Continuing Education (felony, misdemeanor & traffic fines)  
Infraction Diversion Fees (traffic)  
Adult Probation User Fees (program/treatment fees for adult offenders)  
Juvenile Probation User Fees (program/treatment fees for juvenile offenders)  
Supplemental Public Defender Fees (offender fees for legal representation)  
Miscellaneous (parent aid program, jury fees, miscellaneous administrative fees)

#### **LOCAL (Municipal)--Total Revenue: \$38,622**

Sources: Court Costs (filing fees, traffic/criminal court costs)

## SECURITY MANAGEMENT

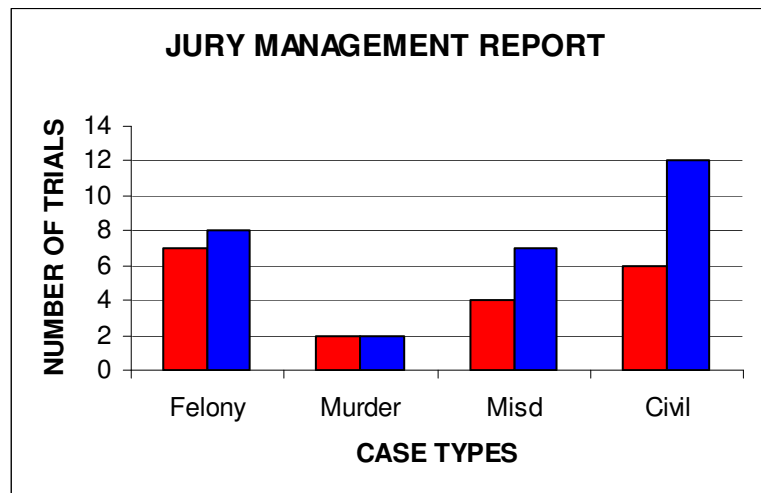
Violence in this country is on the rise and concomitantly, there have been recent tragic events involving the Judiciary within court facilities. Judges, bailiffs, witnesses, lawyers, parties and the general public have been vulnerable to bombs, armed attack and hostage situations. Inadequate courtroom security or the absence of security has been identified as causative factors. By Order of the Court, all firearms, dangerous weapons and destructive devices are prohibited from being in the Justice Building. To take preventive measures, the Office of Court Services employs bailiffs, who are trained in handling weapons, bombs and serious threats, to be present in the courtrooms. In 1995 the County installed a magnetometer and X-ray machine at the entrance of the Justice Building. The implementation of this comprehensive security plan has insured the safety of litigants and other citizens conducting business in the Justice Building.

In 2012 the Monroe Circuit Court Bailiffs, in addition to their regular responsibilities of security, provided an enhanced level of security in 449 Protective Order Hearings, 238 Juvenile Detention Hearings and 29 Jury Trials. They responded to 4 separate medical incidents experienced by members of the public at the Justice Building and 27 non routine incidents involving fleeing defendant(s), weapons, and threats. The bailiffs also booked 265 offenders into the Monroe County Jail as the result of either a judicial remand of custody or the service of a warrant.

## JURY MANAGEMENT

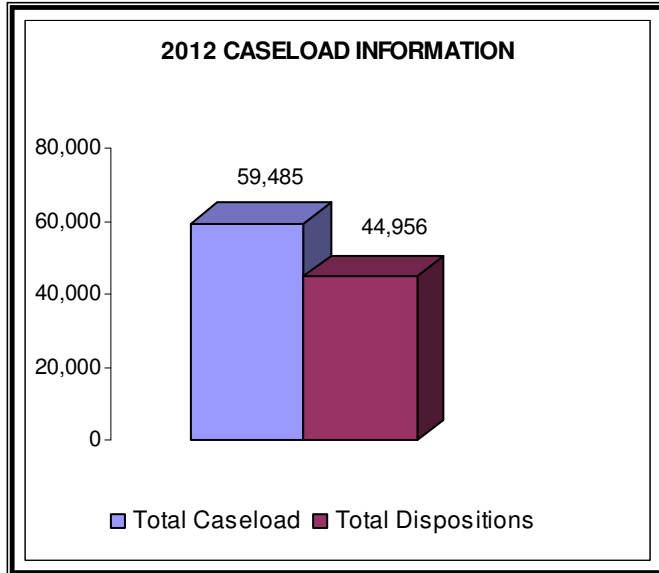
The goal of the Office of Court Services is to maximize efficiency while minimizing jury system costs and inconvenience to citizens summoned for jury duty. In 2012, prospective jurors' names are randomly selected from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Property Tax lists for Monroe County. The master list contained thirty-four hundred names and addresses. These citizens receive a juror summons for a one-month term of service. To achieve cost savings, standard panel sizes of thirty-six (36) prospective jurors are summoned for a panel of twelve (12) jurors and eighteen (18) prospective jurors are summoned for a panel of six (6) jurors. In 2012, a total of 763 citizens reported for jury duty; and 31 percent of these actually served on juries. By state law, a juror received \$15.00 per day for reporting for jury service and \$40.00 per day if sworn as a member of a jury. All receive \$.44 per mile to and from the Justice Building. Prospective jurors are called one time within their one-month term of service and if empaneled to serve on a jury, their service lasts around two or three days. In 2012, the average cost per trial was \$1,162.40.

In 2012, there were 29 jury trials held in Monroe Circuit Court. Of these, 28% involved felony offenses, 7% involved Murder offenses, 24% involved misdemeanor cases and 41% involved civil cases.



## CASE MANAGEMENT

The Office of Court Administration monitors case assignments to insure the equity of caseload between judges and provides the judges with case management information in order to reduce case delay. Case statistics are provided to the State Court Administrator's Office quarterly and analyzed by the Office of Court Administration to determine case management trends and growth of judicial workload. With the assistance of an automated case tracking system, information is available for assisting the judges, court support staff, and the public more efficiently.



In 2012, 59,485 cases were before the Monroe Circuit Court. These included previously pending cases, new filings, reopened cases and venued-in cases from other counties. Forty-four percent (44%) or 26,024 of these cases were new and venued-in cases and the remaining were reopened and previously pending cases. Reopened cases are defined as cases redocketed for further action, such as proceedings supplemental to collect money judgments, petitions to modify child custody, support or visitation, and modifications of criminal sentences. The cases included criminal, civil, domestic, small claims, juvenile, probate, mental health, ordinance

violations and civil infractions. The nine courts disposed of 44,956 cases in 2012.

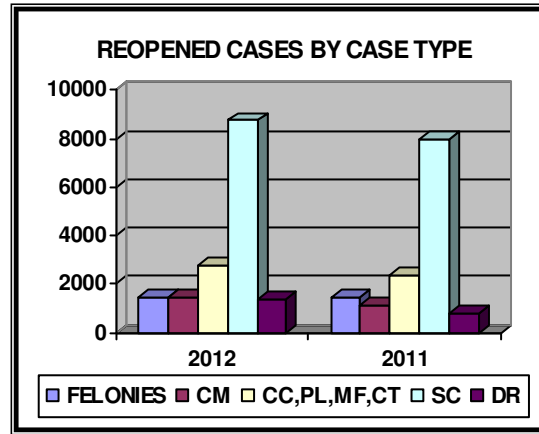
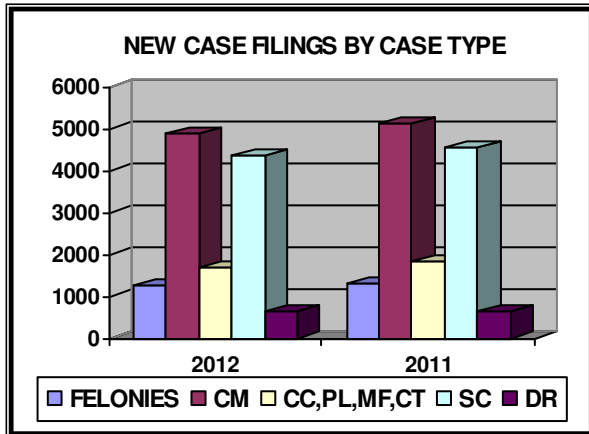
**Civil Infractions:** The staff of the Clerk and Prosecutor's Office manages civil infraction cases. Most of the traffic cases settle prior to court. Diversion programs are established for first time offenders. If programs are violated, civil infraction cases are assigned to the judges. There were 2,119 pending civil infractions as of January 1, 2012 and 10,331 new cases filed during 2012; approximately 2% were assigned to the judges.

**Ordinance Violations:** The City Attorney and staff of the Clerk's Office manage ordinance violation cases. There were 493 previously pending cases and 212 new ordinance violations filed in 2012; approximately 2% were assigned to the judges.

**Case Assignment per Court:** Considering the number of cases pending, new filings, redocketed cases, civil infractions and ordinance violations filed with the Court, the average number of cases assigned to each of the nine divisions for 2012 was 6609.

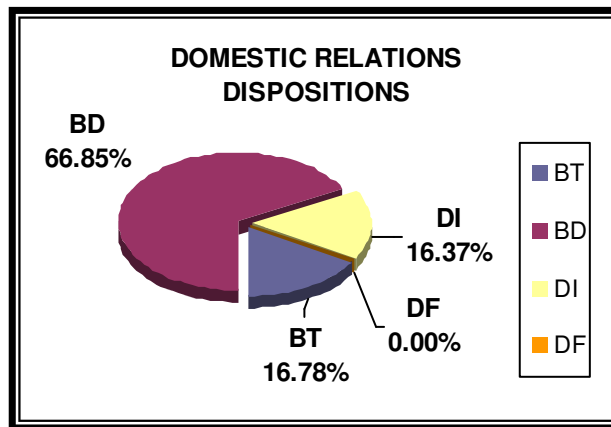
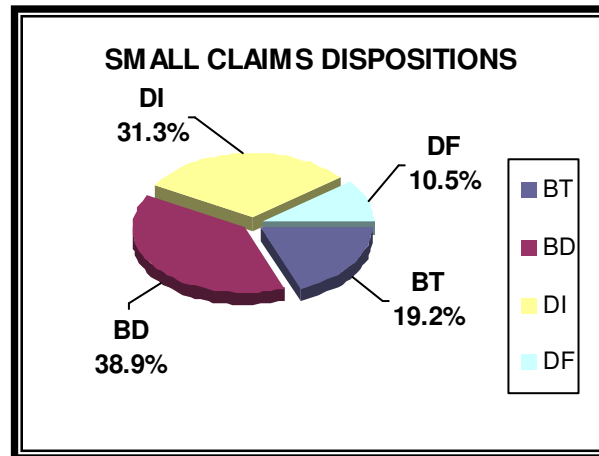
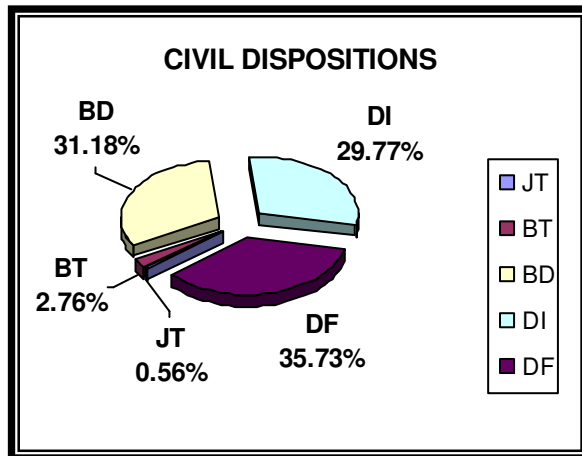
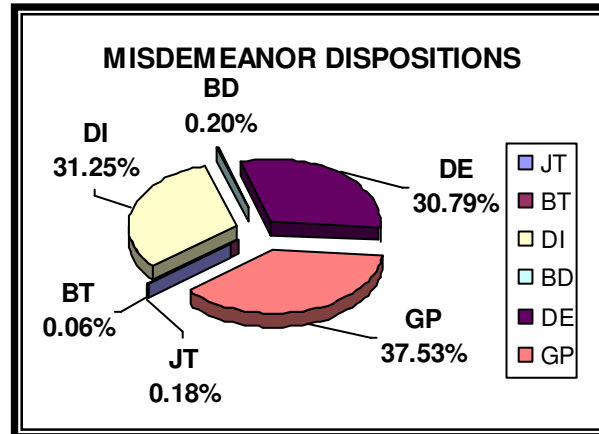
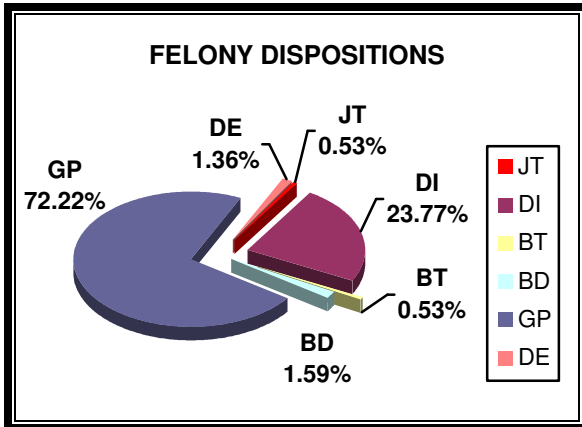
## Case Filings and Dispositions: Criminal and Civil

During 2012, the Monroe Circuit Court consisted of nine divisions. Four divisions were randomly assigned criminal cases. Civil, Domestic Relations, Juvenile and Probate cases were randomly assigned to five other divisions. From 2011 to 2012, Felony and Misdemeanor new filings decreased by 3.5% and 4% respectively. The disposition rates for all criminal new filings averaged 108%. New Civil Plenary and Civil Tort case filings have dropped by 6%. Small Claims new filings have decreased by 4% but the reopened cases have increased by 10%. Domestic Relations new filings have remained constant but the number of reopened cases has increased by 7%.



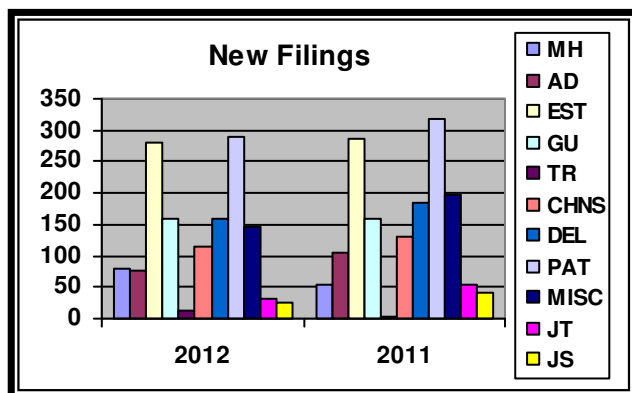
	NEW FILINGS (Excl. Transfers)		DECIDED CASES (Excl. Transfers)		DISPOSITION RATE Of New Filings	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
<b>FELONIES (A,B,C,D,MR)</b>	1,252	1,299	1,385	1,195	111%	92%
Redockets	1,449	1,420	1,410	1,407	97%	99%
<b>MISDEMEANORS (CM)</b>	4,903	5,130	5,135	4,914	105%	96%
Redockets	1,441	1,109	1,328	1,044	92%	95%
<b>CIVIL PLENARY (CC,PL,MF)</b>						
<b>CIVIL TORT (CT)</b>	1,691	1,814	1,810	2,043	107%	113%
Redockets	2,755	2,336	2,592	1,981	94%	85%
<b>SMALL CLAIMS (SC)</b>	4,368	4,548	4,492	5,304	103%	117%
Redockets	8,761	7,972	8,610	7,280	98%	92%
<b>DOMESTIC RELATIONS (DR)</b>	650	656	810	884	125%	135%
Redockets	1,362	804	1,208	1,067	89%	133%

Criminal, civil, small claims and domestic relations cases are decided by jury trial (JT), bench trial (BT), guilty plea (GP), deferral/diversion (DE), dismissal (DI), default (DF) or bench dispositions (BD). The following pie charts show how the new case filings were disposed in 2012.





**Juvenile and Probate:** Juvenile and Probate cases include civil commitments of mentally ill, the processing of estates and trusts, adoption of children, the establishment of paternity of children born out of wedlock, juvenile delinquency, and CHINS (Children in Need of Services). CHINS cases involve the abuse and neglect of children. All cases are disposed by bench trial, bench disposition or dismissal.



The two-year graph to the left shows Juvenile and Probate new filings in 2012 compared to new filings in 2011. Overall, there was an 11% decrease in new filings for these case types.

	NEW FILINGS (Excl. Transfers)		DECIDED CASES (Excl. Transfers)		DISPOSITION RATE	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
	<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	81	53	84	69	104%
Redockets	5	2	9	12	144%	600%
<b>ADOPTIONS</b>	75	105	85	85	111%	81%
Redockets	20	24	28	18	140%	75%
<b>ESTATES</b>	281	285	274	275	97%	97%
Redockets	70	89	72	80	103%	90%
<b>GUARDIANSHIPS</b>	159	158	160	197	101%	125%
Redockets	35	20	36	23	103%	115%
<b>TRUSTS</b>	13	4	14	4	108%	100%
Redockets	9	1	6	3	77%	300%
<b>CHIN CASES</b>	113	132	153	138	135%	105%
Redockets	22	13	3	32	14%	247%
<b>DELIQUENCIES</b>	158	183	148	196	94%	108%
Redockets	163	276	167	355	102%	129%
<b>PATERNITY</b>	291	319	343	256	118%	81%
Redockets	685	499	637	569	93%	114%
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	146	196	142	251	98%	128%
Redockets	24	14	24	19	100%	136%
<b>PARENTAL TERMINATION</b>	33	55	50	48	151%	88%
Redockets	11	7	10	8	91%	115%
<b>JUVENILE STATUS</b>	24	41	31	41	107%	100%
Redockets	43	47	47	67	109%	143%

## MONROE COUNTY FAMILY COURT

Monroe County was selected in February, 2000 as one of three pilot counties for the Indiana Supreme Court's Family Court Project. The initial funding for Family Court was received under a two-year grant from the Indiana Supreme Court, Division of State Court Administration. The Monroe County Family Court has continued its services to families in the legal system beyond the pilot project phase. Family Court currently operates under the administration of Division VI of the Monroe Circuit Court.

The Monroe County Family Court has identified the following programming components as vital to the project:

- I. Mediation: The Family Court Mediation Clinic was created at the request of Judge Viola Taliaferro, Division VII. In August, 2002, the Family Court Coordinator began working with the Child Advocacy Clinic of the Indiana University School of Law, and the Community Conflict Resolution Project (CCRP) to develop a method of resolving custody, visitation, and related disputes that arise within the context of paternity cases. It was envisioned that law students and other participants could be trained to provide mediation services on a volunteer basis in the paternity court. Implementation of the project began in January, 2003. This highly successful program expanded in August, 2003 to include divorce cases involving child custody and parenting time issues. Families are eligible to participate in the mediation clinic if they are unable to afford private mediation services. The collaborators in the development of the Mediation Clinic believe that the children affected by these cases will best be served by providing a forum for parents to actively negotiate parenting arrangements that protect the child's best interests.

In March of 2005, the Family Court Mediation Clinic implemented the Domestic Relations Alternative Dispute Resolution Fund Plan of the Monroe Circuit Court. This plan operates under the provisions of Indiana Code 33-23-6-1 to -4. An additional twenty-dollar filing fee is collected from parties filing petitions for legal separation, paternity, or dissolution of marriage. The fee is deposited into the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) fund and is used to foster domestic relations ADR services for litigants who have the least ability to pay. Litigants receiving services covered by the fund make a modest co-payment for the services based upon the litigant's ability to pay.

During the academic year, mediation services are provided in part by IU Law students who have completed the domestic relations mediation training course and are registered mediators in Indiana. Students work under the training and supervision of Professor Amy Applegate (Director of the Children and Family Mediation Clinic at the IU School of Law) and Colleen McPhearson (Family Court Coordinator). Professor Applegate and Ms. McPhearson conduct mediations for the Family Court Mediation Clinic throughout the year. Senior judges and private mediators may provide services under the ADR plan as well.

In 2012, 234 families were referred for services through this program. By the end of 2012, more than 1,500 families had been referred to the program since its inception.

- II. Facilitation: Parties are referred to facilitation for assistance with specific issues, such as completing a parenting time schedule, calculating child support, and developing co-parenting skills. Parties may also receive information and education to better understand the court

process, the Indiana Parenting Time Guidelines, and the Child Support Rules and Guidelines. The Family Court Coordinator also receives referrals from the court to assist parties in providing more complete and accurate pleadings and information to the court in order to expedite their cases.

- III. Counsel in the Court (Pro Se Assistance): The District 10 Pro Bono Project began providing on-site services for self-represented parties at the Justice Building in 2010. The weekly walk-in clinic is known as “Counsel in the Court.” Funding to renovate and furnish the attorney conference rooms for this purpose was provided in part through the Family Court Project. The District 10 Pro Bono Project coordinates attorney volunteers who provide limited assistance to parties in completing forms and pleadings for family law case types. In 2012, District 10 reported that 315 attorney-client conferences were conducted through this program.

The Family Court Coordinator also receives referrals from the court to assist parties in providing more complete and accurate pleadings and information to the court in order to expedite their cases.

- IV. Investigation Services: Judges making decisions regarding child custody and parenting time can receive the assistance of an experienced investigator who will gather the necessary information to help the judge make a well-informed decision regarding the child’s best interests. In 2012, the probation department received 14 referrals for investigations in family law cases.

### **Collaboration with outside agencies:**

#### **District 10 Pro Bono Project**

Address: P.O. Box 8382 Bloomington, IN 47407-8382

Phone: 812-339-3610 and (800) 570-1787

Contact Person: Diane Walker

Intake: phone intake 10 to 12 p.m. Mondays and 2-5 p.m. on Thursdays

Services Provided: Provides civil legal assistance to people who could not otherwise afford it.

A variety of cases accepted including family law, housing, credit issues, and public benefits.

Cost: free for income eligible

#### **District 10 Pro Bono Project:**

<http://www.in.gov/judiciary/probono/attorneys/provider/dist10.html>

#### **IU Children and Family Mediation Clinic**

Address: No Walk-ins, appointments arranged by phone

Phone: 812-855-9229

Contact Person: Ginnie Phero

Clinical Professor: Professor Amy Applegate

Services Provided: mediation of divorce and some other family law matters

Cost: Reduced cost determined on incomes of each party

#### **IU Children and Family Mediation Clinic:**

<http://www.law.indiana.edu/students/clinic/family.shtml>

## **COURT SUPPORT PROGRAMS**

### **CASA**

The Monroe Circuit Court has contracted with Family Service Association of Monroe County to provide volunteer Court Appointed Special Advocates to represent the best interests of children involved in CHINS cases.

### **GUARDIAN AD LITEM**

The child advocacy clinic of the IU School of Law, opened in the Spring of 1996 to train law students to represent the best interests of children as guardian ad litem in custody and visitation cases.

### **CHILDREN COPE WITH DIVORCE**

The Monroe Circuit Court has contracted with Visiting Nurse Service to provide a required 4-hour educational program for parents, prior to the issuance of a final divorce decree, which focuses on parenting and the needs of children. In 2012, 430 parents participated in the program. Seventy-six percent (71%) stated they had a greater understanding of the difference between children's needs and parent's needs as a result of their participation. The median age of the participants was 30-39.

### **PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS**

The Center for Behavior Health, by order of the Court, performs psychiatric evaluations on defendants to determine mental sanity at the time of the alleged offense, the defendant's comprehension to stand trial and assist in own defense, the defendant's ability to comprehend punishment for the crime at the time of sentencing, the defendant's need for treatment prior to sentencing, or the defendant's mental/emotional status while incarcerated. The Center for Behavioral Health performs these services at no cost.

### **MEDIATION**

Parties recognize that litigation can be a long, tedious and expensive process for resolving disputes. At any time during the case process, the court can order, or one or both of the parties can request, that the case be settled by mediation. Mediation is a negotiation facilitated by an acceptable, impartial and neutral third-party who works with the parties to reach a mutually agreeable settlement to the dispute. The Office of Court Services maintains a list of State certified civil and family mediators.

### **AMERICAN WITH DISABILITIES ACT**

The ADA requires that the courts perform an assessment of their facilities, programs and services and eliminate both architectural and communication barriers that impede a disabled person's access to the use of a court facility. The courts must "reasonably accommodate" disabled individuals. The Office of Court Services, upon request, provides auxiliary aides to disabled individuals and will consider alternative methods of making court services and programs more accessible.

# MONROE CIRCUIT COURT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

## *MISSION*

*The mission of the Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department is to promote a safer community by intervening in the lives of offenders, holding them accountable, and serving as a catalyst for positive change.*



**The Curry Building**  
214 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200  
Bloomington, Indiana 47404  
(812) 349-2645



**Community Corrections Office**  
405 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 2  
Bloomington, Indiana 47404  
(812) 349-2000

### *Internet Website*

<http://www.co.monroe.in.us/probation>

# CHIEF'S REPORT

*By Linda Brady, Chief Probation Officer*

The Probation Department has been working diligently to maintain staffing levels for the past several years. In 2008 and 2009, the department lost 11 full time officer positions due to a variety of factors including the international economic downturn. After experiencing these staffing losses, the department spent the next few years focusing on developing a departmental funding plan that could sustain all of the remaining existing positions.

Due to the blended funding of the department, it was necessary to have a funding plan that addressed all funding sources. Accomplishments in 2012 to maintain and stabilize funding for the probation department included:

## 1) MAINTAIN/INCREASE GRANT FUNDING

- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) - \$20,475 to fund contract with The Change Companies for training POs to recognize the stages of change to move clients closer to action and to learn to facilitate any of The Change Companies curricula.
- Title II Grant for Juvenile Re-entry - \$15,000.
- DOC Community Corrections Grant 2011-2012 - \$682,840 base grant.
- Community Transition Program (CTP) Grant - \$5,385 (2011-12 reimbursement).
- Drug Court Enhancement Grant - \$214,000 over 36 months (10-1-10 through 9-30-13).
- Drug Court JAG Grant - \$50,008, 8<sup>th</sup> consecutive year of JAG Grant funding.
- CARES Problems Solving Court - \$4,375.02 for drug testing supplies.
- CARES Community Corrections – \$2,094.47 for one (1) Alco-Sensor and 93 saliva tests.
- Indiana Supreme Court Grant - \$9,000.
- Community Foundation of Bloomington and Monroe County - \$19,693 to fund research of POs' use of The Change Companies curricula with juvenile and adult offenders.

## 2) INCREASE COLLECTIONS OF USER FEE FUNDS

- Past due User fee accounts were reviewed and collection letters were sent and processed in 2012.

## 3) TRANSFER POSITIONS FROM USER FEE FUNDS INTO MORE STABLE SOURCES

- During the 2013 budget hearings, juvenile staff positions were moved to the Juvenile COIT fund.
- For 2013-2014 Community Corrections grant, juvenile services were moved to the Juvenile COIT fund, and grant money was shifted to pay for adult services and programs.

## 4) REDUCE SPENDING ESPECIALLY IN USER FEE BUDGETS

- Adjusted User fee spending to maintain sustainable cash balances in all funds.
- Reduced part-time staff hours and costs by 33% beginning in April 2012.
- Monroe County Board of Commissioners purchased the Community Corrections building. This is one of the biggest accomplishments of the year. The County's purchase of this building will save probation user fees at least \$80,000 per year in rent, utilities, and building maintenance costs.

In addition to the purchase of the Community Corrections building by the County, one of the major accomplishments of the Probation Department in 2012 was beginning the shift toward becoming an **evidence-based practice (EBP) organization**. In November 2012, the Indiana Department of Correction (DOC) announced they would be 'grading' Community Corrections Programs for their adherence to the Mark Carey instrument: "***Checklist for Building and Sustaining an EBP Organization.***" The DOC announced plans to conduct site visits with all of the Indiana Community Corrections programs during the early part of 2013 to verify that these programs are complying with the EPB Checklist items. In preparation for Monroe County's audit by the DOC, the department formed three large committees (that included all of the department's staff) to work on the areas of: 1) Supervision; 2) Organization; and 3) Quality Assurance. The department surveyed all employees via SurveyMonkey regarding organizational readiness for change, organizational culture, and other parts of the EBP Checklist. The committees were charged with various tasks including development of staff-driven policies and procedures for various parts of the Checklist.

### **Additional 2012 Departmental Highlights:**

- **Evidence Based Supervision Tools** – All juvenile probation officers and a small group of adult probation officers began using a cognitive behavioral interactive journaling program designed by The Change Companies to reduce recidivism of high risk offenders designed to target criminogenic needs and help probationers learn to make more effective changes in behaviors.
- **Drug Testing** – Saliva testing was expanded for use on all adult and juvenile probationers.
- **Probation Violations** – The Board of Judges approved a policy that enables probation officers to directly administer swift and appropriate sanctions for minor technical probation violations.
- **Field Contacts** – The Monroe County Commissioners purchased iPhones with Tele-Nav software for officers working in the field. The software actively tracks whereabouts of officers carrying the device to promote safety and security should problems arise.
- **Jail Video Conferencing** – To improve staff efficiency and safety, probation officers tested videoconferencing for jail client interviews.

### **Educational Activities:**

- **Leadership Bloomington** – Linda Brady gave a presentation to the participants about the department's public safety programs and services.
- **American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) Training** – The probation department was selected to present two sessions to a national audience at the APPA conference in Indianapolis: Family Based Change: Functional Family Therapy for Juveniles and Adults; and Aggression Replacement Training: The A.R.T. in Working with Juveniles and their Parents.
- **Indiana University and Ivy Tech** – The department routinely provided guest speakers for classes to talk about probation and corrections.
- **Website** – The probation department's website was configured to provide enhanced information for the community.

## **Department Leadership:**

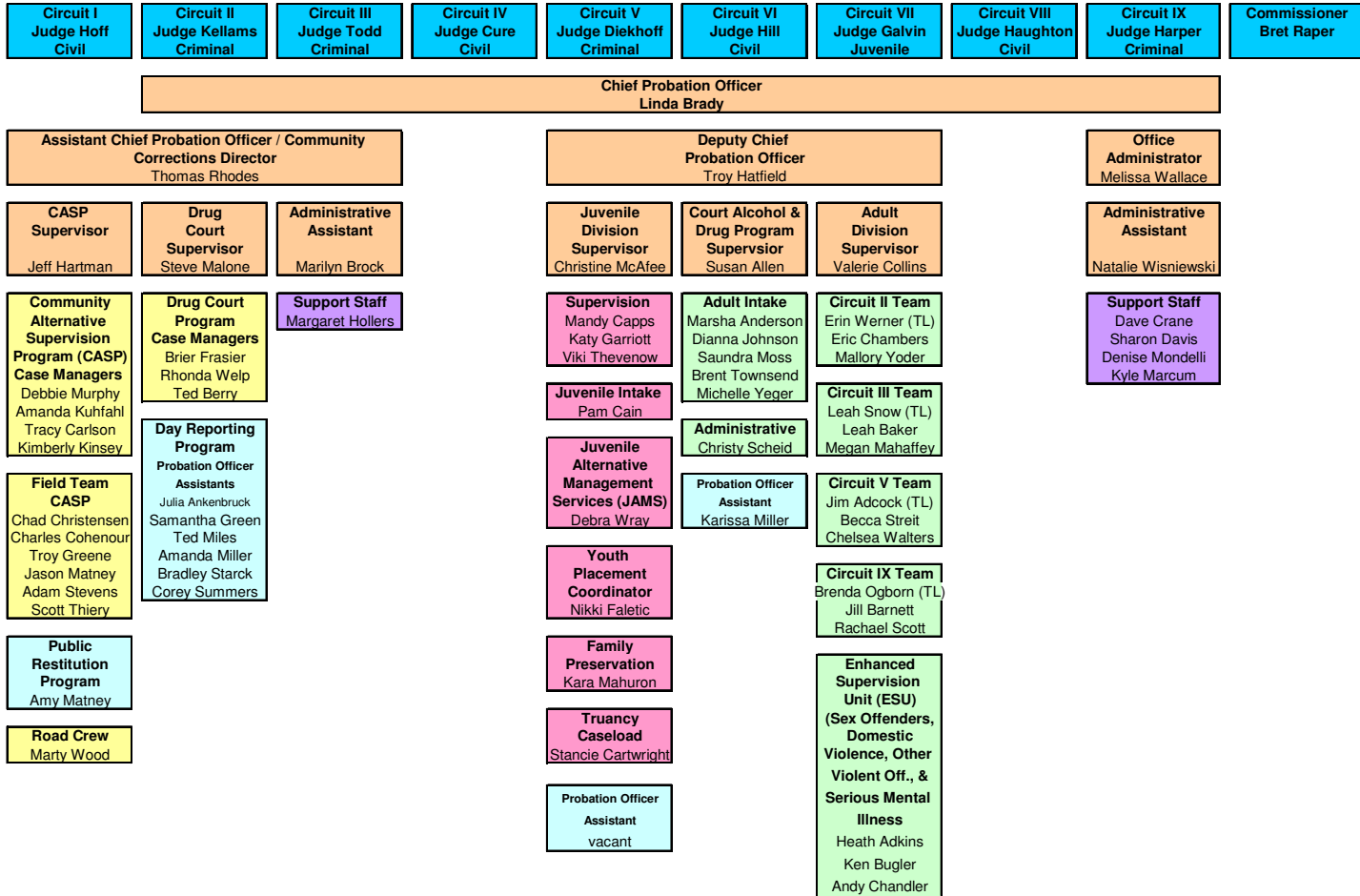
- **National Association of Probation Executives (NAPE)** –Linda Brady was elected to the Board of Directors representing the Central Region of the United States.
- **Preliminary Inquiry/Predisposition Report (PI/PDR) Technology Committee** – Christine McAfee served on a Committee aiding the Judicial Technology and Automation Committee (JTAC) in developing a state-wide application to complete PI/PDR reports.
- **Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) & Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS)** - Susan Allen and Troy Hatfield served on state committees working on IRAS/IYAS implementation.
- **Probation Officers Advisory Board** – Advisory board to the Judicial Conference of Indiana. Troy Hatfield served as co-chair of the Supervision Committee and Vice Chair of the Board.
- **Probation Officers Professional Association of Indiana (POPAI)** – Linda Brady served as Vice-president of the association. Troy Hatfield served as the representative of the Probation Officers Advisory Board to the POPAI board.
- **Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (IACCAC)** – Tom Rhodes has served 19 years on the Executive Board of the association.
- **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** – Tom Rhodes was appointed in 2012 to a 14 member National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center Work Group.
- **Indiana Coalition of Court Administered Alcohol and Drug Programs (ICAADS)** – Susan Allen was the former President of ICAADS and now serves as the organization’s Treasurer.
- **CARES Board** – Steve Malone serves as President of the local CARES Board.
- **Problem Solving Court Task Force on Performance Measures** – Steve Malone is participating on this task force. Steve also serves on the Education Committee for Problem Solving Courts.
- **Court Alcohol and Drug Program Advisory Committee (CADPAC)** – Linda Brady serves on the policy sub-committee working on legislation for Court Alcohol and Drug programs.
- **Permanency Roundtables** – The Juvenile Division served as a pilot site for Indiana for implementation of Permanency Roundtables. Permanency Roundtables serve as a method of providing long-term intervention for youth who have been placed out of their homes in residential facilities after their stay is complete. Two cases were completed after staff was initially trained.
- **Workload Measures** – All probation officers in the department participated in a time study to aid the Indiana Judicial Center’s research to update workload measures for probation officers in Indiana which will better define up-to-date workload measures for probation officers in the state.
- **Indiana Risk Assessment Systems (IRAS) and Indiana Youth Assessment Systems (IYAS)** – Marsha Anderson became a certified IRAS trainer and Kara Mahuron became a Certified IYAS trainer. The department will benefit having certified trainers on staff to aid in continuous quality improvement in using these instruments.
- **Supervisor of the Year Award** – Steve Malone was selected for this award by the Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (IACCAC).



## PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2012

- **Adult Probation** - received 1,455 new offenders for supervision, an increase of 1% from 2011.
  - Misdemeanants = 1,000 (69%). Felons = 455 (31%).
- **Juvenile Probation** - received 1,297 new referrals in 2012, a 22% increase from 2011 referrals.
  - 179 new supervisions in 2012; a 23% decrease from 2011.
- **Discharges** - 67% of adults and 63% of juveniles discharged from probation as successful completions.
- **Drug Court** - Graduated 26 (7 more than 2011). Accepted 39 new participants (7 less than 2011).
- **CASP** - Levels II through V supervised 786 offenders, a 12% decrease from 2011. Supervised 492 felons, the second highest number of felons ever referred (16% decrease from 2011).
- **CASP Level V** - 543 defendants/offenders, an 8% decrease from 2011.
- **Impaired Driving Impact Panel** - four (4) Panels with 433 offenders attending.
- **Alcohol & Marijuana Education School (AES) and Prime for Life Substance Abuse Education Classes** - 1,860 offenders attended Alcohol Education School or PRIME for Life classes.
- **Restitution and User Fees** - \$200,960 victim restitution collected in 2012. Total user fees collected \$1,260,984.
- **Probation Department 2012 Budget** - **\$4,668,565**; 36% user fees, 18% grants, 46% County funds.
- **Drug Court Grants** - From 2001-2012, Drug Court has received over \$1.6 million in grant funding.
- **Drug Tests** – Over 47,000 portable breath tests (PBT) with less than 0.23% positive; 11,500+ drug tests (15% overall positive rate).
- **Community Service Program** - Road Crew and Public Restitution programs combined provided the community with 31,598 hours of service; at minimum wage it equals \$229,086 in service to the community.
- **A.R.T.** – 13 juveniles were referred to the Aggression Replacement Training program.
- **Student Interns** - Contributed nearly 1,650 volunteer hours. Part-time staff pay rate of \$8.00/hour, interns provided a savings of \$13,200 in labor.
- **Risk Assessments** – 2,932 risk assessments were completed on adult offenders and 710 were completed on juvenile offenders.
- **Civil Case Probation Investigations** – Completed 12 investigations in 2012.

# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### I. VICTIM RESTITUTION

The Probation Department assists the court in collecting victim restitution by enforcing restitution orders. When the Court places an offender under probation supervision, the offender may be ordered to reimburse the victim for any loss incurred. The Probation Department ensures that this money is paid by the probationers, however restitution is collected by the Clerk's Office and is disbursed directly to the victim. In 2012, probationers paid \$200,960 in victim restitution.

#### VICTIM RESTITUTION COLLECTED AND DISBURSED

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTALS	\$165,424	\$229,164	\$199,643	\$165,962	<b>\$200,960</b>

### II. FUNDING SOURCES

The Probation Department is funded by various sources including the Monroe County General Fund (local tax base), Juvenile COIT (special county option income tax), user fees, and grants. As of December 31, 2012, the department employed 69 persons, 45 of whom were probation officers (37 line probation officers and eight (8) supervisory/management-level probation officers). In 2012, the Monroe County General Fund covered the full salaries and fringe benefits of 26 probation officers and three (3) members of support staff. The County General Fund also paid for partial salaries and partial fringe benefits for three (3) other probation officers and one (1) support staff member, with the remainder of the salaries and fringe benefits of these staff members paid from user fees or grants. The remaining staff members' salaries and benefits were paid by a combination of user fees, program fees, and grants.

#### 2012 Staff Summary:

- Chief Probation Officer 1
- Assistant Chief Probation Officers 2
- Supervisors 5
- Line Probation Officers 37
- Field Officers (Road Crew, CASP, Drug Court) 7
- Support Staff 8
- Part-time Assistants 9

**TOTAL STAFF**            **69 employees**  
                                      (60 full time)

## PROBATION DEPARTMENT BUDGETS

The Probation Department works very hard to find innovative funding opportunities to provide programs and services without having to dip into the strapped County General budget. The total 2012 Department budget was \$4,668,565. Only \$2,136,254 (46%) of that amount came from the County Funds (County General Fund and Juvenile COIT).

### **PROBATION DEPARTMENT 2012 BUDGETS**

	<b>Taxes (46%)</b>	<b>User Fees (36%)</b>	<b>Grants (18%)</b>
County General	\$1,641,044	-	-
Juvenile County Option Income Tax	\$495,210	-	-
Adult Probation User Fees	-	\$391,711	-
Juvenile Probation User Fees	-	\$61,557	-
Problem Solving Court User Fees	-	\$58,587	-
Court Alcohol and Drug User Fees	-	\$439,174	-
Community Corrections User Fees	-	\$729,718	-
Community Corrections Grant	-	-	\$682,840
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	-	-	\$33,700
Title II Grant	-	-	\$15,000
Justice Assistance Grant (Drug Court)	-	-	\$50,008
Federal Drug Court Enhancement Grant	-	-	\$70,016
<b>TOTALS - \$4,668,565</b>	<b>\$2,136,254</b>	<b>\$1,680,747</b>	<b>\$851,546</b>

46% County funding (County General and Juvenile COIT)

54% User fees and grants

### **III. PROGRAM AND USERS FEES**

In addition to paying probation officer salaries, user fees in Monroe County pay for many innovative rehabilitative programs which otherwise would not be possible from the limited County General Fund. A sample of rehabilitative programs funded through user fees in Monroe County includes:

- Electronic monitoring equipment for home detention (radio frequency anklets, alcohol detection units, and GPS monitoring devices)
- Impaired Driving Impact Panel, winner of the Governor's Exemplary Project Award
- Match-money for Drug Court, which enabled the Court to accept federal grants
- Aggression Replacement Training (ART) program and Parental Aggression Replacement Training (PART) program
- PRIME for Life substance abuse education classes and Alcohol and Marijuana Education Classes

The Probation user fees also are used to pay for county expenses which would otherwise have to be paid from the County General Fund, such as:

- Replacement of office equipment;
- Rent: Over \$80,000 per year; until the end of 2012, the Probation Department rented office space outside the Curry Building in order to house juvenile programs and the Community Corrections Program;
- General operating expenses such as postage and office supplies. The County General Fund does not contribute to operating expenses for the Probation Department and these funds are supported entirely from grants and user fees; and
- Training: Probation officers are required to have 12 hours of continuing education per year to remain certified in Indiana.

The Probation Department is responsible for collecting adult and juvenile probation user fees, problem solving court user fees, and Community Corrections program fees. The Monroe County Clerk collects Court Alcohol & Drug Program fees, Alcohol and Marijuana Education School fees, PRIME for Life fees, and Pretrial Diversion (PDP) Road Crew fees. In 2012, the Probation Department collected \$862,702 in fees. This figure, combined with the fees collected by the Clerk's Office, totaled \$1,260,984 in user fees collected on behalf of the Probation Department in 2012. This represents a 2% decrease in the collection of program and user fees from 2011.

#### **PROBATION PROGRAM AND USER FEES COLLECTED**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Court Alcohol & Drug Program/AES*	\$365,398	\$323,535	\$343,269	\$309,273	<b>\$351,446</b>
Drug Court Fees*	\$16,465	\$19,764	\$14,723	\$3,992	<b>\$3,878</b>
Problem Solving Court Fees	N/A	N/A	\$875**	\$15,247	<b>\$11,515</b>
Adult Probation Fees	\$340,321	\$326,830	\$365,200	\$348,565	<b>\$345,043</b>
Juvenile Probation Fees	\$37,541	\$24,825	\$21,222	\$17,975	<b>\$15,509</b>
Project Income Community Corrections fees	\$523,200	\$549,531	\$473,136	\$520,795	<b>\$487,903</b>
PDP Road Crew Fees*	\$19,716	\$21,140	\$34,582	\$75,697	<b>\$45,690</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$1,302,641</b>	<b>\$1,265,625</b>	<b>\$1,253,007</b>	<b>\$1,291,544</b>	<b>\$1,260,984</b>

\* Collected by Clerk.

\*\*July 1, 2010 Problem Solving Court fee replaced Drug Court User fees

#### IV. COLLECTION RATES

Despite efforts by the Probation Department to collect all fees assessed by the Court, some offenders do not pay the user fees, program fees, and restitution as directed. At the end of 2012, a report was generated that revealed \$376,920 in past due 2012 fees (adult, juvenile user fees and Community Corrections fees). This indicates that the user fee collection rate for 2012 was 68%, a slight decrease from the collection rate for 2011.

#### FEE COLLECTION RATES

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Departmental Probation/Program Fees Assessed	\$1,252,305	\$1,293,752	\$1,290,369	\$1,344,160	<b>\$1,188,425</b>
Probation/Program Fees Assessed During Year Past Due at Year End	\$237,359	\$309,065	\$376,969	\$419,049	<b>\$376,920</b>
Probation/Program Fees on Civil Judgment Docket	\$122,051	\$346,792	\$366,963	\$352,280	<b>\$458,794</b>
Overall Departmental Collection Rate	81%	76%	71%	69%	<b>68%</b>

#### V. PARENTAL REIMBURSEMENTS

In 2009, the Juvenile Division began addressing parental reimbursements for the cost of care provided to youth placed outside the home. This includes secure detention and other out-of-home placement costs. The total amount of parental reimbursements collected in 2012 was \$40,908.

These funds, in addition to the amount collected from 2009-2011 (\$211,680), reflect over \$250,000 reimbursed to the county since 2009.

#### PARENTAL REIMBURSEMENT COLLECTIONS

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Amount Collected	\$69,321	\$61,249	\$81,110	<b>\$40,908</b>

## **VI. CIVIL JUDGMENTS**

The Courts reduce unpaid financial obligations to Civil Judgments. This year \$458,794 of various fees were entered on the Civil Judgment Docket.

There is a running total of \$2,020,966 in past due probation user fees and program fees between November 1, 1993 and December 31, 2012. Periodically the Probation Department sends out reminder letters to former probationers whose fees have been entered on the Civil Judgment Docket. However, there is no formal process for collecting these fees beyond the letters generated by the Probation Department.

## **VII. STAFF STABILITY AND TURNOVER RATES**

On January 1, 2004, a revised Probation Officer Minimum Salary Scale went into effect which included pay raises commensurate with years of experience as a probation officer.

Prior to the implementation of this revised Probation Officer Minimum Salary Scale, the probation officer turnover rate had been a significant issue for the Probation Department for many years. Over a four year span (2000 through 2003), 29 probation officers resigned. To put this in perspective, the department employed only 36 line probation officers during those years. Many of those resignations were due to inadequate pay.

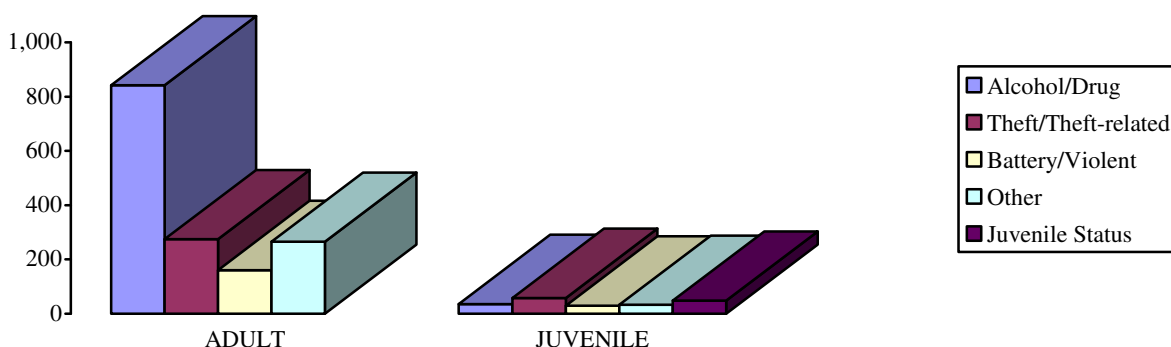
Upon implementation of the revised minimum salary scale, during 2004, the probation officer turnover rate dropped dramatically from 27% in 2003 to only 8% (3 resignations) in 2004. In 2012, no probation officers resigned.

## OFFENDER PROFILES - YEAR 2012 TRENDS

In 2012, the most prevalent type of offense committed for which a youth was placed on probation supervision was Theft and Theft-related offenses. This group includes offenses such as Theft, Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property, and Conversion (shoplifting). Of this group, Theft was the most common offense for which a youth received probation supervision, accounting for one-half (50%) of this category's 58 total supervisions. For the second consecutive year, Status Offenses were the second most common offense group for which a youth received probation supervision, followed by Alcohol/Drug related offenses, Miscellaneous offenses, and Battery/Violent offenses, respectively.

The most prevalent adult offense type in 2012 was Alcohol/Drug related offenses, accounting for 55% of all offenses committed by adult offenders. Of this offense group, Operating While Intoxicated was the number one offense, as it has been for the past 22 years, accounting for 30% of all adult probationer offenses committed. The next most common type of offense committed by adult probationers was Theft and Theft-related offenses (18%), followed by all other offenses (17%).

### 2012 OFFENSE TYPES



	<b>ADULT</b>	<b>JUVENILE</b>
<b>Alcohol/Drug related</b>	842 (55%)	36 (18%)
<b>Theft and Theft-related</b>	275 (18%)	58 (28%)
<b>Battery/Violent</b>	161 (10%)	30 (15%)
<b>Other</b>	265 (17%)	33 (16%)
<b>Juvenile Status</b>	N/A	48 (23%)
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>205</b>



## ADULT DIVISION

During 2012, the Adult Division was comprised of 22 probation officers with 17 adult probation officers assigned to the Supervision Unit and five (5) probation officers assigned to the Intake Unit.

Four (4) of the Adult Supervision probation officers were assigned to the Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU). These four probation officers were responsible for overseeing specialized caseloads of sex offenders and other violent offenders including batterers.

Following an evidence-based practice model, in 2008 one (1) Adult Supervision probation officer was assigned to a high-volume, low-risk caseload known as the "Administrative Caseload." At the end of 2012, this probation officer was monitoring 505 offenders (with a total of 506 cases).

The remaining 12 Adult Supervision probation officers supervised non-specialized mixed caseloads of misdemeanants and felons. One of the 12 adult probation officers speaks Spanish and supervises adults on probation who speak primarily Spanish. At the end of the year 2012, the average non-specialized adult probation caseload consisted of 104 offenders (this does not include the high volume-low risk caseload). Pursuant to workload measures established by the Judicial Conference of Indiana, at the end of 2012, the Department did not demonstrate a need for additional adult supervision probation officers based on these workload measures.

Since their inception in 2001, specialized offender caseloads within the Supervision Unit have helped the Adult Division to better manage the workload numbers. One (1) adult probation officer is assigned to supervise the sex offender caseload which has enabled the Department to make significant strides toward improving community safety by providing a higher level of monitoring and supervision for one of the highest risk offender populations. This sex offender caseload is smaller than the average adult caseload in order to permit increased supervision. There were 23 sex offenders under probation supervision at the end of 2012, a 5% increase from 2011.

Another specialized caseload within the Adult Division is the violent offender caseload. Like the sex offender caseload, the specialized caseload for persons convicted of committing violent offenses including battery, particularly domestic battery, allows the Department to provide increased supervision for this high risk, and potentially dangerous, population. The number of violent offenders on probation has grown over the years, with 150 such offenders being supervised by two (2) probation officers at the end of 2010. The Monroe Circuit Court Board of Judges recognized that a caseload of 75 violent offenders was too high due to the need for increased community supervision for this population. Therefore in mid-2011, the Board of Judges (BOJ) assigned an additional probation officer to the ESU. At the end of 2012, there were 114 violent offenders assigned to the ESU, a decrease of 24% from 2011. With three (3) probation officers, the violent offender caseloads were reduced to less than 40 per probation officer.

In 2012, the Drug Treatment Court was once again awarded a Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute in the amount of \$50,008. In 2010, the Drug Treatment Court was one of five (5) Indiana Counties awarded a three-year Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance Enhancement Grant in the amount of \$215,000 to continue to fund a third case manager. The grant cycle runs from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2013. The program also received funding from the Indiana Supreme Court in the amount of \$9,000 and from Monroe County CARES (Local Coordinating Council) for \$4,375. This money was used to purchase bus vouchers for participants with no means of transportation to and from treatment and employment. The funding was also used for urine screen vouchers which were awarded as incentives to participants, and urine screen/saliva testing supplies.

The year 2012 began with 104 Drug Court participants; the year ended with 97 participants in the program. By the end of 2012, 237 participants had graduated from the two-year Drug Court since the program's inception.

The Court Alcohol and Drug Program provides substance abuse education classes: Prime for Life Indiana, or PRIME. PRIME is a 12-hour cognitive-based education program that includes a participant study guide and self-assessment. In addition to offering PRIME to the Prosecutor's Pre-Trial Diversion Program, probation officers may refer appropriate clients to the class. In 2012, there were 1,114 Alcohol and Marijuana Education School referrals and 746 referrals to PRIME for Life.

In 2012, the percentage of new felony offenders placed on probation supervision was 31% of all new adult probation supervisions. At the end of 2012, there were 1,966 adults on probation, 997 misdemeanants and 969 felons, a 1% decrease from 2011. Of significance however, is the fact that 49% of these adult probationers were felons. In addition, there were 45 adults (8 misdemeanants and 37 felons) being supervised by the Department as a condition of pretrial release at the end of 2012.

Jail crowding continued to have a significant impact on the Probation Department. Late in 2009, a federal lawsuit filed on behalf of jail inmates due to crowded conditions was resolved through a settlement agreement federal court which established a "cap" on the jail population. By the latter part of 2010, the jail population hovered near or exceeded the cap at times. The Monroe Circuit Court Board of Judges formed the "Criminal Justice Strategic Planning Committee" to address the continued jail crowding issues. Probation Department staff actively participated in this planning committee in 2010. The committee reviewed procedures and policies that put offenders who are already involved with the Probation Department in jail, or back in jail. As a result of this committee's work, the Board of Judges (BOJ) approved changes to the Day Reporting Program rules allowing the required completion of a case plan and proof of successful completion of treatment and living skills classes as directed. Additionally, the BOJ approved new policies for probation violations warrants and increased the use of the Administrative Probation Modification (APM) process for technical violations.

In 2012, the BOJ approved additional changes to the APM process to further efforts in providing appropriate progressive sanctions for offenders who violate the conditions of their probation. Progressive sanctions are structured, incremental responses to noncompliant behavior (violations) while under supervision. They are designed to give the probation officer the ability to respond quickly to violations through a series of graduated sanctions such as additional reporting requirements or community service. The sanctioning process uses modest steps to infringe on the offender's liberty to deter future violations, ensure the integrity of the court order, increase community safety, and encourage positive change in the offender.

## **I. ADULT OFFENDERS AND CASES RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION**

In 2012, there were 1,455 new adult offenders received on probation, an increase of 1% from 2011. Of the 1,455 offenders placed on probation, a total of 1,000 misdemeanor offenders were received for probation supervision, a decrease of less than 1% from 2011. The other 455 offenders placed on probation in 2012 were convicted of felony offenses, an increase of 3% from 2011.

Some offenders commit more than one crime; the 1,455 offenders received for probation supervision had a total of 1,507 new probation cases. Of the 1,507 new probation cases received, 1,023 were new misdemeanor cases and 484 were new felony cases.

In addition, in 2012, there were 171 offenders, with a total of 272 cases, referred to the Probation Department for pre-trial supervision (109 new misdemeanor cases and 163 new felony cases).

### **ADULT OFFENDERS RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor	982 (69%)	960 (67%)	1,031 (70%)	1,004 (69%)	<b>1,000 (69%)</b>
Felony	444 (31%)	473 (33%)	451 (30%)	442 (31%)	<b>455 (31%)</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,455</b>

### **ADULT PROBATION CASES RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor	1,004	982	1,068	1,047	<b>1,023</b>
Felony	469	512	507	498	<b>484</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,507</b>

### **PRE-TRIAL CASES RECEIVED**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor	89	119	136	140	<b>109</b>
Felony	122	108	148	140	<b>163</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>272</b>

In 2008, the Indiana Supreme Court, Division of State Court Administration, required Indiana probation departments to modify their statistical reporting requirements to track the number of CASES received and discharged during the course of the calendar year. This was a change from previous statistical reporting instructions that required probation departments to track the number of OFFENDERS (not cases) received and discharged from supervision. An additional data collection change was in regard to case tracking which had previously been done by the case/cause number (for example, if the case was filed as a felony but the offender was convicted of a misdemeanor, the offender was tracked as a felon for statistical purposes). However, beginning in January 2008, probation departments were required to track cases based on final conviction type, not the original charge type.

Because the Department tracked offenders and not cases prior to 2008, and because of the new requirement to track cases according to the final conviction type (misdemeanor or felony), it is very difficult to draw comparisons with pre and post-2008 data. There is no way to go back pre-2008 to track felony cases with convictions entered as misdemeanors.

### ADULT OFFENDERS RECEIVED ON PROBATION PERCENTAGES



The number of criminal court filings each year generally has an impact on the number of adult offenders placed on probation. In 2012, there were 4,903 misdemeanor criminal court case filings, a 4% decrease from the previous year. For 2012, felony case filings decreased by 44 cases to 1,250.

### CRIMINAL COURT FILINGS

<b>FILINGS</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Class A Felony	74	62	44	46	<b>42</b>
Class B Felony	136	127	140	127	<b>137</b>
Class C Felony	141	128	143	184	<b>188</b>
Class D Felony	762	790	892	937	<b>883</b>
<b>TOTAL FELONY FILINGS</b>	1,113	1,107	1,219	1,294	<b>1,250</b>
Misdemeanor	5,309	4,900	4,741	5,130	<b>4,903</b>

## II. CASE TYPES FOR ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

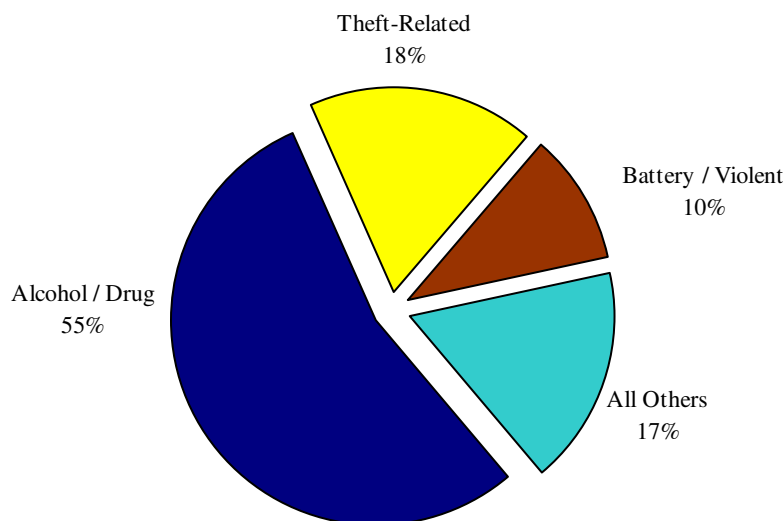
In 2012, the majority of offenders placed on probation with the Adult Division had been convicted of Alcohol/Drug related offenses, 55% of all offense types committed by adult probationers. Of this offense group, Operating While Intoxicated was the number one offense, as it has been the past 22 years, accounting for 463 convictions, 30% of all adult probationer offenses committed. The next most common type of offense committed by adult probationers was Theft and Theft-related offenses, 18% of all adult probationer offenses committed. Additionally, in 2012 the Department received 24 cases with a conviction for Non-support of a Dependent and 42 cases for Resisting Law Enforcement. Eighteen (18) adult probationers committed some type of violation involving driving while suspended or driving after having been adjudged to be a habitual traffic violator.

There were 1,455 offenders placed on probation in 2012. Some of these offenders are placed on probation for multiple cases (1,507 cases in 2012). Offenders can also be convicted of multiple offenses within each case (1,543 offenses in 2012). These numbers do not reflect the types of offenses referred for pre-trial services/supervision.

### TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alcohol/Drug	866 (54%)	892 (56%)	906 (54%)	909 (58%)	<b>842 (55%)</b>
Theft-Related	235 (15%)	238 (15%)	245 (15%)	230 (15%)	<b>275 (18%)</b>
Battery/Violent	222 (14%)	199 (13%)	215 (18%)	166 (10%)	<b>161 (10%)</b>
All Others	267 (17%)	254 (16%)	396 (18%)	274 (17%)	<b>265 (17%)</b>
TOTALS	1,590	1,583	1,662	1,579	<b>1,543</b>

### 2012 TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

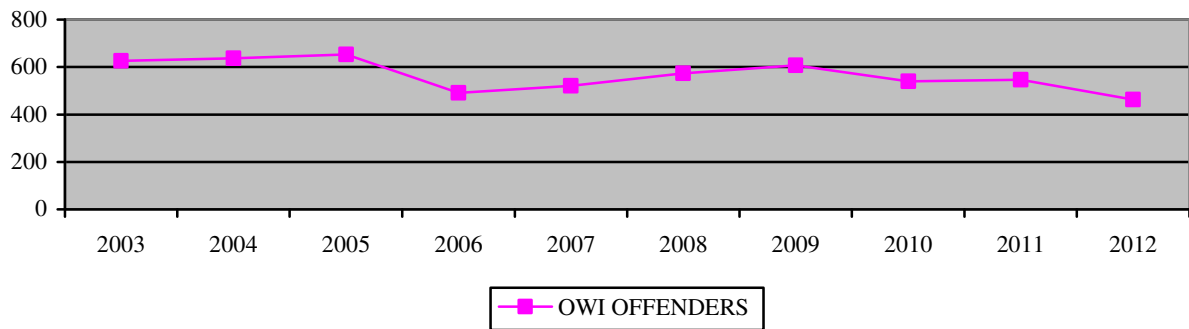


### III. OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED OFFENDERS

In the year 2012, 463 probationers were convicted of the offense of Operating While Intoxicated. This represents a decrease of 15% from 2011. The offense of Operating While Intoxicated remains the single most prevalent offense committed by adult probationers, 30% of all adult offense types.

#### OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED OFFENDERS

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
626	637	653	491	521	573	607	540	546	<b>463</b>



Pursuant to plea agreements, some Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) cases resulted in judgment being entered to the offense of Reckless Driving. In 2012, there were 51 cases of Reckless Driving referred to probation supervision, a decrease of 18% from 2011.

#### RECKLESS DRIVING OFFENSES

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
76	52	77	42	55	55	53	69	62	<b>51</b>

#### **IV. CASES AND OFFENDERS DISCHARGED**

During 2012, the Adult Division discharged 1,525 offenders (1,050 misdemeanor cases and 566 felony cases for a total of 1,616 cases) from probation. Overall, the division discharged 64 fewer offenders in 2012 than in 2011.

In 2012, the Adult Division received 4 fewer misdemeanants for supervision (1,000) and discharged 83 fewer misdemeanants than in 2011. In 2012, the division received 13 more felons for supervision than in 2011 and discharged 19 more felons than in 2011.

Additionally, the year 2012 started with 249 offenders being monitored who were classified as "Other Administrative," which includes offenders who are currently incarcerated in the Indiana Department of Correction (DOC). This category also includes offenders who were sentenced to the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) without probation.

#### **ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR OFFENDERS DISCHARGED**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor	954	972	953	1,092	<b>1,009</b>
Felony	537	466	430	497	<b>516</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,525</b>

#### **ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES DISCHARGED**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor	1,023	1,024	977	1,128	<b>1,050</b>
Felony	586	528	498	546	<b>566</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,616</b>

**ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR  
PRE-TRIAL CASES DISCHARGED**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor	65	124	134	148	<b>122</b>
Felony	86	117	142	147	<b>174</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	151	241	276	295	<b>296</b>

**V. YEAR END CASELOADS**

The Adult Division began 2012 with 2,040 probationers under supervision, including those receiving pre-trial services (47 persons). Additionally, the year 2012 started with 287 offenders being monitored who were classified as “Other Administrative,” which includes offenders who are currently incarcerated in the Indiana Department of Correction. This category also includes offenders who were sentenced to the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASAP) without probation.

There were 1,507 new probation cases received in 2012 and 1,616 cases discharged during the year. In addition there were 272 new pre-trial cases received in 2012 and 296 pre-trial cases discharged during the year.

By the end of 2012, there were 2,011 adults under the supervision of the Probation Department including those receiving pre-trial services (45 persons), which is a decrease of 1% from the 2011 year-end caseload of 2,040. Of the 2,011 adults under supervision at the end of 2012, 1,005 were misdemeanants and 1,006 were felons (includes pre-trial supervision). Additionally, at the end of 2012, there were offenders under supervision classified as “Other Administrative.” Including this latter category of cases, a grand total of 2,298 adult offenders were under the supervision of the Adult Division, Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASAP), and Drug Court at the end of 2012.

At the end of 2012, there were 1,265 persons being supervised by the Probation Department at year-end (including Other Administrative/Pre-trial Release) for felony offenses, which is 55% of total persons under the supervision of the probation department. In 2011, felons comprised 54% of total persons under supervision of the department (including Other Administrative/Pre-trial Release).

The year 2012 ended with 28 misdemeanants and 151 felons under probation supervision classified as “Other Administrative.” In addition, there were another 108 individuals incarcerated in the DOC who will return to probation upon release.



**ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR  
YEAR END NUMBER OF OFFENDERS**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanors	915	942	1,047	997	<b>997</b>
Felonies	845	944	997	996	<b>969</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>1,966</b>

\*These caseload numbers do not include cases classified as Pre-trial or Other Administrative.

**ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR  
YEAR END NUMBER OF CASES**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanors	971	973	1,095	1,051	<b>1,047</b>
Felonies	915	983	1,056	1,066	<b>1,038</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>2,085</b>

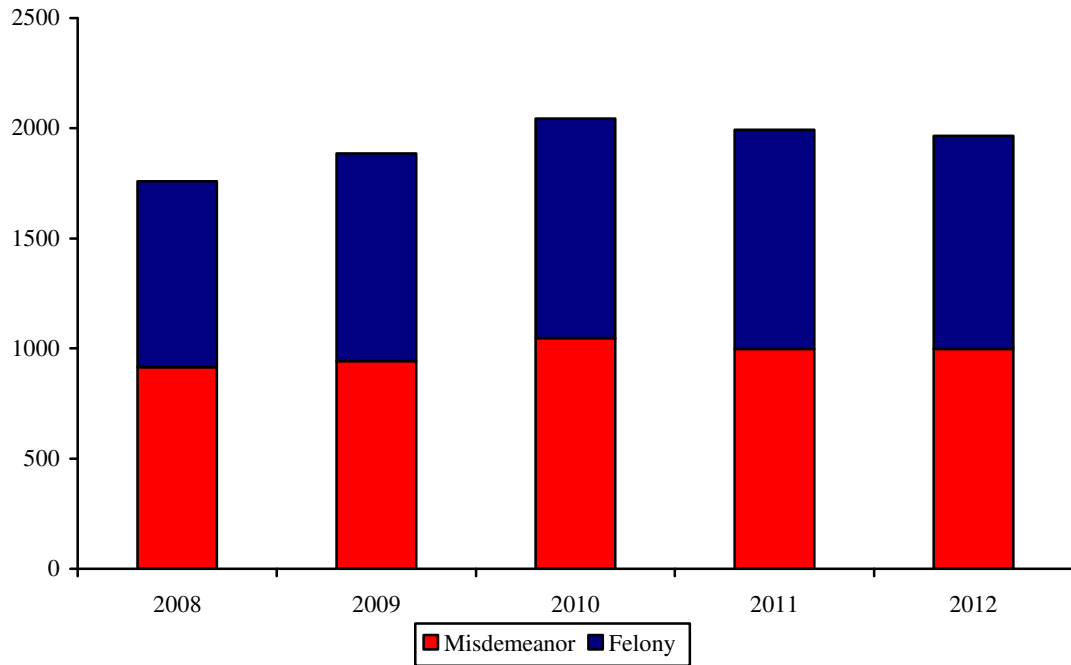
\*Numbers reflect the number of cases and do not include cases classified as Pre-trial or Other Administrative.

**ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR PRE-TRIAL  
YEAR END NUMBER OF CASES**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanors	25	22	26	27	<b>14</b>
Felonies	40	34	41	56	<b>58</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>72</b>

\*Numbers reflect the number of cases.

**ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR  
YEAR END NUMBER OF OFFENDERS**



In 1999, the average non-specialized adult probation caseload was 250 offenders. Over the years, additional probation officers have been added to the department through grants, user fees, and County tax-based funds. The Department has also utilized specialized caseloads to better monitor and supervise the highest risk offenders more closely. At the end of 2012, the average non-specialized adult probation caseload decreased to 104 offenders per officer.

**AVERAGE ADULT PROBATION YEAR END CASELOADS**

Non-specialized Adult Caseload Averages	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	105	131	140	105	<b>104</b>

## **VI. PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS**

The Adult Division conducted 149 presentence investigations in 2012, a decrease of 19% from 2011. In 1993, the Board of Judges began to purposely reduce the number of offenders required to participate in presentence investigations due to a shortage of probation officers and to increase the time available for supervision by probation officers. In 1992, there were 1,786 presentence investigations completed; the 2012 figures reflect a 92% reduction in presentence investigations over the past twenty (20) years.

In 2012, 99% of all presentence investigations completed by the department were for felony cases with only one presentence investigation ordered for a misdemeanor case. This averages to about three (3) felony presentence investigations per criminal court per month for 2012.

### **ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor	11 (5%)	5 (3%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	<b>1 (1%)</b>
Felony	216 (95%) )	193 (97%) )	150 (98%)	183 (100%)	<b>148 (99%)</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>149</b>

\*Drug Court Intakes = 56 in 2012

## **VII. TRANSFER CASES**

The Adult Division provides courtesy supervision to felons as well as misdemeanant probationers sentenced in other counties or states. The division also accepts transferred cases from other Indiana Court Alcohol and Drug Programs and Community Corrections Programs. At the end of 2012, Monroe County had 346 adult cases being supervised by other probation departments in Indiana and 36 adult cases being supervised in other states. In 2012, 127 probationers sentenced in other jurisdictions were received by the Adult Division for supervision.

### **PROBATION SUPERVISION TRANSFER CASES**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Intra-state Transfers out	239	358	419	290	<b>346</b>
Inter-state Transfers Out	38	45	52	144	<b>36</b>
Transfers In	139	146	140	149	<b>127</b>

## **VIII. DRUG COURT**

In November 1999, Judge Kenneth G. Todd, Monroe Circuit Court Division III, began the Monroe County Drug Treatment Court. Since the inception of the Drug Court, the program has relied on funding from a series of federal grants.

- September 2001 - \$500,000 federal Drug Court Implementation Grant.
- 2005 – \$158,038 Edward Byrne Formula grant.
- 2005 – Received 9-month Byrne Grant extension, increasing funding to \$165,281.
- 2006 – \$151,492 Justice Assistant Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.
- 2007 – \$54,474 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.
- 2008 – \$72,632 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.
- 2009 – \$65,369 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.
- 2009 – \$124,634 American Recovery and Reinvestment (ARRA) Grant
- 2010 – \$55,564 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.
- 2010 – \$215,000 three (3) year Drug Court Discretionary Grant from the Indiana Judicial Center and Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- 2011 – \$55,564 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.
- 2012 – \$50,008 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.

Drug Treatment participants in the first phase of the program are required to report to the Probation Department six (6) days a week, including Saturday, for random drug testing. In addition, about twice every month, Drug Court participants are also called in to report for random drug testing on Sundays as well. Since October of 1999, the Drug Treatment Court has secured over 55,000 urine drug screens and saliva tests on participants.

In 2008, saliva swabs were introduced as a means of drug testing. The instrument screens for eight (8) different substances in a person's saliva and also includes Suboxone. Since 2008, 356 drug tests have been collected by the saliva method, only 18 have come back positive (approximately 5%) for the use of an illegal drug. In 2012, there were 5,574 urine drug screens and saliva tests completed on participants. Only 63 of these tests were positive (1%) for at least one substance.

In 2012, there was one (1) drug-free baby born to a Drug Court participant, which brings the overall total to 38 drug-free babies born to participants since the program's inception.

### **A. Drug Court Referrals**

Drug Court began 2012 with 104 participants in the program. During the year, the Drug Court Team received 96 cases for review for potential acceptance into the program. Of the 96 referrals, 37 offenders chose not to participate in the program and 15 offenders were found not to meet the program criteria for eligibility. Thirty-nine (39) offenders were made eligible and began to receive services and 5 were waiting possible acceptance into the program. The year ended with 97 participants in the Drug Court program.

## **B. Services Provided and/or Referred**

The Drug Court Program completed 56 substance abuse screening assessments on potential program participants in 2012, a 22% decrease from the previous year. The Drug Court provided intensive case management to all participants in the program. Participant compliance was supervised by the Drug Court Team, including Judge MaryEllen Diekhoff and the designated case manager assigned to the case.

Participants were required to complete random drug testing, daily check-ins, employment checks, home contacts, and intensive substance abuse services provided by local substance abuse treatment providers. Participants were also referred for ancillary services such as housing assistance, mental health counseling, and employment and education coaching programs.

## **C. Program Completions**

During 2012, 26 participants graduated from the Drug Court program. These participants met all program goals including successful completion of substance abuse treatment and remaining substance-free for a period of one (1) year.

Including the 26 participants who graduated from the Drug Court program in 2012, the total number of Drug Court graduates since the program's inception is 237.

## **D. Terminations**

In 2012, the Drug Court terminated twenty (20) program participants unsuccessfully due to program violations.

### **DRUG COURT SUMMARY**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Participants carried forward from previous year	85	82	91	97	<b>104</b>
New referrals received for Team review	76	111	109	88	<b>96</b>
Number of referrals accepted into the program	31	50	54	46	<b>39</b>
Number of successful terminations through graduation	19	31	26	19	<b>26</b>
Number of unsuccessful terminations from the program	17	11	16	18	<b>20</b>

## **IX. OTHER ADULT OFFENDER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES**

### **A. Alcohol / Drug Assessment and Referral**

The Monroe Circuit Court Alcohol and Drug Program is an integral part of the Adult Division. The Court Alcohol and Drug Program is certified by the Indiana Judicial Center. In 2011, the Program was granted a four year re-certification by the Indiana Judicial Center.

The Court Alcohol and Drug Program is administered by the Director who is responsible for the daily operation of the Adult Intake Unit and who is also responsible for ensuring that all staff members receive ongoing training regarding substance related issues. All adult probation officers within the Department are certified as either substance abuse professionals or maintain a Certified Substance Abuse Management credential and must complete a minimum of 12 hours of alcohol/drug and criminal justice education every year in order to maintain their certification.

Probation officers hired after January 1, 2005 who supervise adult offenders as part of the Court Alcohol and Drug Program must obtain and maintain a Court Substance Abuse Management Specialist credential (CSAMS) within two years. To obtain the credential, the staff member must have a baccalaureate degree from an accredited university; must complete and document at least 1,500 hours of experience in the assessment of people with substance abuse problems; complete at least 500 hours of a supervised practicum in the areas of assessment, referral and case management of substance abuse clients; complete required training; submit a signed statement to adhere to a code of ethics; must be at least 21 years of age; and take and pass a written exam. Since no new probation officers were hired who had not already obtained a CSAMS credential; the department had no probation officers obtain the credential in 2012.

Adult probation officers conduct substance abuse screenings on all new cases referred by the courts for probation, regardless of case type. If the referring offense involved drugs or alcohol, or the offense was somehow related to the use or abuse of such substances, the adult probation officers perform more extensive substance abuse evaluations. In 2012, 721 offenders were referred to the Court Alcohol and Drug Program for assessment and referral post-conviction, a 13% decrease from the previous year. In addition, 56 substance abuse assessments were completed on potential Drug Treatment Court participants. Another 65 assessments were completed during the presentence investigation process on offenders charged with substance related offenses.

Following the completion of the substance abuse evaluation, the probation officer develops an individualized service plan for each offender. This service plan typically includes a referral to a substance abuse education or treatment program. The probation officer then monitors the probationer's compliance with the terms of substance abuse education or treatment. The Court Alcohol and Drug Program does not provide any direct treatment services.

## **B. Alcohol Education School**

The Court Alcohol and Drug Program operates a six-hour substance abuse information class, Alcohol and Marijuana Education School, known as AES. The AES curriculum targets minor first-time alcohol and marijuana offenders and is utilized by the Prosecutor's Office for Pre-Trial Diversion Program participants. In 2012, 1,114 persons attended the class, a 29% increase from 2011. Of these class participants 785 (70%) were Indiana University students.

Upon the request of the Prosecutor's Office, during 2003 Alcohol Education School was expanded to include information on marijuana research. In 2012, the class received 166 referrals for first-time marijuana offenders in addition to minor alcohol offenders.

## **C. PRIME for Life**

The Department offers a 12-hour substance abuse education program utilizing the cognitive-based Prime for Life Indiana (PRI) curriculum. PRI is offered to second time Pre-Trial Diversion participants being charged with marijuana and minor alcohol-related offenses and probationers who have been determined to need substance education. The program began in September 2003. In 2012, 520 offenders referred by the Prosecutor's Office completed the PRI class. Another 226 PRI participants were probation referrals. In 2012, 746 persons attended the class, an increase of 16% from 2011.

## **D. Administrative Probation Modifications**

The Probation Department utilizes the Administrative Probation Modification (APM) process to efficiently and effectively deal with minor or technical violations of probation. In 2012, the Board of Judges (BOJ) adopted a policy revising the APM process to include progressive sanctions.

Progressive sanctions are structured, incremental responses to noncompliant behavior (violations) while under supervision. They are designed to give the probation officer the ability to respond quickly to violations through a series of graduated sanctions such as additional reporting requirements or community service. The sanctioning process uses modest steps to infringe on the offender's liberty to deter future violations, ensure the integrity of the court order, increase community safety, and encourage positive change in the offender.

Probation officers are now able to implement timely responses to violations of community supervision. These responses will be progressive in nature and be based on the severity of the offender's original offense, the severity of the violation, and the offender's individual assessed risk and needs in order to assist the offender in their progress toward positive change.

No data is available to report regarding these changes in 2012.

## **E. Impaired Driving Impact Panel**

The Adult Division provides a community-based restorative justice program for all offenders who have been convicted of drunk driving. In 1994, this program expanded to allow referrals from surrounding counties. During 2012, four (4) panels were conducted with 433 offenders from the Monroe Circuit Court attending the presentations. The Impaired Driving Impact Panel is a service provided at no cost to the offender.

## **F. Risk and Needs Assessments**

In 2010, the Judicial Conference of Indiana adopted policies that required all probation departments in the state to use a newly adopted risk assessment system for adult offenders in the criminal justice system. Training and utilization of these risk tools began in 2010. By the start of 2011, all adult risk tools were fully integrated into departmental practices.

The adult risk assessment instrument is called the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS). The IRAS is the risk assessment system made up of five instruments to be used at specific points in the criminal justice process to identify a participant's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs, and assist with developing an individualized case management plan. Criminogenic needs are attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment should target criminogenic needs in the development of a comprehensive case plan. Any treatment not targeting criminogenic needs is counter-productive to efficiency and effectiveness.

In 2012, only two (2) of the IRAS tools are used by probation officers who supervise adult offenders: the Pre-trial Tool and the Community Supervision Tool. The Pre-trial Tool is designed to assess an offender's risk for failure to appear for court appearances and risk to reoffend while on pre-trial supervision. The Community Supervision Tool is designed to assess an offender's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assist in making decisions regarding community supervision.

In 2012, adult probation officers completed 2,755 assessments using the Community Supervision Tool and 177 assessments using the Pre-trial Tool.

### **2012 IRAS ASSESSMENTS RISK LEVEL**

	<b>Assessments Complete</b>	<b>Risk Level</b>	<b>Percentage at Risk Level</b>
Pretrial Tool	177	High	25.4%
		Moderate	57.1%
		Low	17.5%
Community Supervision Tool	2,755	Very High or High	16.8%
		Moderate or Low/Moderate	30.8%
		Low	52.4%



## JUVENILE DIVISION

The Juvenile Division has been fortunate to receive several years of grant funding through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. Funds awarded through both Title II and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) have supported the division in efforts to restructure duties and responsibilities within the Division, and in the Division's efforts to utilize evidence based practices and programming (EBP).

In 2012 the Juvenile Division was awarded perhaps the most significant grant in our recent history. As in years past, the Division continued to pursue evidence-based initiatives designed to reduce criminogenic risk factors. However, a major step in this direction was realized when the Department was awarded a Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) which paid for training, implementation, quality assurance, and subsequent advanced training in an interactive journaling curriculum designed to target risk factors for committing delinquent and criminal offenses. This JABG grant provided funds to train all juvenile staff, one Monroe County Youth Services Bureau employee, as well as an additional ten employees from the Adult Division, including 4 supervisors, in facilitating a specific, evidence based-curriculum. This curriculum, grounded in the tenets of motivational interviewing, requires accurate assessment of a clients' readiness for change, supporting the client as he/she moves closer to considering change, and includes the client as a central part of the process. As the 2012 year ended over 25 clients, both adult and juvenile were benefiting from this tremendous opportunity. Data for 2012 is limited, but anecdotal feedback from probationers and probation officers is encouraging.

The Title II grant provides funds for a parenting programming conducted by community partners, as well as supports Big Brothers/Big Sisters to make life-long matches to youth in placement. This grant was due to expire in September, 2012. A successful request for extension of the grant was made; this grant will now expire in September, 2013.

A major shift in staff responsibilities was made mid-2012, based on the need for increased capacity for programming and intakes. The Division now has three intake probation officers who share responsibilities for intakes and programming. These three officers will be utilized to provide individual and group programming utilizing courses such as Aggression Replacement Training as well as new programming related to the interactive journaling training provided through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant.

The partnership between Monroe County Community Corrections and Indiana University's Center for Adolescent and Family Studies continued in 2012. Through this partnership, nearly 250 families have been provided the opportunity to participate in Functional Family Therapy (FFT) over the years. FFT is an evidence-based, family focused therapy service. Because this service is funded by an Indiana Department of Correction grant, these families were able to receive family therapy at no cost to them.

The Juvenile Division ended 2012 with nine (9) full time probation officers and one part-time probation officer assistant. The full time probation officer staff at the conclusion of 2012 included: one (1) probation supervisor; two (2) probation officers assigned to intake/program facilitation; three (3) juvenile probation officers supervising non-specialized mixed caseloads (informal and formal probation); one (1) truancy supervision probation officer; and one (1) juvenile placement coordinator probation officer. The average non-specialized juvenile probation caseload was 26 juvenile offenders per officer at the end of 2012, compared to 27 the end of 2011.

## **I. JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED**

Unlike the adult probation system where adult offenders are not generally introduced to the probation system until *after* a conviction, probation is the *starting* place for a juvenile's interaction with the juvenile justice system. All juvenile cases processed through the juvenile justice system begin with a written report, or referral. The Juvenile Division receives referrals from various sources, including law enforcement, parents, schools, businesses, and the public. Juveniles are referred to the Department for committing delinquent acts or status offenses. Delinquent acts are defined as acts that would be crimes if committed by an adult. Status offenses are acts of delinquency that are not crimes for adults, and include truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violation, and runaway.

In 2012, the Juvenile Division received 1,297 new referrals, a 22% increase over the 1,061 new referrals received in 2011. Of the 1,297 new referrals, 258 (20%) resulted in no action being taken by the Prosecuting Attorney. Further, two (2) youth were referred for having been apprehended while on Wanted on Warrant status, 21 referrals were for informational purposes only, and 13 youth were referred to probation but resided outside of Monroe County. The remaining 1,003 referrals were responded to by probation staff.

In addition to the 1,003 referrals staff responded to, 29 referrals were carried over from 2011. Of these 1,032 referrals, 22 referrals were carried over into 2013. Of the remaining 1,010 referrals processed in 2012, 220 were recommended for formal prosecution, 121 were recommended for processing as an informal adjustment, 157 were recommended to be handled by another agency, 44 were recommended to be dismissed, and one (1) was recommended for waiver to adult court. Finally, 467 referrals were given 'other' recommendations; the 'other' category typically reflects a report provided for informational purposes only, a report which did not support the filing of a new charge, or a report on a youth already involved in the juvenile justice system.

Many juveniles referred to the Juvenile Division for illegal behavior were involved in several offenses at one time. In 2012, the 1,003 youth referred allegedly committed 1,134 offenses. Of this number, 346 (31%) were for status, or non-criminal offenses, while the remaining 788 offenses were for offenses which, if committed by a person 18 or older, would be a crime.

In 2012, as has been the case since 2009, the most common group of offenses for which a juvenile was referred to the department was for status offenses. Included in this group are the offenses of: truancy, runaway, incorrigibility, and curfew violation. As a group, this referral category was responsible for 346 (31%) offenses of the total 1,134 offenses reported. Of the offenses included in this category, runaway referrals were the number one status referral offense, accounting for 178 (52%) of the status offense referrals. The second most commonly referred status offense was truancy with 118 (34%) referrals; incorrigibility and curfew violation tied for 3<sup>rd</sup> place, with 25 referrals each for 2012.

As has been the case since 2009, the second most prevalent offense group for which a juvenile was referred to the department in 2012 was for substance related offenses. Of the 1,134 specific offenses noted, substance related offenses accounted for 240 (21%) of these offenses. Also, as in 2009, 2010, and 2011, illegal consumption of alcohol held its position as the number one substance related offense referral for juveniles. Illegal consumption of alcohol referrals were responsible for 103 (43%) of the 240 substance-related referrals received.

Theft and Theft-related related offenses moved from being the fourth most likely referral group in 2011, to the third most prevalent offense group for which a juvenile was referred in 2012. This offense group as a whole included 220 (19%) of the 1,134 offenses noted. Offenses in this category include: Attempted Robbery; Theft; Burglary; Conversion; Forgery, etc.

Referrals for miscellaneous types of offenses dropped to the fourth most likely referral group for which a youth was referred to probation. The group, which includes offenses such as Disorderly Conduct, Criminal Mischief, Leaving the Scene of An Accident, and Operating a Motor Vehicle with No Valid License, accounted for 175 of the total 1,134 offense reported in 2012.

As in 2011, Violent/Battery offenses were the fifth most likely offense group for which referrals were received in 2011. Of the 1,134 specific offenses reported, 153 (14%) were violent/battery referrals. Battery was the most common offense within this group for which a youth was likely to be referred in 2012.

### JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,296	1,054	1,098	1,061	<b>1,297</b>

### TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR REFERRALS RECEIVED\*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Alcohol / Drug	193 (19%)	264 (21%)	209 (21%)	219 (23%)	<b>240 (21%)</b>
Theft-Related	194 (19%)	199 (16%)	163 (16%)	171 (18%)	<b>220 (19%)</b>
Battery / Violent	136 (14%)	198 (16%)	183 (18%)	139 (15%)	<b>153 (14%)</b>
Status	267 (27%)	312 (25%)	255 (26%)	243 (25%)	<b>346 (31%)</b>
All Others	209 (21%)	260 (21%)	192 (19%)	185 (19%)	<b>175 (15%)</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1,134</b>

\*Referral offense types are only for juveniles referred to the Division who received some level of intervention or service.

## II. PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

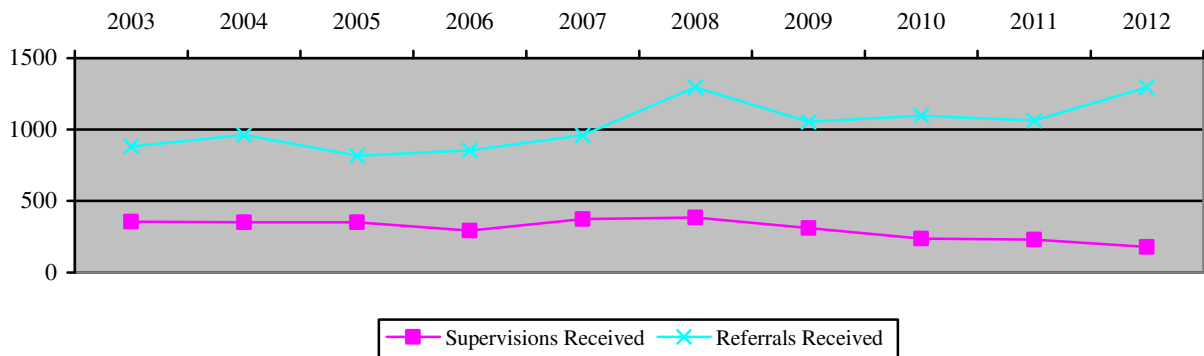
Of the 1,003 juvenile referrals received in 2012, 179 juveniles received some level of probation supervision.

A juvenile referral, or incident report, is submitted to the Department from various sources, for a variety of reasons. Regardless of the source or purpose of the information, each new referral is tracked and logged into the Probation Department case management computer database. Often one child receives multiple referrals during any period. For caseload statistical purposes, one child with multiple referrals who receives some level of probation supervision is only reflected as one 'supervision' received. This can result in the appearance of low supervision to referral ratios.

### JUVENILE OFFENDERS RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	355	351	333	292	374	384	311	238	231	<b>179</b>

### JUVENILE REFERRALS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED



### **III. JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED CASE TYPES**

Of the 179 new juvenile probation supervisions received in 2012, 49 (27%) were for status offenses; 127 (71%) were for juveniles who had committed a non-status, or a criminal act, as their primary delinquent behavior. Of the remaining supervisions received in 2012, one case was transferred into Monroe County from other jurisdictions, and two (2) cases were considered “other” types of supervision. Typically, this case type reflects a youth removed from their home and placed in an out-of-home facility.

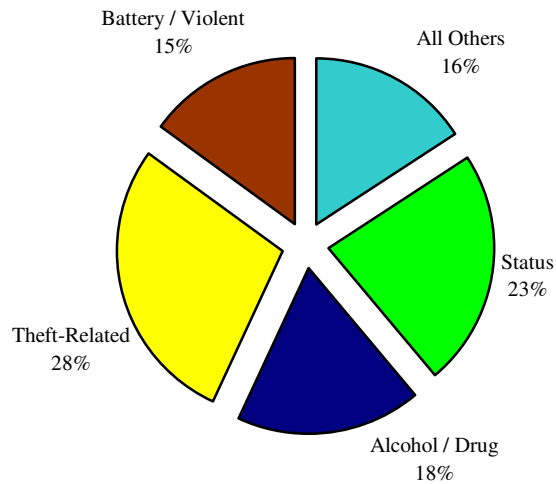
As with juveniles referred to probation, youth placed on probation often have committed more than one delinquent act resulting in supervision. For instance, a juvenile may be placed on probation for committing the offenses of: illegal consumption of alcohol, illegal possession of alcohol, and battery. This one supervision would result in three offense notations for caseload statistical purposes. In 2012, the 179 new supervisions received were responsible for committing 205 offenses. Of this number, 157 (77%) were non-status offenses.

In 2012 Theft and Theft-related offenses ranked as the number one offense group for which a youth would receive supervision. Of this group 58 offenses were noted. Of those, Theft was the most common offense, seconded by Conversion (shoplifting). In 2012, the second most common offense group resulting in supervision was status offenses. Of this group, 48 (23%) offenses were noted. Of these 48 offenses, 39 (81%) were for the offense of truancy. As in 2010 and 2011, substance related offenses remained as the third most likely offense group for which a young person was placed on probation in 2012. Collectively, this group accounted for 36 (18%) of all offenses. As in 2011, Possession of Marijuana reigned number one in this group, responsible for 15 (42%) of the total offenses in this group. As in 2009, 2010, and 2011, battery/violent related offenses were the least likely reason a youth received supervision services through our division in 2012. Of the 205 offenses received for supervision during the year, 30 (15%) were battery/violent related.

### TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Alcohol/Drug	85 (21%)	91 (25%)	52 (19%)	48 (18%)	<b>36 (18%)</b>
Theft-Related	96 (24%)	72 (20%)	66 (24%)	45 (17%)	<b>58 (28%)</b>
Battery/Violent	39 (10%)	39 (11%)	36 (13%)	32 (12%)	<b>30 (15%)</b>
Status	95 (24%)	92 (26%)	70 (26%)	66 (25%)	<b>48 (23%)</b>
All Others	87 (21%)	64 (18%)	46 (17%)	73 (28%)	<b>33 (16%)</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>205</b>

### TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED



#### IV. JUVENILE INTAKE TEAM

The Juvenile Division Intake Team is comprised of juvenile probation officers who meet weekly to review the investigative reports completed on each new referral received and discuss recommendations. The purpose of this review is to address questions or concerns about cases and to ensure consistent application of the risk assessment instrument. The Intake Team review process assists and supports juvenile probation officers as they strive for creative, cost effective, evidence-based responses to address delinquent behavior. In 2012 the Intake Team reviewed 335 cases.

#### CASES REVIEWED BY INTAKE TEAM

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Cases Reviewed	348	331	362	363	335

#### V. JUVENILE OFFENDERS DISCHARGED

Once placed on any level of supervision, a case plan for each youthful offender is developed. The objective of this case plan is to aid the youth and family in decreasing the likelihood of continued involvement in the juvenile justice system. Goals in the case plans include: treatment/education recommendations; rehabilitative program recommendations; educational objectives; family involvement criteria; and monetary obligations. Failure to comply with any one of these objectives can result in an unsuccessful discharge from probation. Not all unsuccessful terminations, therefore, are a result of a youth re-offending.

The Juvenile Division discharged 204 youth from probation supervision in 2012. Of this number, 128 (63%) were discharged successfully. Of the 204 juveniles released from probation supervision in 2012, 47 (23%) had a substance-related offense as the primary reason for referral to services. Of these 47 substance-involved youth, 33 (70%) were discharged successfully. Of the 157 non-substance-related supervisions, 95 (61%) completed their term or supervision successfully.

## VI. YEAR-END CASELOADS

The Juvenile Division began 2012 with 138 youth under probation supervision. At year's end, 113 youth were under probation supervision, a net loss of 25 offenders.

As with the Adult Division, the Juvenile Division has specialized caseloads. One Juvenile officer provides supervision services to youth who are identified as experiencing school attendance problems (truancy). At the conclusion of 2012 the probation officer responsible for supervising youth with attendance issues had a caseload of 13 youth. The Youth Placement Coordinator was responsible for supervising 22 youth at year's end. The average non-specialized juvenile probation caseload decreased from an average of 27 youth per officer in 2011 to 26 per officer in 2012.

### JUVENILE YEAR END CASELOADS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Non-specialized Caseload Averages	40	47	21	27	<b>26</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	200	202	155	138	<b>113</b>



## VII. JUVENILE DETENTIONS AND PLACEMENTS

When a juvenile is placed in secure detention, he/she is typically transported to Southwest Indiana Regional Youth Village (SWIRYV), Vincennes, but can go to one of several secure detention facilities within Indiana: Bartholomew County Juvenile Services Center, Columbus; Jackson County Juvenile Detention Facility, Brownstown; or Johnson County Juvenile Detention Center (JCDC), Franklin.

### A. Detention Costs

In 2012, Monroe County spent just over \$168,000 for youthful offenders held in various secure detention facilities throughout the state. These dollars include costs for medical, transportation, as well as housing expenses. Because of the billing and payment scheduling, these costs include charges for services from December 2011 through November 2012.

Monroe County utilized secure detention on 114 separate occasions during 2012, for a total of 1,649 bed days. These 114 admissions represent 76 individual youth placed in secure detention.

The actual cost of detaining youthful offenders involves more than merely food and shelter. The ancillary costs of detaining youth include: the costs associated with transporting youthful offenders to and from detention facilities; transporting youth to and from court hearings; medical expenses incurred while in detention; and the payment of staff to supervise youth prior to transport/court, etc. These ancillary detention costs are not tracked; therefore an all-inclusive financial impact report is not available.

### B. Detention Statistics

In 2012, 76 individual juvenile offenders were held in secure detention facilities throughout Indiana for Monroe County. Of the 76 individuals held 57 (75%) were male; 19 (25%) were female.

#### DETENTION STATISTICS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Individual Admissions	120	91	88	77	<b>76</b>
Male	84 (70%)	68 (75%)	69 (78%)	58 (75%)	<b>57 (75%)</b>
Female	36 (30%)	23 (25%)	19 (22%)	19 (25%)	<b>19 (25%)</b>
Total Admissions	170	116	114	104	<b>114</b>
Days	2,599	2,185	1,990	1,842	<b>1,649</b>
Per Diem Cost	\$335,202	\$289,350	\$279,560	\$250,000	<b>\$168,399</b>

### C. Youth Shelter Placement

In 2012, the Court authorized 48 individual youth to be placed in shelters; the 48 youth represent 64 separate placements. Of these 64 shelter placements, 46 were to the local youth shelter. The remaining 18 shelter placements were made to Southwest Indiana Regional Youth Village.

### D. Residential and Hospital Placement

In 2012, the Court placed 36 juveniles in out-of-home placements. These placements include youth removed from their home and placed in foster care, group homes, residential treatment centers, specialized programming, and inpatient settings. None of these youth were placed in inpatient, hospital setting for long-term psychiatric treatment in 2012.

#### JUVENILE DETENTIONS AND PLACEMENTS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Secure Detention (total admissions)	170	116	114	104	<b>114</b>
Placement	53	22	35	27	<b>36</b>
Secure Hospital Detention	6	1	1	0	<b>0</b>
Monroe County Youth Shelter	106	50 (60%)	52 (65%)	63 (67%)	<b>46 (72%)</b>
Youth Shelter – Out of County	58	35 (40%)	28 (35%)	31 (33%)	<b>18 (18%)</b>
TOTAL Shelter Placements	164	83	80	94	<b>64</b>

#### SECURE DETENTION AND ALL SHELTER CARE PLACEMENTS 2012 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY MONTH

	Detention	Shelter Care
January	4	2
February	8	6
March	5	2
April	3	2
May	4	1
June	3	1
July	5	4
August	3	1
September	6	2
October	5	2
November	3	<1
December	6	<1

## VIII. PREDISPOSITIONAL REPORTS/PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES

In 2012, 339 preliminary inquiries were completed. This number represents a decrease of 7 reports from 2011 data. Of the 339 preliminary inquiries completed, 63 (19%) were for a substance related referral. The balance of preliminary inquiries, 276 (81%), were for non-substance related offenses.

Juvenile probation officers completed 74 pre-dispositional reports in 2012. This number reflects a decrease of 4 reports from 2011. These reports are typically prepared by the juvenile's supervising probation officer, and provide current information to the court concerning the juvenile, family, education, and include recommendations for programming which have been identified to meet the needs of the client / family.

### **PREDISPOSITIONAL REPORTS AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES COMPLETED**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Predispositional Reports	91	70	45	78	<b>74</b>
Preliminary Inquires	636	505	389	436	<b>339</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>413</b>

### **PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES - SUBSTANCE RELATED VERSUS NON-SUBSTANCE RELATED**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Preliminary Inquires- Substance	128 (20%)	118 (23%)	103 (26%)	109 (25%)	<b>63 (19%)</b>
Preliminary inquiries Non- substance	508 (80%)	387 (67%)	286 (74%)	327 (75%)	<b>276 (81%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>339</b>

## **IX. OTHER JUVENILE OFFENDER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES**

### **A. Juvenile Holdover Program**

The Probation Department obtains partial funding through the Indiana Department of Correction to operate a Juvenile Holdover Program in cooperation with Indiana University (IU). Through this program, IU police officers and cadets are trained to serve as holdover attendants. These attendants monitor juveniles at the IU Police Department for short periods of time after arrest (by any law enforcement agency) until a parent/guardian is able to take custody of the child. Beginning in 2011, the Monroe County Youth Shelter began providing holdover services utilizing existing shelter staff and resources. For the calendar year 2012, seven (7) youth were detained through the Holdover Program.

#### **JUVENILE HOLDOVER REFERRALS**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Holdover Referrals	22	27	15	15	7

### **B. Aggression Replacement Training (ART)**

In 2005, the Probation Department implemented an evidence-based cognitive-behavioral curriculum designed to reduce adolescent aggression and recidivism: Aggression Replacement Training (ART). The program encourages youth to modify behaviors by improving anger control, reducing the frequency of acting-out behaviors, and increase the frequency of constructive, pro-social behaviors. ART is a 10-week, 30-hour intervention administered to groups of 8 to 12 juvenile offenders three times per week. The program relies on repetitive learning techniques to teach participants to control impulsiveness and anger and use more appropriate behaviors. In addition, guided group discussion is used to correct anti-social thinking. In 2012, 13 juveniles had been referred to and began the ART program.

### **C. Parental Aggression Replacement Training (PART)**

In addition to ART, a complementary parental component was developed for implementation in early 2005, called PART (Parental Aggression Replacement Training). The program continued into 2012 with 15 parents of ART participants involved in learning the new skills and behavior techniques their children received in ART. It is believed this support outside the classroom will increase skill development and utilization for the juveniles.

### **D. Juvenile Home Detention**

In 2012, 17 individual referrals to electronic home monitoring were made for youthful offenders. Of this number 16 were separate individuals; one was referred twice in 2012. Of the 17 referrals, all were placed on the program for committing non-status offenses. Of these, 12 individuals committed acts that would be a felony if committed by an adult. Of the 17 electronic monitoring referrals 15 (88%) completed successfully.

### **E. Truancy Caseload / Educational Compliance Court**

In 2008, a collaborative partnership was formed to address local youth most unlikely to continue their education. This partnership involves: the Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department; the Monroe Circuit Court; Monroe County Prosecutor's Office; Monroe County Community School Corporation; Richland Bean-Blossom School Corporation; and Indiana University Department of Education. This partnership developed a pilot project entitled "Monroe County Truancy Court" which was implemented for the 2008 – 2009 school year. Prior to the 2009-2010 school year, "Monroe County Truancy Court" was re-named "Educational Compliance Court." Throughout 2012, 13 students and families were involved in the program.

### **F. PRIME for Life**

The Juvenile Division provides a 16-hour substance abuse education program utilizing the cognitive-based Prime for Life Indiana (PRIME) curriculum. PRIME is offered to juveniles when appropriate based upon an assessment and/or circumstances that may warrant this level of substance abuse education. In 2012, 11 juveniles completed this program.

### **G. Functional Family Therapy**

In 2001, the Indiana Family Project began as a collaborative effort between the Probation Department and the Center for Adolescent and Families Studies (CAFS) at Indiana University. This project is funded by a grant from the Indiana Department of Correction. Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is an evidence-based intervention for at-risk and juvenile justice involved youth ages 11-18 years old and their families. Problems for families who receive FFT typically range from acting out to conduct disorder, to substance abuse to violence. Families typically receive an average of 12 sessions of treatment over the course of 3-6 months.

In 2010, the Adult Division began a pilot study with CAFS to refer families to FFT where the sessions focus on improving communication and cohesion within families with adult offenders. Results of this study were positive and the Adult Division continues to refer families to FFT when appropriate. The year 2012 began with 14 families carried over from 2011. Nineteen (19) families were referred to FFT through the Juvenile Division and two families through the Adult Division. Eight (8) families successfully completed FFT; 13 youth terminated prematurely (unsuccessfully) due to a variety of factors, including failing to begin the program, and 14 families continued FFT into 2013.

### **FUNCTIONAL FAMILY THERAPY**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Total referrals	43	47	34	21	<b>21</b>
Successfully terminated	21	21	15	7	<b>8</b>
Unsuccessfully terminated	11	8	17	13	<b>11</b>
Referrals that never started	6	4	1	3	<b>2</b>
Families carried over to next year	19	27	16	14	<b>14</b>

## **H. Risk and Needs Assessments**

In 2010, the Judicial Conference of Indiana adopted policies that required all probation departments in the state to use a newly adopted risk assessment system for juvenile offenders in the juvenile justice system. Training and utilization of these risk tools began in 2010. By the start of 2011, all juvenile risk tools were fully integrated into departmental practices.

The juvenile risk assessment instrument is called the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS). The IYAS is the risk assessment system made up of six instruments to be used at specific points in the juvenile justice process to identify a juvenile participant's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs, and assist with developing an individualized case management plan. Criminogenic needs are attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment should target criminogenic needs in the development of a comprehensive case plan. Any treatment not targeting criminogenic needs is counter-productive to efficiency and effectiveness.

The Diversion Tool is designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend within the next 12 months and is best used at initial contact for the instant offense to assist in making diversion decisions. The Detention Tool is designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend within the next 12 months and is best used prior to detention to assist in making hold/release decisions and can also be used in making decisions regarding releases from detention. The Disposition Tool is designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assist in making decisions regarding post-adjudication supervision to assist in creating a supervision case plan for the youth. The Disposition Tool also has a screening tool to quickly identify youth who are low-risk and determine if a full risk assessment should be completed. The Residential Tool is designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assist in making decisions regarding level of placement, case planning, and length of stay recommendations. The Re-entry Tool is designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assist in making decisions regarding release, case planning, and length of stay in residential placements.

### **2012 IYAS ASSESSMENTS RISK LEVEL**

	Assessments Complete	Percentage at Risk Level		
		High	Moderate	Low
Diversion Tool	333	13.2%	67.6%	19.2%
Detention Tool	125	44.8%	40.8%	14.4%
Disposition Screening Tool	111	31.5%		68.5%
Disposition Tool	91	13.2%	48.3%	38.5%
Residential Tool	19	21.1%	52.6%	26.3%
Reentry Tool	31	10.0%	30.0%	60.0%

## **I. Civil Court Investigations**

The Juvenile Division assists the Civil Division judges by conducting investigations in divorce and paternity cases. In 2012, the Civil Division judges ordered 15 investigations and all 15 were ordered in divorce cases. These investigations vary in length and detail based upon the information the Court orders that staff obtains. The average amount of time spent on a civil court investigation is nearly 11.5 hours.

### **CIVIL DIVISION INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED**

	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Divorce	6	14	<b>15</b>
Paternity	10	21	<b>0</b>
Guardianship	1	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	17	35	<b>15</b>

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The Monroe County Community Corrections Program is a division of Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department. The Community Corrections Director is also an Assistant Chief Probation Officer.

Community Corrections Case Managers are certified probation officers who supervise caseloads of offenders who are serving jail/prison sentences on the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP). The CASP probation officers/case managers perform probation supervision duties along with conducting Community Corrections intakes and performing detailed risk assessments using the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS).

In 2012, Monroe County completed its 29<sup>th</sup> year of receiving grant funding from the Indiana Department of Correction. Funding is granted on a yearly cycle from July 1 to June 30 of each state fiscal year. For July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, the Department of Correction awarded Monroe County \$682,840 for Community Corrections base programming.

In 2012, there were 24,139 portable breath tests (PBT) conducted on participants in the Day Reporting Program and an additional 11,538 PBT tests for Drug Treatment Court (DTC), who all report during the same morning sessions. Of the combined 35,677 PBT tests conducted by Community Corrections, only 95 (less than 0.27%) tested positive for alcohol.

There were 8,390 PBT random tests conducted in client homes for those supervised on the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) with an additional 3,679 PBT tests for DTC clients. Of the combined 12,069 unannounced tests conducted in the field, there were only 12 clients (less than 0.1%) who tested positive for use of alcohol.

Since July 1, 2005, Indiana law has required sex and violent offenders who are placed on home detention to be monitored by Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) equipment. In 2012 there were 63 offenders placed on GPS monitoring, which was 25 less than in 2011. GPS passive monitoring units continue to be leased from BI, Inc.

Public Restitution and Road Crew combined referrals in 2012 experienced an increase of 92 clients from 2011. In 2010 a permanent summer versus winter schedule for operating road crew was approved. The summer schedule begins April 1 through November 30, Wednesday through Sunday from 7:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The winter schedule begins December 1 through March 31, Tuesday through Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.



## **I. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADVISORY BOARD**

Pursuant to IC 11-12-1-2, the Monroe County Community Corrections Advisory Board (CCAB) was established on November 8, 1982 for the purpose of assisting in the coordination of the Community Corrections Program.

### **A. January 2012 quarterly meeting highlights:**

- **Election** – Judge Kenneth Todd was re-elected as the Advisory Board Chair with Chief Probation Officer Linda Brady as Vice-Chair for a two year term.
- **Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (IACCAC)** – Director Tom Rhodes was re-elected as the West Central District Chair and will serve on the executive board of IACCAC. This will begin his 18<sup>th</sup> consecutive year on the executive board.
- **County Space Committee** – Will make recommendations to the County Commissioners regarding moving county departments to County-owned buildings; moving Community Corrections to an alternate location was discussed.

### **B. April 2012 quarterly meeting highlights:**

- **Adult Functional Family Therapy** – Professor Corinne Datchi of Seton Hall University will be conducting follow-up research concerning Adult Functional Family Therapy (A-FFT), researching impact of A-FFT on the Drug Court population.
- **2012 American Probation & Parole Association (APPA) Indianapolis Training Institute** – Will feature two local Community Corrections sponsored programs, Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and Functional Family Therapy (FFT).
- **Tele-Nav** – The Commissioners authorized \$13,166 for the purchase of iPhones and Tele-Nav software for 12 probation and community corrections officers who work in the field. Tele-Nav software uses Global Positioning System technology to track whereabouts of officers while on duty in the field for management and officer safety purposes.
- **New Legislation** – Senate Enrolled Act 309 of 2012 now allows a county's Cumulative Capital Development fund to buy or lease vehicles for Community Corrections.
- **Little 500** – 271 referrals this year to Little 500 road crew, 50 more than the prior year.

### **C. August 2012 quarterly meeting highlights:**

- **Warren Henegar Memorial** – Advisory board members attended a memorial service in honor of Community Corrections Advisory Board member Warren Henegar.

### **D. October 2012 quarterly meeting highlights:**

- **Community Corrections Building** – Commissioners are considering the purchase of the Community Corrections Building from CFC, Inc. which would result in saving \$80,000 in rent from the Project Income trust fund.
- **Class D Felon Report** – Monroe County had an average class D commitment rate of 48.3% during 2009-2011. During the first six months of 2012 the rate increased to 57.9%.
- **Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)** – Received another Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) for 2013, \$84,564 for Problem Solving Court Supervisor Steve Malone's salary and benefits. Monroe County's JAG grant received the top rating of all grant applications submitted.
- **DOC Fiscal Audit** – No DOC grant carry-over monies and no finding of problems.
- **Centerstone's Project HOPE** – Job Developer Alana Luttrull gave an overview of HOPE which provides services and support to help offenders secure and maintain employment.
- **Violent Offender Clarification** – The Advisory Board approved policy that GPS will be mandatory for an offender placed on home detention who has an instant (current) violent and/or sexual offense listed in the statute. The local presumptive criteria was expanded.

## **II. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP)**

The Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) incorporates a “continuum of sanctions and incentives” approach to corrections. This “continuum” allows Community Corrections staff to administratively move offenders through various levels of supervision intensity, allowing offenders to experience immediate rewards for appropriate conduct and immediate consequences for violating program and probation rules. By providing various incentives to clients for successful completion of program supervision levels, clients are motivated to successfully complete the required programming in less time, thereby maximizing the staff resources available to supervise existing caseloads.

Prior to the implementation of CASP, the Work Release Program, Day Reporting Program and House Arrest Program were all separate Community Corrections program components. In 1999, CASP was created by merging Home Detention and Day Reporting programs together into a multi-level continuum of sanctions system.

The CASP is comprised of five levels of supervision:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Level I   | Work Release (Monroe County program ended April 2009)                         |
| Level II  | Home Detention combined with Day Reporting and “active” Electronic Monitoring |
| Level III | Home Detention with “active” electronic monitoring                            |
| Level IV  | Curfew verified by “active” electronic monitoring                             |
| Level V   | Day Reporting with daily check-ins only and with no movement restrictions     |

### **A. Presumptive Placement on CASP**

Initial presumptive placement on Community Corrections in lieu of incarceration began at either CASP Level I (Work Release) or CASP Level II (combination of Home Detention with Day Reporting). After termination of Work Release in April 2009, the presumptive initial placement is on CASP Level 2. This placement allows for more direct “face to face” contact with clients by Community Corrections personnel in order to better assess the needs and risks associated with each case. Higher risk offenders remain under greater restrictions and with more supervision while those clients demonstrating progress are rewarded by movement to lesser levels of restriction.

Courts may order an offender strictly to Home Detention, Day Reporting, or Work Release without allowing the offender to be eligible for CASP. Typically this occurs as a result of a negotiated plea agreement.

## **B. CASP Level I – Work Release**

The Community Corrections Work Release component was operating until April 3, 2009 using bed space provided by the Monroe County Jail. Since the close of the Monroe County Work Release Program, the sentencing court may order an offender to participate in an out-of-county work release program. During 2012, there were seven (7) referrals to out-of-county work release programs. Of the five work release referrals for the year, all seven were for felony offenses. Of the six work release participants discharged in 2012, 33% were successfully discharged.

## **C. CASP Level II - Home Detention combined with the Day Reporting**

With CASP Level II, home detention is combined with the Day Reporting program. Offenders are required to report for daily check-ins at the Community Corrections office in addition to being under strict Home Detention supervision that includes electronic monitoring. CASP Level II participants are required to report daily to the Community Corrections office, Monday through Friday, for alcohol and drug testing and to advise program staff of their planned activity. These program participants are required to participate in a combination of gainful employment, education classes, substance abuse treatment, life skills classes or community service work totaling a minimum of 40 hours per week. Offender compliance with program requirements is verified through daily offender check-in appointments, telephonic curfew checks, electronic monitoring and home/field contacts by program staff.

During 2012, 59 offenders referred to CASP began serving their sentences at Level II supervision. CASP participants who are ordered to begin at Level II (and made eligible by the Court) may earn their way off of the combined home detention/day reporting by completing required program conditions successfully. The defendant may work his/her way down to Level V supervision, the least restrictive CASP level, by successfully completing requirements for each preceding CASP level, if allowed by the Court.

## **D. CASP Level III - Home Detention**

Level III CASP involves participation on home detention with “active” electronic monitoring. Full home detention restrictions apply, including wearing the electronic monitoring device 24 hours per day. The daily reporting to the Community Corrections office required by CASP Level II is no longer required for participants who have earned their way onto CASP Level III.

CASP Level III can also be described as “home detention.” Some courts specifically order home detention, without benefit of CASP eligibility. In 2012, there were 184 who participated on CASP Level III.

## **E. CASP Level IV – Curfew**

Under CASP Level IV, the full home detention restrictions are eased and participants are no longer confined to their homes. Although electronic monitoring continues, participants’ compliance with a daily curfew is verified by “active” electronic monitoring. In 2018, eight (8) offenders participated on CASP Level IV.

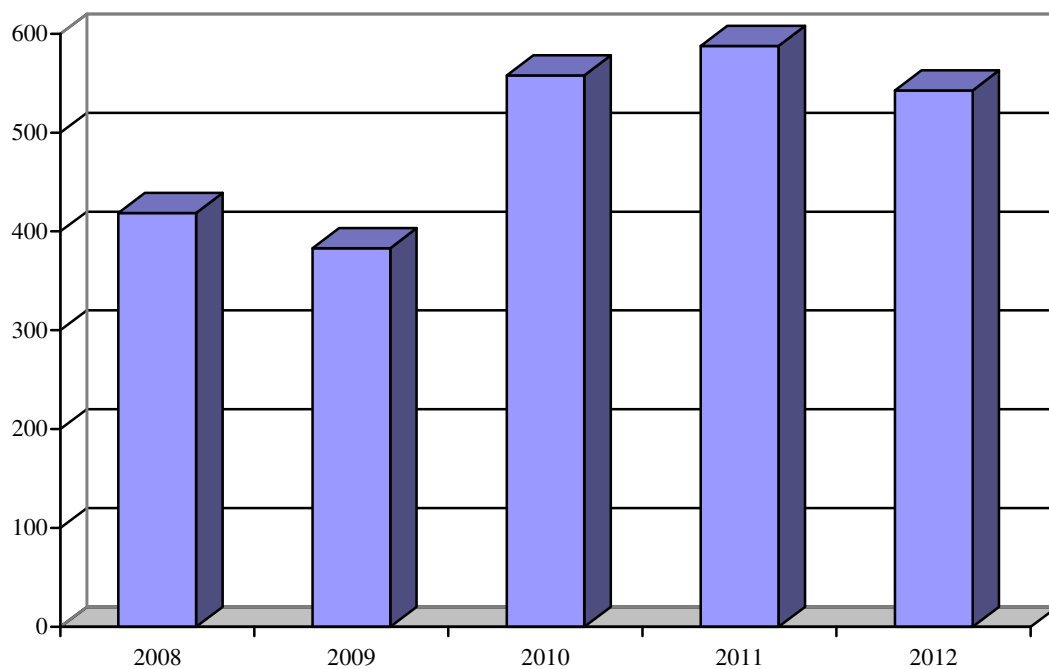
## F. CASP Level V – Day Reporting Program

CASP Level V program participants must report to the Community Corrections office daily, Monday through Friday, for alcohol breath tests. Level V participants are also subject to drug screening but have no required curfew and have no other movement restrictions. Courts may place offenders directly into CASP Level V. Many times, participation in CASP Level V is a condition of pre-trial release, a condition of probation supervision, or a condition of receiving a hardship driver's license. In 2012, 543 adult offenders were placed on CASP Level V, an 8% decrease in participants from 2011.

### CASP LEVEL V (DAY REPORTING) REFERRALS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Adult Offenders	419	383	558	588	<b>543</b>

### CASP LEVEL V (DAY REPORTING) REFERRALS



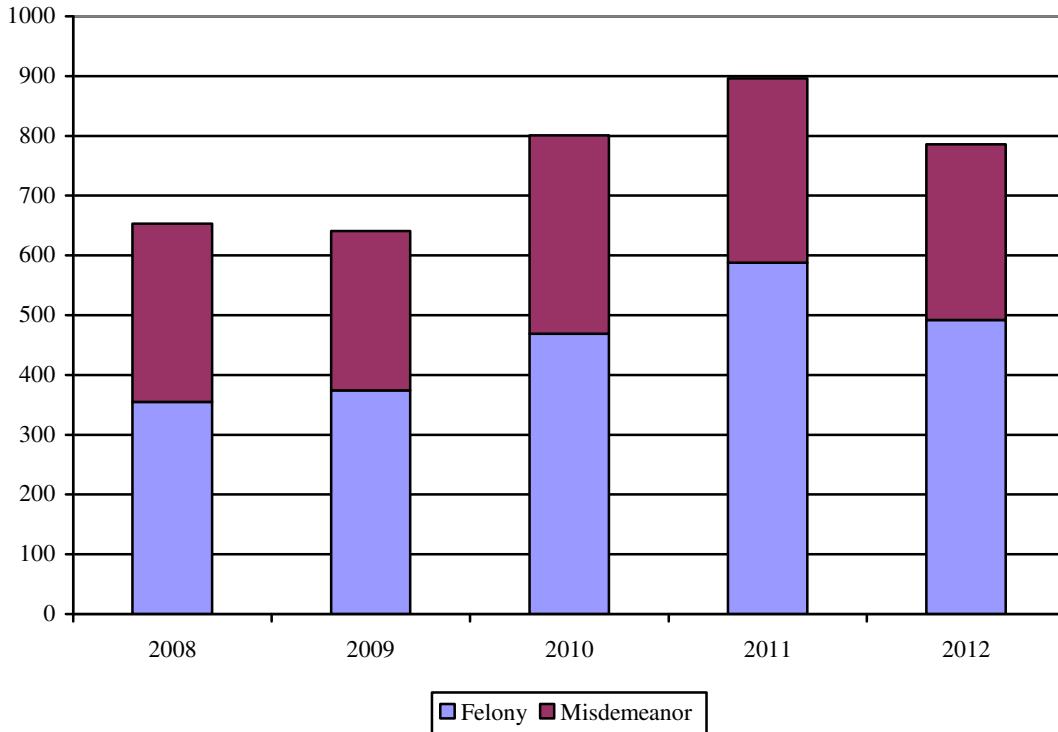
**G. CASP Referrals - Levels II through V**

The Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) is utilized by the courts as an alternative to jail and prison. If the Court allows, program participants can be moved up and down the levels based on risk and compliance issues as pre-authorized by the Court. In Monroe County, CASP is also an option for pre-trial release of adult offenders. In 2012, 786 persons were placed on the program, a decrease of 12% from 2011. In 2012, the program supervised 492 felons and 294 misdemeanants.

**CASP LEVELS II-V REFERRALS**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Adult Misdemeanor	298 (46%)	267 (42%)	332 (41%)	308 (34%)	<b>294 (37%)</b>
Adult Felony	355 (54%)	374 (58%)	469 (59%)	588 (66%)	<b>492 (63%)</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>786</b>

**CASP LEVELS II-V REFERRALS**



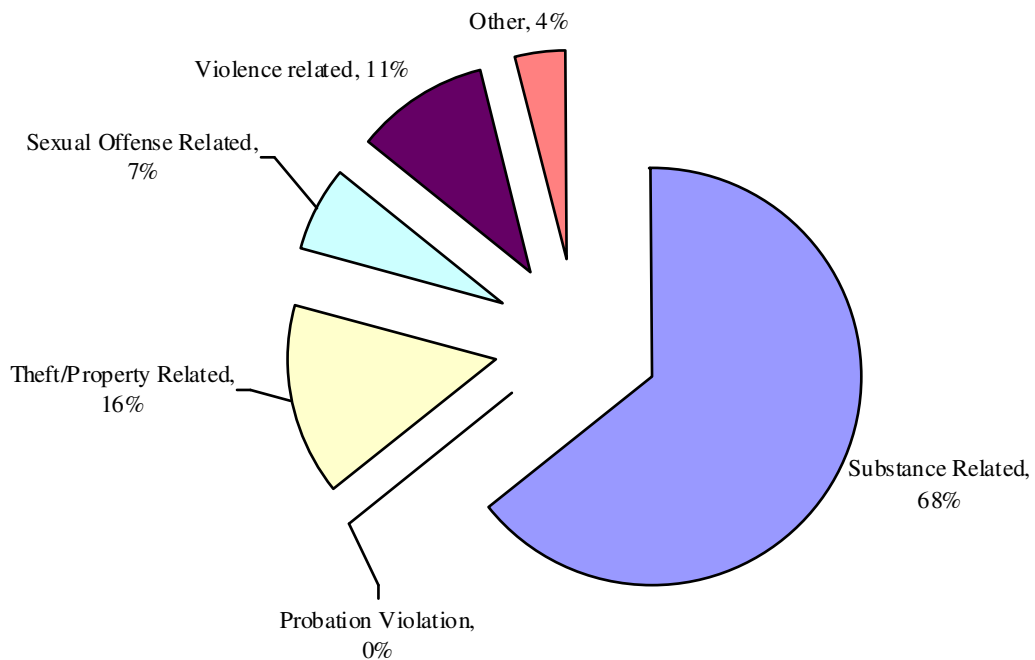
## H. CASP Levels II through V Offense Types

The most common offenses committed by adult participants placed on CASP Levels II-V in 2012 were substance-related offenses with 539 participants referred with these offenses.

### COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM TYPE OF OFFENSES (Levels II through V)

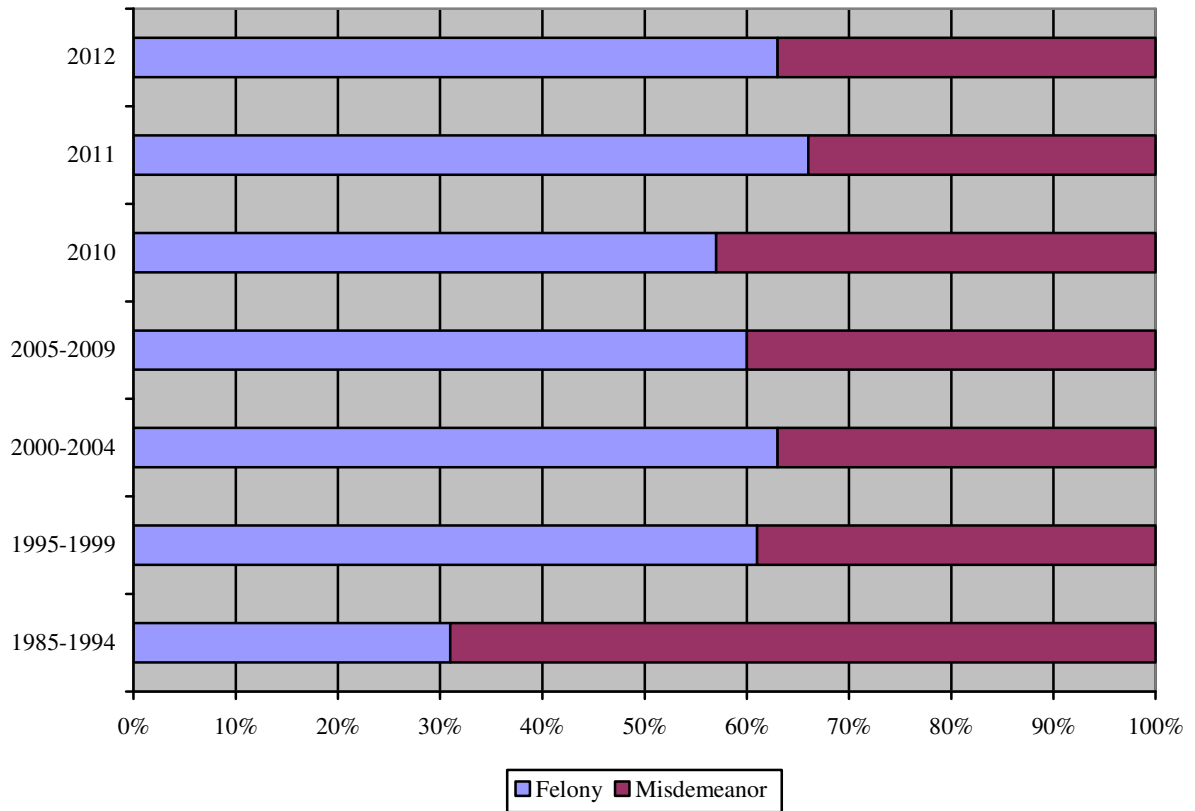
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Substance Related	325 (50%)	318 (50%)	373 (47%)	483 (54%)	<b>539 (68%)</b>
Probation Violation	2 (>1%)	152 (24%)	7 (>1%)	2 (<1%)	<b>0 (0%)</b>
Theft/Property Related	130 (20%)	65 (10%)	206 (26%)	174 (19%)	<b>126 (16%)</b>
Violence Related	101 (15%)	36 (6%)	107 (13%)	187 (21%)	<b>86 (11%)</b>
Sexual Offense Related	4 (1%)	3 (>1%)	5 (>1%)	2 (<1%)	<b>7 (1%)</b>
Other	91 (14%)	67 (10%)	103 (13%)	48 (5%)	<b>28 (4%)</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>786</b>

### COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM TYPE OF OFFENSES (Levels II through V)



Monroe County judges have proven throughout the years that they will make every effort to place offenders in Community Corrections programs, or other local programs, and will typically only send offenders to the Department of Correction as a last resort. In 2010-2011, Monroe County ranked 76<sup>th</sup> in the state in committing adult felons to prison. The chart below demonstrates the program's increased supervision of felony offenders who could be committed to the Indiana Department of Correction.

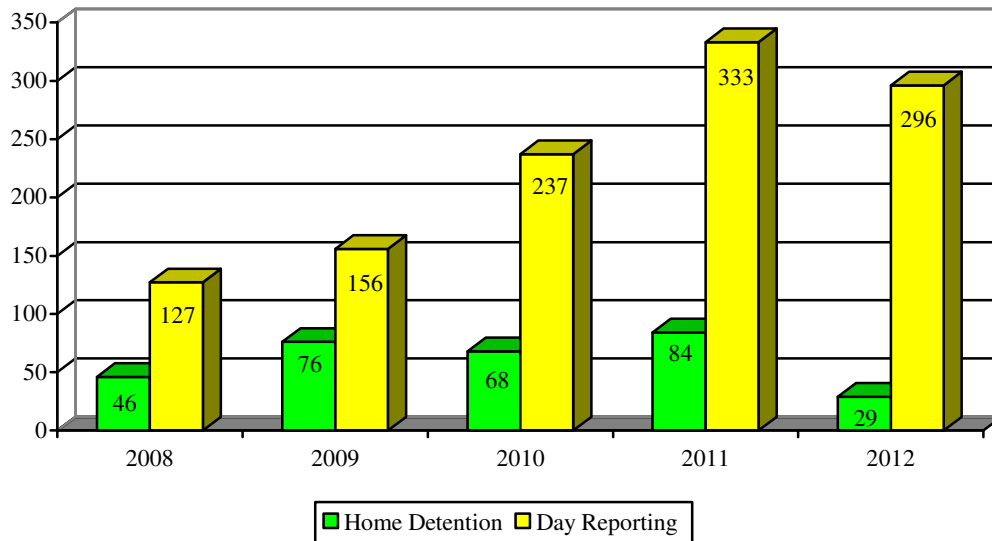
**PERCENTAGE OF FELONS VERSUS MISDEMEANANTS SUPERVISED ON CASP LEVELS II-V**



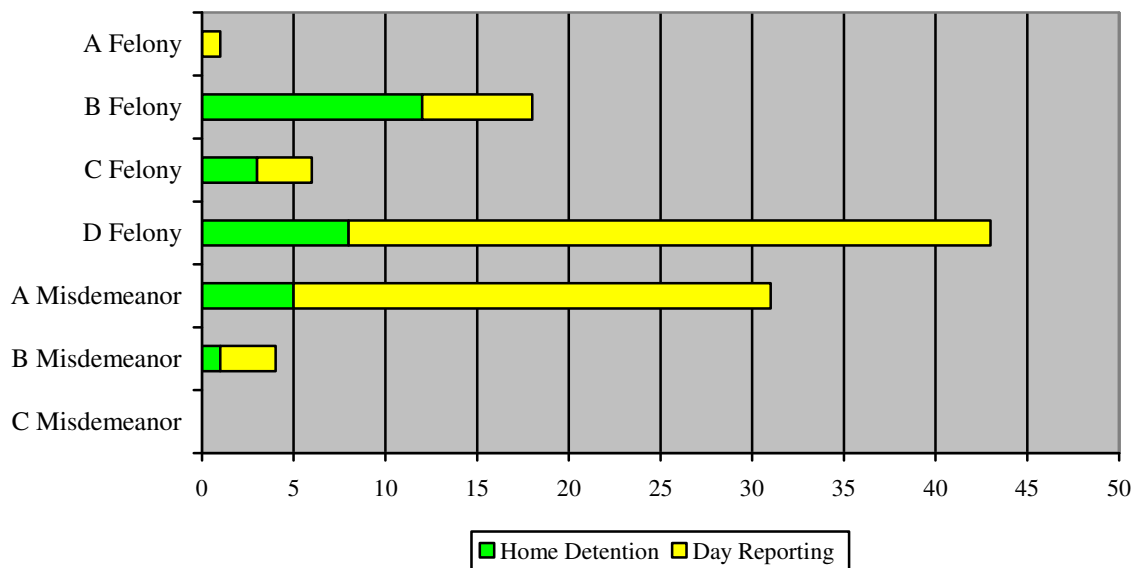
## I. Pretrial Supervision

Continued jail crowding caused the Monroe County Sheriff to terminate access to work release beds in the Monroe County Jail as of April 3, 2009. Late in 2009, the jail crowding led to an agreement in federal court to set a cap on the jail population. In 2012, use of pre-trial day reporting to reduce jail crowding continued.

### PRE-TRIAL RELEASE TO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



### PRE-TRIAL SUPERVISION LEVEL OF OFFENSE





### **III. COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM**

The Community Transition Program (CTP) is a program whereby felons serving sentences at the Department of Correction (DOC) are released early to participate in local transitional programming. During 2012 there were six (6) offenders placed on CTP with 83% successfully completing. This was a decrease of six referrals when compared to 2011.

### **IV. PUBLIC RESTITUTION AND ROAD CREW**

In 2012, there were 539 offenders referred to the Public Restitution Program, an increase of 21 persons from the previous year. Of this number, 535 were adult probation referrals and one (1) was a juvenile probation referral. Additionally, there were two (2) adult referrals from the Pretrial Diversion Program (PDP) and one (1) referral due to contempt of court from a civil case to complete Public Restitution.

In 2012, the Road Crew Program received a total of 823 referrals, 71 more than that of 2011. Included were 342 (42%) adult probation referrals and 481 (58%) adult PDP referrals to the program during the year.

During 2012, the Road Crew and Public Restitution programs combined provided the community with 31,598 hours of service, an increase of 916 hours from 2011.

Many special community events depend on these programs to provide necessary labor. Road Crew provided labor to assist at the following community events in 2012: Little 500, Taste of Bloomington, Red Cross Book Fair, the Monroe County Fall Festival in Ellettsville, the Stinesville Fall Festival, Bloomington July 4<sup>th</sup> fireworks, the Monroe County Fair, Bloomington High School North and South and Ellettsville High School football games, and preparation of Monroe County's Courthouse and downtown holiday light display.

Computed on the basis of minimum wage, Community Corrections provided \$229,086 worth of labor to the community in 2012.

#### **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS COMMUNITY SERVICE**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Hours Completed	33,186	34,462	34,045	30,682	<b>31,598</b>
Cost Contribution*	\$202,742	\$249,850	\$246,826	\$222,445	<b>\$229,086</b>

\*Minimum wage = \$6.55 in 2008 and then \$7.25 in 2009 and thereafter.

## V. DRUG TESTING

### A. Community Corrections Drug Testing Program

In 2012, Community Corrections conducted an average of 966 drug tests per month, an 11% decrease from 2011. These tests are performed on offenders who are participating in any of the following programs: Community Corrections; Adult and Juvenile Probation; Court Alcohol and Drug Program; and Drug Court.

### B. Results

During 2012, Community Corrections conducted 11,654 drug tests. This represents an 11% decrease from the tests conducted in 2011. During 2012, 1,696 drug tests showed positive for at least one substance, approximately 15% of all tests conducted, the same positive rate as in 2011.

#### DRUG TEST RESULTS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Negative Screens	8,786 (82%)	9,838 (83%)	10,323 (85%)	11,156 (85%)	<b>9,958</b> <b>(85%)</b>
Positive Screens	1,927 (18%)	2,084 (17%)	1,756 (15%)	1,892 (15%)	<b>1,696</b> <b>(15%)</b>
<b>TOTAL SCREENS</b>	<b>10,713</b>	<b>11,922</b>	<b>11,922</b>	<b>13,048</b>	<b>11,654</b>

### C. Test Results by Age

The percent of positive drug screens was higher for offenders under the age of 18, 25% compared to 14% positive for adult offenders.

#### 2012 DRUG TEST RESULTS BY AGE

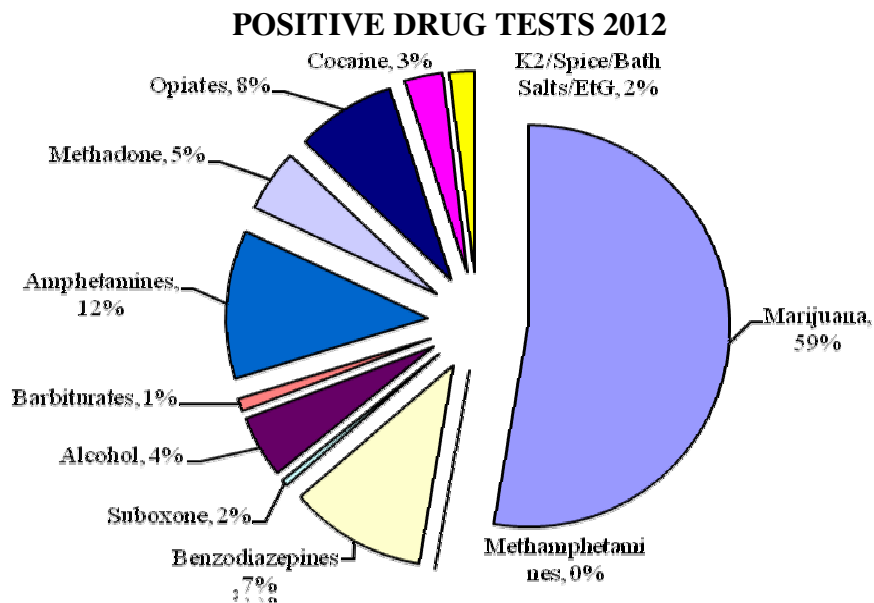
	Under 18	18 and over	<b>TOTAL</b>
Negative Screens	353 (75%)	9,605 (86%)	<b>9,958</b>
Positive Screens	118 (25%)	1,578 (14%)	<b>1,696</b>
<b>TOTAL SCREENS CONDUCTED</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>11,183</b>	<b>11,654</b>

**D. Drug Types Found**

In 2012, 1,879 drugs were found in the 1,696 positive tests, with the most prevalent drug found being marijuana with 1,001 positive tests, 53% of all drugs detected. The next most prevalent drug detected was amphetamine (225, 12% of all drugs detected). There were 97 tests that showed the presence of alcohol; portable breath test units are the primary method of testing for alcohol. Testing for K2/Spice and bath salts also became more prevalent with enhanced testing abilities through labs. The department also tests for the presence of Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG), a metabolite of alcohol (ethanol) that can remain in the body for several days after it is ingested.

**DRUG SCREEN RESULTS FOR POSITIVE TESTS**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Marijuana	1,178 (51%)	1,346 (54%)	1,094 (59%)	1,160 (53%)	<b>1,001 (53%)</b>
Opiates	430 (19%)	410 (16%)	172 (9%)	163 (7%)	<b>143 (7%)</b>
Benzodiazepines	160 (7%)	222 (9%)	137 (7%)	215 (10%)	<b>203 (11%)</b>
Cocaine	122 (5%)	84 (3%)	62 (3%)	83 (4%)	<b>54 (3%)</b>
Alcohol	95 (4%)	117 (5%)	65 (4%)	92 (4%)	<b>97 (5%)</b>
Barbiturates	20 (1%)	20 (1%)	14 (1%)	19 (1%)	<b>7 (&lt;1%)</b>
Amphetamines	182 (8%)	159 (6%)	148 (8%)	293 (13%)	<b>225 (12%)</b>
Methadone	124 (%)	126 (5%)	125 (7%)	127 (6%)	<b>97 (5%)</b>
Suboxone/Soma/Ultram	Did not test	4 (<1%)	26 (2%)	10 (<1%)	<b>9 (&lt;1%)</b>
Methamphetamine	Did not test	1 (<1%)	Did not test	4 (<1%)	<b>0 (0%)</b>
K2/Spice/Bath Salts/EtG	Did not test	Did not test	Did not test	10 (<1%)	<b>43 (2%)</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>1,879</b>



### **E. Drug Types Found by Age**

In comparing 2012 drug test results between juvenile and adult probationers, it was found that a total of 123 drugs were detected in the 118 positive drug tests for juvenile probationers compared to a total of 1,756 drugs detected in the 1,578 positive drug tests for adult offenders.

In 2012, for both adult and juvenile probationers, the most prevalent drug found was marijuana. For juvenile probationers, marijuana was detected in 94 of the 123 drugs detected, 76% of all drugs detected in juvenile tests. For adult offenders, marijuana was found in 52% of the drugs detected.

For adult offenders, the next most prevalent drug class detected was amphetamines, which were detected in 12% of the drugs detected. For juvenile offenders, the second most prevalent drug class detected was also amphetamines, which was detected in 19% of all drugs detected in juvenile screens.

#### **2012 RESULTS FOR POSITIVE TESTS BY AGE**

	Under 18	18 and over	<b>2012</b>
Marijuana	94	907	<b>1,001</b>
Opiates	3	140	<b>143</b>
Benzodiazepines	2	201	<b>203</b>
Cocaine	1	53	<b>54</b>
Alcohol	0	97	<b>97</b>
Barbiturates	0	7	<b>7</b>
Amphetamines	23	202	<b>225</b>
Methadone	0	97	<b>97</b>
Suboxone/Soma/Ultram	0	9	<b>9</b>
Methamphetamine	0	0	<b>0</b>
K2/Spice/Bath Salts/EtG	0	43	<b>43</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>1,879</b>

## **VI. THINKING FOR A CHANGE**

Thinking for a Change (T4C) is an integrated, cognitive behavior change program for offenders that include cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of problem solving skills. T4C is designed for delivery to small groups in 22 lessons and can be expanded to meet the needs of specific participant group. The curriculum was developed by Barry Glick, Ph.D., Jack Bush, Ph.D., and Juliana Taymans, Ph.D., in cooperation with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). The NIC makes available the T4C offender program materials plus a curriculum for training program facilitators at no cost.

The T4C program is used in prisons, jails, community corrections, probation, and parole supervision settings. Participants include adults and juveniles, males and females.

Thinking for a Change is one option in a continuum of interventions to address the cognitive, social, and emotional needs of offender populations. This program teaches offenders a variety of social skills and alternative ways of thinking by identifying an offender's core values and beliefs.

In 2012, Community Corrections continued to contract with Centerstone to provide this program to offenders referred to the Community Corrections program. The program has been available since 2006. In 2012, eight (8) out of 28 offenders completed the program successfully.

### **THINKING FOR A CHANGE**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Offenders Referred	47	54	60	76	63	<b>28</b>
Successful Completions	40	25	37	64	48	<b>8</b>

## SUPPORT DIVISION

The Support Division provides service that is vital to the efficient functioning of the probation department. Support staff members provide the department with receptionist services, bookkeeping, cashiering, filing, data entry, and numerous other functions. Support staff is typically the first contact for offenders and the public. In this role, support staff members serve a unique function of setting the tone for how offenders and the public will be served by the department.

Because the probation department's offices occupy two separate locations, the Curry Building and the Community Corrections office, support staff functions must be highly coordinated in order to effectively serve both locations. The primary location of the majority of the probation department functions is the Curry Building, directly adjacent to the Justice Building. The Community Corrections office is located at 405 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street in Bloomington.

The Community Corrections office has been in operation at that location since 1995. The Community Corrections support staff consists of an office manager, receptionist, and part-time probation officer assistants. With such a small support staff, all Community Corrections staff members are cross-trained to substitute for absent support staff when needed.

The Curry Building support staff consists of an office administrator, an administrative assistant, a bookkeeper/cashier, adult probation secretary, juvenile probation secretary, and receptionist.

The Curry Building support staff also includes part-time probation officer assistant positions. These staff members assist with managing "walk-in" traffic from court. These staff members also perform data entry functions that assist both the Curry Building support staff and the Community Corrections support staff.

With most misdemeanor offenders continuing to be sentenced by a court without presentence investigation reports, the data entry workload for support staff for these "walk-in" probationers has remained constant. In 2012, there were 1,156 "walk-ins" processed by support staff, compared to 1,181 in 2011, a 2% decrease.

## **OTHER PROBATION PROGRAMS AND COMMITTEES**

### **I. INTERN PROGRAM**

The Probation Department continues to operate an Internship Program in cooperation with Indiana University and other colleges and universities from around the state of Indiana. Although these internships are unpaid, the students receive college credit. The department has supervised student interns from various departments at Indiana University including the Criminal Justice Department, School of Social Work, the College of Arts & Sciences, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, and General Studies.

In 2012, the department supervised 11 student interns who each contributed a minimum of 150 volunteer hours. At the current starting hourly rate of \$8.00 paid to part-time staff working for the department, interns provided a savings of \$13,200 in labor.

### **II. FUN COMMITTEE**

The Fun Committee was formed in 2006 to coordinate departmental in-service trainings and other activities for the department throughout each year. The Fun Committee organized several activities and celebrations in 2012. The annual in-service was held in April 2012 and featured a presentation from Cheryl Bristor-Wilson. The presentation, titled "I Don't Have To Like You, But I Have To Work With You," covered topics related to communication and identified several ways in which co-workers can positively or negatively impact each other in the office.

The Committee also organized a Support Staff Appreciation Day, highlighted by a breakfast for support staff, interns and probation officer assistants as well as cards and candy that were handed out to each support staff member.

As part of the nation wide Probation and Parole Officer Appreciation week in July, the Fun Committee organized several activities during the week including a food drive for the Community Kitchen. Breakfast was also provided by the Fun Committee for all staff. The Committee also helped to organize volunteer opportunities for staff. Several officers volunteered at the Community Kitchen as well as Messy Mania, a kids' program organized by the Monroe County Parks and Recreation Department. Staff also participated in a departmental cook out and corn hole tournament, and several supervisors participated in the junior Olympics to end the week.

In November, the Committee sponsored a chili lunch as part of the monthly staff meeting in order to raise money for the annual in-service.

For the 2012 holiday season, probation staff volunteered to ring bells for the Salvation Army and the Committee hosted an annual probation holiday luncheon.

### **III. GREEN COMMITTEE**

In 2010, the Green Committee was created in response to employee efforts to promote recycling at both the probation and community corrections offices. In 2012 the committee continued to implement recycling procedures for separating plastic, glass, aluminum, paper, and battery refuse. Storage bins were purchased for the project and road crew delivers the materials to the local recycle center on a weekly basis. This committee continues to meet regularly to address sustainability issues and initiatives and create a regular newsletter for the department.

### **IV. STAFF TRAINING**

The Judicial Conference of Indiana adopted training standards for probation officers, mandating that certified officers complete a minimum of 12 hours of continuing education per year. In 2009, the Judicial Conference amended the training requirements for certified Court Alcohol and Drug programs from the completion of 25 to a minimum of 12 continuing education hours each year, 10 of which have to be specific to drug/alcohol/mental health issues. The Judicial Conference of Indiana did not amend the training requirements for Problem-Solving Courts. Therefore, those probation officers assigned to the Drug Treatment Court are required to complete a minimum of 20 hours of continuing education each year. The department sends all probation officers to the Probation Officer Annual Meeting sponsored by the Indiana Judicial Center.

In addition to the required drug/alcohol training, probation department staff also attended several in-house training programs which were made available to interested staff. During 2012, the following training sessions were offered to staff either through in-house training or from other entities:

- Working with Difficult People
- Basic Safety Workshop for Probation and Parole Officers
- Effective Communication and Motivational Strategies
- Debunking Marijuana Myths
- How to Deliver Exceptional Customer Service
- Bath Salts
- Midwest Gang Investigators Indiana State Conference
- Field Officer Training Academy
- Excel: Beyond Basics
- Cultural Diversity
- Indiana Probation Officers' Annual Meeting
- Court Alcohol and Drug Programs Annual Meeting
- American Probation and Parole National Training Conference
- Prescription Drug Abuse
- Oral Drug Testing Collection Procedures
- Static 99 – Sex Offender Risk Assessment Tool
- Intervention Seminar
- Ethics
- Indiana Coalition of Court Alcohol and Drug Services Annual Training
- Women in Recovery
- Dealing with Stress and Mental Health
- Understanding Child and Youth Brain Development



- Stress Reduction for Clinicians and their Clients
- Designer Drug Update
- Mental Illness
- Setting the Stage: Who is the person in Recovery
- Co-occurring Issues
- 2012 Problem-Solving Courts Workshop
- Indiana Association of Community Corrections Annual Training
- Midwest Regional Network for Intervention with Sex Offenders
- Business Grammar and Proofreading
- Functional Behaviorism
- Partial Hospitalization
- 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Mental Health and Criminal Justice Summit
- Advanced Borderline Personality Disorder
- Forward Thinking Series Implementation Training
- Understanding the Cycle of Abuse and Guiding Principals for Treatment
- Latest Trends in Adolescent Substance Abuse and Treatment
- Youth Suicide Prevention
- Impact on Social Media on Bullying
- Treating Reactive Attachment Disorder
- Urine Specimen Collection Procedures
- Assessment and Interviewing
- Marital and Spousal Rape
- Substance Abuse Characteristics
- Recovery Matters
- Managing Projects and Priorities
- Strengthening Your People Skills in the Workplace
- Organizational Skills for the Overwhelmed
- 2012 State Conference to End Sexual Violence
- Advance Borderline Personality Disorder
- Adolescent Bipolar Disorder
- Cybersupervision of Sex Offenders
- National Association of Drug Court Professionals Annual Training Workshop
- Stress in Corrections
- How Are The Children, DCS Conference
- 2012 Because Kids Count Conference
- Ethics and Boundaries
- Managing Emotions in the Workplace
- Communicating with Confidence, Credibility, Influence
- Suicide Risk Among Veterans
- Marriage & Family Therapy: From theory to practice
- Recovery Oriented Methadone Maintenance
- Latest Trends in Adolescent Substance Abuse & Treatment
- Youth Suicide Prevention

# I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2012

## A. REFERRALS-GENDER

<b>GENDER</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Males	784 (60%)	633 (60%)	549 (65%)	484 (58%)	<b>638 (64%)</b>
Females	512 (40%)	421 (40%)	302 (35%)	346 (42%)	<b>365 (36%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,296	1,054	851	830	<b>1,003</b>

## B. REFERRALS-AGE

<b>AGE</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
5	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
6	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	<b>0</b>
7	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	<b>2 (&lt;1%)</b>
8	7 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	<b>1 (&lt;1%)</b>
9	8 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	<b>3 (&lt;1%)</b>
10	25 (2%)	5 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	10 (1%)	<b>7 (1%)</b>
11	26 (2%)	12 (1%)	16 (2%)	21 (3%)	<b>20 (2%)</b>
12	45 (3%)	41 (4%)	25 (3%)	44 (5%)	<b>33 (3%)</b>
13	87 (7%)	65 (6%)	69 (8%)	68 (8%)	<b>109 (11%)</b>
14	189 (15%)	132 (13%)	139 (16%)	108 (13%)	<b>187 (19%)</b>
15	283 (22%)	235 (22%)	152 (18%)	144 (17%)	<b>191 (19%)</b>
16	302 (23%)	246 (23%)	200 (24%)	181 (22%)	<b>206 (21%)</b>
17	314 (24%)	305 (29%)	239 (28%)	244 (29%)	<b>240 (24%)</b>
18	6 (<1%)	6 (1%)	5 (<1%)	7 (1%)	<b>4 (&lt;1%)</b>
19	0	1 (<1%)	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,296	1,054	851	830	<b>1,003</b>

# I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2012

## C. STATUS OFFENSES-REFERRALS

STATUS OFFENSES	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curfew	8 (3%)	29 (9%)	11 (4%)	10 (4%)	<b>25 (7%)</b>
Incorrigibility	20 (8%)	46 (15%)	15 (6%)	17 (7%)	<b>25 (7%)</b>
Runaway	99 (37%)	130 (42%)	90 (35%)	84 (35%)	<b>178 (52%)</b>
Truancy	140 (52%)	107 (34%)	139 (55%)	132 (54%)	<b>118 (34%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>346</b>

## D. JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

SUPERVISIONS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Juvenile Probation	384	311	238	231	<b>179</b>

## E. DETENTION, PLACEMENT AND PROGRAMS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Secure Detention*	170	116	114	104	<b>114</b>
Residential Placement	53	22	35	27	<b>36</b>
Holdover Program	22	27	15	15	<b>7</b>
Indiana DOC – Female	0	0	1	0	<b>0</b>
Indiana DOC – Male	1	1	3	1	<b>2</b>
PRIME	38	33	15	15	<b>11</b>

\*Number of children placed throughout the year. May represent the same child in detention on more than one occasion.

# I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2012

## F. SECURE DETENTION DAILY POPULATION 2012

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
January	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2
February	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	10	11	11	11	12	12
March	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	6	4	3	4	5
April	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3
May	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
June	5	5	6	6	6	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
July	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	12	12	11	11	11
August	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
September	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
October	9	9	9	4	6	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	5	5	5	5
November	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	4	4
December	3	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7

Days	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Days
January	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	31
February	10	9	9	10	10	9	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	-	-	29
March	5	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	8	8	6	5	5	31
April	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	-	30
May	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	6	6	5	31
June	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	30
July	11	11	6	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	31
August	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	31
September	5	5	5	6	5	7	7	8	9	9	7	9	9	9	-	30
October	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	6	31
November	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	-	30
December	9	8	7	5	5	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	31

2012 average population = 4.50

## G. PETITIONS TO MODIFY FILED

PETITIONS TO MODIFY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New Offense	22	50	49	23	15
Technical	103	101	85	65	31
Both	21	28	23	6	20
TOTAL	146	179	157	94	66

## H. MISCELLANEOUS JUVENILE STATISTICS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Failed Informal Adjustments	64	53	22	27	15
Waivers to Adult Court	1	0	0	1	0
Offenses Involving Weapons	2	0	2	5	2

# I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2012

## I. DEMOGRAPHICS SUBSTANCE AND NON-SUBSTANCE OFFENSES FOR JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

<b>1. AGE</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
12-Under	0	8	8
13	2	19	21
14	3	26	29
15	7	40	47
16	11	24	35
17	9	24	33
18 &Over	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>175</b>

<b>2. FAMILY INCOME</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Unknown	1	8	9
Less than 5,000	0	18	18
5,000-9,999	2	26	28
10,000-14,999	2	15	17
15,000-19,999	3	13	16
20,000-24,999	3	12	15
25,000-29,000	1	8	9
30,000-Over	21	42	63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>175</b>

<b>3. GENDER</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Male	11	75	86
Female	22	67	89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>175</b>

<b>4. TYPE OF OFFENSE</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Alcohol	7	-	7
Drug	3	-	3
Other Criminal	23	-	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>

<b>5. RACE</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Black	4	14	18
White	26	109	135
Hispanic	1	4	5
Asian	1	0	1
American Indian	0	0	0
Other	1	15	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>175</b>

# I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2012

## I. DEMOGRAPHICS SUBSTANCE AND NON-SUBSTANCE OFFENSES FOR JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED (continued)

<b>6. NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS (to this department)</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
First	26	-	26
2 <sup>nd</sup> or More	7	-	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>

<b>7. LEVEL OF DYSFUNCTION</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Alcohol/Chemically Dependent	3	-	3
Alcohol/Drug Abuser	9	-	9
Potential Problem User	19	-	19
Other	2	-	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>

<b>8. PRIOR REFERRALS</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Yes	11	75	86
No	22	67	89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>175</b>

<b>9. PRIOR SUPERVISION</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Formal	3	34	37
Informal	7	12	19
No	23	96	119
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>175</b>

<b>10. PRIOR TREATMENT/EDUCATION</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>NON-SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Residential Placement	0	8	8
Substance Related Inpatient	0	1	1
Reentry	0	3	3
Secure Detention	1	12	13
Shelter Care	1	14	15
House Arrest	0	5	5
ACRA (IOP)	0	1	1
PRIME	1	2	3
ADEC	4	0	4
A.R.T.	2	14	16
F.F.T.	0	2	2
Family Preservation Services	0	3	3
Home-Based Case Management	2	20	22
Home-Based Counseling	1	8	9
Family Counseling	0	10	10
V.O.R.P.	3	15	18
Public Restitution/Road Crew	1	3	4
Impaired Driving Panel	0	0	0
Shoplifting Program (CJAM)	0	3	3
Truancy Termination	0	1	1
Educational Compliance	0	1	1
Forward Thinking	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>142</b>

**YEAR END STATS**  
**JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT**  
**PART 1 (A) and 1 (B)**  
**Preliminary Inquiries**

COUNTY: MONROE  
 COURT(S): JUVENILE  
 COURT I.D. NUMBERS: 53C07

THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD  
 FROM: 01-01-12 TO: 12-31-12

**PART I (A) REFERRALS**

	1	2	3	4
	NON-STATUS DELINQUENT	STATUS DELINQUENT	OTHER (Specify)	TOTAL
A. Referrals Previously Pending	17	12	0	29
B. New Referrals	505	439	59	1,003
C. Total Referrals Before Probation Department (A & B)	522	451	59	1,032

**PART I (B) DISPOSITION OF REFERRALS**

	1	2	3	4
D. Preliminary Inquiry With Recommendation to File Petition	157	63	0	220
E. Preliminary Inquiry With Recommendation to Dismiss	9	33	2	44
F. Preliminary Inquiry With Recommendation to Refer to Another Agency or County	74	83	0	157
G. Preliminary Inquiry With Recommendation for Informal Adjustment	76	45	0	121
H. Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation for Waiver	1	0	0	1
I. Other Disposition of Referral (Specify)	199	211	57	467
J. Total Referrals Disposed (add lines D through I)	516	435	59	1,010
K. Referrals Pending (line C minus line J)	6	16	0	22

**YEAR END STATS**  
**JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT**  
**PARTS II, III, AND IV**  
**Supervisions, Closed and Inactive, and Status of Supervisions**

	Post Adjudication		Informal Adjustment		5	6	7	8
	1	2	3	4				
	Non-Status Delinquents	Status Delinquents	Non-Status Delinquent	Status Delinquent				
<b>PART II: SUPERVISIONS</b>								
A. Supervisions Previously Pending	63	23	25	15	2	0	10	138
B. Supervisions Received – NEW PEOPLE All demographics	56	10	67	39	1	0	1	174
B2. Supervisions Received-already on OFFENSE DEMOS ONLY	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
C. Supervisions Re-Opened NO DEMO'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Total Supervisions Before You (add line A through C)	123	33	92	54	3	0	12	317

**PART III: CLOSED AND INACTIVE SUPERVISIONS**

E. Discharged (Closed Supervision)	60	23	64	38	3	0	7	195
F. Modified & Committed Corrections Facility (DOC) (Technical Violation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Modified & Committed to Correctional Facility (DOC) (New Offense)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. Other Closed Supervision (Specify)	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
I. Removed from Supervision Because of New Offense	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
J. Absconded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K. Other Inactive (Specify)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L. Total Closed / Inactive Supervisions	60	25	64	45	3	0	7	204
M. Supervisions Pending	63	8	28	9	0	0	5	113

**PART IV: STATUS OF PENDING SUPERVISIONS**

N. Standard Supervision	40	8	28	9	0	0	0	85
O. Modified & Placed in an In-State Residential Facility (Technical Violation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Modified & Placed in an In-State Residential Facility (New Offense)	18	0	0	0	0	0	5	23
Q. Modified & Placed in an Out-of-State Residential Facility (Technical Violation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Modified & Placed in an Out-of-State Residential Facility (new Offense)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S. Placed in Community Transition Program (Actively Providing Services)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. Intrastate Transferred Out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U. Interstate Transferred Out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. Other	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
W. Total Supervised (should equal line M)	63	8	28	9	0	0	5	113



## II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2012

### A. ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR SUPERVISIONS (CASES) RECEIVED

These totals represent Substance Related, Non-Substance Related and Administrative (No-Demographics/Cases)

Supervisions Received	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL	1,473	1,494	1,575	1,545	<b>1,507</b>

\*Does not include Pre-Trial

### B. TYPES OF OFFENSE - OFFENDERS RECEIVED

OFFENSE TYPE	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Substance	795	803	824	801	<b>757</b>
Non-substance	599	566	596	552	<b>591</b>
No Demos Available	32	64	62	93	<b>107</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,426	1,433	1,482	1,446	<b>1,455</b>

### C. DEMOGRAPHICS - SUBSTANCE AND NON-SUBSTANCE ABUSE CASES RECEIVED

1. AGE	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
17-Under	0	4 (<1%)	4 (<1%)
18-20	129 (17%)	93 (16%)	222 (16%)
21-30	367 (48%)	276 (47%)	643 (48%)
31-40	141 (19%)	114 (19%)	255 (19%)
41-50	81 (11%)	63 (11%)	144 (11%)
51-60	30 (4%)	34 (6%)	64 (5%)
61-Over	9 (1%)	7 (1%)	16 (1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	757	591	1,348

2. INCOME	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Less Than 5,000	302 (40%)	328 (55%)	630 (47%)
5,000-9,999	88 (12%)	60 (10%)	148 (11%)
10,000-14,999	110 (14%)	70 (12%)	180 (13%)
15,000-19,999	84 (11%)	63 (11%)	147 (11%)
20,000-24,999	59 (8%)	23 (4%)	82 (6%)
25,000-29,999	21 (3%)	16 (3%)	37 (3%)
30,000-Over	93 (12%)	31 (5%)	124 (9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	757	591	1,348

3. GENDER	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Male	563 (74%)	440 (74%)	1,003 (74%)
Female	194 (26%)	151 (26%)	345 (26%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	757	591	1,348

## II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2012

### C. DEMOGRAPHICS - SUBSTANCE AND NON-SUBSTANCE ABUSE CASES RECEIVED (continued)

4. TYPE OF CHARGE	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
DWI	463 (61%)	N/A	463 (61%)
Drug	196 (26%)	N/A	196 (26%)
Other Criminal	14 (2%)	N/A	14 (2%)
Other Alcohol	84 (11%)	N/A	84 (11%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	757	N/A	757

5. RACE	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Black	61 (8%)	60 (10%)	121 (9%)
White	657 (87%)	498 (84%)	1,155 (86%)
Hispanic	19 (2%)	14 (2%)	33 (2%)
Other	20 (3%)	19 (4%)	39 (3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	757	591	1,348

6. NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS (to this Court Alcohol & Drug Program)	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
First	473 (62%)	N/A	473 (62%)
2 <sup>nd</sup> or More	284 (38%)	N/A	284 (32%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	757	N/A	757

7. LEVEL OF DYSFUNCTION	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Alcohol/Chemically Dependent	365 (48%)	N/A	365 (48%)
Alcohol/Drug Abuser	310 (41%)	N/A	310 (41%)
Potential Problem User	75 (10%)	N/A	75 (10%)
Social Recreational User	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	7 (1%)	N/A	7 (1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	757	N/A	757

8. PRIOR CONVICTIONS	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Yes	377 (50%)	358 (61%)	735 (55%)
No	380 (50%)	233 (39%)	613 (45%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	757	591	1,348

9. IU STUDENT	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Yes	151 (20%)	33 (6%)	184 (14%)
No	606 (80%)	558 (94%)	1,164 (86%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	757	591	1,348

\*2012: 107 CASES "no demographics available."

## II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2012

### D. DEMOGRAPHICS - IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENDERS

<b>1. AGE</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
17-Under	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	<b>1 (&lt;1%)</b>
18-20	59 (11%)	57 (10%)	49 (9%)	49 (9%)	<b>43 (10%)</b>
21-30	301 (53%)	316 (54%)	287 (54%)	269 (50%)	<b>242 (52%)</b>
31-40	103 (18%)	97 (16%)	83 (15%)	92 (17%)	<b>84 (18%)</b>
41-50	64 (11%)	86 (15%)	73 (14%)	79 (15%)	<b>61 (13%)</b>
51-60	26 (5%)	26 (4%)	34 (6%)	44 (8%)	<b>24 (5%)</b>
61-Over	10 (2%)	7 (1%)	10 (2%)	7 (1%)	<b>8 (2%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>463</b>

<b>2. GENDER</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Male	426 (76%)	459 (78%)	418 (78%)	411 (76%)	<b>330 (71%)</b>
Female	137 (24%)	131 (22%)	118 (22%)	129 (24%)	<b>133 (29%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>463</b>

<b>3. RACE</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Black	29 (5%)	28 (5%)	28 (5%)	39 (7%)	<b>25 (5%)</b>
White	506 (90%)	521 (88%)	471 (88%)	467 (87%)	<b>417 (90%)</b>
Hispanic	15 (3%)	19 (3%)	23 (4%)	21 (4%)	<b>14 (3%)</b>
Other	13 (2%)	22 (4%)	14 (3%)	13 (2%)	<b>7 (2%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>463</b>

<b>4. LEVEL OF DYFUNCTION</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Alcohol/Chemically Dependent	183 (32%)	216 (37%)	212 (40%)	207 (38%)	<b>207 (45%)</b>
Alcohol/Drug Abuser	285 (51%)	286 (48%)	243 (45%)	241 (45%)	<b>210 (45%)</b>
Potential Problem User	89 (16%)	84 (14%)	80 (15%)	90 (17%)	<b>45 (10%)</b>
Social Recreational User	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>0 (0%)</b>
Other (Unknown)	6 (1%)	4 (1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	<b>1 (&lt;1%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>463</b>

<b>5. BAC</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Refusal	33 (6%)	22 (4%)	24 (4%)	22 (4%)	<b>18 (4%)</b>
.08 up to .13	159 (28%)	169 (28%)	154 (29%)	163 (30%)	<b>129 (28%)</b>
.14 up to .18	209 (37%)	232 (39%)	201 (38%)	201 (37%)	<b>161 (35%)</b>
.19 up to .23	88 (16%)	105 (18%)	88 (16%)	89 (17%)	<b>91 (20%)</b>
.24 up to .30	31 (5%)	30 (5%)	29 (5%)	28 (5%)	<b>28 (6%)</b>
.31 & Above	6 (1%)	4 (1%)	5 (1%)	3 (1%)	<b>3 (&lt;1)</b>
Unknown/Drugs	37 (7%)	28 (5%)	35 (7%)	34 (6%)	<b>33 (7%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>463</b>

## II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2012

### D. DEMOGRAPHICS - IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENDERS (continued)

<b>6. IU STUDENT</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Yes	114 (20%)	128 (22%)	108 (20%)	70 (13%)	<b>76 (16%)</b>
No	449 (80%)	462 (78%)	428 (80%)	470 (87%)	<b>387 (84%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	563	590	536	540	<b>463</b>

<b>7. REFERRAL</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Education	213 (38%)	217 (37%)	217 (40%)	240 (44%)	<b>182 (40%)</b>
IOP	210 (37%)	232 (39%)	216 (40%)	198 (37%)	<b>187 (40%)</b>
Inpt/Residential	14 (2%)	11 (2%)	12 (2%)	8 (2%)	<b>9 (2%)</b>
Support Group	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	1 (<1%)	<b>1 (&lt;1%)</b>
Outpt Counseling	84 (15%)	77 (13%)	47 (9%)	66 (12%)	<b>66 (14%)</b>
Other	40 (7%)	53 (9%)	42 (8%)	27 (5%)	<b>18 (4%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	563	590	536	540	<b>463</b>

<b>8. INCOME</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Less than 5,000	184 (33%)	195 (33%)	206 (38%)	185 (34%)	<b>133 (29%)</b>
5,000-9,999	77 (14%)	75 (13%)	58 (11%)	63 (12%)	<b>51 (11%)</b>
10,000-14,999	62 (11%)	77 (13%)	78 (15%)	78 (14%)	<b>72 (15%)</b>
15,000-19,999	58 (10%)	63 (11%)	48 (9%)	44 (8%)	<b>67 (14%)</b>
20,000-24,999	60 (11%)	55 (9%)	49 (9%)	48 (9%)	<b>44 (10%)</b>
25,000-29,999	32 (5%)	35 (6%)	29 (5%)	32 (6%)	<b>19 (4%)</b>
30,000 & Over	90 (16%)	90 (15%)	68 (13%)	90 (17%)	<b>77 (17%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	563	590	536	540	<b>463</b>

<b>9. PRIOR CONVICTIONS</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Yes	284 (50%)	288 (49%)	256 (48%)	279 (52%)	<b>222 (48%)</b>
No	279 (50%)	302 (51%)	280 (52%)	261 (48%)	<b>241 (52%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	563	590	536	540	<b>463</b>

## II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2012

### D. DEMOGRAPHICS - IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENDERS (continued)

<b>10. PRIOR ALCOHOL/SUBSTANCE CONVICTIONS</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Yes	248 (44%)	250 (42%)	224 (42%)	240 (44%)	<b>194 (42%)</b>
No	315 (56%)	340 (58%)	312 (58%)	300 (56%)	<b>269 (58%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>463</b>

<b>11. PRIOR DRUNK DRIVING CONVICTIONS</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
0	399 (71%)	417 (71%)	371 (69%)	390 (72%)	<b>320 (69%)</b>
1	103 (18%)	105 (18%)	94 (18%)	97 (18%)	<b>91 (20%)</b>
2	29 (5%)	38 (6%)	39 (7%)	33 (6%)	<b>30 (6%)</b>
3	19 (3%)	19 (3%)	16 (3%)	13 (2%)	<b>12 (3%)</b>
4	10 (2%)	7 (1%)	8 (1%)	0 (0%)	<b>5 (1%)</b>
5	3 (1%)	1 (<1%)	7 (1%)	4 (1%)	<b>2 (&lt;1%)</b>
6	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	<b>1 (&lt;1%)</b>
7 or more	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	<b>2 (&lt;1%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>463</b>

<b>12. ACCIDENT</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Property Damage	58 (10%)	72 (12%)	65 (12%)	57 (11%)	<b>58 (13%)</b>
Personal Injury	7 (1%)	8 (1%)	9 (2%)	9 (2%)	<b>7 (1%)</b>
Both	13 (2%)	21 (4%)	10 (2%)	7 (1%)	<b>13 (3%)</b>
No Accident/No damage	485 (87%)	489 (83%)	452 (84%)	467 (86%)	<b>385 (83%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>463</b>

<b>13. ACCIDENTS ONLY BAC</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Referral	4 (5%)	4 (4%)	8 (10%)	4 (6%)	<b>7 (9%)</b>
.08 to .13	16 (21%)	27 (27%)	23 (27%)	20 (27%)	<b>13 (17%)</b>
.14 to .18	24 (31%)	30 (30%)	24 (28%)	21 (28%)	<b>25 (32%)</b>
.19 to .23	15 (19%)	20 (20%)	15 (18%)	17 (23%)	<b>15 (19%)</b>
.24 to .30	9 (12%)	8 (8%)	8 (10%)	4 (6%)	<b>11 (14%)</b>
.31 and above	2 (2%)	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	<b>1 (1%)</b>
Other Drug	8 (10%)	11 (11%)	5 (6%)	5 (7%)	<b>6 (8%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>

\*2012: 7 had "no demographics available"

## II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2012

### E. OFFENDERS DISCHARGED FROM PROBATION

<b>SUBSTANCE RELATED OFFENDERS DISCHARGED</b>	
Successful Completions	<b>660 (75%)</b>
Unsuccessful Completions	<b>215 (25%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>875</b>

<b>SUBSTANCE RELATED OFFENDERS DISCHARGED - PRIMARY SERVICE REFERRED (at time of discharge)</b>	
Detoxification	<b>1 (&lt;1%)</b>
Outpatient	<b>156 (18%)</b>
Intensive Outpatient	<b>283 (32%)</b>
Halfway House	<b>9 (1%)</b>
Residential	<b>5 (1%)</b>
Inpatient	<b>4 (&lt;1%)</b>
Support Groups	<b>12 (1%)</b>
Pre-Treatment	<b>101 (12%)</b>
Level II-Substance Abuse Education	<b>246 (28%)</b>
Level I-Substance Abuse Information	<b>28 (3%)</b>
No Services Ordered	<b>30 (3%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>875</b>

<b>NON-SUBSTANCE RELATED OFFENDERS DISCHARGED</b>	
Successful Completions	<b>368 (57%)</b>
Unsuccessful Completion	<b>282 (43%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>650</b>

<b>TOTAL OFFENDERS DISCHARGED</b>	<b>1,525</b>
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<b>ADULT FELONY &amp; MISDEMEANOR OFFENDERS DISCHARGED</b>					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor	954	972	953	1,092	1,009
Felony	537	466	430	497	516
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,525</b>

<b>NET GAIN/LOSS FOR ADULT OFFENDERS</b>					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor	+28	-12	+78	-88	<b>-9</b>
Felony	-93	+7	+21	-55	<b>-61</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+99</b>	<b>-143</b>	<b>-70</b>

\*Error correct in 2008 data

## II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2012

### F. CASES DISCHARGED

<b>ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES DISCHARGED</b>					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Misdemeanor	1,023	1,024	977	1,128	<b>1,050</b>
Felony	586	528	498	546	<b>566</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,616</b>

\*Began tracking data in 2008.

<b>NET GAIN / LOSS FOR ADULT CASES</b>					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Misdemeanor	-19	-42	+91	-81	<b>-27</b>
Felony	-117	-16	+9	-48	<b>-82</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-136</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>-129</b>	<b>-109</b>

\*Began tracking data in 2008 and error corrected in 2008 data.

### G. PETITIONS TO REVOKE FILED

<b>PETITIONS TO REVOKE</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New Offense	297	337	398	500	<b>509</b>
Technical	457	596	635	655	<b>650</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,159</b>

### H. PETITIONS TO REVOKE RETURNED TO PROBATION

<b>PTRs RETURNED TO PROBATION</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>110</b>

### I. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBATION MODIFICATIONS

<b>APMs</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
APM Only-Technical	117	173	254	202	<b>218</b>
APM Only-New Offense	5	9	0	10	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>226</b>

\*Partial year. See narrative for explanation.

### J. PERSONS RECEIVING EXECUTED TIME ONLY WITH PSI

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>

## II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2012

### K. ADULT INTAKES

<b>INTAKES</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>2012</b>
Misdemeanor-PSI Substance Related	7 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	<b>1 (&lt;1%)</b>
Misdemeanor-PSI Non-Substance	4 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	<b>0</b>
Felony-PSI Substance	81 (5%)	93 (5%)	45 (3%)	71 (4%)	<b>64 (4%)</b>
Felony-PSI Non-Substance	135 (8%)	100 (5%)	105 (6%)	112 (5%)	<b>84 (5%)</b>
Misdemeanor Predispositional Report	3 (<1%)	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Felony Predispositional Report	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	<b>2 (&lt;1%)</b>
Misdemeanor Transfer Substance Abuse Evaluation	73 (4%)	87 (5%)	75 (4%)	61 (3%)	<b>37 (2%)</b>
Felony Transfer Substance Abuse Evaluation	67 (4%)	56 (3%)	60 (3%)	51 (2%)	<b>31 (2%)</b>
Misdemeanor Walk-in Substance Assessment	619 (35%)	582 (32%)	519 (30%)	645 (32%)	<b>537 (31%)</b>
Misdemeanor Walk-In Non-Substance	122 (7%)	181 (10%)	208 (12%)	202 (10%)	<b>232 (13%)</b>
Felony Walk-in Substance Abuse Assessment	146 (8%)	89 (5%)	66 (4%)	73 (4%)	<b>116 (7%)</b>
Felony Walk-In Non Substance	124 (7%)	128 (7%)	122 (7%)	162 (8%)	<b>117 (7%)</b>
Drug Court Assessment	50 (3%)	57 (3%)	54 (3%)	72 (4%)	<b>56 (3%)</b>
Pretrial Release Intake	28 (2%)	123 (7%)	193 (11%)	200 (10%)	<b>162 (9%)</b>
Civil Court Home Study	3 (<1%)	11 (<1%)	0	9 (<1%)	<b>0</b>
CASP Intakes/CASP Eligibility Screenings	278 (16%)	322 (18%)	273 (16%)	368 (18%)	<b>284 (16%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,741	1,836	1,724	2,026	<b>1,723</b>
LSI-R Risk/Needs Assessment	643	1,431	1,653	0	<b>0</b>
LSI-SV Risk/Needs Screening	738	799	102	0	<b>0</b>
IRAS – Community Supervision Tool				2,587	<b>2,755</b>
IRAS – Pre-trial Release Tool				241	<b>177</b>



# ADULT MISDEMEANOR PROBATION REPORT

COUNTY: MONROE	THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD
COURTS: ADULT	FROM: 01-01-12 TO: 12-31-12
COURT I.D. NUMBERS: 53C02, 53C03, 53C05, 53C09	

## PART I - SUPERVISIONS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pre-Trial Supervision	Post-sentence Supervision	Split Sentence Supervisions	Inter-State Accepted	Intra-State Accepted	Supervision In Lieu of Prosecution	Judgment Withheld	Drug Court Supervision	Other (Specify)	Total Supervisions (columns 1-9)
A. Supervisions Previously Pending	27	938	45	2	38	1	1	14	12	1,078
B. New Supervisions Received	109	878	22	3	79	0	0	9	32	1,132
C. Supervisions Re-Opened	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	23
D. Total Supervised Cases Before You (add lines A and C)	136	1,827	67	5	119	1	1	23	54	2,233

## PART II – CLOSED AND INACTIVE SUPERVISIONS

E. Discharged (Completed Probation)	4	723	21	0	41	1	1	1	13	805
F. Revoked Because of New Offense	0	67	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	71
G. Revoked for Technical Violation	0	80	4	0	2	0	0	2	1	89
H. Absconded and/or Warrant Active	0	24	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	27
I. Other Closed/Inactive Supervisions (Specify)	118	6	5	1	20	0	0	0	30	180
J. Subtotal Closed/Inactive Supervisions (add lines E through I)	122	900	33	1	66	1	1	4	44	1,172
K. Supervisions Pending (line D minus line J)	14	927	34	4	53	0	0	19	10	1,061

## PART III– STATUS ON PENDING SUPERVISIONS

L. On Probation	9	736	31	4	53	0	0	19	7	859
M. Intra-State Transferred Out	0	190	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	193
N. Inter-State Transferred Out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O. Other Supervisions (Specify)	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
P. Total (should equal like K)	14	927	34	4	53	0	0	19	10	1,061

# ADULT FELONY PROBATION REPORT

COUNTY: MONROE	THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD
COURTS: ADULT	FROM: 01-01-12 TO: 12-31-12
COURT I.D. NUMBERS: 53C02, 53C03, 53C05, 53C09	

## PART I - SUPERVISIONS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pre-Trial Supervision	Post-sentence Supervision	Split Sentence Supervisions	Inter-State Accepted	Intra-State Accepted	Supervision In Lieu of Prosecution	Judgment Withheld	Drug Court Supervision	Other (Specify)	Total Supervisions (columns 1-9)
A. Supervisions Previously Pending	56	550	265	41	66	0	0	126	18	1,122
B. New Supervisions Received	163	260	106	16	51	0	0	42	9	647
C. Supervisions Re-Opened	13	17	18	4	2	0	0	2	11	67
D. Total Supervised Cases Before You (add lines A and C)	232	827	389	61	119	0	0	170	38	1,836

## PART II – CLOSED AND INACTIVE SUPERVISIONS

E. Discharged (Completed Probation)	9	137	57	15	32	0	0	31	11	292
F. Revoked Because of New Offense	0	63	26	1	1	0	0	4	2	97
G. Revoked for Technical Violation	9	57	23	0	1	0	0	16	7	113
H. Absconded and/or Warrant Active	0	27	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	37
I. Other Closed/Inactive Supervisions (Specify)	156	6	3	2	22	0	0	2	10	201
J. Subtotal Closed/Inactive Supervisions (add lines E through I)	174	290	116	19	58	0	0	53	30	740
K. Supervisions Pending (line D minus line J)	58	537	273	42	61	0	0	117	8	1,096

## PART III– STATUS ON PENDING SUPERVISIONS

L. On Probation	44	421	199	42	61	0	0	117	6	890
M. Intra-State Transferred Out	0	89	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
N. Inter-State Transferred Out	0	26	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
O. Other Supervisions (Specify)	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
P. Total (should equal like K)	58	537	273	42	61	0	0	117	8	1,096

### III. ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENSES COMMITTED 2012

	ADULT (Conviction)	JUVENILE (Referrals)	JUVENILE (Supervisions Received)
Aiding a Theft	1	0	0
Armed Robbery	3	0	0
Arson	1	4	0
Assisting a Criminal	4	0	0
Assault with a Deadly Weapon	0	1	0
Attempt to Dispense Legend Drug	1	0	0
Attempt to Obtain Controlled Substance	2	0	0
Attempted Battery	0	2	0
Attempted Burglary	2	0	0
Attempted Robbery	0	1	1
Attempted Theft	1	1	0
Automobile Theft	5	7	2
Baiting (Deer)	0	1	0
Battery on a Police Officer	2	5	1
Battery on School Employee	0	5	0
Battery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	0	3	0
Battery with a Deadly Weapon	0	1	0
Battery-Felony	10	1	6
Battery-Misdemeanor	48	96	12
Burglary	17	8	0
Car Jacking	0	1	0
Check Deception	7	0	0
Child Molesting	5	5	1
Compulsory School Violation	1	0	0
Confinement	5	0	0
Conspiracy to Commit Theft	1	0	0
Contributing to a Minor	2	0	0
Conversion	56	53	19
Criminal Deviate Conduct	0	0	1
Criminal Mischief	24	40	6
Criminal Recklessness	9	4	3
Criminal Trespass	7	11	3
Cruelty to Animals	1	0	0
Dealing Controlled Substance	7	1	0
Dealing in Cocaine	10	0	0
Dealing in Counterfeit Substance	1	0	0
Dealing in Marijuana - Felony	2	0	0
Dealing in Marijuana-Misdemeanor	2	0	1
Dealing in Methamphetamine	6	0	0
Dealing of a Legend Drug	1	0	0
Defrauding Financial Institution	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	39	38	14
Domestic Battery	25	0	0
Driving While Suspended	7	0	0
Escape	1	11	0
Fail to Stop after Damage to Unattended Vehicle	11	0	0

### III. ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENSES COMMITTED 2012

continued	ADULT (Conviction)	JUVENILE (Referrals)	JUVENILE (Supervisions Received)
Failure of Carrier's Duty to Warn	1	0	0
Failure to Register as Sex Offender	3	0	0
False Informing	6	12	1
Firearm Violation	1	0	0
Forgery	8	2	1
Fraud	6	0	1
Habitual Offender	2	0	0
Habitual Substance Offender	2	0	0
Habitual Traffic Offender – C Felony	3	0	0
Habitual Traffic Offender – D Felony	5	0	0
Habitual Traffic Violation – A Misdemeanor	3	0	0
Harassment	0	2	0
Hunting without Owners Consent	0	1	0
Hunting without a License	0	1	0
Identity Theft/Deception	3	0	0
Illegal Consumption of Alcohol	61	103	5
Illegal Possession of Alcohol	6	30	3
Illegal Transportation of Alcohol	1	0	0
Intimidation	15	23	5
Intimidation with a Deadly Weapon	0	1	0
Invasion of Privacy	4	0	0
Leaving the Scene of an Accident	5	4	1
Maintaining a Common Nuisance	25	0	0
Manufacture Controlled Substance	1	0	0
Neglect of a Dependent	8	0	0
No Valid Driver's License	1	9	1
Non-Support	24	0	0
Obstruction of Justice	1	2	0
Obtaining a Controlled Substance/Legend by Fraud	7	0	0
Operating Under Controlled Scheduled Substance	8	0	0
Operating Water Craft while Intoxicated	2	0	0
Operating with .08% BAC-D Felony	5	0	0
Operating with .08% BAC-Misdemeanor	97	2	1
OWI, D Felony, Amended to A Misdemeanor	22	0	0
OWI-A Misdemeanor	289	4	2
OWI-D Felony	62	0	0
Possession of Cocaine-Felony	9	0	0
Possession of Controlled Substance-Felony	31	0	0
Possession of Controlled Substance-Misdemeanor	14	8	2
Possession of False Government ID	1	0	0
Possession of Firearm-School Grounds	0	2	0
Possession of Handgun	2	0	0
Possession of Handgun Without a License	1	1	0
Possession Knife on School Property	0	3	0
Possession of Legend Drug	1	1	0

### III. ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENSES COMMITTED 2012

continued	ADULT (Conviction)	JUVENILE (Referrals)	JUVENILE (Supervisions Received)
Possession of Look-a-Like Drug	0	1	0
Possession of Marijuana-Felony	7	0	0
Possession of Marijuana-Misdemeanor	62	40	15
Possession of Methamphetamine	17	0	0
Possession of Motor Vehicle with VIN	1	0	0
Possession of Narcotic Drug	8	0	0
Possession of Paraphernalia	8	26	5
Possession of Precursor	6	0	0
Possession of Stolen Property	1	9	3
Possession of Synthetic Cannabinoid	0	2	0
Possession of Tobacco	0	4	0
Prostitution	1	0	0
Public Indecency	2	3	0
Public Intoxication	52	13	2
Rape	1	2	0
Receiving Stolen Property	12	2	0
Reckless Driving	51	0	0
Residential Entry	6	6	0
Resisting Law Enforcement	42	17	4
Robbery	13	3	1
Sexual Battery	3	3	4
Sexual Misconduct	2	1	0
Shining Deer	0	2	0
Stalking	1	0	0
Strangulation	5	0	0
Theft-Felony	109	127	26
Theft-Judgment as A Misdemeanor	48	0	3
Theft of Mail Matter	1	0	0
Trespass	1	2	0
Unlawful Entry of Motor Vehicle	3	9	0
Unlawful Possession of Syringe	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0
Violation of House Arrest	0	0	0
Visiting a Common Nuisance	5	5	0
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	0
Voyeurism	1	0	0
Welfare Fraud	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>STATUS</b>			
Curfew	-	25	0
Incorrigibility	-	25	1
Runaway	-	178	8
Truancy	-	118	39
<b>TOTALS-Status</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>205</b>

## IV. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS REPORT 2012

### A. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP II-IV) CASES DISCHARGED

<u>Adults</u>	159 (68%)	Successfully Completed
	76 (32%)	Unsuccessful

### B. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP V) CASES DISCHARGED

<u>Adults</u>	202 (39%)	Successfully Completed
	318 (61%)	Unsuccessful

### C. WORK RELEASE (Transfer out of county) CASES DISCHARGED

<u>Adults</u>	2 (33%)	Successfully Completed
	4 (67%)	Unsuccessful

### D. PUBLIC RESTITUTION

1.	Adult Offenders Assigned =	23,681 hours
	Adult Offenders Worked =	15,122 hours
2.	Juvenile Offenders Assigned =	25 hours
	Juvenile Offenders Worked =	25 hours

### D. ROAD CREW

Adult Offenders Assigned =	19,398 hours
Adult Offenders Worked =	16,451 hours

### E. TOTAL COMMUNITY SERVICE CONTRIBUTION (ACTUAL WORKED)

31,598 hours x \$7.25 = \$229,086 (Minimum wage)

## V. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP – Levels II through IV) REFERRALS 2012

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Armed Robbery	0	1
Assisting a Criminal	0	2
Attempted Murder	0	1
Attempt to Obtain Legend Drug by Fraud	0	1
Battery	3	1
Battery with Deadly Weapon	0	1
Battery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	2	0
Battery with Bodily Waste	0	1
Burglary	0	11
Child Molesting	0	1
Conversion	1	0
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor	1	0
Cruelty to Animals	1	0
Criminal Recklessness	1	2
Dealing in Cocaine	0	9
Dealing Controlled Substance	0	1
Dealing in Methamphetamine	0	8
Dealing Narcotic Drug	0	5
Domestic Battery	2	2
Escape	0	1
Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	0	1
False Informing	1	0
Forgery	0	3
Habitual Substance Abuser	0	2
Habitual Traffic Violator	1	4
Intimidation	1	4
Maintaining a Common Nuisance	0	5
Neglect of Dependant	0	2
Nonsupport of Dependent Child	0	7
Operating .08% BAC	4	0
Operating .08 BAC Prior	0	2
Operating .15% BAC	8	0
Operating .15% BAC Prior	0	3
Operating While Intoxicated	7	10
Operating While Intoxicated Causing Bodily Injury	0	8
Operating While Intoxicated-Endangering Person	28	6
Operating Vehicle after Forfeiture for Life	0	9
Operating While Intoxicated prior	0	3
Possession Methamphetamine	0	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	1	10
Possession of Cocaine	0	1
Possession of Marijuana	0	3
Possession of a Narcotic	0	1

**V. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM  
(CASP – Levels II through IV) REFERRALS 2012 (continued)**

<b>OFFENSE</b>	<b>ADULT MISDEMEANOR</b>	<b>ADULT FELONY</b>
Possession of Paraphernalia	1	0
Receiving Stolen Property	0	3
Residential Entry	0	3
Resisting Law Enforcement	4	3
Robbery Resulting in Bodily Injury	0	1
Robbery	0	5
Reckless Driving	2	0
Sexual Misconduct	0	3
Theft	1	23
Unlawful Possession or Use of a Legend Drug	1	0
<b>CASP II-IV TOTALS</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>174</b>

**V. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM  
(CASP – Level V) REFERRALS 2012**

<b>OFFENSE</b>	<b>ADULT MISDEMEANOR</b>	<b>ADULT FELONY</b>
Aiding an Criminal	0	1
Armed Robbery	0	1
Assisting a Criminal	2	2
Attempt to Obtain a Legend Drug by Forged Prescription	0	1
Auto Theft	0	4
Battery	18	1
Battery Resulting in Bodily Injury	11	4
Burglary	0	12
Check Deception	1	0
Conversion	14	0
Criminal Confinement	0	3
Criminal Mischief	5	1
Criminal Recklessness	0	1
Criminal Reckless with Deadly Weapon	0	2
Criminal Trespass	4	0
Dealing in Cocaine	0	3
Dealing Controlled Substance	0	3
Dealing in Methamphetamine	0	8
Dealing in a Schedule I or II Controlled Substance	0	1
Dealing Marijuana	2	2
Dealing Narcotic Drug	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	2	0
Domestic Battery	6	6
Escape	0	4
Failure to Register as Sex Offender	0	1
Forgery	0	10



## V. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP – Level V) REFERRALS 2012 (continued)

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Habitual Substance Abuser	0	1
Habitual Traffic	0	1
Harassment	1	0
Illegal Consumption	3	0
Illegal Transportation	1	0
Intimidation	1	7
Invasion of Privacy	1	0
Leaving Scene	1	0
Maintaining a Common Nuisance	0	11
Manufacturing Meth	0	1
Neglect of Dependant	0	2
Nonsupport of Dependant Child	0	3
Obtained Drug by Fraud	4	1
Operating After Lifetime Suspension	0	4
Operating Motorboat .08% BAC	2	0
Operating Vehicle with Schedule 1 or 2	1	0
Operating .08% BAC	10	2
Operating .08% BAC Prior	1	10
Operating .15% BAC	13	15
Operating While Intoxicated	14	17
Operating While Intoxicated-with Prior 5 years	1	11
Operating While Intoxicated Causing Serious Bodily Injury	0	1
Operating While Intoxicated-Endangering Person	49	3
Operating Without Receiving License	2	0
Possess Legend Drug	0	6
Possession of a Controlled Substance	4	14
Possession of a Methamphetamine	0	12
Possession Of Cocaine	0	9
Possession of Schedule 2	0	5
Possession of Marijuana	8	2
Possession of Marijuana with Prior	0	1
Possession of Precursor	0	10
Possession of Paraphernalia	2	0
Public Intoxication	15	0
Purchase of More Than 3 Grams Precursor	1	0
Receiving Stolen Property	0	4
Reckless Driving	2	0
Residential Entry	2	2
Resisting Law Enforcement	12	5
Robbery	0	2
Robbery resulting in Bodily Injury	0	5
Sexual Misconduct	0	1
Strangulation	0	4
Theft	6	68

## V. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP – Level V) REFERRALS 2012 (continued)

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Unlawful Possession of Syringe	1	1
Unlawful Sale of a Precursor	0	7
<b>CASP V TOTALS</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>320</b>

## VI. WORK RELEASE REFERRALS 2012

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Auto Theft	0	2
Burglary	0	2
Forgery	0	1
Intimidation	0	1
Robbery Resulting in Bodily Injury	0	1
<b>Work Release - TOTALS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>

## VII. PUBLIC RESTITUTION REFERRALS 2012

<b>A. ADULT</b>		
OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Assisting a Criminal	0	1
Attempted Theft	0	1
Attempt to Obtain Legend Drug by Forgery	0	1
Battery	4	1
Battery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	8	0
Burglary	0	3
Carrying Handgun without a License	1	0
Check Deception	2	0
Conversion	24	0
Criminal Mischief	5	0
Criminal Recklessness	0	3
Criminal Trespass	2	0
Cruelty to Animals	1	0
Dealing Cocaine	0	1
Dealing Controlled Substance	0	2
Dealing Marijuana	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	12	0
Domestic Battery	7	0
Driving while Suspended	4	0
Failing to Register as a Sex Offender	0	1
Failing to Stop after an Accident	1	0
False Informing	2	0
Fraud	0	1
Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor	1	0

## VII. PUBLIC RESTITUTION REFERRALS 2012 (continued)

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Identity Deception	0	1
Illegal Consumption of an Alcoholic Beverage	20	0
Intimidation	1	0
Invasion of Privacy	1	0
Maintaining a Common Nuisance	4	2
Non-support of Dependant	0	1
Non-support of Dependant Child	0	2
Obtaining Drug by Fraud	0	2
Operating as Habitual Traffic Violator	1	1
Operating with .08% BAC	69	0
Operating with .08% BAC prior	0	1
Operating Motorboat .08% BAC	2	0
Operating with .15% BAC	41	2
Operating with .15% BAC prior	0	1
Operating Vehicle with Schedule I/II Substance	1	0
Operating While Intoxicated	24	8
Operating While Intoxicated - Prior	0	2
Operating While Intoxicated – Serious Injury	0	2
Operating While Intoxicated – Endangering	90	5
Possession of Chemical Precursor	0	2
Possession of Controlled Substance	1	6
Possession of Cocaine	1	1
Possession of Handgun	1	0
Possession of Marijuana	21	2
Possession of Meth	1	1
Possession of Narcotic	0	1
Possession of Paraphernalia	6	0
Public Intoxication	12	0
Receiving Stolen Property	0	2
Reckless Driving	32	0
Residential Entry	1	0
Resisting Law Enforcement	17	3
Strangulation	0	2
Theft	13	32
Unlawful Entry of Motor Vehicle	1	0
Visiting a Common Nuisance	1	0
Welfare Fraud	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>98</b>

## B. JUVENILE NON-STATUS

OFFENSE	JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR	JUVENILE FELONY
Operating While Intoxicated .08% BAC	1	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>C. JUVENILE STATUS</b>	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>D. PRETRIAL DIVERSION AND OTHER</b>	
<b>OFFENSE</b>	<b>PRETRIAL DIVERSION</b>
Contempt of Court – Civil	1
Public Intoxication	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3</b>

## VIII. ROAD CREW REFERRALS 2012

<b>A. ADULT</b>		
<b>OFFENSE</b>	<b>ADULT MISDEMEANOR</b>	<b>ADULT FELONY</b>
Armed Robbery	0	2
Assisting a Criminal	0	2
Attempt to Obtain a Legend Drug by Forgery	0	1
Battery	2	0
Battery causing Bodily Injury	2	1
Burglary	0	10
Conversion	7	0
Criminal Confinement	0	3
Criminal Deviant Conduct	0	1
Criminal Mischief	2	0
Criminal Recklessness with Deadly Weapon	0	1
Criminal Trespass	2	0
Dealing Cocaine	0	2
Dealing Controlled Substance	0	1
Dealing Methamphetamine	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	3	0
Domestic Battery	1	1
Escape	0	1
Failing to Stop Resulting After Accident	2	0
False Informing	2	0
Forgery	0	2
Fraud	0	2
Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor	1	0
Illegal Consumption of an Alcoholic Beverage	7	0
Intimidation	1	0
Neglect of Dependant	0	1
Non Support of Dependant Child	0	7
Operating .08% BAC	32	0
Operating .15% BAC	38	5
Operating .15% BAC prior	0	1
Operating While Habitual Traffic Violator	3	0
Operating While Intoxicated	12	12
Operating While Intoxicated Causing Serious Bodily Injury	0	1
Operating While Intoxicated with Prior	1	1

## VIII. ROAD CREW REFERRALS 2012 (continued)

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Operating While Intoxicated - Endangering	55	4
Operating Motorboat with .08% BAC	1	0
Obtaining Drug by Fraud	0	5
Possession Of A Controlled Substance	3	4
Possession Of Cocaine	0	4
Possession Of Marijuana	6	1
Possession of Marijuana – Prior	0	1
Possession of Methamphetamine	0	4
Public Intoxication	7	0
Possession of Paraphernalia	4	0
Possession of Stolen Property	1	0
Reckless Driving	11	0
Residential Entry	0	1
Resisting Law Enforcement	10	4
Robbery	0	1
Sexual Misconduct	0	2
Strangulation	0	1
Theft	4	29
Unlawful Possession of Legend Drug	0	1
Welfare Fraud	1	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>121</b>

## B. PRETRIAL DIVERSION

OFFENSE	ADULT PRETRIAL DIVERSION
Auto Theft	1
Battery	2
Battery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	1
Conversion	6
Criminal Mischief	3
Criminal Trespass	5
Dealing Cocaine	1
Dealing Methamphetamine	1
Disorderly Conduct	5
False Drivers License	3
Forgery	1
Furnishing Alcohol To A Minor	7
Illegal Consumption of an Alcohol Beverage	201
Illegal Possession of an Alcoholic Beverage	35
Illegal Transportation of an Alcoholic Beverage	17
Leaving the Scene of an Accident	1
Maintaining a Common Nuisance	1
Operating While Intoxicated	2
Operating While Intoxicated .15% BAC	1
Operating While Intoxicated – Endangering	1
Operating a Vehicle without a License	1

<b>B. PRETRIAL DIVERSION (continued)</b>	
<b>OFFENSE</b>	<b>ADULT PRETRIAL DIVERSION</b>
Possession of Marijuana	29
Possession of Paraphernalia	16
Public Intoxication	125
Resisting Law Enforcement	4
Public Nudity	1
Robbery	1
Strangulation	1
Theft	3
Unauthorized Entry of Vehicle	1
Visiting a Common Nuisance	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>481</b>

**IX. AGGRESSION REPLACEMENT TRAINING (A.R.T.)  
AND  
JUVENILE HOME DETENTION REFERRALS 2012**

<b>STATUS OFFENSE</b>	<b>A.R.T. REFERRALS</b>	<b>JHD REFERRALS</b>
Runaway	1	0
Truancy	5	0
<b>NON-STATUS OFFENSE</b>	<b>A.R.T. REFERRALS</b>	<b>JHD REFERRALS</b>
Arson	0	3
Battery	2	0
Battery Resulting in Bodily Injury	0	1
Child Molesting	0	1
Conversion	0	1
Criminal Recklessness	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	3	1
Escape	0	2
Intimidation	1	0
Leaving Scene of Accident	0	1
Operating While Intoxicated	0	2
Rape	0	1
Residential Entry	0	1
Resisting Law Enforcement	0	1
Theft	0	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>

## X. 2012 STATISTICS FOR CRIMINAL RECORD CHECKS

Month	Total # Requested
January	319
February	264
March	250
April	286
May	286
June	252
July	244
August	277
September	253
October	231
November	236
December	186
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,084</b>
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>257</b>

Type of Request	Total # Requested
Criminal	2,915
Employment	17
Presentence Report	143
Expungment	9

Month	Avg. # of Days Each Request is Out
January	2.89
February	4.06
March	3.18
April	4.13
May	4.95
June	6.42
July	5.56
August	6.34
September	6.80
October	5.63
November	3.81
December	7.79
<b>Average</b>	<b>5.13</b>

# Introduction

## **Our Mission:**

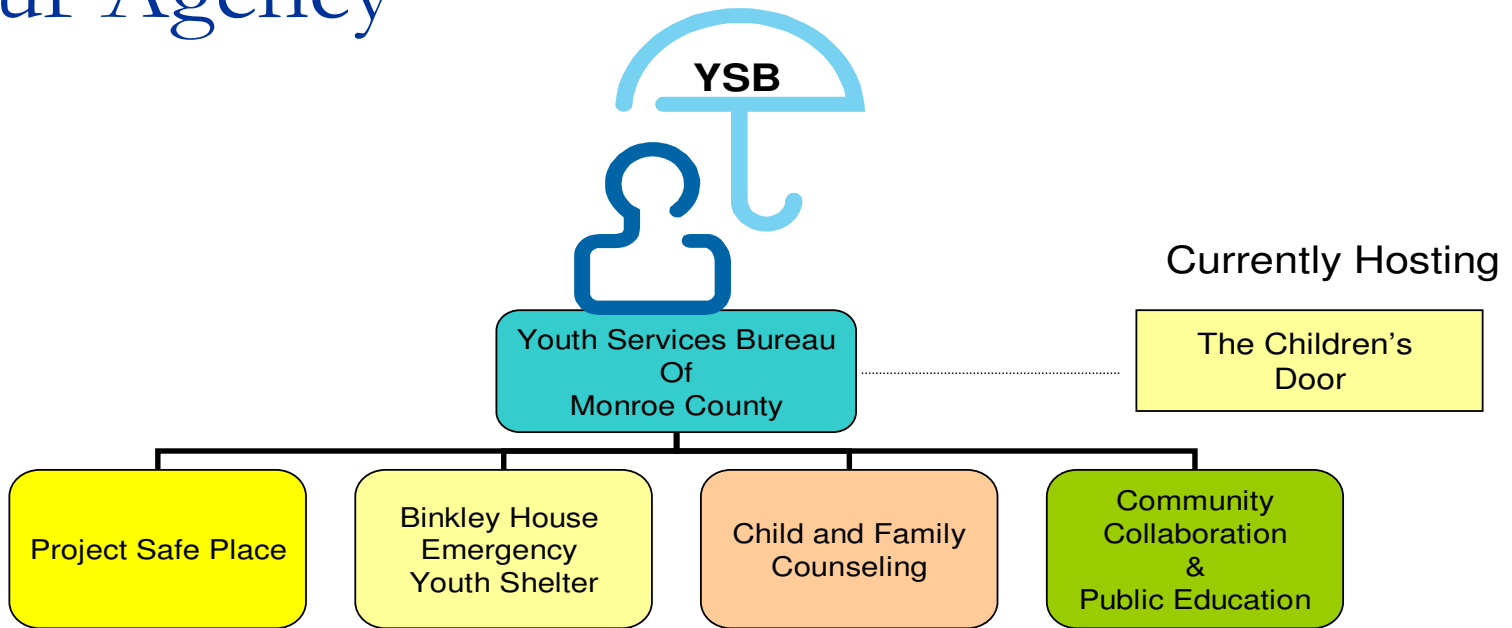
To provide services, programs, referrals, and advocacy for youth  
&  
community education on issues concerning youth.

## **Our History:**

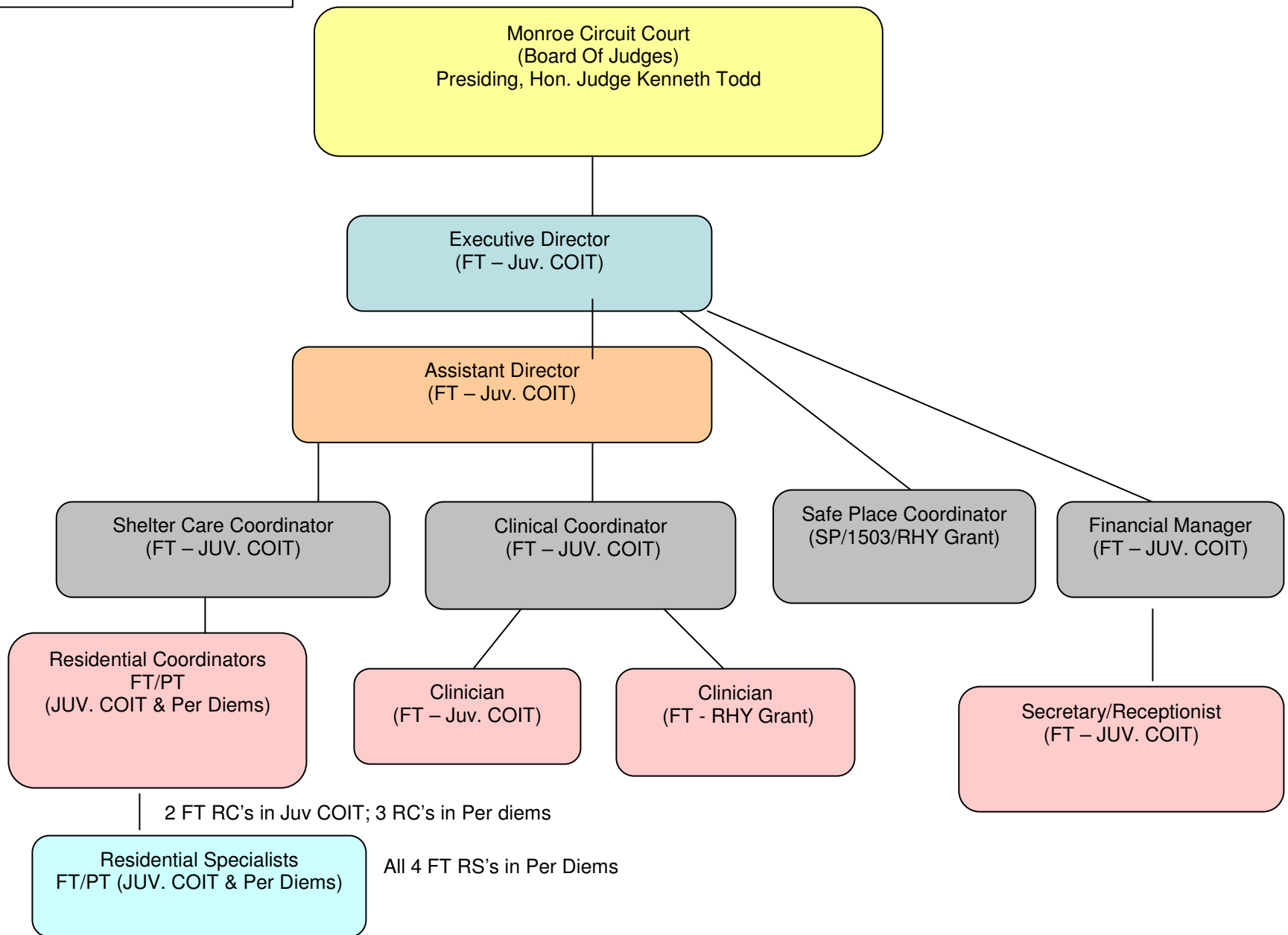
About Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County  
Since 1972, Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County has provided services in an effort to strengthen families, divert youth from the juvenile justice system, and to foster positive youth development. Family support and structure are necessary for the development of our community's youth. YSB offers services that foster positive family functioning and help lay the groundwork to build healthy, productive individuals.



# Our Agency



# YSB Organizational



## The Executive Director's Report:

Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County is pleased to state that our 2012 year marked a change in programming for the benefit of the youth in our care. With the help of our Federal Runaway Homeless Youth Grant (Department of Health and Human Services/Family Youth Services Bureau) we brought Trauma Informed Care training and practices to our organization.

In 2011, we identified a need to move towards more current day practices, rather than practices based on models of intervention from the 1970's. In mid-June 2012, we accomplished bringing "Providing Shelter from the Storm: Trauma Informed Care" train the trainer series to Bloomington, Indiana. Our goal was to obtain resources and evidence based practice models which encompass:

- **Harm Reduction** – Policies and practices that aim primarily to reduce adverse health, social and economic consequences of high risk behaviors and benefits people engaging in high risk behaviors as well as their families and communities.
- **Youth Development** – An intentional, pro-social approach that engages youth within their communities, schools, organizations, peer groups and families in a manner that is productive and constructive. It recognizes, utilizes and enhances youth's strengths. It also promotes positive outcomes for young people by providing opportunities, fostering positive relationships, and furnishing the support needed to build on youth's leadership strengths.
- **Trauma Informed Care** – A strengths-based framework that is grounded in an understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma. This framework emphasizes physical, psychological and emotional safety for both providers and those youth/families that have experience trauma. It creates opportunities for those affected to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment.

### **The A.R.C.<sup>2</sup> Framework at YSB, at all levels of the organization**

Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County has embraced the A.R.C. Framework as its primary trauma-informed care model. Our ultimate goal is to help residents regain the capacity to form healthy **attachments**, develop skills to aid in **self-regulation**, and to master developmental skill **competency**.

A.R.C. provides a conceptual framework and core principles of intervention for working with youth who have experienced multiple and/or prolonged traumas. The Hollywood Homeless Youth Partnership (HHYP), a collaboration of 8 agencies, selected this framework from available trauma treatment approaches because it provides a flexible model of intervention that is developmentally appropriate and relevant for addressing a continuum of trauma exposures. The A.R.C. framework has been a useful tool in understanding traumatized youth, guiding our interventions, and informing agency policy and practices.

Below is a brief description of the three main components of the A.R.C. framework

- € **Attachment** – The capacity to form and maintain a healthy emotional bond with another person or persons which is a source of mutual comfort, safety and caring
- € **Self-Regulation** – Developing and maintaining the ability to notice and control feelings such as frustration, anger and fear

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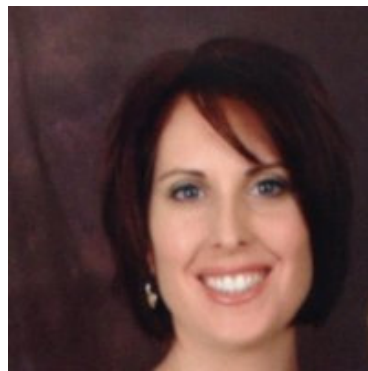
<sup>2</sup> Kinniburgh, K. & Blaustein, M. (2005). Attachment, Self-Regulation, and Competency: A comprehensive framework for intervention with complexly traumatized youth. A Treatment manual. Boston.

€ Competency – Mastering the developmental tasks of adolescence and developing the ability to plan and organize for the future.

With these three principles as the focus, our program works to develop a youth's abilities to healthfully attach to others, develop and maintain their awareness of their feelings, build upon strengths that have already been identified, and identify and promote new strengths and skills. This is introduced at the beginning of all services with youth.

As we venture into 2013, trauma informed care approaches will be reinforced and built upon in all aspects of our programming & services to youth and their families. Our Crisis Prevention Intervention (C.P.I.) training to all staff will soon include the Trauma Informed Care model of interaction with youth.

This is truly a very exciting time of growth and advancement for us! We invite you to watch us expand our capacity to collectively build the youth we are graced to know, regardless of how that young person may be who enter through our doors!



- Kimberly L. Meyer, MSW, LCSW

## **Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter**

### **The Shelter Care Coordinator's Report:**

For years to come, 2012 will certainly be viewed as a seminal year for the Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County: Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter. Throughout 2012, we here at the Youth Services Bureau have been experiencing a significant evolution of our Binkley House programming as we have begun the transition to a more “trauma informed” way of working with youth. This has included having a group of leaders at our agency become Trauma Informed Care certified trainers with the help of Runaway Homeless Youth Training & Technical Assistance Center (RHYTTAC) trainers. We were able to request and secure the services two federal level trainers from RHYTTAC to come to Bloomington in June of 2012 to provide “Providing Shelter from the Storm” Training of Trainers for agencies from around the state of Indiana. Immediately after becoming trainers, the leaders at this agency began the process of training staff in the concepts and methods of Trauma Informed Care. At the time of this report's publishing, ALL members of the Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County staff at every level (direct care, clinical, administrative) have been trained in Trauma Informed Care, and should be familiar with the principles of Trauma Informed Care including the A.R.C. model (Positive Attachment, Self-Regulation, Competencies).

As we have been educating staff on the effects of trauma on youth, we have also been taking a close look at the policies and procedures of the Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter. This has led to a number of changes in the way staff goes about the day to day work of running an emergency youth shelter and engagement in meaningful development of the youth we serve. More importantly, it has reframed the “problematic” behaviors our clients may exhibit, from time to time, in a Trauma Informed paradigm. This allows for more understanding from staff members, greater opportunities for empathy, and hopefully better outcomes for our youth.

Connecting 2012's emphasis on Trauma Informed Care and 2011's emphasis on Positive Youth Development, the Youth Services Bureau-Binkley House staff is now equipped with the most current, substantive, and strengths-based training regiment to work with our community's youth.

**- Louis Malone IV, Care Coordinator**

## **Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter – 2012 Services to Youth: About Binkley House:**

The Binkley House Youth Shelter is the largest division of YSB. It provides short-term emergency residential care and crisis intervention for youth ages 8-17. The shelter offers emergency shelter for runaways, homeless youth, and youth in crisis or abusive situations at home. Binkley House is a licensed Emergency Shelter Care Facility and follows all the rules and guidelines set forth by the Department of Child Services. Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter remains the only shelter program for youth in the region of Monroe and its surrounding counties.

Binkley House is accessible 24 hours a day. We are not a “lock down” facility. Our building’s outer doors are locked to ensure the safety of staff and residents and to prevent intruders and unwelcomed guests. Our internal doors are not locked. We do not utilize locked rooms, seclusions or restraints on our shelter residents. We rely on plenty of structure and support for our youth to encourage positive behavior choices and safety for all. Binkley House provides services such as counseling, educational support time, supervised recreation, transportation to and from school, and other appointments, as well as referrals to a variety of agencies for related services.

YSB also assists with transitional services during a youth's stay at the Binkley House Youth Shelter. These include independent living skills, transition to long-term residential care, transition from long-term residential care back home, and short-term aftercare counseling. The youth shelter also serves as a respite resource for youth placed in foster homes to minimize foster care repeat placements.

The Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County does not charge a fee for the services provided for Safe Place or parental (voluntary by youth agreement) admissions. Referrals to the youth shelter can be made by other social service agencies, parents, or by the youth themselves.

### **2012 Highlights from Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter**

#### **Inquires for Service:**

In 2012, we had well over 576 inquiries for service. On average, we can expect to receive approximately 50 calls a month. In general, the youth seeking our services are calling us in a time of crisis. For the first time in 2012, we began tracking whether the youth for which services were inquired were experiencing runaway or homelessness. It was enlightening to know that 123 youth seeking our Emergency Shelter services were runaway. In addition, 33 inquiries were from youth experiencing active homelessness. In essence, 1 out of every 4 calls received were related to a need for services for a runaway or homeless youth.

#### **Services Provided in Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter:**

We were able to provide safe shelter accommodations for 278 youth placements. Binkley House served 118 youth *who had never before* had contact or placement with Binkley House Youth Shelter. That is well over 40% of our total population served. When counting the total number of service days given to all youth in 2012, we provided exactly 2,625 days of service.

Our maximum licensed capacity is 15 youth. In 2012, our average daily population regularly consisted of at least 7 youth at any given time. It was not uncommon for us to operate at or very near maximum capacity several times throughout the year.

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>Total Bed Days</b>
January	192.5
February	296
March	253
April	212.5
May	272
June	166
July	226
August	149
September	251
October	238
November	180
December	189
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,625</b>

The average length of stay for a youth in the shelter was approximately 10.1 days in duration. In 2012, a legislative change occurred that limited the length of stay a youth can be provided at a licensed emergency youth shelter in the state of Indiana. The maximum length of stay for any youth (regardless of placement type) is now 20 days.

Binkley House Staff identified and reported over 77 suspected cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse and/or neglect to the Indiana Department of Child Services' Child Protective Services unit in 2012. These reports were made due to self-report by youth, observed unusual marks/bruises and observed abuse by guardian, or other, to youth in our presence.

Youth who are residents at Binkley House are provided clinical (Master's Level Counseling) support. In 2012, our clinical team provided a grand total of 3,820 counseling hours to shelter residents. Broken down, this is an average of at least 1.36 hour of clinical care<sup>3</sup> per each resident per day in our care. Given that the average length of stay was 10 days, this equated to our agency providing a significant amount of direct clinical intervention time to residents. It was noted that the number of youth being served in Emergency Shelter Care in 2012 was slightly lower than in 2011. However, this resulted in an increase of clinical hours devoted to Emergency Shelter Care youth. This simply shows us that more one-on-one clinical time could be devoted to youth and families served, which increases likelihood of successful outcomes for families.

This behavior health service component (clinical counseling/case management) is not funded through the Indiana Department of Child Services contract for Emergency Shelter Care. We believe it is best practice and vital that youth and families engage in counseling while experiencing family crisis, regardless of the cost to our agency.

### **Placement Types**

Often, we break placements into types, or ways in which youth come to Binkley House

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<sup>3</sup> Individual, Family, Parent/Legal Guardian Counseling, psycho-educational group, life skills, treatment team planning and case management services.

## Emergency Youth Shelter.

1. **Safe Place** – Youth initiate the desire to come for services at Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter. There is no cost to the family for this service type.

34 youth or 12.2% of the total shelter population (59.75 bed days)

Safe Place youth population continues to increase each year since 2011. The overall increase has been over 120%.

2. **Parental** – A parent or legal guardian contacts Binkley House Emergency Youth shelter requesting youth services. In this instance, the youth must voluntarily agree to come to Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter for short term placement. There is no cost to the family for this service type.

176 youth or 63.3% of the total shelter population (1830.75 bed days). This is an increase of 7 % over the previous year.

3. **Probation** – Through court order, a youth is placed at Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter to prevent delinquent behavior and promote pro-social behavior. Youth are accepted as court orders only if they pose no safety risk or harm to self or others. Results of court involvement typically come from truancy (not attending school consistently), return to the community from another environment or preventative (assist youth in maintaining free from negative influences until the youth can make better choices). YSB submits per diem claims to Indiana Department of Child Services (per that year's cost award). This is not billed to the family by YSB.

54 youth or 19.4% of the total shelter population (679 bed days). This is an approximate 9% decrease for the previous year<sup>4</sup>.

4. **Department of Child Services** – When a youth is a ward of DCS or is in an emergency situation in which the DCS Case Worker determines that emergency removal from a home is needed, a youth can be placed at Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter. Typically, we host youth who are waiting for their homes to return to a safe level (after DCS interventions have been put in place), are awaiting foster care placement, or are in transition between homes. YSB submits per diem claims to Indiana Department of Child Services (per that year's cost award). This is not billed to the family by YSB. This is not billed to the family by YSB.

3 youth or 1.1% of the shelter population (43.5 bed days).

This is a decline from the previous year largely, due to DCS's desire to place youth with other family members, when possible.

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<sup>4</sup> Due to the legislative cap on placement days being 20 (passed July 2012), this resulted in a decrease of approximately 1,060 bed days from the previous year.



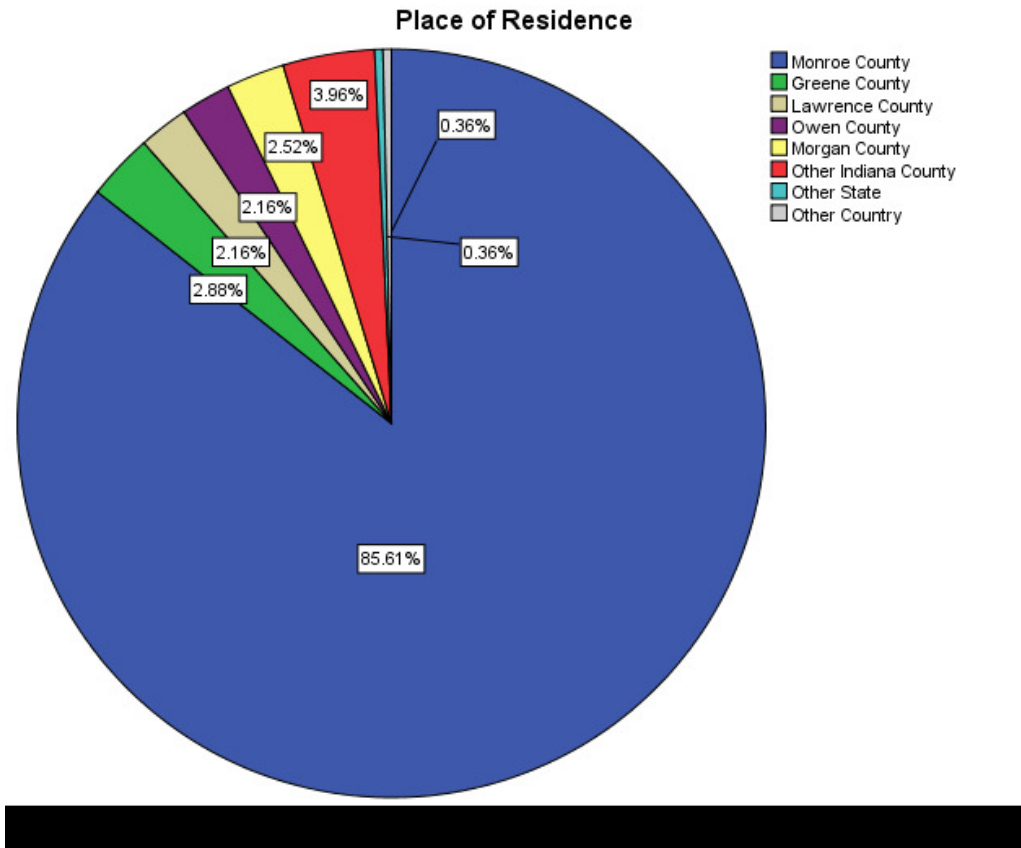
5. **Police Hold** - To assist local law enforcement in returning to serve the public, there are occasions where Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter will house a youth until a parent can be located to take custody of their child. These instances typically when law enforcement has come into contact with a youth and a parent/guardian cannot immediately respond to law enforcement to retrieve their child. These placements are typically less than 24 hours in duration. If a parent cannot be located within 24 hours, Binkley House contacts Child Protective Services to assist in family locating.

11 youth or 4% of the total Shelter Population (12 bed days). This is a very slight 1% increase from the previous year.

**Placement Type**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Safe Place	34	12.2
	Parental	176	63.3
	Probation	54	19.4
	DCS	3	1.1
	Police	11	4.0
	Total	278	100.0

Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter serves youth from various counties of residence. Since we are housed in Monroe County, but serve surrounding counties, it is of no surprise that the majority of our residents served reside in Monroe County. It is important to note that, often, the families we serve are transient. They have either lived in Monroe County as some point in time, or move here. Monroe County is known for its many resources, and families often gravitate to this excellent community.

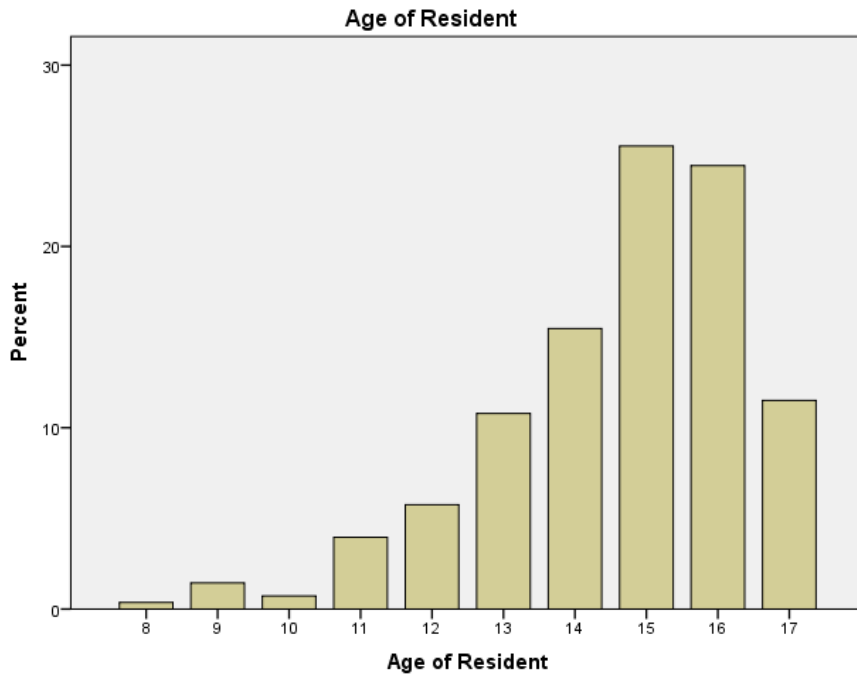


**Placement Type \* Place of Residence Cross-tabulation**

		Place of Residence							Total	
		Monroe County	Greene County	Lawrence County	Owen County	Morgan County	Other Indiana County	Other State		Other Country
Placement Type	Safe Place	30	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	34
	Parental	153	7	1	6	7	2	0	0	176
	Probation	48	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	54
	DCS	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
	Police	6	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	11
Total		238	8	6	6	7	11	1	1	278

Binkley house is a co-ed shelter with separate male and female sleeping wings attached to the common areas. In 2012, 46% of our residents were male and 54% were female. YSB staff is trained on LGBTQ Homeless Youth issues and work to ensure a safe and comfortable environment for all youth.

Binkley House serves youth between the ages of 8 and 17 years of age. Of this age group, the normative age range of youth in 2012 was between 13 and 17 years. Compared to previous years, we observed an increase in service to youth between the ages of 11-14.



## Clinical Coordinator's Report

The Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County not only provides an emergency youth shelter for youth 8 to 17 years of age, we also offer counseling to the community for kids and families that have completed a Youth Shelter stay and for those without any past or present involvement. This may be a little known fact but we have been counseling and advocating for youth beyond the doors of the Youth Shelter for many years, primarily working with the underserved population of Monroe County and with more frequency, those living in surrounding counties. By underserved we mean those with no health insurance, inadequate health insurance, families whose insurance has run dry, or any family that would prefer to simply avoid the red tape and long waiting lists of local mental health centers. The fact that our services are free makes us unique and may influence a family to contact us who otherwise might not consider a therapeutic solution. As a counseling staff we feel fortunate to know that we offer this unique brand of intervention and support that is user friendly and personal. It has been fairly well documented that the Youth Shelter serves about 300 youth and families a year, but it should also be noted that our counselors served approximately 40 families in 2012 as Home Based clients (non-Youth Shelter residents).

Our philosophy is right in line with the current best practices model that is often called the wraparound approach. We are also in the process of completing a bureau wide training called Trauma Informed Care. Our hope is to have all of our staff ready to implement a trauma informed philosophy that truly considers the history of each youth and family has endured as well as maintain a shelter sensitive to individual needs and the safety of the group. Learning this approach will be a challenge primarily because the actual implementation will have to be phased in as the previous Shelter rules and procedures are phased out. It was shared with us by our trainers that the entire process can take anywhere from 3-5 years.

The YSB counseling staff tries to connect with all individuals, agencies, schools, and programs involved with a family and youth in order to help create a community team. If this approach is not accepted by the youth and family, we at least attempt to share essential information with those the family has identified as crucial to the therapeutic plan. YSB counselors are often invited to be on family teams spearheaded by the local Wraparound program that has offices at Centerstone. This strength based, family driven model has also recently been adopted by Monroe County Department of Child Services.

Connecting with the community and working as a partner with others who work with youth and families is important to the YSB staff. We communicate regularly whether it's for referrals, consultation, or advice with Monroe County School Corporation social workers, Monroe County Probation Officers, the Monroe County Juvenile Judge and public defenders, churches, and other counselors either working in private practice or community mental health clinics. We have maintained a very close relationship with Stepping Stones, the transitional housing program for homeless youth. There have been occasions where a Stepping Stones resident required a time-out from the program and the Youth Shelter was able to accommodate that need. The Youth Shelter has also provided many youth over the last five years with a Stepping Stones application when appropriate.

The Youth Shelter continues to provide daily life skills and psycho-educational groups for our Youth Shelter residents. We are lucky enough to have cultivated healthy and helpful relationships with the following community services that provide expert educators that are kind enough to come to the Youth Shelter and supplement our *Focus* calendar with a variety of topics: Building Healthy Relationships with Middle Way House staff, Shelia Evans of Bloomington Hospital teaches Sexual

Health, and YSB counselor Dave Torneo was trained by Middle Way House to discuss Rape and Sexual Assault Prevention strategies and facts. We have brought to the Youth Shelter Mother Hubbard's Cupboard staff to talk about their local food program and the community gardens that help to stock their pantry. We have also begun making trips to the Community Orchard Project site to see the recently planted fruit trees. All of the above educate our youth and expose them to possible volunteer opportunities as well as the growing generosity of our community. The YSB staff looks forward to a new collaboration in 2013 with Planned Parenthood. This collaboration will further introduce or reinforce the need for sexual education among our young people.



**-Dave Torneo, MFT, Clinical Coordinator**

## **From the Clinical Team:**

The Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County, in its desire to facilitate more connections to the community and opportunities for education and skill building, has expanded Focus programming and outreach. Focus, our daily psycho-educational group, now includes monthly visits from Planned Parenthood, Middle Way House, and Bloomington Arts for All. Not only do Planned Parenthood and Middle Way House do the invaluable work of describing their services and how to access them, but attention is given to age-appropriate discussions of boundaries, consent, healthy relationships, and reproductive health. Bloomington Arts for All facilitates dynamic arts programming, including painting, sculpting, and writing, three times per month; often this time seeks to amplify themes from throughout the week, including confidence, self-determination, and reflection. The YSB is fortunate enough to partner with Mother Hubbard's Cupboard for gardening assistance, both in project planning and hands-on monthly activities with shelter residents. Residents have visited community gardens, learned about composting, and both planted and tended to a variety of fruits, vegetables, and herbs on our grounds.

Efforts are being made to facilitate meaningful opportunities for residents who, for a variety of reasons, are not at school during the day. Currently, residents are going to Hoosier Hills Food Bank one time per week to aid in packaging and distributing donated food. This introduces residents to a resource in town, begins conversations about the benefits of volunteerism, and allows residents a supplementary experience to the food and nutritional education they receive in Focus and through the gardening project. Starting this summer we will add a weekly visit to the Middle Way House, to establish a connection to a community resource and to explore the topic of empowerment. In addition to weekly yoga/relaxation opportunities facilitated on site by one of our counselors, residents will have the opportunity to explore biofeedback and engage in independent living skills, such as cooking.



**Allison Zimpfer-Hoerr, MSW, LSW, Counselor**

## Project Safe Place Coordinator Report

Safe Place creates a network of Safe Place locations — schools, fire stations, libraries, grocery and convenience stores, public transit, YMCAs and other appropriate public buildings – that display the yellow and black diamond-shaped Safe Place sign. These locations extend the doors of the youth service agency or emergency shelter throughout the community. Youth can easily access immediate help wherever they are. Safe Place is a national youth outreach program that educates thousands of young people every year about the dangers of running away or trying to resolve difficult, threatening situations on their own. This easily-replicated initiative involves the whole community to provide safe havens and resources for youth in crisis.

Project Safe Place began the year with an overwhelming 81 physical sites and 46 mobile sites. However, we noticed a geographical need and were able to recruit 3 new Safe Place Sites in 2012. The Quincy Post Office, Rhino’s Youth Media Center and All Ages Club, and Guardian Martial Arts Center.

In 2012, Project Safe Place attended and participated in eleven community events. During these events, Project Safe Place information is disbursed to youth, parents and other youth serving agencies. At our booth, we also offer an interactive Safe Place games, aimed to test the knowledge of youth about the program. Through the community events listed below, Project Safe Place was been able to inform 7,502 youth and 2,042 adults in 2012.

• The Green Light Project	• Ivy Tech Resource Fair
• National Safe Place Week	• Homeward Bound Kick-Off
• Homeward Bound Walk	• Monroe County Fair
• Children’s Health and Safety Fun! Fair	• National Night Out
• Stuff-A-Bus	• Memorial event for Sophia Travis
• Safe Halloween Trick-or-Treating	

In addition to community events, Project Safe Place annually provides education through out the school systems, such as presentations, student cards and public service announcements. We were able to reach 3,583 youth and 300 adults through these forms of outreach. Project Safe Place also aims to educate youth residing in the Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter by conducting smaller more focused presentations and holding meaningful discussions. Groups are dedicated to topics like the Safe Place program and monthly awareness themes such as “Teen Dating Violence Prevention” and “Stalking Awareness”.

In 2012 National Safe Place re-designed their websit and re-launched the successful **TXT 4 HELP** service. In August of 2012, the Safe Place® logo was updated and rebranded with youth involvement. The Safe Place® logo not only signifies the organization’s corporate brand image, but

also represents safe havens for youth in crisis in communities across the country. After 29 years, a brand audit was conducted and feedback suggests it was a good time to refresh the Safe Place logo. The new logo, as pictured, reads the words “Safe Place” with a small house replacing the letter “a” in the word “place”.

Looking into 2013, Project Safe Place has several exciting upcoming events and types of outreach. In March, 2013 a new Project Safe Place commercial will be airing on local cable networks, aimed to inform youth about the program and how a youth in crisis can seek services. A Safe Place billboard contest will also be implemented within the local school system. The winning design will be displayed through outdoor advertising. The program will continue to strive for program growth, by retaining our current sites and adding sites as necessary. Project Safe Place will continue to participate in new community events and search for effective methods of informing youth about the program.



**- Vanessa Schmidt, Project Safe Place  
Coordinator**



## 2012 Outcome Measures for Project Safe Place

### **58 Youth Served in 2012**

35 youth accessed Shelter services as intervention

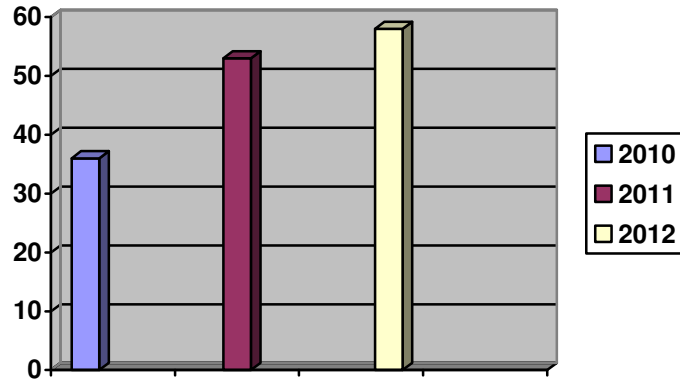
23 youth accessed counseling assistance only as intervention

<b>Number of youth reached through presentations</b>	
Schools	3,583
Monroe County Fair	1,225
Community Presentations	6,377

<b>Number of adults reached through presentations</b>	
Schools	300
Monroe County Fair	500
Community Presentations	1,542

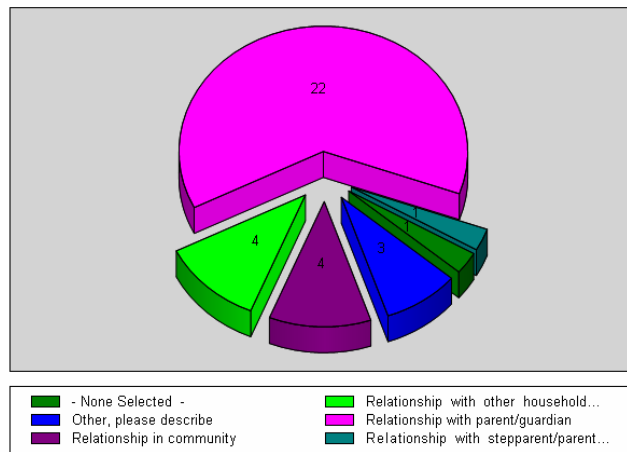
<b>Number of Safe Place Sites</b>	
<b>84 physical sites &amp; 46 mobile sites</b>	
Monroe County	66
Owen County	7
Greene County	11

## Youth Served by Project Safe Place



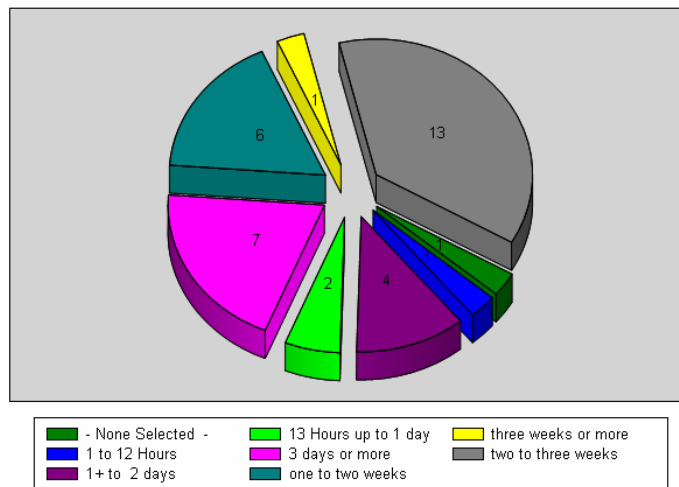
This graph indicates the number of youth utilizing Safe Place services per year (over a 3 year period).

**Problem Source - 1/1/2012 to 1/1/2013**



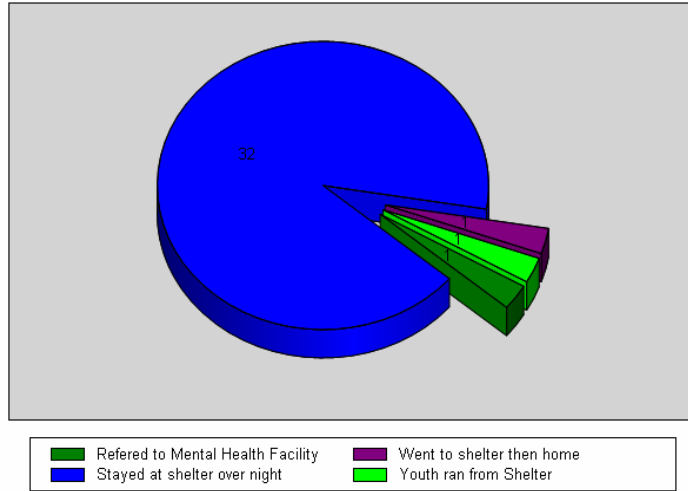
This graph indicates the reported category for youth initiating Safe Place services.

**Length of Stay - 1/1/2012 to 1/1/2013**



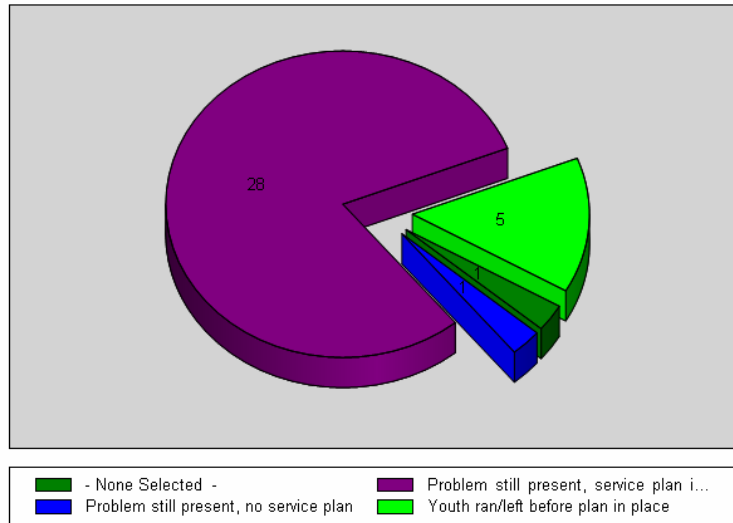
This graph indicates the length of time the youth stayed in the Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter.

**Stay - 1/1/2012 to 1/1/2013**



This graph indicates the youth's disposition after initiating Safe Place services.

**Exit Plan - 1/1/2012 to 1/1/2013**



This graph indicates if a plan was in place to continue to provide services when Safe Place youth exited our care.

**2012 Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County  
Funding Sources**

Funding Name	Source	Amount	% of total funding
Juvenile County Option Income Tax	Monroe County	\$1,332,997	80.45%
Department of Child Services 2012 Contract for Emergency Shelter Care (Per Diems)	Indiana Department of Child Services (state reimbursement)	\$169,121	10.21%
Federal RHY Grant (9/30/11 – 9/29/12)	Federal Reimbursement	\$88,554	5.34%
State DCS 1503 Youth Services Bureau Grant (7/1/11 – 6/30/12 and 7/1/12 – 6/30/13)	Grant – State Reimbursement	\$35,009	2.11%
IHBS Hand UP! Grant	Grant – State Funding	\$12,568	0.76%
Federal Department of Education Lunch Money Program	Federal Reimbursement	\$6,080	0.37%
State DCS 1504 Safe Place Grant (7/1/11 – 6/30/12 and 7/1/12 – 6/30/13)	Grant – State Reimbursement	\$10,000	0.60%
YSB Donation Fund	Private Donations	\$2,178	0.13%
Martin Luther King, Jr. Grant	City of Bloomington Grant	\$500	0.03%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$1,657,007</b>	

Note: This does not include in-kind donations such as intern/volunteer hours nor donated supplies.  
**- Sarah Borden, Financial Manager**

## **What Youth Served Want Others to Know**

*“...it helps you learn why you are there and the staff are loving”*

*“... if a kid is in trouble, he/she can go to the shelter and get help”*

*“Because being here (whether it be parent placed or another thing) it helps you get a better understanding on how good you wanna be”*

*“Because it's a good place to get out of trouble”*

*“It's a great place to clear your head”*

*“It's a good place to get away from problems and still socialize.”*

## **When Asking Youth...“Would you tell other youth about our program?”**

- *“Yes, I feel safe when I was here so they will feel safe too”*
- *“Good way to turn your life around”*
- *“Great experience if you need time away from your family”*
- *“Because it's a safe place, staff are very friendly & you can get help.”*

*“Thanks for all the help. I'm going to miss all of the staff”*

## **What Parents Want the Others to Know**

*“Objective and did not take anyone's side gave good advice. I could tell she had experience with troubled teens”*

*“Honest and to the point”*

*“They always had time for us and worked hard to resolve everything so (my child) could come home!”*

*“The counselor explained in a way we could understand”*

*“The counseling services were helpful. The counselor did a good job listening to all perspectives, offering relevant guidance”*

*“Staff was very attentive and professional”*

*“The counseling helped my wife and the rest of us in the family, help deal with anger, and anxiety...to work out situation before arguing”*

## **Our Voices, Our Staff**

### **I support YSB because...**

*“...it provides essential services to the at-risk youth in our community.”*

- Philip, Overnight Residential Specialist

*“...I am making a difference!”*

- Mr. Matt, Residential Coordinator/Residential Specialist

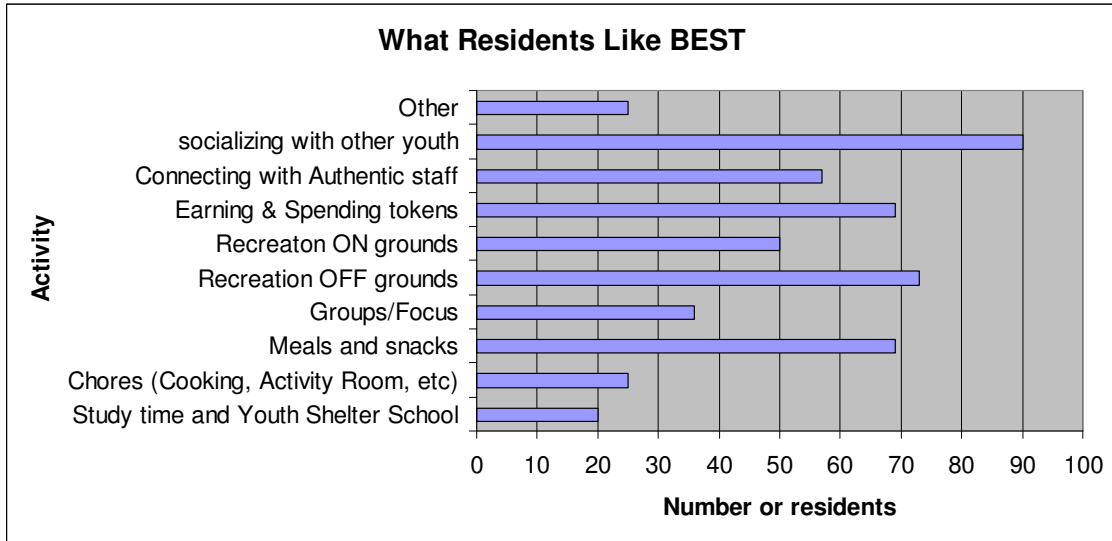
*“...the youth need us!”*

-Ms. Jenny, Receptionist

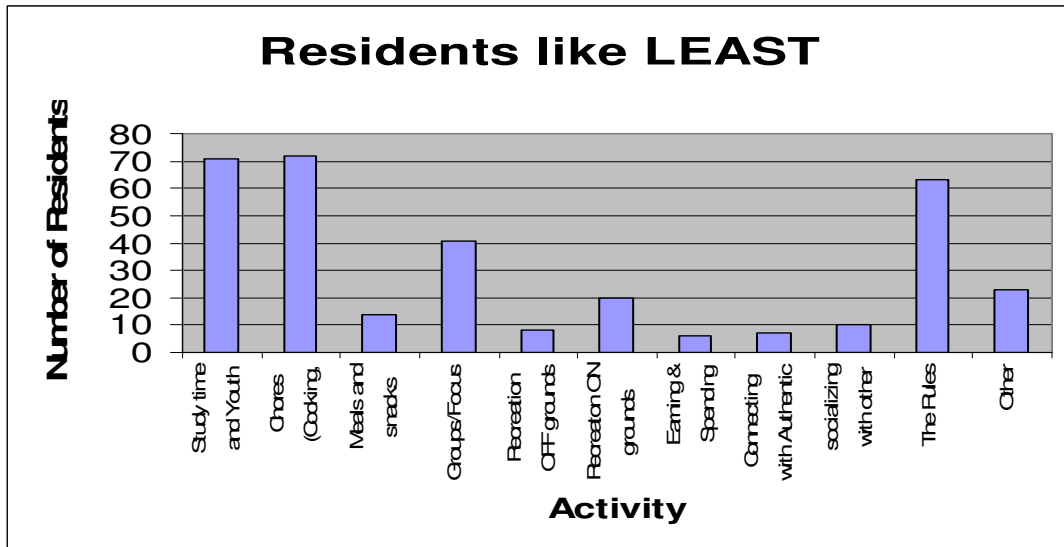
*“...it helps youth grow in a supportive environment.”*

- Ms. Kelly, Residential Specialist

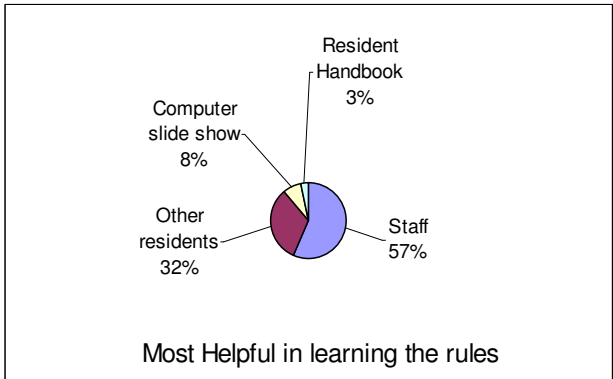
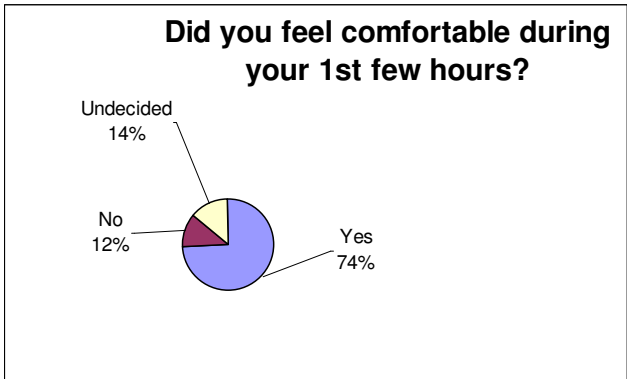
## Shelter Youth Surveys for 2012



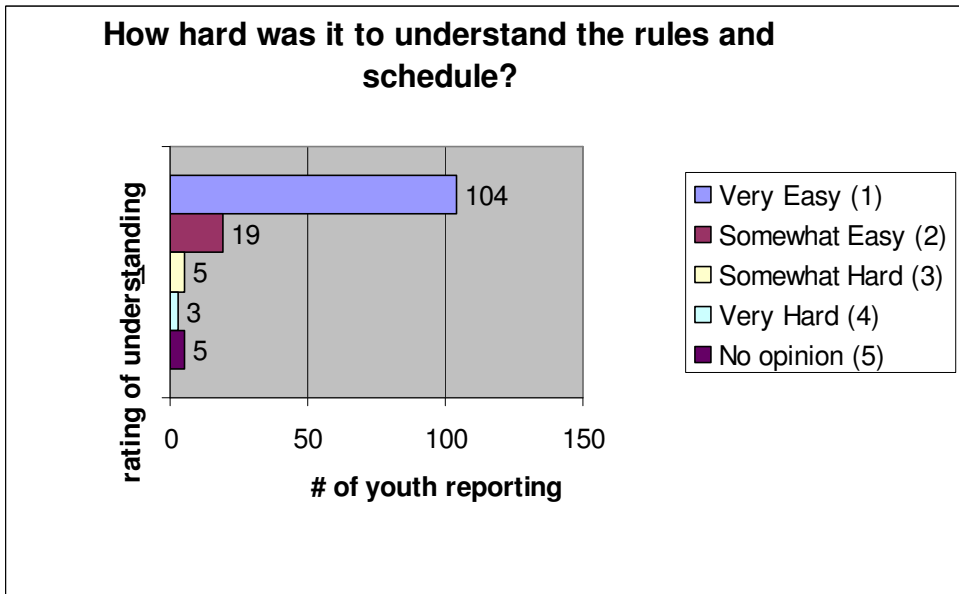
Youth most appreciated the ability to safely socialize with other youth.



As was to be expected, youth least enjoyed structured study time and chores

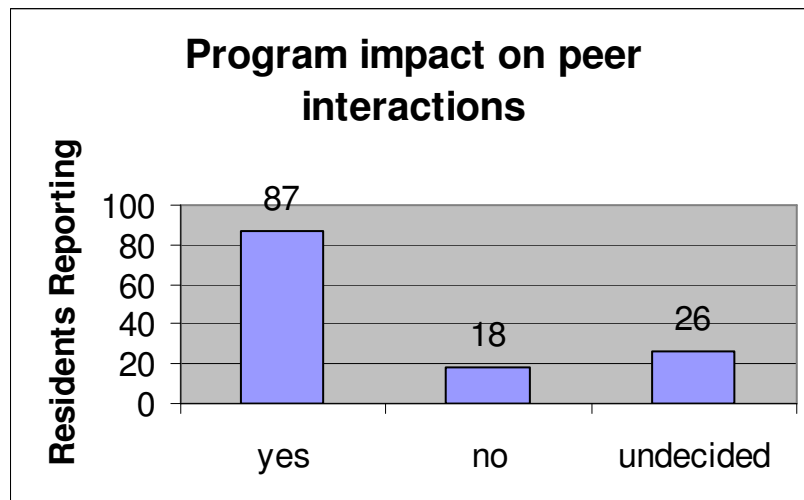
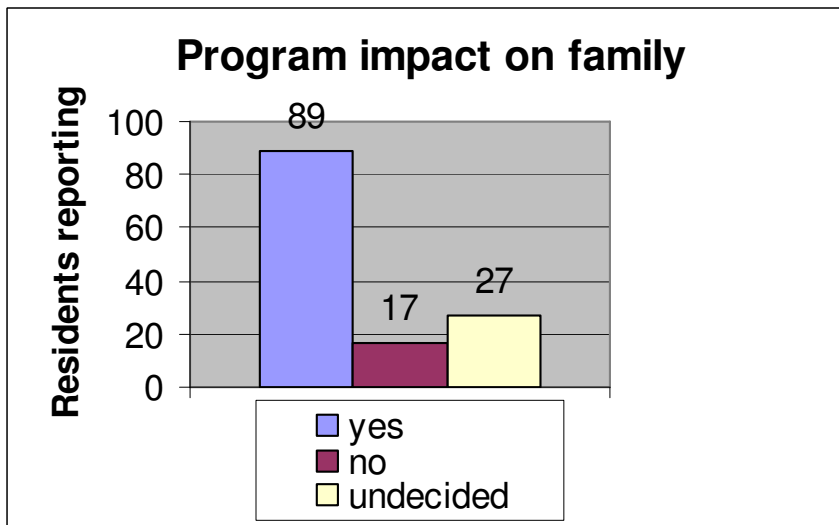
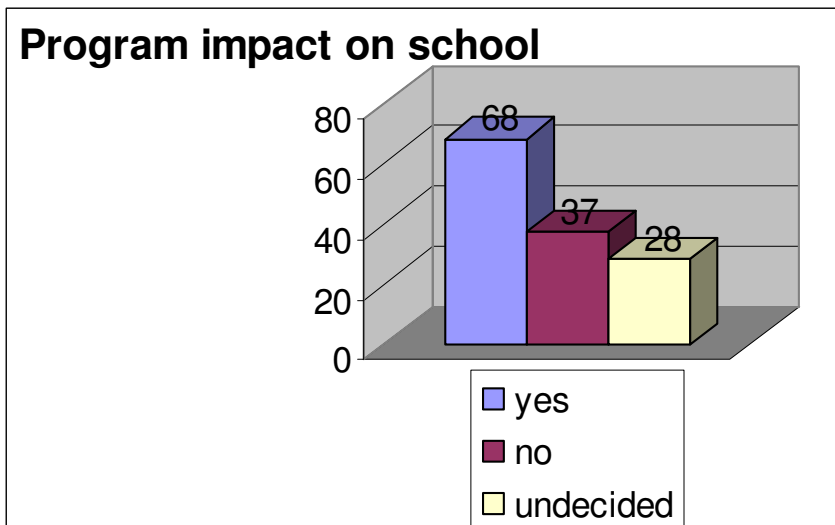


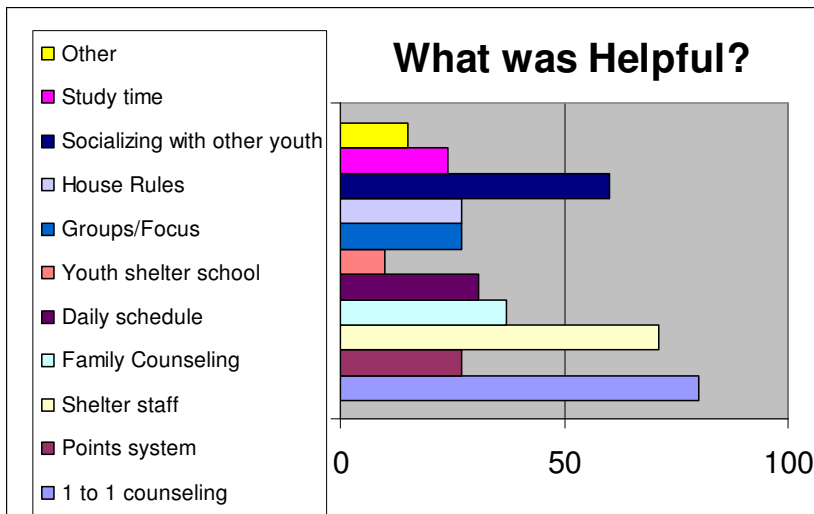
Of those youth who answered surveys:



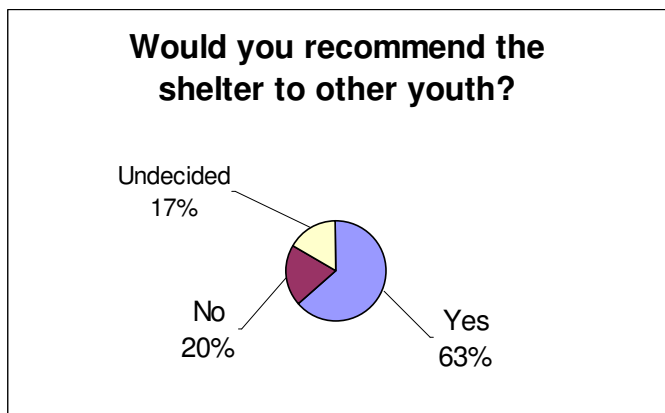


## Youth Self-Report on Positive Direct Impact

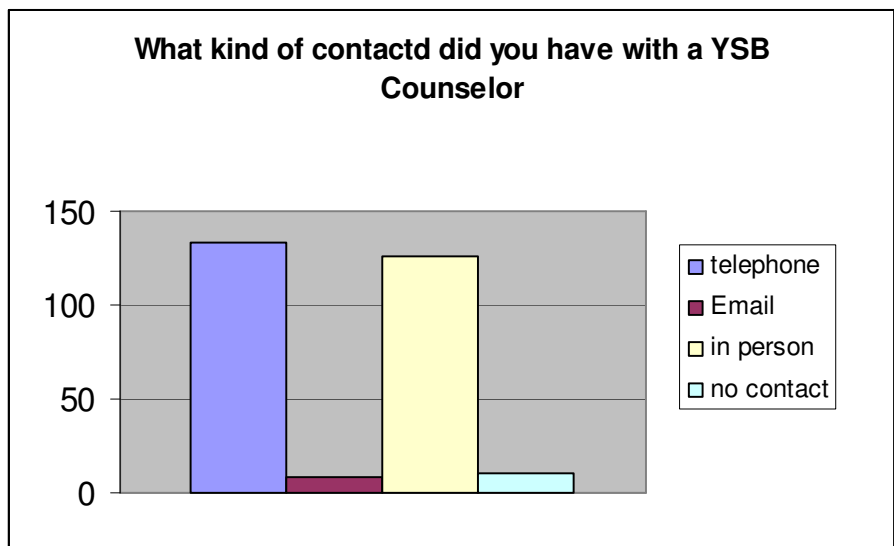




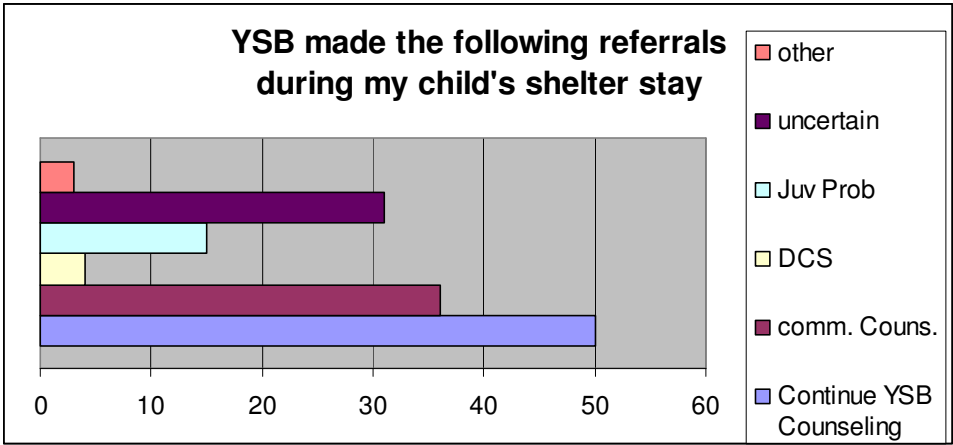
**1 to 1 counseling** and **shelter staff** were most helpful in making changes and dealing with issues



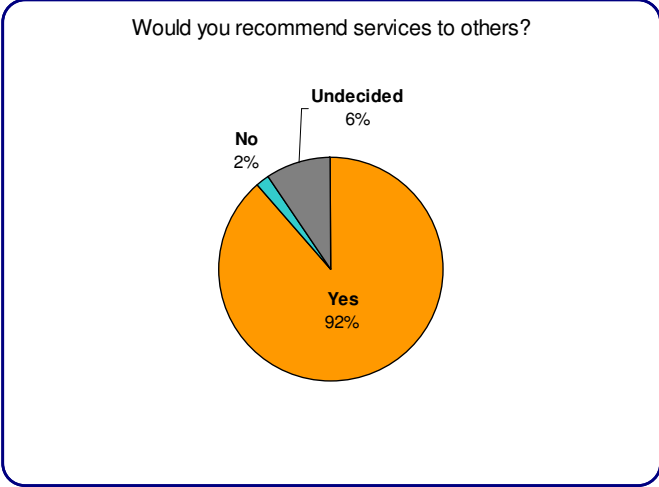
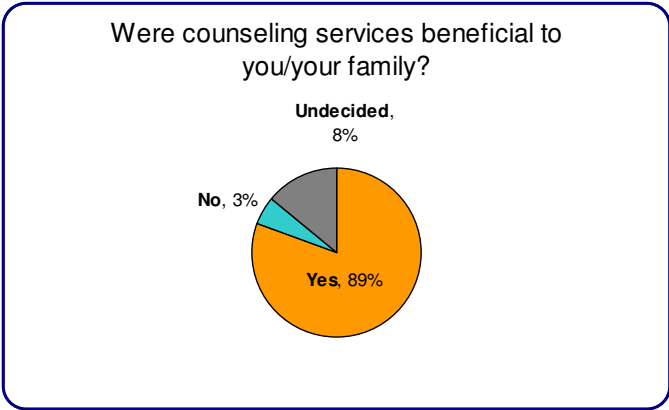
Most common response on why or why not: "It depends on the situation"  
 2012 Parent/Guardian Surveys (Counseling Offered for Shelter Residents)



When a youth stays less than 24 hours, contact by a clinician *may* not occur. All youth staying longer than 24 hours meet with a counselor, per regulation.



YSB works to ensure youth have aftercare or link to best fit services prior to exiting our shelter program.



**Supporting Data Page**  
**2012 Shelter Data/Demographics/Statistics**

**Placement Type**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Safe Place	34	12.2
	Parental	176	63.3
	Probation	54	19.4
	DCS	3	1.1
	Police	11	4.0
	Total	278	100.0

**How learned of Program**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Safe Place	9	3.2
	Outside Therapist	10	3.6
	Acute Hospitalization	7	2.5
	other youth	5	1.8
	Juvenile Probation	85	30.6
	211 or agency info	4	1.4
	previous stay	106	38.1
	YSB Staff	2	.7
	Police/Sheriff/Law Enforcement	20	7.2
	DCS	4	1.4
	School	7	2.5
	Other adult/friend	18	6.5
	Total	277	99.6
	Total	278	100.0

**Age of Resident**

	Frequency	Percent
8	1	.4
9	4	1.4
10	2	.7
11	11	4.0
12	16	5.8
Valid 13	30	10.8
14	43	15.5
15	71	25.5
16	68	24.5
17	32	11.5
Total	278	100.0

**Gender**

	Frequency	Percent
Male	128	46.0
Valid Female	150	54.0
Total	278	100.0

**Age of Resident \* Gender Cross-tabulation**

Count

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
8	1	0	1
9	2	2	4
10	2	0	2
11	7	4	11
12	4	12	16
13	16	14	30
14	22	21	43
15	32	39	71
16	30	38	68
17	12	20	32
Total	128	150	278

**Race of Resident**

		Frequency	Percent
	Caucasian	232	83.5
	African American	26	9.4
Valid	Hispanic	8	2.9
	Bi-Racial	12	4.3
	Total	278	100.0

**Has this youth been served at Binkley House Before (returning client)?**

		Frequency	Percent
	No	118	42.4
Valid	Yes	160	57.6
	Total	278	100.0

**Youth Self-Report:**

**Do you know about Project Safe Place**

		Frequency	Percent
	Knowledge	215	77.3
Valid	No Knowledge	63	22.7
	Total	278	100.0

**County of Residence at time of Intake**

		Frequency	Percent
	Monroe County	238	85.6
	Greene County	8	2.9
	Lawrence County	6	2.2
	Owen County	6	2.2
Valid	Morgan County	7	2.5
	Other Indiana County	11	4.0
	Other State	1	.4
	Other Country	1	.4
	Total	278	100.0

**Does your family reside within Bloomington's City Limits?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	194	69.8	69.8	69.8
	no	84	30.2	30.2	100.0
	Total	278	100.0	100.0	

**Reported Family Income Level per Federal guidelines**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Low	125	45.0
	Low Middle	48	17.3
	Middle	40	14.4
	Middle High	11	4.0
	High	2	.7
	Unknown/not reported	50	18.0
	Non Applicable/Non Parental Placement	2	.7
	Total	278	100.0

**Run away \* homeless Cross tabulation**

Count		homeless		Total
		not homeless	homeless	
Run away	not recent runaway	177	23	200
	Recent runaway	67	11	78
Total		244	34	278

**Is youth in transition between housing?**

	Frequency	Percent
yes - from other to home	22	7.9
yes - from home to other	28	10.1
Valid no	227	81.7
unknown	1	.4
Total	278	100.0

**Insurance**

	Frequency	Percent
No insurance	35	12.6
Medicaid - Primary	157	56.5
Valid Commercial, Primary - Medicaid, Secondary	4	1.4
One Commercial	52	18.7
Two Commercial	1	.4
Unknown	29	10.4
Total	278	100.0

**Family Makeup**

	Frequency	Percent
Bio-Nuclear Family	34	12.2
Single Mother	81	29.1
Single Mother with live in partner	19	6.8
Step Family (with bio mother)	36	12.9
Single Father	17	6.1
Single father with live in partner	6	2.2
Step Family (w/ Bio father)	25	9.0
Valid Grandparent(s)	18	6.5
Adopted Family	16	5.8
Foster Family	8	2.9
Ward of the Court (in placement) no foster fam.	2	.7
Other Family Type	15	5.4
Unknown	1	.4
Total	278	100.0



**physical abuse  
(youth self-report)**

	Frequency	Percent
current	35	12.6
past	75	27.0
Valid none	150	54.0
no report/not known	18	6.5
Total	278	100.0

**sexual abuse  
(youth self-report)**

	Frequency	Percent
current	2	.7
past	63	22.7
Valid none	194	69.8
not reported/unknown	19	6.8
Total	278	100.0

**Neglect  
(youth self-report)**

	Frequency	Percent
current	1	.4
past	20	7.2
Valid none	230	82.7
not reported/unknown	27	9.7
Total	278	100.0

**CPS report made by YSB staff  
(youth shared info about abuse/neglect)**

	Frequency	Percent
Valid YSB made CPS report during stay	77	27.7
No report necessary	201	72.3
Total	278	100.0

**Has youth engaged in self-harm behavior?**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	current	8	2.9
	past	49	17.6
	none	196	70.5
	not reported/not known	25	9.0
	Total	278	100.0

**School status**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	enrolled & attending	194	69.8
	GED or alternative schooling	10	3.6
	enrolled but truant often	33	11.9
	suspended	14	5.0
	expelled	9	3.2
	Home-schooled	8	2.9
	dropped out - no other education	6	2.2
	Graduated HS	4	1.4
	Total	278	100.0

**Parent Incarcerated**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	youth denies either bio. Parent Incarcerated	97	34.9
	bio. Father Incarcerated	79	28.4
	bio. Mother Incarcerated	19	6.8
	Both bio. Parents Incarcerated	36	12.9
	Parent Partner Incarcerated	3	1.1
	Sibling or Other Household Member	2	.7
	Not Known by youth	10	3.6
	Not Reported	32	11.5
	Total	278	100.0

**Parent Substance Abuse**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	youth denies either bio. Parent Substance Abuse	115	41.4
	bio Father Substance Abuse	45	16.2
	bio Mother Substance Abuse	35	12.6
	Both bio Parents Substance Abuse	39	14.0
	Parent Partner Substance Abuse	3	1.1
	Other Household Member Abuses Substances	4	1.4
	Not Known by youth	5	1.8
	Not Reported	32	11.5
	Total	278	100.0

Youth Services Bureau does not prescribe or distribute medications (General prescriptions or supply the medication) to youth.

Binkley House does administer, per regulations, the medications that youth are prescribed by a doctor and presented to staff during their stay at the shelter. All medication administration is complied with strictly based on the written prescription provided by the doctor, as written on the medication label, unless a doctor's note states otherwise. The below statistics were gathered regarding the types of mental/behavior health medications youth were prescribed and taking while in our care. (All medications are under lock & key and control of the shift's Residential Coordinator for safety and security. Medication counts are conducted nightly to ensure accuracy.)

**Antidepressant**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	none	226	81.3
	yes	40	14.4
	unknown	12	4.3
	Total	278	100.0

**Anti-psychotic medication**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	None	237	85.3
	yes	29	10.4
	unknown	12	4.3
	Total	278	100.0

**ADHD medication**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	none	220	79.1
	yes	46	16.5
	unknown	12	4.3
	Total	278	100.0

**mood stabilizer medication**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	None	253	91.0
	Yes	13	4.7
	unknown	12	4.3
	Total	278	100.0

**Anti-anxiety medication**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	none	261	93.9
	yes	5	1.8
	unknown	12	4.3
	Total	278	100.0

**other RX – such as Over the Counter Allergy or Anti-biotic**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	none	208	74.8
	yes	58	20.9
	unknown	12	4.3
	Total	278	100.0

**Youth self-report of illegal drug use (non-Rx Dr. prescribed)**

	Frequency	Percent
current	59	21.2
past	47	16.9
experimentation only	29	10.4
Valid none	119	42.8
not reported/unknown	24	8.6
Total	278	100.0

**Youth self-report of alcohol use**

	Frequency	Percent
current	40	14.4
past	39	14.0
experimentation only	38	13.7
Valid none	132	47.5
not reported/not known	29	10.4
Total	278	100.0

**Aftercare upon Exit from Shelter Program**

	Frequency	Percent
Aftercare offered w/ YSB	40	14.4
Aftercare referral to outside agency	33	11.9
Valid Aftercare already in place	179	64.4
Aftercare not planned	8	2.9
n/a less than 24 hr stay	18	6.5
Total	278	100.0

There are occasions when a youth may exit the program before a referral or plan can be put in to place by the Clinician.

**Where youth went to after Leaving the Shelter Program**

	Frequency	Percent
Discharged to Legal Guardian	218	78.4
Discharged to DCS caseworker	7	2.5
Client Runaway	8	2.9
Discharged to Detention/DOC	11	4.0
Discharged to Other Family Member	2	.7
Valid Discharged to Inpatient Hospitalization	4	1.4
Discharged to Residential Setting	5	1.8
Change Placement Type* - shelter care continued	23	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100.0</b>

4 youth were in our care at the end of the 2012 year. Their care carried over into the 2013 year.

\*changed placement type – there are occasions when the type of placement changes. Youth does not have to physically leave our care and return for their placement type to be changed. For example, a youth can come as a Safe Place placement for up to 72 hours. After that point, if services are to continue and the parent or agency agrees, the placement type changes.

2012 Community Partners / Shared Programming Resources

*Thank you for supporting AND connecting youth our community*

AmeriCorps via Indiana University	Monroe County Community Corrections
Asset Building Coalition	Monroe County Community School Corporation
Bloomingfoods	Monroe County Department of Child Services
Bloomington Fire Department	Monroe County Drop Out Prevention Coalition
Bloomington Hospital	Monroe County Extension Office
Bloomington Parks and Recreation	Monroe County Fatality Review
Bloomington Police Department	Monroe County Health Department
Bloomington Transit	Monroe County Historical Society
Bloomington Volunteer Network	Monroe County Juvenile Probation
Brandon Burlsworth Foundation	Monroe County Parks & Recreation
Cardinal Stage Company	Monroe County Public Library
Centerstone	Monroe County Recycle Center
Circles Initiative – Monroe County	Monroe County Sheriff’s Dept.
Community Gardens	Monroe County Wrap Around
Community Justice & Mediation Center	Monroe County YMCA
Community Orchard Project	Monroe County Youth Council
Discardia	Mother Hubbard’s Cupboard
Exotic Feline Rescue Center	Owen County YMCA
Family Solutions	Pages for Prisoners
Indiana University Athletic Department	Planned Parenthood
Indiana University – Department of Theater & Drama	Purdue Cooperative Extension - Monroe County

(Continued – Partners & Community Supporters of our Programming)

Indiana University – Office of Global and Community Health Partnerships	Rhino’s All Ages Music Club
Indiana University Human Development & Family Studies	Richland Bean Blossom Schools
Indiana University Master’s Level Education Program	Rural Transit
Indiana University Scholar Corps	Shalom Community Center
Indiana University School of Social Work	South Central Community Action (S.C.C.A.P.)
Indiana Housing & Community Development	Stepping Stones, Inc.
Indiana University- 21st Century Scholars	The Children’s Door
Indiana University Art Museum	The Franklin Initiative
Indiana University Greenhouse	United Way of Monroe County
Indiana University Mathers Museum	Volunteer Network
Indiana University Orchestra	WBWB Bloomington Radio Station
Indiana University School of Journalism	WFHB Radio Station
Ivy Tech. Community College	WGCL Radio Station
Marines Toys for Tots Foundation	WonderLab
Meadows Behavioral Health Hospital	Work One
Middle Way House	Wrap Around Services – Monroe County
Milestones	