

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
Katie Oliver	Associate Court Reporter

MONROE CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION VI

Jayma Chandler	Official Court Reporter
Charity Sullivan	Associate Court Reporter
Angie Bowman	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
Lisa Abraham	Deputy Court Administrator
Michelle Pritchard	Court Programs Coordinator
Lorie Robinson	Case Management Coordinator
Bernice Luck	Financial Coordinator
Lisa Wesemann	Public Service Coordinator
George Trippany	Bailiff
William White	Bailiff
Steve Chambers	Bailiff
Rick Blocksom	Bailiff
Robert Thomas	Bailiff
Michael Krebbs	Bailiff
Warren Ramage	Bailiff
Cassie England	Bailiff
Joshua Lewis	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
Sandra Moss	Probation Officer
Christy Scheid	Probation Officer
Brent Townsend	Probation Officer
Michelle Yeger	Probation Officer

SUPPORT STAFF

Melissa Wallace	Office Administrator
Dave Crane	Cashier
Natalie Crider	Administrative Assistant
Margaret Hollers	Receptionist
Kyle Marcum	Adult Secretary
Denise Mondelli	Juvenile Secretary

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
Sharon Davis	Receptionist
Troy Greene	CASP Field Officer
Amy Matney	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

Nicholas Ackerman	Community Corrections
Julia Ankenbruck	Community Corrections
James Dwyer	Community Corrections
Brian Fitzgerald	Community Corrections
Caitlyn Gladish	Community Corrections
Richard Grecco	Community Corrections
Melissa Masengale	Community Corrections
Tyler Parrish	Community Corrections
Alexis Swain	Community Corrections
Cassandra Terry	Probation
Erica Sawyer	Probation

2013 Youth Services Bureau Staff

Executive Director

Kim Meyer, MSW, LCSW

Assistant Director

Mark Delaney

Stacey McGauley, MSW, LCSW*

Administrative Support

Sarah Borden, Financial Manager

Sara Cooper, Administrative Assistant

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

Philip Anyeith

Allen Bell*

Theresa Brandenburg

Kayla DeMoss-Franklin

Justin Denney

Kelsey Erickson

Jamie Greig*

Laura Grover*

Becky Haagsma

Matt Hanauer

Amanda Hayes*

Theresa Hunter*

Katheryn Keating

Beth Kidd*

Kelly Kish

Nick Kojetin

Rebecca Lee

Beth Lefevers*

Sarah Mason

Kyle Mayes

Haley Miller-Sinn

Jenny Rizzo*

Amber Seals*

Michael Shanks

Richard Springer

Jackie Street*

Michael Stribling

Sparky Taylor*

Jessica Thomas*

Zach Wendell*

AmeriCorps Service Member – Clemesia Beverly*, Sarah Roberts

Interns

Sarah Mason, BSW Intern

Natalie Calvert, BSW Intern

Chelsey Siville, Masters Intern

Meagan Benetti, Master Intern

Matt Powless, Masters Intern

Brandon Muncy, Master Intern

**Previously employed or interned during the 2013 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, 1981Undergraduate Degrees:Indiana University, Bachelor of Arts
Religious StudiesLaw 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 CourtSpecial Honors or Accomplishment(s):Phi Eta Sigma (Honorary)
Graduate Indiana Judicial CollegeMilitary History:

United States Navy

Community Involvement – PreviousBloomington 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
IU Health Bloomington Hospital Advisory Council
IU Health Bloomington Hospital Foundation Development Council
IU Health Bloomington Hospital, Board of Directors
St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church, Parish CouncilCommunity Involvement – PresentIU Health Bloomington Hospital Strategic Management Committee
Southern Indiana Surgery Center, Board of Directors
St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church, Permanent Deacon
St. Meinrad School of Theology, Board of OverseersProfessional InvolvementMonroe County Bar Association
Indiana Judges Association Board of Managers

CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION III

Kenneth G. Todd

Date First Elected: January 1, 1979

Family Members:

Bonnie Todd, Wife
Erin 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, 2007-2012)

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
City Of Bloomington Safe & Civil City Task Force
Past Board of Directors, Parent-Aid Program (1990-1994)
Past Board of Directors, Ray of Love, Inc. (Amethyst House) (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
Monroe County Bar Association

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

1st Deputy Attorney, Monroe County Prosecuting Attorneys Office

Adjunct Professor, Indiana University Criminal Justice Department

Adjunct Professor, Indiana University Maurer School of Law

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

District 10 Pro Bono

CIRCUITCOURT, DIVISION VI

Frances "Francie" Hill

Date First Elected: 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;

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, Current Child Support Guidelines revision, 2013 Parenting Time revisions
- 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
- IU Riddle Point Rowing Association
- Women’s Tennis League
- Past 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)
Member, Bloomington Commission on the Status of Black Males
Board of Directors:
Community Justice and Mediation Center
Community Kitchen
Pinnacle School
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 2013, the Office of Court Administration successfully implemented the following administrative programs and procedures.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Nineteen budgets totaling a little over \$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 2013 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	\$4,872,788
Juvenile COIT	1,274,133

Program Fees:

Probation User Fees	1,157,632
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Grants/Contracts:

Federal/State Grants/Contracts	958,621
Title IV-D Court Reimbursement	39,299
State Interpreter Grant (Court)	9,900

Jury Pay Fund

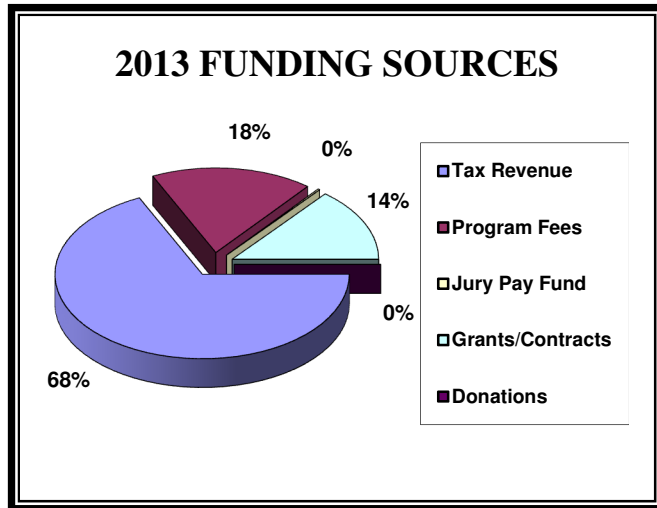
15,043

Donations

166

TOTAL

<u>\$8,327,581</u>



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 2013, the Monroe Circuit Court received total funding of \$8,327,581.

II. EXPENDITURES

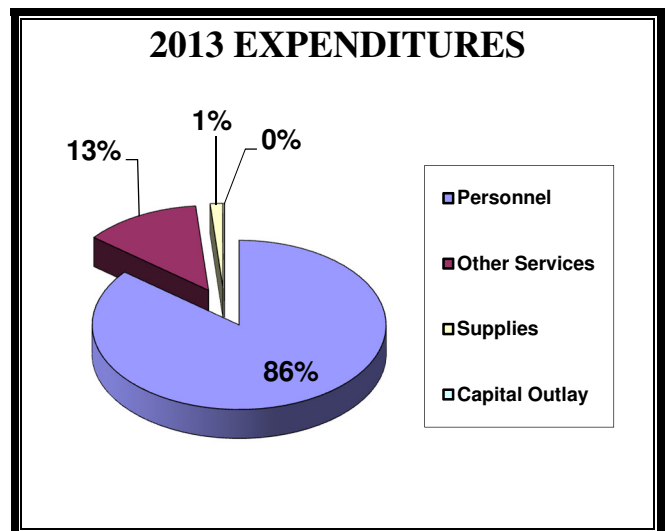
Expenditures for 2013 by the Monroe Circuit Court totaled \$7,271,101. The pie graph below shows the percentage and types of expenses incurred.

2012 Monroe Circuit Court Expenditures

Personnel Services	\$6,917,274
Other Services and Charges	1,036,960
Supplies	110,156
Capital Outlays	2,926

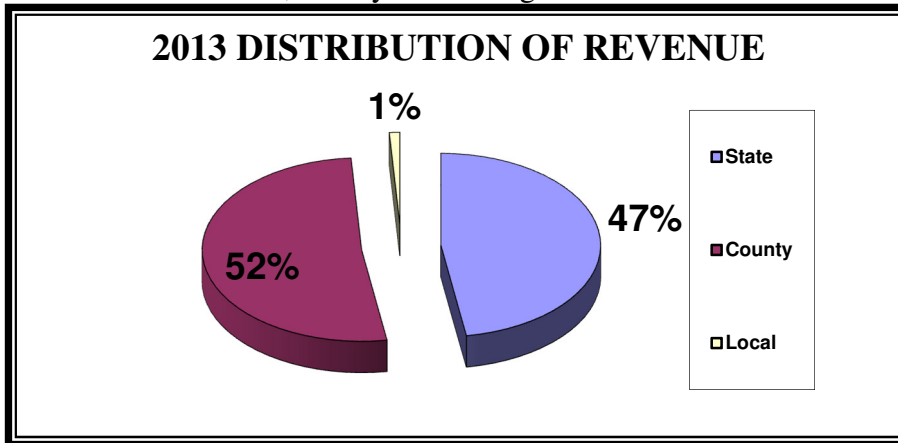
TOTAL

<u>\$8,067,316</u>



III. REVENUE

In 2013, the Monroe Circuit Court generated \$3,281,837.16 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: \$1,557,028

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: \$1,689,988

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: \$34,820

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

SECURITY MANAGEMENT

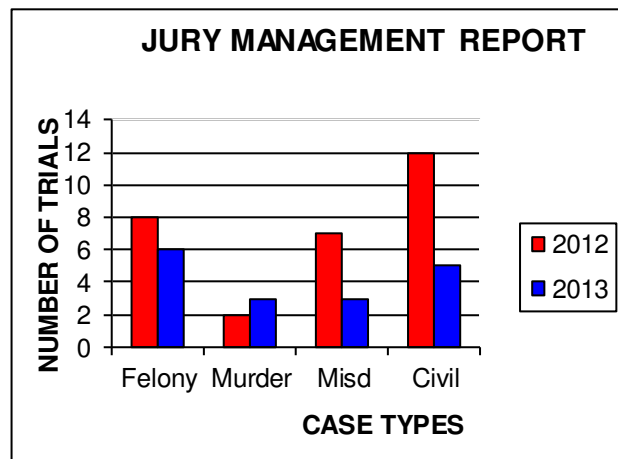
Violence in this country is on the rise and concomitantly, there have been recent tragic events involving the Judiciary within court facilities. Judges, bailiffs, witnesses, lawyers, parties and the general public have been vulnerable to bombs, armed attack and hostage situations. Inadequate courtroom 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 2013 the Monroe Circuit Court Bailiffs, in addition to their regular responsibilities of security, provided an enhanced level of security in 513 Protective Order Hearings, 143 Juvenile Detention Hearings and 17 Jury Trials as well as 1 out of county Jury Selection. They responded to 12 separate medical incidents experienced by members of the public at the Justice Building and 4 non routine incidents involving fleeing defendant(s), weapons, and threats. The bailiffs also booked 283 offenders into the Monroe County Jail as the result of either a judicial remand of custody or the service of a warrant.

JURY MANAGEMENT

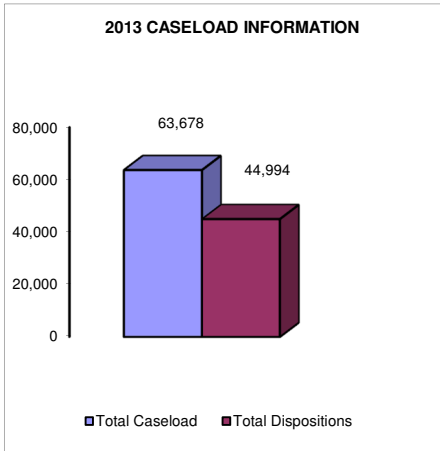
The goal of the Office of Court Services is to maximize efficiency while minimizing jury system costs and inconvenience to citizens summoned for jury duty. In 2013, prospective jurors' names are randomly selected from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Department of Revenue lists for Monroe County. The 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 2013, a total of 660 citizens reported for jury duty; and 25 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 2013, the average cost per trial was \$2,282.45.

In 2013, there were 17 jury trials held in Monroe Circuit Court. Of these, 36% involved felony offenses, 17% involved Murder offenses, 17% involved misdemeanor cases and 30% 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 2013, 63,678 cases were before the Monroe Circuit Court. These included previously pending cases, new filings, reopened cases and venued-in cases from other counties. Forty percent (40%) or 24,949 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 infractions. The nine courts disposed of 44,994 cases in 2013.

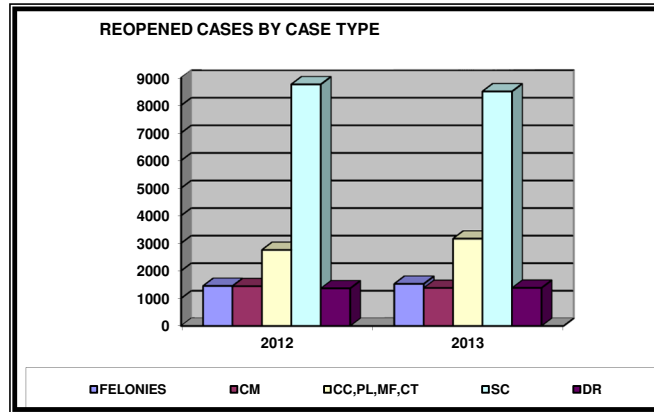
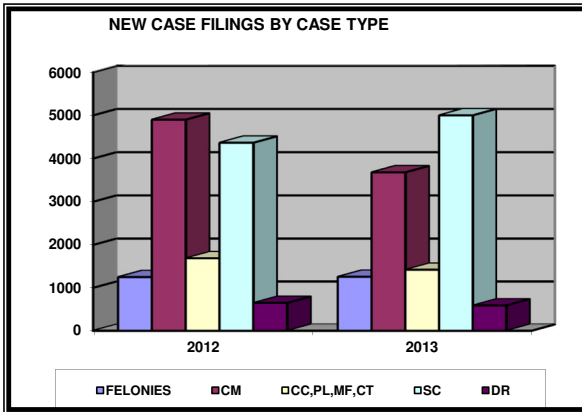
Infractions: The staff of the Clerk and Prosecutor’s Office manages infraction cases. Most of the traffic cases settle prior to court. Diversion programs are established for first time offenders. If programs are violated, infraction cases are assigned to the judges. There were 2,876 pending infractions as of January 1, 2013 and 10,199 new cases filed during 2013; approximately 2% were assigned to the judges.

Ordinance Violations: The City Attorney and staff of the Clerk’s Office manage ordinance violation cases. Due to new collection procedures adopted by the City of Bloomington in 2012, the number of cases filed has declined significantly. There were 54 previously pending cases and 58 new ordinance violations filed in 2013; approximately 2% were assigned to the judges.

Case Assignment per Court: Considering the number of cases pending, new filings, redocketed cases, infractions and ordinance violations filed with the Court, the average number of cases assigned to each of the nine divisions for 2013 was 7,075.

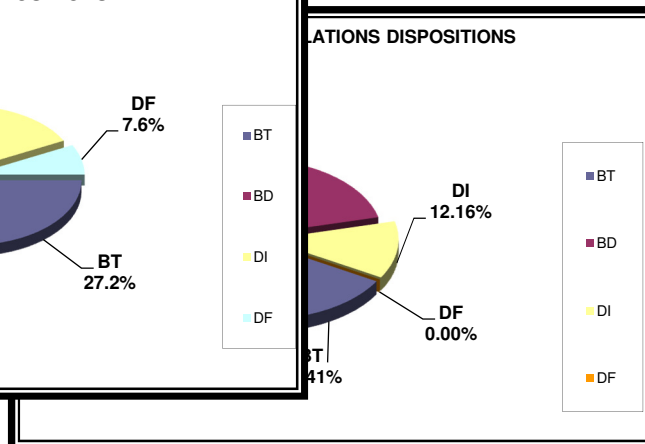
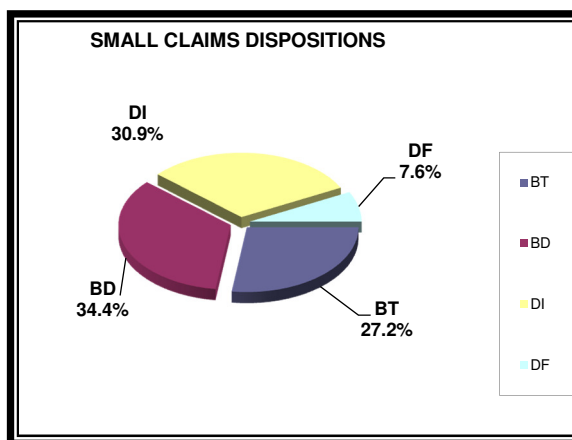
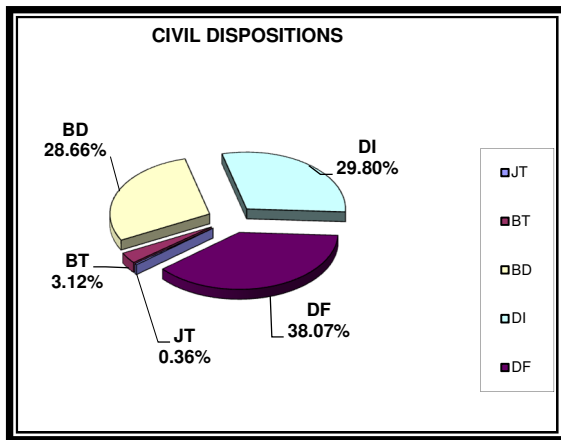
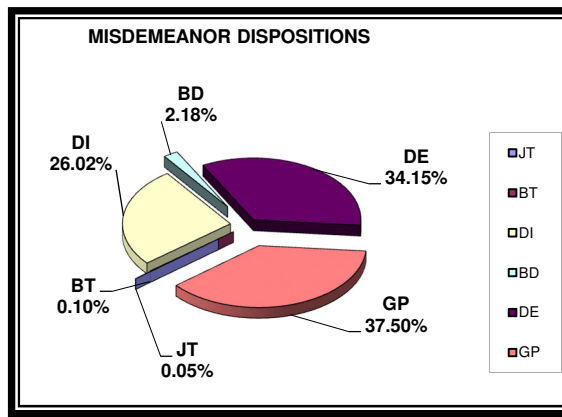
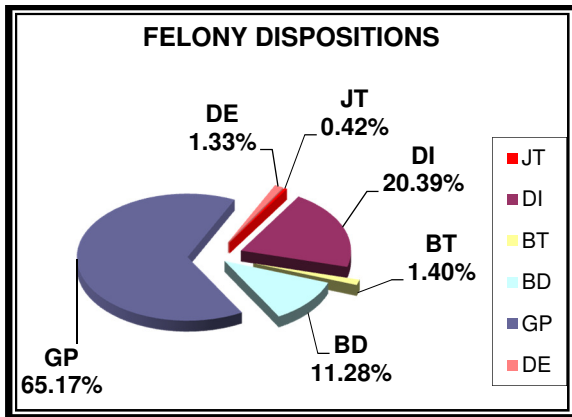
Case Filings and Dispositions: Criminal and Civil

During 2013, 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 2012 to 2013, Felony filings remained constant while Misdemeanor new filings decreased by 25%. The disposition rates for all criminal new filings averaged 112%. New Civil Plenary and Civil Tort case filings have dropped by 16%. Small Claims new filings have increased by 15% but the reopened cases have decreased by 3%. Domestic Relations new filings have decreased by 9% but the number of reopened cases has remained relatively constant.

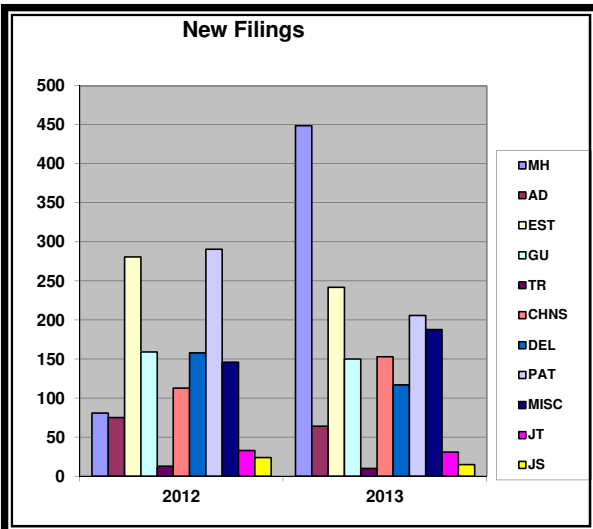


	NEW FILINGS (Excl. Transfers)		DECIDED CASES (Excl. Transfers)		DISPOSITION RATE Of New Filings	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
FELONIES (A,B,C,D,MR)	1,252	1,259	1,385	1,472	111%	117%
Redockets	1,449	1,524	1,410	1,401	97%	92%
MISDEMEANORS (CM)	4,903	3,683	5,135	4,034	105%	110%
Redockets	1,441	1,377	1,328	1,348	92%	95%
CIVIL PLENARY (CC,PL,MF) CIVIL TORT (CT)	1,691	1,423	1,810	1,584	107%	112%
Redockets	2,755	3,164	2,592	2,947	94%	94%
SMALL CLAIMS (SC)	4,368	5,003	4,492	4,766	103%	96%
Redockets	8,761	8,506	8,610	8,584	98%	101%
DOMESTIC RELATIONS (DR)	650	591	810	746	125%	127%
Redockets	1,362	1,380	1,208	1,300	89%	95%

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 2013.



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 2013 compared to new filings in 2012. Most notably is the dramatic increase in Mental Health filings. This increase is due to the inclusion of petitions for emergency detention for temporary commitment and for regular commitments.

	NEW FILINGS (Excl. Transfers)		DECIDED CASES (Excl. Transfers)		DISPOSITION RATE	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
MENTAL HEALTH	81	449	84	404	104%	90%
Redockets	5	9	9	16	144%	178%
ADOPTIONS	75	64	85	73	111%	114%
Redockets	20	36	28	40	140%	112%
ESTATES	281	242	274	279	97%	116%
Redockets	70	65	72	59	103%	91%
GUARDIANSHIPS	159	150	160	103	101%	69%
Redockets	35	33	36	36	103%	109%
TRUSTS	13	10	14	9	108%	90%
Redockets	9	2	6	4	77%	200%
CHIN CASES	113	153	153	129	135%	85%
Redockets	22	9	3	14	14%	156%
DELIQUENCIES	158	117	148	123	94%	106%
Redockets	163	160	167	183	102%	115%
PATERNITY	291	206	343	318	118%	155%
Redockets	685	624	637	589	93%	95%
MISCELLANEOUS	146	188	142	164	98%	88%
Redockets	24	53	24	46	100%	87%
PARENTAL TERM	33	31	50	54	151%	175%
Redockets	11	8	10	9	91%	113%
JUVENILE STATUS	24	15	31	19	107%	127%
Redockets	43	17	47	14	109%	83%

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 2013, 201 families were referred for services through this program. By the end of 2013, more than 1,700 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

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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. Seventeen families received facilitation services in 2013.

- 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 2013, District 10 reported that 297 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 2013, the probation department received 13 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 2013, 352 parents participated in the program. Eighty percent (80%) 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 7th Street, Suite 200
Bloomington, Indiana 47404
(812) 349-2645



Community Corrections Office
405 West 7th 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 Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department (hereafter "Department") will remember the year 2013 for two significant achievements: the shift toward becoming an **evidence-based practice organization** and preparing to replace the Department's antiquated DOS-based case management database with a modern case management system **Quest**.

The year 2013 marked the beginning of a department-wide shift toward becoming an **evidence-based practice (EBP) organization**. In November 2012, the Indiana Department of Correction (DOC) announced that all Community Corrections Programs in Indiana would be audited to determine if the organizations were utilizing programs and conducting business according to policies and procedures that could be demonstrated by research to be effective in reducing offender recidivism. This is known as "evidence-based practices" (EBP).

In preparation for Monroe County's audit by the DOC, the Department formed three (3) large committees to work on the areas of: 1) Supervision; 2) Organizational Culture; and 3) Quality Assurance. The committees were charged with various tasks including development of staff-driven policies and procedures. The large committees divided into nine (9) sub-committees to complete the work in time for the March DOC program audit. There was a tremendous amount of work completed by the committees between January 1st and March.

On March 4, 2013, the Monroe County Community Corrections Program was audited by the DOC and received an "A" on the audit, with a score of 93 out of 100 points, a tremendous accomplishment. After the DOC audit, the Department's EBP committees continued to meet with many new 'pilot projects' approved to begin in 2013. On September 5, 2013, the Department hosted a community meeting at the Monroe County Courthouse. All Departmental staff members attended the meeting, and the Board of Judges, the County Council and County Commissioners were invited as well as community members and members of the local media. The meeting was streamed live by CATS. The meeting consisted of staff members describing the work of their committees to contribute to the Department becoming an EBP organization. The committee work is now serving as a roadmap to the future of the Department. Please see new section of the Annual Report entitled "**Evidence-based Organization Report.**"

In June, a critical problem occurred with the Department's primary case management database. A brief power outage occurred and caused major corruption to the system's data. The database system was down a total of eight (8) consecutive business days while the corrupt data was fixed. This significantly impaired the Department's ability to perform essential functions including the ability to collect fees. Replacing the aging DOS-based case management database system became a top priority for the Department. After investigating possible replacement systems, a decision was made to purchase the Quest system which was being utilized by most of the large Indiana juvenile probation departments. The Quest vendor, Gottlieb & Wertz, Inc. (G&W) began working with the Department in September to configure the Quest system for Monroe County.

From September until year-end 2013, Departmental staff worked with G&W to configure and customize Quest to meet the various needs of all units within the Department. This required numerous hours of work conducted via conference calls and teleconferencing. Staff training for the Quest system occurred in December. Quest "go live" was scheduled for January 2, 2014.

For the past several years, the Department has been working diligently to maintain staffing levels despite a downturn in the user fee collections, likely due to the economy. 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 2013 to maintain and stabilize funding for the probation department included maintaining/increasing grant funding and stabilizing user fee funds. A total of **\$781,894** was obtained by the Department in grant funding for 2013.

Additional 2013 Departmental Highlights:

- **Adult Intake Pilot Project** - In June 2013, the Adult Intake Unit began a Pilot Project to more efficiently deal with the influx of defendants sentenced to probation without a Presentence Investigation (PSI). During the Pilot, Defendants sentenced by the Court without a PSI will be screened immediately after sentencing by an Intake probation officer (PO) using the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) Screener Tool. Persons who are deemed to be High Risk and persons not residing in or near Monroe County will be seen for a full intake appointment by an Intake PO that same day.
- **Thinking for a Change (T4C)** - Four probation officers attended Thinking for a Change training to become T4C presenters: Debra Wray; Megan Mahaffey; Pam Cain; and Amy Matney.
- **TechBeat Magazine Features Monroe County Probation's Use of TeleNav:** TechBeat Magazine is a national publication dedicated to reporting developments in technology for law enforcement, corrections and forensic sciences. The summer 2013 edition (page 12-13) featured a story about the Department's use of TeleNav. https://www.justnet.org/InteractiveTechBeat/summer_2013/TechBeatSummer2013.pdf
- **Probation Officers Professional Association of Indiana (POPAI) Founder's Award:** Linda Brady received the POPAI Founder's Award. The Founders Award is a way of recognizing individuals who have significantly contributed to the field of probation in general, and specifically to the POPAI organization. The selected person shall be characterized by his/her commitment of influence and promotion of professionalism to Indiana probation.
- **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. In 2013, The Change Companies provided onsite training to Departmental staff to provide additional skill building for those officers using the program.
- **Monroe County Chosen for Research Project** - The Criminal Law and Sentencing Policy Study Committee partnered with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute and Dr. Roger Jarjoura to conduct a study of the possible fiscal impact of HEA 1006 (of 2013) on local communities. Monroe County participated in focus groups of criminal justice stakeholders including: judges, prosecuting attorneys, public defenders, Sheriff, local treatment providers, and Departmental staff.

DEPARTMENTAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- **Leadership Bloomington** – Linda Brady gave a presentation to the participants about the Department’s public safety programs and services.
- **Citizen’s Academy** – Supervisors gave a presentation to the participants about the functions of the Department and the drive toward utilizing evidence based practices.
- **Indiana University and Ivy Tech** – The Department routinely provided guest speakers for classes to talk about probation and corrections.
- **Website** – The Department’s website provided enhanced information for the community. The Department posted information regarding becoming an evidence-based practice organization:
 - **Press Release Re: Evidence-based Organization** <http://www.co.monroe.in.us/tsd/Justice/Probation.aspx>
 - **PowerPoint Presentation from September 5, 2013 EBP Organization Presentation** <http://www.co.monroe.in.us/TSD/DesktopModules/Bring2mind/DMX/Download.aspx?TabID=140&Command=CoreDownload&EntryId=31390&PortalId=0&TabId=140>
 - **Link to CATS video of the September 5th Presentation.** <http://catstv.net/m.php?q=1132>
- **Sheriff’s Department:** Tom Rhodes trained four (4) new sheriff deputies regarding probation and community corrections.
- **Radio Interview** - On September 17th, Linda Brady was interviewed by WTIU regarding probation.
- **Indiana Daily Student** - On September 20th, the Indiana Daily Student ran an article about the Department becoming an evidence-based practice organization.

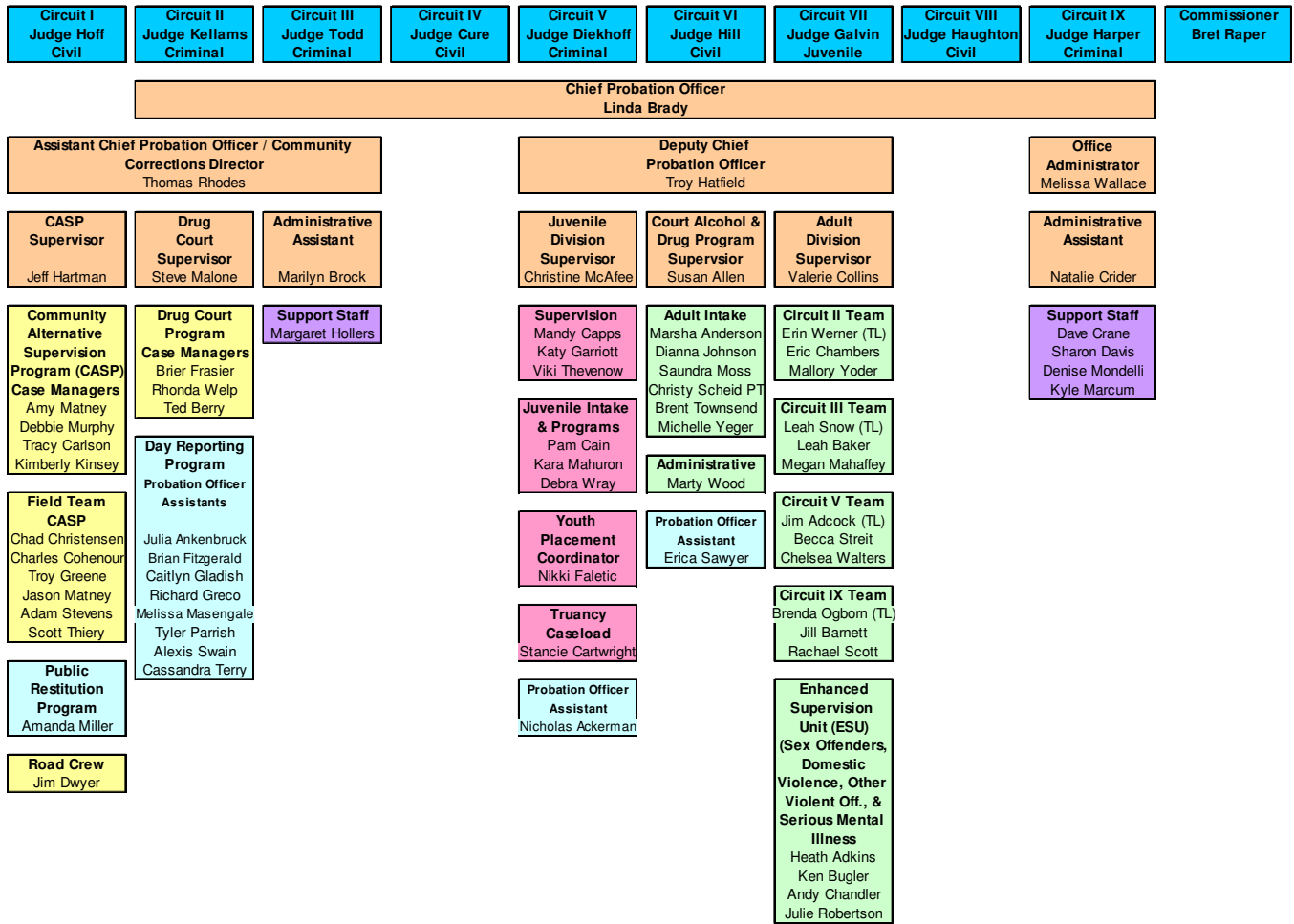
DEPARTMENT LEADERSHIP:

- ❖ **Probation Officers Professional Association of Indiana (POPAI) Founder’s Award:** Linda Brady received the POPAI Founder’s Award.
- ❖ **National Association of Probation Executives (NAPE)** –Linda Brady was elected to the Board of Directors representing the Central Region of the United States.
- ❖ **Indiana Criminal Law and Sentencing Policy Study Committee** – Linda Brady served as a voting member of this legislative committee. She also served on the Recidivism sub-committee.
- ❖ **Probation Officers Professional Association of Indiana (POPAI)** – Linda Brady served as the Vice-President from January until October when she was appointed as President of the association.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (IACCAC)** – Tom Rhodes has served 20 years on the Executive Board of the association.
- ❖ **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** – Tom Rhodes continues to serve on a 14 member National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center Work Group.
- ❖ **Probation Officers Advisory Board to the Judicial Conference of Indiana.** Troy Hatfield served as Chair of the Supervision Committee and Vice Chair of the Board. Troy also served as the representative of the Probation Officers Advisory Board to the POPAI board.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Indiana Coalition of Court Administered Alcohol and Drug Programs (ICCADS)** – Susan Allen was the former President of ICCADS 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.
- ❖ **Domestic Violence Study Committee:** Valerie Collins, Julie Robertson and Heath Adkins participated on this committee and did an educational presentation about probation to the committee.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2013

- **Adult Probation** - received 1,620 new offenders for supervision, an increase of 11% from 2012.
 - Misdemeanants = 1,152 (71%). Felons = 468 (29%).
- **Juvenile Probation** - received 928 new referrals in 2013, a 26% decrease from 2012 referrals.
 - 151 new supervisions in 2013; a 16% decrease from 2012.
- **Discharges** - 72% of adults and 54% of juveniles discharged from probation as successful completions.
- **Drug Court** - Graduated 26 (same as 2012). Accepted 39 new participants (same as 2012).
- **CASP** - Levels II through V supervised 807 offenders, a 3% increase from 2012. Supervised 542 felons, the second highest number of felons ever referred.
- **CASP Level V** - 521 defendants/offenders, a 4% decrease from 2012.
- **Impaired Driving Impact Panel** - four (4) Panels with 423 offenders attending.
- **Alcohol & Marijuana Education School (AES) and Prime for Life Substance Abuse Education Classes** - 1,252 offenders attended Alcohol Education School or PRIME for Life classes.
- **Restitution and User Fees** - \$139,840 victim restitution collected in 2013. Total user fees collected \$1,144,324.
- **Probation Department 2013 Budget** - **\$4,739,673**; 31% user fees, 19% grants, 50% County funds.
- **Drug Court Grants** - From 2001-2013, Drug Court received over \$1.75 million in grant funding.
- **Drug Tests** – Over 43,000 portable breath tests (PBT) with less than 0.23% positive; 11,300+ drug tests (15% overall positive rate).
- **Community Service Program** - Road Crew and Public Restitution programs combined provided the community with 27,988 hours of service; at minimum wage it equals \$202,913 in service to the community.
- **Change Companies Programming** – 15 juveniles and 10 adults participated in the Change Companies interactive journaling during the year.
- **Student Interns** - Contributed nearly 1,500 volunteer hours. Part-time staff pay rate of \$8.00/hour, interns provided a savings of \$12,000 in labor.
- **Risk Assessments** – 2,666 risk assessments were completed on adult offenders and 522 were completed on juvenile offenders.
- **Civil Case Probation Investigations** – Completed 13 investigations in 2013.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



FINANCIAL INFORMATION

I. VICTIM RESTITUTION

The 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 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 2013, probationers paid \$139,840 in victim restitution.

VICTIM RESTITUTION COLLECTED AND DISBURSED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTALS	\$229,164	\$199,643	\$165,962	\$200,960	\$139,840

II. FUNDING SOURCES AND BUDGETS

The Department is funded by various sources including the Monroe County General Fund/County Option Income Tax (COIT) (local tax base), Juvenile COIT (special county option income tax), user fees, and grants.

As of December 31, 2013, the Department employed 66 persons, 45 of whom were probation officers (37 line probation officers and eight supervisory/management-level probation officers). In 2013, the Monroe County General Fund/COIT and Juvenile COIT covered the full salaries and fringe benefits of 28 probation officers and five (5) members of support staff. The County funds also paid for partial salaries and partial fringe benefits for two (2) other probation officers, 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.

2013 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 6

TOTAL STAFF **66 employees**
(60 full time)

The Department works diligently to find innovative funding opportunities to provide programs and services without having to dip into the strapped County General/COIT budgets. The total 2013 Department budget was \$4,739,673. Only \$2,376,683 (50%) of that amount came from the County Funds (County General Fund, COIT, and Juvenile COIT).

PROBATION DEPARTMENT 2013 BUDGETS

	Taxes (50%)	User Fees (31%)	Grants (19%)
County General / COIT	\$1,712,682	-	-
Juvenile County Option Income Tax	\$664,001	-	-
Adult Probation User Fees	-	\$397,258	-
Juvenile Probation User Fees	-	\$19,621	-
Problem Solving Court User Fees	-	\$16,700	-
Court Alcohol and Drug User Fees	-	\$325,330	-
Community Corrections User Fees	-	\$700,829	-
Community Corrections Grant	-	-	\$682,850
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	-	-	\$12,120
Title II Grant	-	-	\$9,800
Justice Assistance Grant (Drug Court)	-	-	\$84,564
Federal Drug Court Enhancement Grant	-	-	\$113,918
TOTALS - \$4,739,673	\$2,376,683	\$1,459,738	\$903,252

50% County funding (County General, COIT, and Juvenile COIT) and 50% User fees and grants

III. PROGRAM AND USER FEES

In addition to paying probation officer salaries, user fees collected by the Department pay for many innovative rehabilitative programs which otherwise would not be possible from the limited County tax-based funds. A sample of rehabilitative programs funded through user fees 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; and
- PRIME for Life substance abuse education classes and Alcohol and Marijuana Education classes.

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

- Replacement of office equipment;
- General operating expenses such as postage and office supplies. The County General / COIT Funds do not contribute to general operating expenses for the Department; such expenses 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 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 2013, the Probation Department collected \$792,968 in fees. This figure, combined with the fees collected by the Clerk's Office, totaled \$1,144,324 in user fees collected on behalf of the Department in 2013. This represents a 9% decrease in the collection of program and user fees from 2012.

PROBATION PROGRAM AND USER FEES COLLECTED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Court Alcohol & Drug Program/AES*	\$323,535	\$343,269	\$309,273	\$351,446	\$326,689
Drug Court Fees*	\$19,764	\$14,723	\$3,992	\$3,878	\$115
Problem Solving Court Fees	N/A	\$875**	\$15,247	\$11,515	\$15,593
Adult Probation Fees	\$326,830	\$365,200	\$348,565	\$345,043	\$312,375
Juvenile Probation Fees	\$24,825	\$21,222	\$17,975	\$15,509	\$10,706
Project Income Community Corrections fees	\$549,531	\$473,136	\$520,795	\$487,903	\$459,376
PDP Road Crew Fees*	\$21,140	\$34,582	\$75,697	\$45,690	\$19,470
TOTALS	\$1,265,625	\$1,253,007	\$1,291,544	\$1,260,984	\$1,144,324

* Collected by Clerk.

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

IV. COLLECTION RATES

Despite efforts by the 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 2013, a report was generated that revealed \$400,484 in past due 2013 fees (adult, juvenile user fees and Community Corrections fees). This indicates that the user fee collection rate for 2013 was 65%, a slight decrease from the collection rate for 2013.

FEE COLLECTION RATES

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Departmental Probation/Program Fees Assessed	\$1,293,752	\$1,290,369	\$1,344,160	\$1,188,425	\$1,153,125
Probation/Program Fees Assessed During Year Past Due at Year End	\$309,065	\$376,969	\$419,049	\$376,920	\$400,484
Probation/Program Fees on Civil Judgment Docket	\$346,792	\$366,963	\$352,280	\$458,794	\$578,323
Overall Departmental Collection Rate	76%	71%	69%	68%	65%

V. CIVIL JUDGMENTS

The Courts reduce unpaid financial obligations to Civil Judgments. This year \$578,323 of various fees were entered on the Civil Judgment Docket.

There is a running total of \$1,930,447 in past due probation user fees and program fees between November 1, 1993 and December 31, 2013. Periodically the 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 Department.

VI. 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 2013 was \$28,339.

These funds, in addition to the amount collected from 2009-2012 (\$252,588), reflect over \$280,000 reimbursed to the county since 2009.

PARENTAL REIMBURSEMENT COLLECTIONS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Amount Collected	\$69,321	\$61,249	\$81,110	\$40,908	\$28,339

VII. DEPARTMENTAL FUNDING PLAN

For the past several years, the Department has been working diligently to maintain staffing levels despite a downturn in the user fee collections, likely due to the economy. 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 2013 to maintain and stabilize funding for the probation department included maintaining/increasing grant funding and stabilizing user fee funds.

A. **Maintain / Increase Grant Funding** – A total of **\$781,894** was obtained by the Department in grant funding for 2013 as follows:

1. Community Corrections Grant 2012-2013 - \$653,201 base grant.
2. DOC Community Transition Program (CTP) Grant - \$6,950 (2012-13 reimbursement).
3. BJA Drug Court Enhancement Grant - \$214,000 over 36 months (10-1-10 through 9-30-13); funds a Drug Court Case Manager position. The grant was due to end in September 2013; however, the Department applied for and received an extension to spend out the grant. If this extension had not been approved, an additional appropriation of \$15,552.95 in salary and \$6,361.18 in corresponding benefits, a total of \$21,993, would have been required for the remainder of 2013.
4. Drug Court JAG Grant - \$84,563, the 9th consecutive year of JAG Grant funding. This year, grant paid 100% of salary and fringe benefits for Drug Court Supervisor position. This resulted in a \$35,082.69 reduction in the Court's 2013 County COIT budget.
5. **CARES Problem Solving Court** - \$4,838 for drug testing supplies.
6. **CARES Community Corrections** – **\$1,329 for three** (3) Alco-Sensor units.
7. Indiana Supreme Court Grant - \$9,020 for bus passes and drug testing.

B. Stabilize User Fee Funds to Sustainable Levels – In 2013, the following measures were taken to stabilize the various user fee funds:

1. Moving Staff Positions to Stable Funding Sources: During the 2013 budget hearings, juvenile staff positions were moved to the Juvenile COIT fund, leaving no staff positions in the Juvenile probation user fee fund budget.
2. Freeing DOC Grant Funds for Adult Services: Monroe County is fortunate to have various funding sources for juvenile services; however, there are no special funding sources for ‘traditional’ correctional services for adult offenders. In the 2013-2014 Community Corrections grant, juvenile services were moved to the Juvenile COIT fund, allowing grant funds to be shifted to pay for adult services and programs that were being funded from non-sustainable user fee funds.
3. Reduce Spending: The Department reduced spending across all user fee budgets to maintain sustainable cash balances in all funds.
4. Reduce Staffing Levels: The department took the initiative to reduce part-time staff hours and costs by 33% beginning in April 2012.
5. County Purchase of Community Corrections Building: In late 2012, the Monroe County Board of Commissioners purchased the Community Corrections building. This purchase saved probation user fee funds at least \$80,000 in 2013 in rent, utilities, and building maintenance costs.

VIII. 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 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. Since 2004, probation officer turnover has remained low. In 2013, only one (1) probation officer resigned and one (1) probation officer moved from full time to part-time status for family reasons.

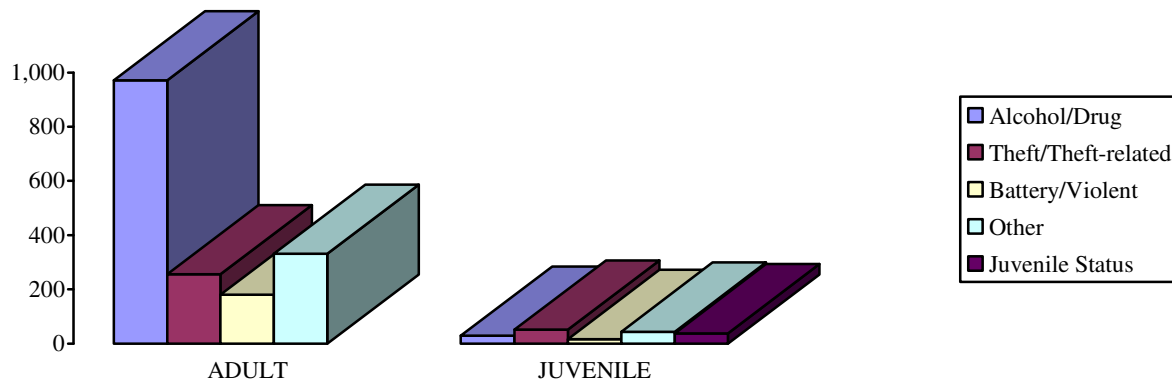
OFFENDER PROFILES - YEAR 2013 TRENDS

In 2013, 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 52 total supervisions.

The second most common offense group for which a youth was placed on probation, in 2013 was for a status offense. This group of offenses included things for which adults cannot be arrested or placed on probation. Offenses include Runaway, Truancy, Incurability, and Curfew Violation. The third most common offense group for which a youth received probation was for 'other' types of offenses. This offense group includes offenses such as Resisting Law Enforcement, False Reporting, and Escape. Alcohol and Drug related offenses and Violent / Battery offenses, were the fourth and fifth most likely reason for a young person to be placed on probation, respectively.

The most prevalent adult offense type in 2013 was Alcohol/Drug related offenses, accounting for 56% 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 23 years, accounting for 31% of all adult probationer offenses committed. The next most common type of offense committed by adult probationers was "Other offenses" (19%), followed by theft and theft-related offenses (15%).

2013 OFFENSE TYPES



	ADULT	JUVENILE
Alcohol/Drug related	972 (56%)	29 (16%)
Theft and Theft-related	256 (15%)	52 (29%)
Battery/Violent	180 (10%)	17 (9%)
Other	331 (19%)	44 (25%)
Juvenile Status	N/A	38 (21%)
TOTALS	1,739	180

ADULT DIVISION

During 2013, 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 2013, this probation officer was monitoring 495 offenders (with a total of 502 cases).

The remaining 12 Adult Supervision probation officers supervised 'traditional' adult probation caseloads (non-specialized mixed caseloads of misdemeanants and felons, at all risk levels - low, medium, and high). One of the 12 adult probation officers speaks Spanish and supervises adults on probation who speak primarily Spanish. At the end of the year 2013, the average 'traditional' 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 2013, 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 20 sex offenders under probation supervision at the end of 2013, a 13% decrease from 2012.

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 2013, there were 82 violent offenders assigned to the ESU, a decrease of 28% from 2012.

In 2013, the Drug Treatment Court was once again awarded a Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute in the amount of \$84,564. This is the first time the ICJI awarded the Drug Court Program 100% of the amount applied for; ICJI staff advised that they wanted to reward those programs that make a significant impact.

In 2010, the Drug Treatment Court was one of five (5) such Indiana programs 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 for the program. The grant cycle ran from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2013. However, in 2013 the Indiana Judicial Center requested and was granted a fourth year extension, to allow the Drug Court Program to spend the balance of grant monies. This grant will now expire on September 30, 2014.

In 2013, the Drug Court program also received funding from the Indiana Supreme Court in the amount of \$9,020 and from Monroe County CARES (Local Coordinating Council) for \$4,838. 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 2013 began with 97 Drug Court participants; the year ended with 86 participants in the program. By the end of 2013, 263 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 2013, there were 776 Alcohol and Marijuana Education School referrals and 476 referrals to PRIME for Life.

In 2013, the percentage of new felony offenders placed on probation supervision was 29% of all new adult probation supervisions. At the end of 2013, there were 1,985 adults on probation, 1,048 misdemeanants and 937 felons, a 1% increase from 2012. Of significance however, is the fact that 47% of these adult probationers were felons. In addition, there were 42 adults (10 misdemeanants and 32 felons) being supervised by the Department as a condition of pretrial release at the end of 2013.

In 2001, the Indiana Family Project began as a collaborative effort between the 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. 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 results of this study were published in 2013 [CITATION: Datchi, C. C., & Sexton, T. L. (2013, August 26). Can Family Therapy Have an Effect on Adult Criminal Conduct? Initial Evaluation of Functional Family Therapy. *Couple and Family Psychology: Research and Practice*. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1037/a0034166].

I. ADULT OFFENDERS AND CASES RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION

In 2013, there were 1,620 new adult offenders received on probation, an increase of 11% from 2012. Of the 1,620 offenders placed on probation, a total of 1,152 misdemeanor offenders were received for probation supervision, an increase of 15% from 2012. The other 468 offenders placed on probation in 2013 were convicted of felony offenses, an increase of 3% from 2012.

Some offenders commit more than one crime; the 1,620 offenders received for probation supervision had a total of 1,684 new probation cases. Of the 1,684 new probation cases received, 1,182 were new misdemeanor cases and 502 were new felony cases.

In addition, in 2013, there were 200 offenders, with a total of 252 cases, referred to the Department for pre-trial supervision (105 new misdemeanor cases and 147 new felony cases).

ADULT OFFENDERS RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	960 (67%)	1,031 (70%)	1,004 (69%)	1,000 (69%)	1,152 (71%)
Felony	473 (33%)	451 (30%)	442 (31%)	455 (31%)	468 (29%)
TOTALS	1,433	1,482	1,446	1,455	1,620

ADULT PROBATION CASES RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	982	1,068	1,047	1,023	1,182
Felony	512	507	498	484	502
TOTALS	1,494	1,575	1,545	1,507	1,684

PRE-TRIAL CASES RECEIVED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	119	136	140	109	105
Felony	108	148	140	163	147
TOTALS	227	284	280	272	252

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 2013, there were 3,674 misdemeanor criminal court case filings, a 25% decrease from the previous year. For 2013, felony case filings increased by 9 cases to 1,259.

CRIMINAL COURT FILINGS

FILINGS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Class A Felony	62	44	46	42	39
Class B Felony	127	140	127	137	151
Class C Felony	128	143	184	188	164
Class D Felony	790	892	937	883	905
TOTAL FELONY FILINGS	1,107	1,219	1,294	1,250	1,259
Misdemeanor	4,900	4,741	5,130	4,903	3,674

II. CASE TYPES FOR ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

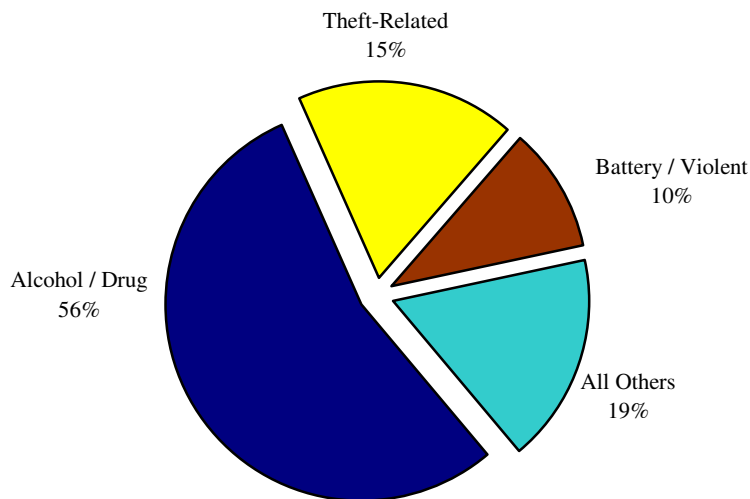
In 2013, the majority of offenders placed on probation with the Adult Division had been convicted of Alcohol/Drug related offenses, 56% of all offense types committed by adult probationers. Of this offense group, Operating While Intoxicated was the number one offense, as it has been the past 23 years, accounting for 546 convictions, 31% of all adult probationer offenses committed. The next most common type of offense committed by adult probationers was “Other offenses,” 19% of all adult probationer offenses committed. A few offenses included in this category are Non-support of a Dependent and Resisting Law Enforcement.

There were 1,620 offenders placed on probation in 2013. Some of these offenders are placed on probation for multiple cases (1,684 cases in 2013). Offenders can also be convicted of multiple offenses within each case (1,739 offenses in 2013). These numbers do not reflect the types of offenses referred for pre-trial services/supervision.

TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol/Drug	892 (56%)	906 (54%)	909 (58%)	842 (55%)	972 (56%)
Theft-Related	238 (15%)	245 (15%)	230 (15%)	275 (18%)	256 (15%)
Battery/Violent	199 (13%)	215 (18%)	166 (10%)	161 (10%)	180 (10%)
All Others	254 (16%)	396 (18%)	274 (17%)	265 (17%)	331 (19%)
TOTALS	1,583	1,662	1,579	1,543	1,739

2013 TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

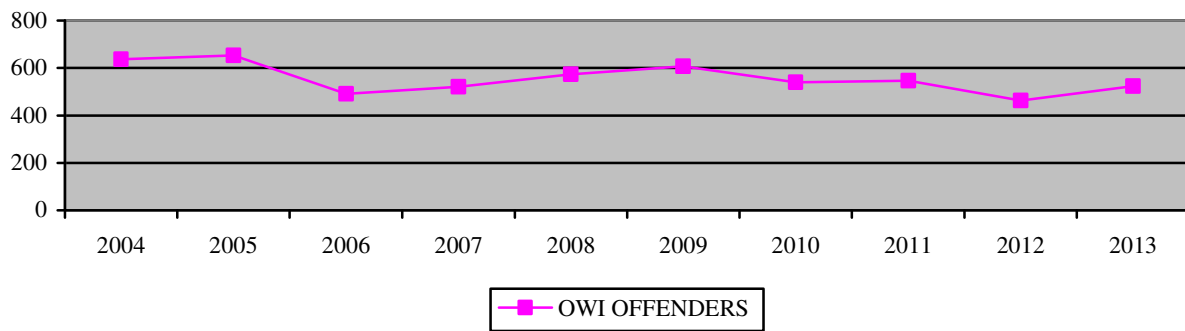


III. OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED OFFENDERS

In the year 2013, 524 probationers were convicted of the offense of Operating While Intoxicated. This represents an increase of 13% from 2012. The offense of Operating While Intoxicated remains the single most prevalent offense committed by adult probationers, 31% of all adult offense types.

OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED OFFENDERS

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
637	653	491	521	573	607	540	546	463	524



Pursuant to plea agreements, some Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) cases resulted in judgment being entered to the offense of Reckless Driving. In 2013, there were 101 cases of Reckless Driving referred to probation supervision, an increase of 98% from 2012.

RECKLESS DRIVING OFFENSES

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
52	77	42	55	55	53	69	62	51	101

IV. CASES AND OFFENDERS DISCHARGED

During 2013, the Adult Division discharged 1,668 offenders (1,169 misdemeanor cases and 663 felony cases for a total of 1,832 cases) from probation. Overall, the division discharged 143 more offenders in 2013 than in 2012.

In 2013, the Adult Division received 152 more misdemeanants for supervision (1,152) and discharged 98 more misdemeanants than in 2012. In 2013, the division received 13 more felons for supervision than in 2012 and discharged 45 more felons than in 2012.

Additionally, the year 2013 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 (DOC). This category also includes offenders who were sentenced to the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) without probation.

ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR OFFENDERS DISCHARGED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	972	953	1,092	1,009	1,107
Felony	466	430	497	516	561
TOTAL	1,438	1,383	1,589	1,525	1,668

ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES DISCHARGED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	1,024	977	1,128	1,050	1,169
Felony	528	498	546	566	663
TOTAL	1,552	1,475	1,674	1,616	1,832

ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR PRE-TRIAL CASES DISCHARGED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	124	134	148	122	103
Felony	117	142	147	174	173
TOTAL	241	276	295	296	276

V. YEAR END CASELOADS

The Adult Division began 2013 with 2,011 probationers under supervision, including those receiving pre-trial services (45 persons). Additionally, the year 2013 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 (CASP) without probation.

There were 1,684 new probation cases received in 2013 and 1,832 cases discharged during the year. In addition there were 252 new pre-trial cases received in 2012 and 276 pre-trial cases discharged during the year.

By the end of 2013, there were 1,985 adults under the supervision of the Probation Department including those receiving pre-trial services (42 persons), which is a decrease of 1% from the 2012 year-end caseload of 2,011. Of the 1,985 adults under supervision at the end of 2013, 1,048 were misdemeanants and 937 were felons (includes pre-trial supervision). Additionally, at the end of 2013, there were offenders under supervision classified as “Other Administrative.” Including this latter category of cases, a grand total of 2,236 adult offenders were under the supervision of the Adult Division, Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP), and Drug Court at the end of 2013.

At the end of 2013, there were 1,156 persons being supervised by the Probation Department at year-end (including Other Administrative/Pre-trial Release) for felony offenses, which is 52% of total persons under the supervision of the probation department. In 2012, felons comprised 55% of total persons under supervision of the department (including Other Administrative/Pre-trial Release).

The year 2013 ended with 32 misdemeanants and 113 felons under probation supervision classified as “Other Administrative.” In addition, there were another 106 individuals incarcerated in the DOC who will return to probation upon release.

ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR YEAR END NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanors	942	1,047	997	997	1,048
Felonies	944	997	996	969	937
TOTAL	1,886	2,044	1,993	1,966	1,985

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

ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR YEAR END NUMBER OF CASES

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanors	973	1,095	1,051	1,047	1,102
Felonies	983	1,056	1,066	1,038	966
TOTAL	1,956	2,151	2,117	2,085	2,068

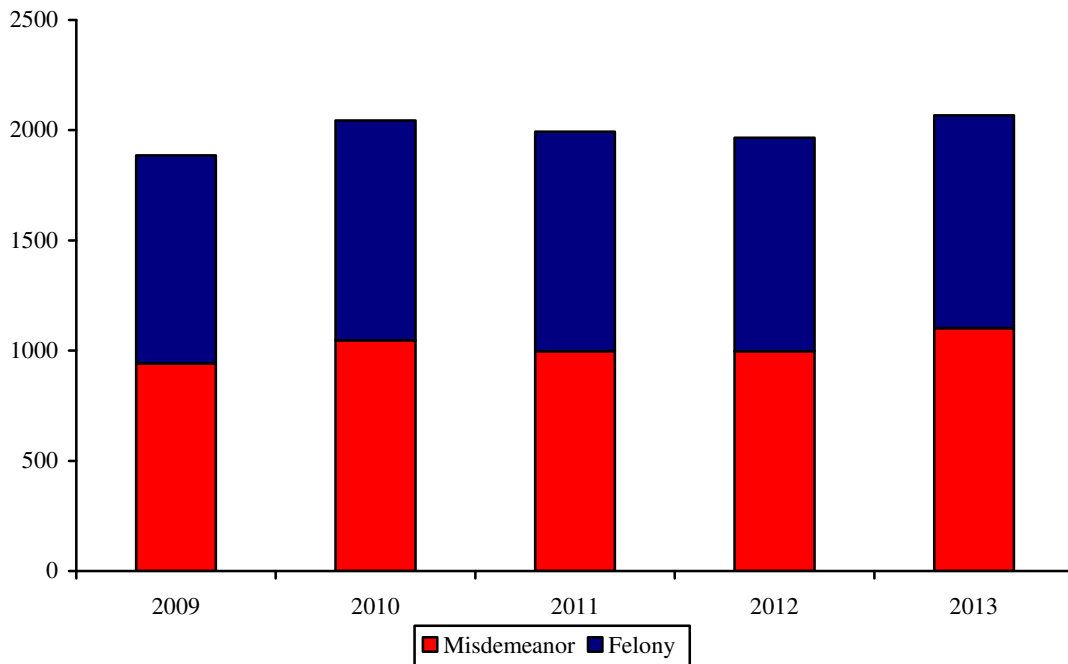
*Numbers reflect the number of cases and do not include cases classified as Pre-trial or Other Administrative.

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanors	22	26	27	14	10
Felonies	34	41	56	58	32
TOTAL	56	67	83	72	42

*Numbers reflect the number of cases.

ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR YEAR END NUMBER OF OFFENDERS



In 1999, the average ‘traditional’ 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 2013, the average non-specialized adult probation caseload decreased to 104 offenders per officer.

AVERAGE ADULT PROBATION YEAR END CASELOADS

Non-specialized Adult Caseload Averages	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	131	140	105	104	104

VI. PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS

The Adult Division conducted 164 presentence investigations in 2013, an increase of 10% from 2012. 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 2013 figures reflect a 91% reduction in presentence investigations over the past twenty-one (21) years.

In 2013, 96% of all presentence investigations completed by the Department were for felony cases with only seven presentence investigations were ordered for misdemeanor cases. This averages to over three (3) felony presentence investigations per criminal court per month for 2013.

ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	5 (3%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	7 (4%)
Felony	193 (97%)	150 (98%)	183 (100%)	148 (99%)	157 (96%)
TOTALS	198	153	183	149	164

*Drug Court Intakes = 72 in 2013

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 2013, Monroe County had 341 adult cases being supervised by other probation departments in Indiana and 38 adult cases being supervised in other states. In 2013, 163 probationers sentenced in other jurisdictions were received by the Adult Division for supervision.

PROBATION SUPERVISION TRANSFER CASES

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intra-state Transfers out	358	419	290	346	341
Inter-state Transfers Out	45	52	144	36	38
Transfers In	146	140	149	127	163

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. Extended to a fourth year in October of 2013.
- 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.
- 2013 - \$84,564 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.

Drug Treatment Court 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 60,000 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, 480 drug tests have been collected by the saliva method, only 31 have come back positive (approximately 6%) for the use of an illegal drug. In 2013, there were 6,244 urine drug screens and saliva tests completed on participants. Only 111 of these tests were positive (2%) for at least one substance.

In 2013, there were three (3) drug-free babies born to a Drug Court participant, which brings the overall total to 41 drug-free babies born to participants since the program's inception.

A. Drug Court Referrals

The Drug Treatment Court Program began 2013 with 97 participants in the program. During the year, the Drug Court Team received 105 cases for review for potential acceptance into the program. Of the 105 referrals, 31 offenders chose not to participate in the program and 33 offenders were found not to meet the program criteria for eligibility. Thirty-nine (39) offenders were made eligible and began to receive services and 8 were waiting possible acceptance into the program. The year ended with 86 participants in the Drug Court program.

B. Services Provided and/or Referred

The Drug Court Program completed 72 substance abuse screening assessments on potential program participants in 2013, a 29% increase 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 2013, 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 2013, the total number of Drug Court graduates since the program's inception is 263.

D. Terminations

In 2013, the Drug Court terminated 24 program participants unsuccessfully due to program violations.

DRUG COURT SUMMARY

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Participants carried forward from previous year	82	91	97	104	97
New referrals received for Team review	111	109	88	96	105
Number of referrals accepted into the program	50	54	46	39	39
Number of successful terminations through graduation	31	26	19	26	26
Number of unsuccessful terminations from the program	11	16	18	20	24

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 2013.

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 2013, 792 offenders were referred to the Court Alcohol and Drug Program for assessment and referral post-conviction, a 10% increase from the previous year. In addition, 72 substance abuse assessments were completed on potential Drug Treatment Court participants. Another 59 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 2013, 776 persons attended the class, a 30% decrease from 2012. Of these class participants 570 (73%) 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 2013, the class received 212 referrals for first-time marijuana offenders in addition to minor alcohol offenders.

C. PRIME for Life

The Department provides 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 2013, 290 offenders referred by the Prosecutor's Office completed the PRI class. Another 186 PRI participants were probation referrals. In 2013, 476 persons attended the class, a decrease of 36% from 2012.

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.

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 2013, four (4) panels were conducted with 423 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 2013, three (3) of the IRAS tools were used by probation officers who supervise adult offenders: the Pre-trial Tool; the Community Supervision Screening 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 Screening Tool is designed to quickly assess those who are a low risk of committing future offenses in the community. 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 2013, adult probation officers completed 2,666 total assessments.

2013 IRAS ASSESSMENTS RISK LEVEL

	Assessments Complete	Risk Level	Percentage at Risk Level
Pretrial Tool	109	High	37%
		Moderate	54%
		Low	9%
Community Supervision Screening Tool	966	High	35%
		Low	65%
Community Supervision Tool	1,591	Very High or High	30%
		Moderate	34%
		Low	36%

JUVENILE DIVISION

A major shift in Juvenile Division staff responsibilities occurred mid-2012 based on the need for increased capacity for programming and a quicker response to new referrals. The Division now has three intake probation officers who share responsibilities for completing necessary interviews and reports addressing new referrals (new offenses) and the expanding need for in-house programming. These three officers are utilized to provide individual and group programming utilizing courses such as Aggression Replacement Training (ART) as well as interactive journaling through The Change Companies program.

The partnership between Monroe County Community Corrections and Indiana University's Center for Adolescent and Family Studies continued in 2013. Through this partnership, 17 families have been provided the opportunity to participate in Functional Family Therapy (FFT). 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.

Since 2005, the Department has offered Aggression Replacement Training (ART) classes to court involved youth. No ART classes were offered by the Department in 2013 to allow staff to complete training and implementation of interactive journaling using The Change Companies curriculum in order to add this programming to our existing options.

The Juvenile Division ended 2013 with nine (9) full time probation officers and one part-time probation officer assistant. The full time probation officer staff at the conclusion of 2013 included: one (1) probation supervisor; three (3) probation officers assigned to intake/program facilitation; three (3) juvenile probation officers supervising 'traditional' non-specialized mixed caseloads (informal and formal probation); one (1) truancy supervision probation officer; and one (1) juvenile placement coordinator probation officer. The average traditional non-specialized juvenile probation caseload was 27 juvenile offenders per officer at the end of 2013, compared to 26 the end of 2012.

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, Incurigibility, Curfew Violation, and Runaway.

In 2013, the Juvenile Division received 928 new referrals, a 26% decrease over 2012. Of the 928 new referrals, 193 (21%) resulted in no action being taken by the Prosecuting Attorney. Further, 15 referrals were for informational purposes only, and five youth were referred to probation but resided outside of Monroe County, with an additional two referrals received for youth who resided outside of Indiana. The remaining 713 referrals were responded to by probation staff.

In addition to the 713 referrals staff responded to, 23 referrals were carried over from 2012. Of these 736 referrals, 13 referrals were carried over into 2014. Of the remaining 723 referrals processed in 2013, 130 were recommended for formal prosecution, 85 were recommended for processing as an informal adjustment, 114 were recommended to be handled by another agency, and 80 were recommended to be dismissed. Finally, 314 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, a report on a youth already involved in the juvenile justice system, or perhaps an informal sanction from probation such a completion of the Victim Offender Restoration Program (VORP), an educational program, competing research, or simply self-correcting a behavior.

Many juveniles referred to the Juvenile Division for illegal behavior were involved in several offenses at one time. In 2013, the 713 youth referred allegedly committed 824 offenses. Of this number, 257 (31%) were for status, or non-criminal offenses, while the remaining 567 offenses were for offenses which, if committed by a person 18 or older, would be a crime.

In 2013, 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, Incurigibility, and Curfew Violation. As a group, this referral category was responsible for 257 (31%) offenses of the total 824 offenses reported. Of the offenses included in this category, Runaway referrals were the number one status referral offense, accounting for 108 (42%) of the status offense referrals. The second most commonly referred status offense was Truancy with 104 (40%) referrals; Curfew Violation referrals were third, with 27 referrals, and Incurigibility was the least common offense, with 18 referrals.

Also in 2013, as has been the case since 2009, the second most prevalent offense group for which a juvenile was referred to the department in 2013 was for substance related offenses. Of the 824 specific offenses noted, substance related offenses accounted for 186 (23%) of these offenses. Also, as in 2009, 2010, and 2011, and 2012, Illegal Consumption of alcohol held its position as the number one substance related offense referral for juveniles. In 2013 Illegal Consumption of alcohol referrals were responsible for 94 (51%) of the 186 substance-related referrals received.

Violent offenses moved from the fifth most likely reason a youth is referred to probation to the third most likely reason. This group of offenses, which includes Battery, Intimidation, and weapon charges, resulted in 142 referrals. This number represents 17% of the total referrals received in 2013.

Theft and Theft-related offenses were the fourth most likely referral group in 2013. This is a shift from their third place standing in 2012. Theft-related offenses include 128 (16%) of the 824 offenses noted. Offenses in this category include: Attempted Robbery; Theft; Burglary; Conversion; Forgery, etc.

Referrals for miscellaneous types of offenses were the least likely reason a youth was referred to our department. 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 111 of the total 824 offense reported in 2013.

JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	1,054	1,098	1,061	1,297	713

TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR REFERRALS RECEIVED*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol / Drug	264 (21%)	209 (21%)	219 (23%)	240 (21%)	186 (23%)
Theft-Related	199 (16%)	163 (16%)	171 (18%)	220 (19%)	128 (16%)
Battery / Violent	198 (16%)	183 (18%)	139 (15%)	153 (14%)	142 (17%)
Status	312 (25%)	255 (26%)	243 (25%)	346 (31%)	257 (31%)
All Others	260 (21%)	192 (19%)	185 (19%)	175 (15%)	111 (13%)
TOTALS	1,233	1,002	957	1,134	824

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

II. PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

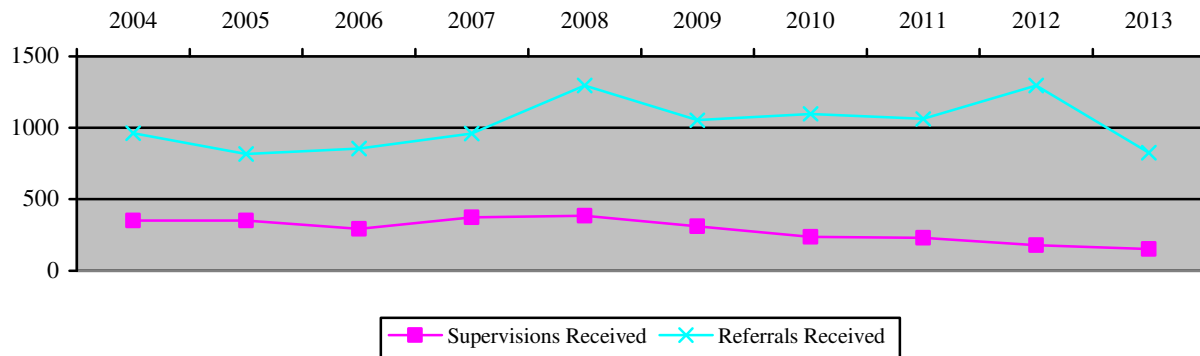
Of the 713 juvenile referrals received in 2013, 151 juveniles received some level of probation supervision.

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 Department's 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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	351	333	292	374	384	311	238	231	179	151

JUVENILE REFERRALS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED



III. JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED CASE TYPES

Of the 151 new juvenile probation supervisions received in 2013, 44 (29%) were for status offenses; 99, (66%) were for juveniles who had committed a non-status, or a criminal act, as their primary delinquent behavior. Of the remaining supervisions received in 2013, six cases were 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 multiple offense notations for caseload statistical purposes. In 2013, the 151 new supervisions received were responsible for committing 180 offenses. Of this number, 136 (76%) were non-status offenses.

As in 2012, in 2013 Theft and Theft-related offenses ranked as the number one offense group for which a youth would receive supervision. Of this group 52 (29%) offenses were noted. Of those, Theft was the most common offense, seconded by Conversion (shoplifting).

Again, as in 2012, in 2013, the second most common offense group resulting in supervision was status offenses. Of this group, 44 (25%) offenses were noted. Of these 44 offenses, (73%) were for the offense of Truancy.

A change from years past, in 2013 the third offense group most likely to result in a young person being placed on probation was the “other” offense group. Collectively, this group accounted for 38 (21%) of all offenses. Included in this group are offenses such as Trespass, False informing, and Disorderly Conduct.

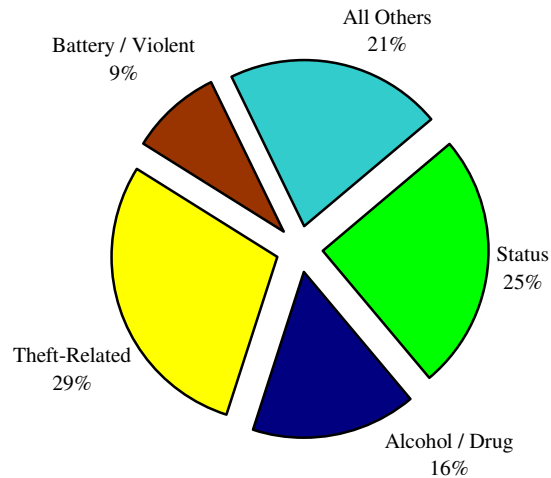
The fourth offense group most likely to result in probation supervision, for young people, was substance related offenses. This group accounted for 29 (16%) of all supervision offenses. Illegal Consumption of Alcohol was the number one offense in this category.

As in the years 2009 through 2012, Battery/violent related offenses were the least likely reason a youth received supervision services through our division in 2013. Of the 180 offenses received for supervision during the year, 17 (9%) were Battery/violent related.

TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol/Drug	91 (25%)	52 (19%)	48 (18%)	36 (18%)	29 (16%)
Theft-Related	72 (20%)	66 (24%)	45 (17%)	58 (28%)	52 (29%)
Battery/Violent	39 (11%)	36 (13%)	32 (12%)	30 (15%)	17 (9%)
Status	92 (26%)	70 (26%)	66 (25%)	48 (23%)	44 (25%)
All Others	64 (18%)	46 (17%)	73 (28%)	33 (16%)	38 (21%)
TOTALS	358	270	264	205	180

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 2013 the Intake Team reviewed 258 cases.

CASES REVIEWED BY INTAKE TEAM

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Cases Reviewed	331	362	363	335	258

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 165 youth from probation supervision in 2013. Of this number, 89 (54%) were discharged successfully. Of the 165 juveniles released from probation supervision in 2013, 26 (16%) had a substance-related offense as the primary reason for referral to services. Of these 26 substance-involved youth, 15 (58%) were discharged successfully. Of the 139 non-substance-related supervisions, 74 (53%) completed their term of supervision successfully.

VI. YEAR-END CASELOADS

The Juvenile Division began 2013 with 113 youth under probation supervision. At year's end, 99 youth were under probation supervision, a net loss of 14 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 2013 the probation officer responsible for supervising youth with attendance issues had a caseload of 12 youth. The Youth Placement Coordinator was responsible for supervising 13 youth at year's end. The average traditional non-specialized juvenile probation caseload increased from an average of 26 youth per officer in 2012 to 27 per officer in 2013.

JUVENILE YEAR END CASELOADS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Non-specialized Caseload Averages	47	21	27	26	27
TOTAL	202	155	138	113	99

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 2013, Monroe County spent just over \$218,000 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 the end of 2012 through late 2013.

Monroe County utilized secure detention on 63 separate occasions during 2013, for a total of 1,169 bed days. These 63 admissions represent 48 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 2013, 48 individual juvenile offenders were held in secure detention facilities throughout Indiana for Monroe County. Of the 48 individuals held, 41 (85%) were male; 7 (15%) were female.

DETENTION STATISTICS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Individual Admissions	91	88	77	76	48
Male	68 (75%)	69 (78%)	58 (75%)	57 (75%)	41 (85%)
Female	23 (25%)	19 (22%)	19 (25%)	19 (25%)	7 (15%)
Total Admissions	116	114	104	114	63
Days	2,185	1,990	1,842	1,649	1,169
Per Diem Cost	\$289,350	\$291,710	\$250,603	\$168,399	\$218,254

C. Youth Shelter Placement

In 2013, the Court authorized 48 individual youth to be placed in shelters; the 48 youth represent 42 separate placements. Of these 42 shelter placements, 100% were to the local youth shelter.

D. Residential and Hospital Placement

In 2013, the Court placed 19 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 2013.

JUVENILE DETENTIONS AND PLACEMENTS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Secure Detention (total admissions)	116	114	104	114	63
Placement	22	35	27	36	19
Secure Hospital Detention	1	1	0	0	0
Monroe County Youth Shelter	50 (60%)	52 (65%)	63 (67%)	46 (72%)	42 (100%)
Youth Shelter – Out of County	35 (40%)	28 (35%)	31 (33%)	18 (18%)	0
TOTAL Shelter Placements	83	80	94	64	42

**SECURE DETENTION AND ALL SHELTER CARE PLACEMENTS
2013 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY MONTH**

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

VIII. PREDISPOSITIONAL REPORTS/PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES

In 2013, 213 preliminary inquiries were completed. This number represents a decrease of 126 reports from 2012 data. Of the 213 preliminary inquiries completed, 53 (25%) were for a substance-related referrals. The balance of preliminary inquiries, 160 (75%), were for non-substance related offenses.

Juvenile probation officers completed 64 pre-dispositional reports in 2013. This number reflects a decrease of 10 reports from 2012. 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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Predispositional Reports	70	45	78	74	64
Preliminary Inquires	505	389	436	339	213
TOTAL	575	431	514	413	277

PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES - SUBSTANCE RELATED VERSUS NON-SUBSTANCE RELATED

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Preliminary Inquires-Substance	118 (23%)	103 (26%)	109 (25%)	63 (19%)	53 (25%)
Preliminary Inquiries Non-substance	387 (67%)	286 (74%)	327 (75%)	276 (81%)	160 (75%)
TOTAL	505	389	436	339	213

IX. OTHER JUVENILE OFFENDER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

A. Juvenile Holdover Program

The 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. The Monroe County Youth Shelter also provides holdover services utilizing existing shelter staff and resources. For the calendar year 2013, 13 youth were detained through the Holdover Program.

JUVENILE HOLDOVER REFERRALS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Holdover Referrals	27	15	15	7	13

B. Aggression Replacement Training (ART)

Since 2005, the Department has offered Aggression Replacement Training (ART) classes to court involved youth. No ART classes were offered by the Department in 2013 to allow staff to complete training and implementation of interactive journaling using The Change Companies curriculum in order to add this programming to our existing options.

C. Juvenile Home Detention

In 2013, 11 individual referrals to electronic home monitoring were made for youthful offenders. Of this number nine (9) were separate individuals; two (2) youth were referred twice in 2013. Of the 11 referrals, all were placed on the program for committing non-status offenses. Of these 11 referrals, seven (7) referrals were for acts which would be a felony if committed by an adult. Fourteen youth were on home detention at some period in 2013. Of these 14, 9 were discharged successfully (64%), three (3) were discharged successfully but had outstanding fees, and two (2) were discharged unsuccessfully.

D. Truancy Caseload / Educational Compliance Court

The formal structure of the Educational Compliance Court ended in 2012. In 2013, juveniles were still supervised by a probation officer dedicated solely to monitoring truancy among these youth. This officer supervised 12 juveniles at the end of 2013.

E. PRIME for Life

Though available, no classes in PRIME for Life were conducted with a juvenile population as occurred in years past. Despite not having classes, each juvenile need in the area of substance use education was addressed by referring these youth to local treatment providers.

F. Functional Family Therapy

In 2001, the Indiana Family Project began as a collaborative effort between the 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.

The year 2013 began with 14 families carried over from 2012. Eleven (11) families were referred to FFT through the Juvenile Division and six (6) families through the Adult Division. Eleven (11) families successfully completed FFT; six (6) terminated prematurely (unsuccessfully) due to a variety of factors, including failing to begin the program, and no families continued FFT into 2014.

Due to changes occurring with the structure of the CAFS the year 2013 ended with a focus of training local providers in FFT rather than using masters level students working with CAFS. Training will occur in 2014 with CAFS providing supervision and support for these local providers so Functional Family Therapy can continue in our community and serve our population.

FUNCTIONAL FAMILY THERAPY

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total referrals	47	34	21	21	17
Successfully terminated	21	15	7	8	11
Unsuccessfully terminated	8	17	13	11	6
Referrals that never started	4	1	3	2	4
Families carried over to next year	27	16	14	14	0

G. 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 (6) 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. [NOTE: 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 **Diversio**n 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.

2013 IYAS ASSESSMENTS RISK LEVEL

	Assessments Complete	Percentage at Risk Level		
		High	Moderate	Low
Diversion Tool	269	9%	59%	32%
Detention Tool	43	51%	47%	2%
Disposition Screening Tool	90	41%		59%
Disposition Tool	94	13%	53%	34%
Residential Tool	7	43%	43%	14%
Reentry Tool	19	21%	42%	37%

H. Civil Court Investigations

The Juvenile Division assists the Civil Division judges by conducting investigations in divorce and paternity cases.

In 2013, the Civil Division judges ordered 13 investigations; 10 were ordered in divorce cases, two (2) were ordered in paternity cases and one (1) was ordered, and then dismissed, in a guardianship case.

These investigations vary in length and detail based upon the information the Court orders that staff obtains. The average amount of time spent on the ten (10) reports filed in 2013 was nine (9) hours, per report.

CIVIL DIVISION INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Divorce	6	14	15	10
Paternity	10	21	0	2
Guardianship	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	17	35	15	13

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 2013, Monroe County completed its 30th 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, 2012 to June 30, 2013, the Department of Correction awarded Monroe County \$682,850 for Community Corrections base programming.

In 2013, there were 22,930 portable breath tests (PBT) conducted on Day Reporting Program participants and an additional 11,960 PBT tests conducted on Drug Treatment Court (DTC) participants. Of the combined 34,890 PBT tests conducted by Community Corrections, only 90 (less than 0.26%) tested positive for alcohol consumption.

There were 5,892 PBT random tests conducted in client homes for those supervised on the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) with an additional 2,517 PBT tests for DTC clients. Of the combined 8,409 unannounced tests conducted in the field, there were only nine (9) clients (0.11%) 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 2013, 43 offenders were placed on GPS monitoring, 20 fewer than in 2012. GPS passive monitoring units continue to be leased from the company BI, Inc.

The Public Restitution Program and Road Crew Program, together known as "Community Service Work," combined referrals in 2013 experienced a decrease of 267 clients from 2012. Beginning in 2010, Road Crew began operating a "summer schedule" and "winter schedule." 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.

In 2013, the developer of the case management database systems used by our Community Corrections Program and Drug Treatment Court, Mark Rodriguez, passed away. Mark was a former probation officer and ever-helpful always-accommodating business partner. He will be missed.

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. In 2013, Judge Kenneth Todd continued as the advisory board chair and Chief Probation Officer Linda Brady continued as the vice-chair.

A. January 2013 Quarterly Meeting Highlights:

- In late 2012, the Monroe County Board of Commissioners purchased the Community Corrections Building. This is projected to save Project Income (Community Corrections user fees) approximately \$80,000 per year in rent, utilities and maintenance.
- Judge Teresa Harper announced that committees were formed in the probation department to prepare for a March 4, 2013 Department of Correction (DOC) evidence based practices (EBP) audit. The Judges of the Monroe Circuit Court are in support of using EBP.

B. April 2013 Quarterly Meeting Highlights:

- Monroe County scored 93 out of a possible 100 points from the March 4, 2013 EBP audit by the DOC. The only are cited as needing improvement was assessment inter-rater reliability. Two probation officers were certified as assessment trainers to conduct booster sessions with officers to improve this area.
- The DOC approved the Community Corrections written grant application with a score of 100%. Base Grant 2012-2013 = \$653,201, a \$10 increase from the previous year. Community Transition Program (CTP) Grant = \$6,950 (2012-13 reimbursement).
- Chief Brady discussed House Bill 1006 and other legislation affecting Monroe County. She stated that Community Corrections will receive increased funding, but it is unclear if this will directly benefit the local program.
- The CCAB approved a proposal to increase the Community Corrections Director's work week from 35 hours to 40 hours, at the same hourly rate of pay, but with a commensurate increase in compensation due to the increase in work hours.
- Richard Rampley of WorkOne spoke about the HOPE program focusing on multiple employment barriers of offenders. He said a new opportunity through WorkOne will be available to mix GED preparation plus employment skills training. Mr. Rampley mentioned commercial truck driving, welding, machinist and CNA certifications as examples.

C. August 2013 Quarterly Meeting Highlights:

- The Board of Judges approved Quest as the case management database system for Probation, Community Corrections and the Drug Treatment Court. Funding is in place to cover the transition from the three databases to one. The Advisory Board approved Community Corrections to move from Paperless Business Solutions system to Quest.

D. October 2013 Quarterly Meeting Highlights:

- Monroe County was chosen to participate in focus groups regarding potential impact of the changes in Indiana's criminal code.
- The Advisory Board approved the Community Corrections budgets as submitted.
- Director Rhodes reported on the work of the bylaws committee and presented the updated bylaws which were approved. The director explained the changes were made to comply with statutes and DOC administrative requirements. Three additional policies including Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI), Assessment Inter-Rater Reliability, and Field Manual were also approved by the Board.

II. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP)

The Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) incorporates a “continuum of sanctions” approach to corrections. This “continuum of sanctions” allows Community Corrections staff to administratively move offenders through various levels of supervision intensity, allowing offenders to experience immediate reinforcers (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 begins at either CASP Level I (Work Release) or CASP Level II (combination of Home Detention with Day Reporting).

The Monroe County Work Release Program ended in April 2009; however, Work Release Programs around the state accept Monroe County offenders on a case-by-case basis.

After the Monroe County Work Release Program ended in 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 incentivized 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 2013, there were 10 referrals to Greene County Work Release. Of the 10 Work Release referrals for the year, 7 were for felony offenses 3 were for misdemeanor offenses. Of those Work Release participants discharged in 2013, 100% were successfully discharged.

C. CASP Level II - Home Detention Combined with 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 2013, 174 offenders referred to CASP began serving their sentences at Level II supervision, combined Home Detention/Day Reporting. 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 2013, there were 161 offenders 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 2013, 13 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.

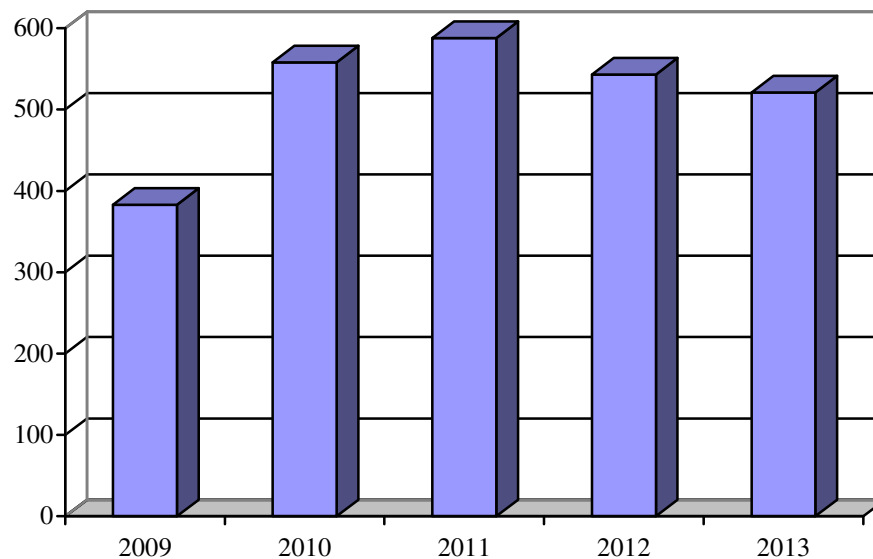
Courts may place offenders directly into CASP Level V. Many times, participation in CASP Level V is a condition of pre-trial release, a condition of probation supervision, or a condition of receiving a specialized driver's license.

In 2013, 521 adult offenders were placed on CASP Level V, 4% decrease in participants from 2012.

CASP LEVEL V (DAY REPORTING) REFERRALS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adult Offenders	383	558	588	543	521

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 2013, 807 persons were placed on the program, an increase of 3% from 2012. In 2013, the program supervised 542 felons and 265 misdemeanants.

CASP LEVELS II-V REFERRALS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adult Misdemeanor	267 (42%)	332 (41%)	308 (34%)	294 (37%)	265 (33%)
Adult Felony	374 (58%)	469 (59%)	588 (66%)	492 (63%)	542 (67%)
TOTALS	641	801	896	786	807

CASP LEVELS II-V REFERRALS



H.

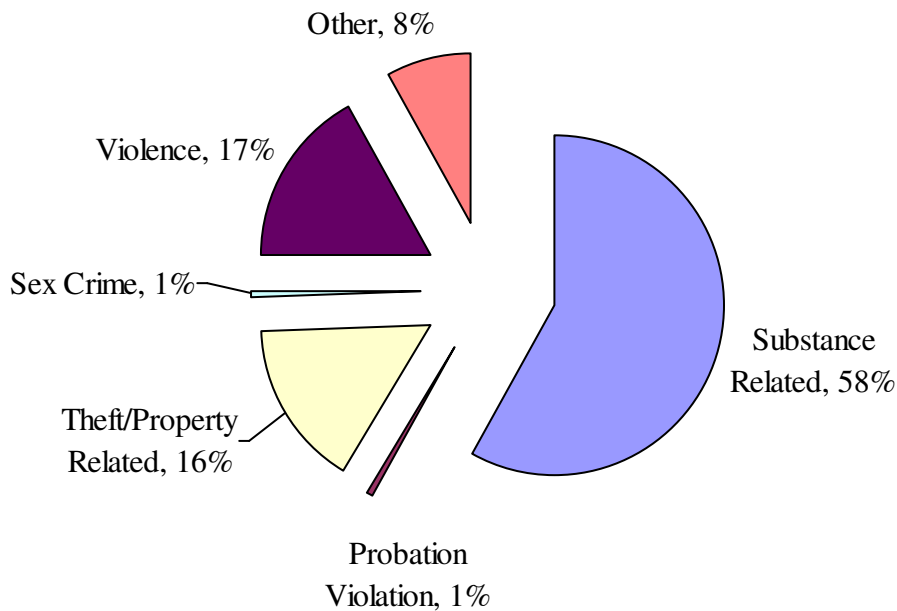
CASP Levels II Through V Offense Types

The most common offenses committed by adult participants placed on CASP Levels II-V in 2013 were substance-related offenses (58%) with 466 participants referred with these offenses.

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

ADULT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Substance Related	318 (50%)	373 (47%)	483 (54%)	539 (68%)	466 (58%)
Probation Violation	152 (24%)	7 (>1%)	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	5 (<1%)
Theft/Property Related	65 (10%)	206 (26%)	174 (19%)	126 (16%)	131 (16%)
Violence Related	36 (6%)	107 (13%)	187 (21%)	86 (11%)	134 (17%)
Sexual Deviant Related	3 (>1%)	5 (>1%)	2 (<1%)	7 (1%)	5 (<1%)
Other	67 (10%)	103 (13%)	48 (5%)	28 (4%)	66 (8%)
TOTALS	641	801	896	786	807

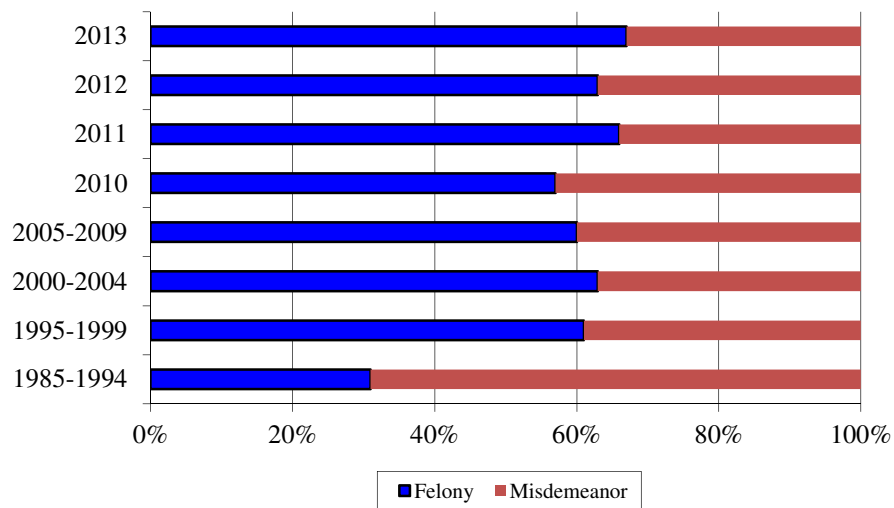
**COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM
TYPE OF OFFENSES (Levels II through V)**



I. CASP Defers Offenders from Jail and Prison

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 DOC as a last resort. In a 2010-2011 DOC study, Monroe County ranked 76th 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 DOC.

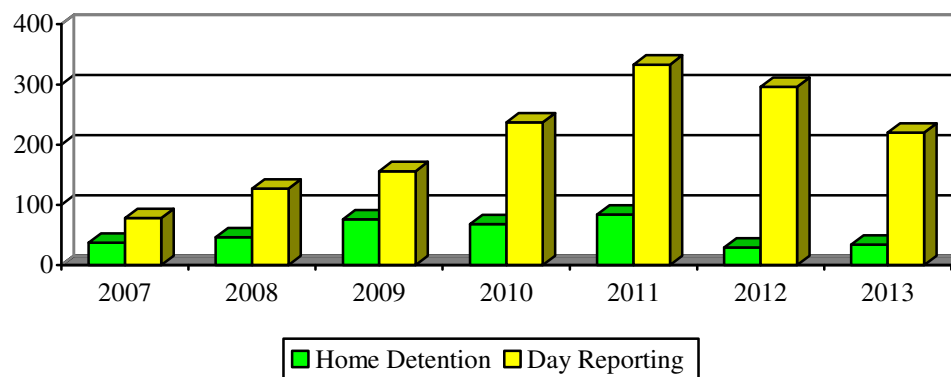
PERCENTAGE OF FELONS VERSUS MISDEMEANANTS SUPERVISED ON CASP LEVELS II-V



J. Pretrial Supervision

In 2013, the courts continued to use Community Corrections programs for pre-trial offenders.

PRE-TRIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



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 2013 there were 3 offenders placed on CTP with 100% successfully completing. This was a decrease of three referrals as compared to 2012.

IV. PUBLIC RESTITUTION AND ROAD CREW

In 2013, there were 444 offenders referred to the Public Restitution Program, a decrease of 95 persons from the previous year. Of this number, all 444 were adult probation referrals.

In 2013, the Road Crew Program received a total of 654 referrals, 169 less than that of 2012. Included were 336 (51%) adult probation referrals. Additionally, there were 318 (49%) adult Pre-trial Diversion Program (PDP) referrals to the program during the year.

During 2013, the Road Crew and Public Restitution programs combined provided the community with 27,988 hours of service, a decrease of 3,610 hours from 2012.

Many special community events depend on these programs to provide necessary labor. These community events relying on community service workers include: Little 500; Taste of Bloomington; Red Cross Book Fair; Monroe County Fall Festival in Ellettsville; Monroe County Fair; and preparation of Monroe County's Courthouse and downtown holiday light display.

Computed on the basis of minimum wage, Community Corrections provided \$202,913 worth of labor to the community in 2013.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS COMMUNITY SERVICE

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hours Completed	34,462	34,045	30,682	31,598	27,988
Cost Contribution*	\$249,850	\$246,826	\$222,445	\$229,086	\$202,913

*Minimum wage = \$7.25

V. DRUG TESTING

A. Community Corrections Drug Testing Program

In 2013, Community Corrections conducted an average of 949 drug tests per month, a 2% decrease from 2012. 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 2013, Community Corrections conducted 11,389 drug tests. This represents a 2% decrease from the tests conducted in 2012. During 2013, 1,701 drug tests showed positive for at least one substance, approximately 15% of all tests conducted; the same positive rate as in 2012.

DRUG TEST RESULTS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Negative Screens	9,838 (83%)	10,323 (85%)	11,156 (85%)	9,958 (85%)	9,688 (85%)
Positive Screens	2,084 (17%)	1,756 (15%)	1,892 (15%)	1,696 (15%)	1,701 (15%)
TOTAL SCREENS	11,922	11,922	13,048	11,654	11,389

C. Drug Test Results by Age

The percent of positive drug screens was higher for offenders under the age of 18, 32% compared to 14% positive for adult offenders.

2013 DRUG TEST RESULTS BY AGE

	Under 18	18 and over	TOTAL
Negative Screens	208 (68%)	9,480 (86%)	9,688
Positive Screens	98 (32%)	1,603 (14%)	1,701
TOTAL SCREENS CONDUCTED	306	11,083	11,389

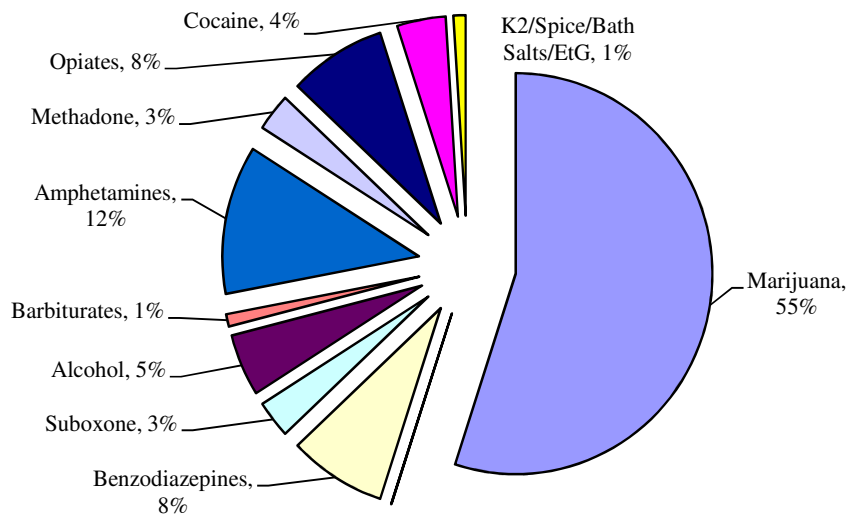
D. Drug Types Found

In 2013, 2,026 drugs were found in the 1,701 positive tests, with the most prevalent drug found being marijuana with 1,114 positive tests, 55% of all drugs detected. The next most prevalent drug detected was amphetamine (237, 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.

DRUG SCREEN RESULTS FOR POSITIVE TESTS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Marijuana	1,346 (54%)	1,094 (59%)	1,160 (53%)	1,001 (53%)	1,114 (55%)
Opiates	410 (16%)	172 (9%)	163 (7%)	143 (7%)	166 (8%)
Benzodiazepines	222 (9%)	137 (7%)	215 (10%)	203 (11%)	160 (8%)
Cocaine	84 (3%)	62 (3%)	83 (4%)	54 (3%)	71 (4%)
Alcohol	117 (5%)	65 (4%)	92 (4%)	97 (5%)	97 (5%)
Barbiturates	20 (1%)	14 (1%)	19 (1%)	7 (<1%)	20 (1%)
Amphetamines	159 (6%)	148 (8%)	293 (13%)	225 (12%)	237 (12%)
Methadone	126 (5%)	125 (7%)	127 (6%)	97 (5%)	67 (3%)
Suboxone/Soma/Ultram	4 (<1%)	26 (2%)	10 (<1%)	9 (<1%)	58 (3%)
Methamphetamine	1 (<1%)	Did not test	4 (<1%)	0 (0%)	4 (<1%)
K2/Spice/Bath Salts/EtG	Did not test	Did not test	10 (<1%)	43 (2%)	32 (1%)
TOTALS	2,489	1,843	2,176	1,879	2,026

POSITIVE DRUG TESTS 2013



E. Drug Types Found by Age

In comparing 2013 drug test results between juvenile and adult probationers, it was found that a total of 105 drugs were detected in the 98 positive drug tests for juvenile probationers compared to a total of 1,921 drugs detected in the 1,603 positive drug tests for adult offenders.

In 2013, for both adult and juvenile probationers, the most prevalent drug found was marijuana. For juvenile probationers, marijuana was detected in 94 of the 105 drugs detected, 90% of all drugs detected in juvenile tests. For adult offenders, marijuana was found in 53% 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 7% of all drugs detected in juvenile screens.

2013 RESULTS FOR POSITIVE TESTS BY AGE

	Under 18	18 and over	2012
Marijuana	94	1,020	1,114
Opiates	1	165	166
Benzodiazepines	3	157	160
Cocaine	0	71	71
Alcohol	0	97	97
Barbiturates	0	20	20
Amphetamines	7	230	237
Methadone	0	67	67
Suboxone/Soma/Ultram	0	58	58
Methamphetamine	0	4	4
K2/Spice/Bath Salts/EtG	0	32	32
TOTALS	105	1,921	2,026

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 2013, 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 2013, 25 out of 42 offenders completed the program successfully.

THINKING FOR A CHANGE

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Offenders Referred	60	76	63	48	42
Successful Completions	37	64	48	33	25

SUPPORT DIVISION

The Support Division provides service that is vital to the efficient functioning of the Department. Support staff members provide 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. In recognition of this unique position as the first line of the Department that interacts with the public, in 2013, support staff members participated in seven (7) hours of Motivational Interviewing training.

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 7th 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 2013, there were 1,160 "walk-ins" processed by support staff, compared to 1,156 in 2012.

OTHER PROBATION PROGRAMS AND COMMITTEES

I. INTERN PROGRAM

The Department continues to operate an Internship Program in cooperation with Indiana University (IU) 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 IU including the Criminal Justice Department, School of Social Work, the College of Arts & Sciences, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, and General Studies. In 2013, the department supervised 10 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 \$12,000 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 2013. The committee organized the annual departmental in-service which was held on March 28, 2013. This year, the in-service featured a presentation from Dr. Al Long, author of *Leadership Tripod: A New Model for Effective Leadership*. The presentation focused on what our team accomplishes and how we can change lives.

The Committee also organized a Support Staff Appreciation Day, highlighted by box lunches for support staff and a card of appreciation. Furthermore, probation officer assistants were recognized three times during the year of 2013 by words of encouragement, pizza, and candy.

As part of the nationwide 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 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. The Committee also organized an ice cream social for all county employees to attend during this week.

In June, the Committee sponsored a "picnic theme" lunch as part of the monthly staff meeting in order to raise money for the annual in-service. Furthermore, a school supply drive was organized by the committee to give back to our local schools. In addition, we held a 'sock and skivvy' drive for the local elementary schools due to this being identified as a need for their students.

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 2013 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, staff also attended several in-house training programs. During 2013, the following training sessions were offered to staff either through in-house training or from other entities:

- American Probation and Parole Association Winter Training Institute
- 2013 Court Alcohol and Drug Annual Meeting
- 2013 Probation Officer Professional Association of Indiana Management Institute
- What Drug is My Probationer On?
- 2013 Probation Officers Annual Meeting
- How to Handle Difficult Conversations
- Probation Officer Professional Association of Indiana Fall Conference
- Community Supervision: Agents for Change
- Indiana Risk Assessment System – Booster session
- Drug Abuse Trends
- Mental Health First Aid
- Responding to Domestic Violence
- Advanced Interventions with Eating Disorders
- Interstate Compact: Violation Process
- Mental Illness
- In and Outs of Opioid Dependence
- Co-Occurring Disorders
- Addressing the Intersection Between Behavioral Health
- Enhancing Restitution Collection/Management
- Pain Medication
- When the Offender is a Victim
- Psychopharmacology
- Legality of Denying Access to Medication Assisted Treatment

- Evidence Based Practices
- Effective Alcohol Treatment
- 2013 Problem Solving Courts Workshop
- 2013 Chief Probation Officer Summit
- Being an Effective Team Leader
- Using Social Media for Good
- Indiana State Conference to End Sexual Violence
- Assessing Dynamic Risk Factors for Sex Offenders
- Trauma Informed Care
- Communicating Across Cultures
- Thinking for A Change Facilitator Training
- Violence Awareness Conference
- Bullying in the Workplace
- Intersection of Substance Abuse and Bullying among Youth
- Brain Research and Underage Screening
- Strategies for Engaging Parents in Your Program
- Indiana Permanency Roundtable
- Reversing the School to Prison Pipeline
- Behavioral Approach to Substance Abuse Treatment
- Suspicious Activity Reporting
- Understanding the Spectrum of Gender Identity
- Designer Drugs/Spice/K2/Molly
- Adobe
- Being an Effective Team Leader
- National Drug Court Web-based Training
- “But I go a Script for It”
- National Association of Drug Court Professionals Annual Conference
- Leadership Essentials: Leading Change
- “When the Leader Ain’t Happy”
- Understanding and Addressing the Impact of Trauma
- 4th Annual Prescription Drug Abuse Symposium
- Supervising Intimate Partner Abusers
- Addiction as Syndrome/Implications and Addictive Disorders

EVIDENCE-BASED ORGANIZATION REPORT

The year 2013 marked the beginning of a department-wide the shift toward becoming an **evidence-based practice (EBP) organization**. The DOC provides grant funding to the local Community Corrections Program. In November 2012, the DOC announced they would be ‘grading’ all Community Corrections Programs in Indiana to determine if the organizations were utilizing programs and conducting business according to policies and procedures that could be demonstrated by research to be effective in reducing offender recidivism. This is known as “evidence-based practices” (EBP). The audits were to be conducted by the DOC using a tool called the *Checklist for Building and Sustaining an EBP Organization* developed by Mark Carey, an internationally recognized expert in criminal justice matters.

The Department began utilizing EBP practices, procedures, and programs in 1998. Using evidence-based programs and practices alone does not make an organization an “evidence-based organization.” Research has shown that when probation, parole, and community corrections programs are evidence-based organizations, they are more likely to be successful in reducing recidivism. EBP organizations must do such things as complete validated risk assessments on all offenders; train staff to effectively communicate with offenders (motivational interviewing, finding what motivates the individual offender); offer a continuum of programming especially cognitive behavioral programs; and measure effectiveness of programming/practices.

Although the DOC would be auditing only the Community Corrections division of the Department, the Chief Probation Officer made a decision that all units, divisions, and staff members of the Department would participate in the shift to an EBP organization. In preparation for Monroe County’s audit by the DOC, the Department formed three (3) large committees to work on the areas of: 1) Supervision; 2) Organization; and 3) Quality Assurance. All employees were surveyed via SurveyMonkey regarding organizational readiness for change, organizational culture, and other parts of the EBP Checklist. The three (3) large committees were charged with various tasks including development of staff-driven policies and procedures for various parts of the Checklist; the large committees divided into nine (9) sub-committees to complete the work in time for the March 4, 2013 DOC program audit. Every staff member of the Department, full and part-time, participated on a committee, with a “vertical slice” of organization represented on each committee. There was a tremendous amount of work completed by the sub-committee between January 1st and March 4th. The committees met twice per month, with homework in between.

On March 4, 2014, the Monroe County Community Corrections Program was audited by the DOC. The Monroe County Community Corrections Program received an “A” on the Checklist, with a score of 93 out of 100 points, a tremendous accomplishment.

After the DOC audit, the EBP committees continued to meet with many new ‘pilots’ approved to begin in 2013. The committee work will serve as a roadmap to the future of the Department.

On September 5, 2013, the Department hosted a community meeting at the Monroe County Courthouse. All Departmental staff members attended the meeting, and the Board of Judges, the County Council and County Commissioners were invited as well as community members and members of the local media. The meeting was streamed live by CATS. The meeting consisted of Departmental staff members describing the work of their committees to contribute to the Department becoming an EBP organization. The committee work served as a roadmap to the future of the Department.

I. CULTURAL ALIGNMENT COMMITTEE

A. Artifacts - Artifacts are visual Reminders of the Department’s mission and practices. The Department purchased various items that are now on display throughout both offices (Curry and Community Corrections buildings).

1. Window Clings, to be changed quarterly with the messages: Believe, Hope, Change, and Trust.
2. Wall art with inspirational messages.
3. Mouse pads for staff with the eight principles of EBP practices.
4. Laminated “cheat sheet” for staff members to keep by their phones to remind them to use motivational interviewing techniques when on the phone with clients and when meeting clients face to face.
5. Prototype monitor was installed in the main lobby at Community Corrections office to provide clients and the public:
 - a. Announcements (i.e., office hours and closings);
 - b. Education; and
 - c. Community resource information.
6. Force for Positive Change – The Department began using the community supervision branding slogan provided by the American Probation and Parole Association, “A Force for Positive Change.” All Departmental fleet vehicles now have the logo “*Monroe Circuit Court Probation – A Force for Positive Change.*”

B. Checklists – The Department developed and began using Checklists for various job functions to:

1. Promote consistency throughout the organization;
2. Unify formats for documents and reporting; and
3. Assist staff to verify all requirements and processes are completed.

C. Communication – Communication was cited by Departmental staff as the number one issue needing improvement. Staff members on the Communication Committee have identified communication-related areas that the Department must work to improve as follows:

1. Recognizing, enhancing and enhancing Departmental and individual strengths;
2. Celebrating successes of all types, big and small, Departmental and individual;
3. Overcoming barriers to effective communication;
4. Targeting additional training needs for staff;
5. Using motivational interviewing skills within department, not just for clients, but also with each other; and
6. Branding our message, that we are change agents, “A Force for Positive Change.”

II. SUPERVISION COMMITTEE

A. Assessment

1. State Adopted Risk Assessment Tools – The Indiana Judicial Center and Indiana Department of Correction collaborated with each other and the University of Cincinnati to develop a state assessment system for all probation, community corrections, and Department of Correction agencies. Every staff member responsible for conducting client assessments must be trained and certified for using the state assessment tools for statewide consistency in scoring and interpretation. The assessment tools have been validated for the Indiana population. The state developed two (2) assessment systems, one for adult offenders and one for juveniles:

a. Adult - Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) is the instrument used for adult population. The IRAS identifies criminogenic (criminal thoughts and behavior) risks; aids in responsivity to client risk and needs; prepares a basis for developing community supervision case plans; assists probation officers in making referrals to treatment and other services; identifies caseload assignments; and assists probation officers in making appropriate recommendations to the court.

Adult IRAS assessment domains include: 1) criminal history; 2) education, employment, and financial situation; 3) family and social support; 4) neighborhood problems; 5) substance abuse; 6) peer associations; and 7) criminal attitudes and behavioral patterns.

b. Juvenile – Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) is the instrument used for juvenile population. The IYAS identifies criminogenic risks; aids in responsivity to client risk and needs; prepares basis for developing community supervision case plans; assists probation officers in making treatment referrals for services; identifies case load assignments; and assists probation officers in making appropriate recommendations to the court.

Juvenile IYAS assessment domains include: 1) juvenile justice system history; 2) family and living arrangements; 3) peers and social support; 4) education and employment; 5) pro-social skill sets; 6) substance abuse; 7) personality and mental health; and 8) attitudes, values, and beliefs.

2. Ancillary Assessment Tools – The Department is investigating and in some instances piloting the use of the following ancillary assessment tools:

a. URICA (University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale): Self-Assessment tool to gauge motivation to change. These scores may be useful in guiding treatment and to track the offender's attitudinal shifts related to specific stages of change.

b. CAGE and CAGE-AID: The CAGE and CAGE-AID is a four-question alcohol and other drugs screening tool. Individuals with elevated scores may need additional evaluation and/or intervention/prevention services.

- c. South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS): The SOGS is a screening tool for pathological and problem gambling. Tool utilized by all endorsed gambling providers in Indiana.
- d. Correctional Mental Health Screen for Men (CMHS-M) and Correctional Mental Health Screen for Women (CMHS-W): These are brief mental health screening tools designed for early detection of psychiatric illness. The outcome of the tool may assist in determining case assignment.
- e. Domestic Violence Screening Instrument (DVSI): The outcome of the tool may assist in determining case assignment.
- f. Static 99: This is an actuarial assessment instrument used to assess adult male sex offenders. This screener is used by the Indiana DOC and parole in the assessment of offenders.

B. Case Planning - Clients with moderate to high overall risk for recidivism receive a case plan. Case plans focus on the 2-3 highest risk domains, especially those which are shown to be criminogenic (Antisocial Attitudes and Beliefs, Peers, etc.). Supervising probation officers develop and share the case plan with the client. Case plans identify target areas and establish goals and objectives to address the target areas in specific ways. Case plans are updated every six (6) months to show improvement and to fine tune the interventions.

C. Supervision Tools – Supervision tools assist offenders/clients to achieve their supervision goals. Supervision tools utilized by the Department have proven through research to be effective in reducing recidivism (i.e., they are EBP tools). The supervision tools are designed to help instill motivation for positive lifelong changes.

1. Cognitive Behavioral Worksheets and Workbooks – The cognitive behavioral worksheets and workbook tools are designed for the offender/client and probation officer to work together to address the client’s criminogenic needs. The tools include cognitive behavioral intervention forms (i.e., thinking reports, problem solving worksheets) and workbooks (The Change Companies). The tools identify obstacles and assist the offender to devise problem solving steps to overcome the obstacles, including: self-centered thinking, blaming, minimizing, assuming the worst; and substance abuse and relapse.
2. Reinforcers and Sanctions – Research has shown that timely imposition of consequences related to positive and negative behavior is an important tool to increase compliance with the rules of community supervision and thus, in reducing recidivism. Appropriate client behaviors should result in positive consequences, or reinforcers. Reinforcers to acknowledging positive thinking and behaviors include such things as verbal praise, certificates, and memos written to the court praising the client’s positive progress. Sanctions to address inappropriate or non-complaint client behavior include such things as imposition of community service hours, increased treatment requirements, increased reporting requirements, increased drug testing frequency, etc.

III. CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT (CQI) COMMITTEE

- A. **Department CQI Policy** - CQI is serial experimentation (the scientific method) applied to everyday work to meet the needs of those we serve and improve the services we offer. The Department is committed to continuous quality improvement.

The Department's initial focus on CQI during 2013 was in the area of assessment, specifically the IRAS and IYAS. The year 2013 was supposed to be the year all probation officers in the Department were required to be re-certified on the IRAS and IYAS instruments (this was delayed until 2014 by the Indiana Judicial Center). The Department prepared for this re-certification by investing in certified IRA and IYAS trainers on staff. The certified trainers conducted "booster session" to help probation officers practice their assessment skills. The trainers worked with probation officers to develop an "***Inter-rater Reliability Policy***." The trainers also conducted several assessment booster sessions to verifying the inter-rater reliability and assure that assessment results and needs are being addressed with available appropriate resources.

- B. **Exit Surveys** – The purpose of conducting exit survey on the clientele of the Department is to provide ongoing feedback from clientele to the organization. It is hoped that the exit surveys will identifies staff strengths and areas needing development.

The Department chose to utilize an exit survey tool developed by EBP expert Mark Carey. The exit survey will be used for the entire Department, with a target being all clients of the Department. Compilation of feedback will be reviewed by Departmental management staff. Quantitative information will be documented for ongoing evidence of improvement. Exit survey research was underway in late 2013.

- C. **EBP in Job Performance Audits and Evaluations** –The Department is working to incorporate EBP feedback into all employee job performance evaluations and in caseload audits. Departmental committees reviewed existing job performance policy and updated it to include EBP language and performance expectations. A case audit policy and procedure for entire department was developed. A checklist was created for caseload audits for use by supervisors and officers to assure consistency in case file management and evaluation.

I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2013

A. REFERRALS-GENDER

GENDER	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Males	633 (60%)	549 (65%)	484 (58%)	638 (64%)	482 (68%)
Females	421 (40%)	302 (35%)	346 (42%)	365 (36%)	231 (32%)
TOTAL	1,054	851	830	1,003	713

B. REFERRALS-AGE

AGE	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0
7	1 (<1%)	0	0	2 (<1%)	0
8	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	5 (<1%)
9	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	4 (<1%)
10	5 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	10 (1%)	7 (1%)	7 (1%)
11	12 (1%)	16 (2%)	21 (3%)	20 (2%)	11 (2%)
12	41 (4%)	25 (3%)	44 (5%)	33 (3%)	33 (5%)
13	65 (6%)	69 (8%)	68 (8%)	109 (11%)	55 (8%)
14	132 (13%)	139 (16%)	108 (13%)	187 (19%)	110 (15%)
15	235 (22%)	152 (18%)	144 (17%)	191 (19%)	146 (20%)
16	246 (23%)	200 (24%)	181 (22%)	206 (21%)	165 (23%)
17	305 (29%)	239 (28%)	244 (29%)	240 (24%)	170 (24%)
18	6 (1%)	5 (<1%)	7 (1%)	4 (<1%)	7 (1%)
19	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,054	851	830	1,003	713

I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2013

C. STATUS OFFENSES-REFERRALS

STATUS OFFENSES	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Curfew	29 (9%)	11 (4%)	10 (4%)	25 (7%)	27 (11%)
Incorrigibility	46 (15%)	15 (6%)	17 (7%)	25 (7%)	18 (7%)
Runaway	130 (42%)	90 (35%)	84 (35%)	178 (52%)	108 (42%)
Truancy	107 (34%)	139 (55%)	132 (54%)	118 (34%)	104 (40%)
TOTAL	312	255	243	346	257

D. JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

SUPERVISIONS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Juvenile Probation	311	238	231	179	151

E. DETENTION, PLACEMENT AND PROGRAMS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Secure Detention*	116	114	104	114	63
Residential Placement	22	35	27	36	19
Holdover Program	27	15	15	7	13
Indiana DOC – Female	0	1	0	0	0
Indiana DOC – Male	1	3	1	2	2
PRIME	33	15	15	11	0

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

I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2013

F. SECURE DETENTION DAILY POPULATION 2013

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
January	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
February	1	2	2	2	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
March	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	4
April	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3
May	4	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	4
June	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
July	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
September	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	5	5
October	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
November	1	1	1	3	3	7	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	2	2	1
December	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

Days	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Days
January	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	3	3	1	107
February	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	-	-	-	91
March	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	100
April	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	107
May	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	2	152
June	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	4	3	3	-	93
July	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	52
August	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	47
September	5	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	136
October	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	145
November	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	77
December	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	62

*2013 average population = 3.2

G. PETITIONS TO MODIFY FILED

PETITIONS TO MODIFY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New Offense	50	49	23	15	15
Technical	101	85	65	31	32
Both	28	23	6	20	12
TOTAL	179	157	94	66	59

H. MISCELLANEOUS JUVENILE STATISTICS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Failed Informal Adjustments	53	22	27	15	28
Waivers to Adult Court	0	0	1	0	0
Offenses Involving Weapons	0	2	5	2	1

I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2013

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

1. AGE	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
12-Under	0	9	9
13	1	10	11
14	6	20	26
15	5	25	30
16	5	27	32
17	6	23	29
18 &Over	3	2	5
TOTAL	26	116	142

2. FAMILY INCOME	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Unknown	1	4	5
Less than 5,000	1	16	17
5,000-9,999	0	13	13
10,000-14,999	2	15	17
15,000-19,999	3	7	10
20,000-24,999	4	19	23
25,000-29,000	1	9	10
30,000-Over	14	33	47
TOTAL	26	116	142

3. GENDER	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Male	18	78	96
Female	8	38	46
TOTAL	26	116	142

4. TYPE OF OFFENSE	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Alcohol	13	N/A	13
Drug	13	N/A	13
Other Criminal	0	N/A	0
TOTAL	26	N/A	26

5. RACE	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Black	7	11	18
White	18	93	111
Hispanic	1	3	4
Asian	0	1	1
American Indian	0	0	0
Other	0	8	8
TOTAL	26	116	142

I. JUVENILE PROBATION REPORT 2013

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

6. NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS (to this department)	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
First	21	N/A	21
2 nd or More	5	N/A	5
TOTAL	26	N/A	26

7. LEVEL OF DYSFUNCTION	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Alcohol/Chemically Dependent	2	N/A	2
Alcohol/Drug Abuser	12	N/A	12
Potential Problem User	11	N/A	11
Other	1	N/A	1
TOTAL	26	N/A	26

8. PRIOR REFERRALS	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Yes	14	67	81
No	12	49	61
TOTAL	26	116	142

9. PRIOR SUPERVISIONS	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Yes	13	50	63
No	13	66	79
TOTAL	26	116	142

10. PRIOR TREATMENT/EDUCATION	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Functional Family Therapy	1	5	6
Home Based Services	10	26	36
V.O.R.P.	4	7	11
A.R.T.	0	4	4
Counseling	4	18	22
TOTAL	19	60	79

**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: 01-01-13 TO: 12-31-13

PART I (A) REFERRALS

	1	2	3	4
	NON- STATUS DELINQU ENT	STATUS DELINQU ENT	OTHER (Specify)	TOTAL
A. Referrals Previously Pending	7	16	0	23
B. New Referrals	354	346	13	713
C. Total Referrals Before Probation Department (A & B)	361	362	13	736

PART I (B) DISPOSITION OF REFERRALS

	1	2	3	4
D. Preliminary Inquiry With Recommendation to File Petition	98	32	0	130
E. Preliminary Inquiry With Recommendation to Dismiss	29	51	0	80
F. Preliminary Inquiry With Recommendation to Refer to Another Agency or County	37	76	1	114
G. Preliminary Inquiry With Recommendation for Informal Adjustment	42	43	0	85
H. Preliminary Inquiry with Recommendation for Waiver	0	0	0	0
I. Other Disposition of Referral (Specify)	151	156	7	314
J. Total Referrals Disposed (add lines D through I)	357	358	8	723
K. Referrals Pending (line C minus line J)	4	4	5	13

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				
PART II: SUPERVISIONS								
A. Supervisions Previously Pending	63	8	28	9	0	0	5	113
B. Supervisions Received – NEW PEOPLE All demographics	55	9	38	34	5	0	1	142
B2. Supervisions Received-already on OFFENSE DEMOS ONLY	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	9
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)	124	18	66	43	6	0	7	264

PART III: CLOSED AND INACTIVE SUPERVISIONS

E. Discharged (Closed Supervision)	64	10	49	18	6	0	1	148
F. Modified & Committed Corrections Facility (DOC) (Technical Violation)	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
G. Modified & Committed to Correctional Facility (DOC) (New Offense)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. Other Closed Supervision (Specify)	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	9
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	2	0	00	0	2
L. Total Closed / Inactive Supervisions	67	12	49	30	6	0	1	165
M. Supervisions Pending	57	6	17	13	0	0	6	99

PART IV: STATUS OF PENDING SUPERVISIONS

N. Standard Supervision	38	6	17	13	0	0	0	74
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)	15	0	0	0	0	0	6	21
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	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
W. Total Supervised (should equal line M)	57	6	17	13	0	0	6	99

II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2013

A. ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR SUPERVISIONS (CASES) RECEIVED

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

Supervisions Received	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	1,494	1,575	1,545	1,507	1,684

*Does not include Pre-Trial

B. TYPES OF OFFENSE - OFFENDERS RECEIVED

OFFENSE TYPE	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Substance	803	824	801	757	844
Non-substance	566	596	552	591	643
No Demos Available	64	62	93	107	133
TOTAL	1,433	1,482	1,446	1,455	1,620

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

1. AGE	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
17-Under	4 (<1%)	0	4 (<1%)
18-20	131 (16%)	78 (12%)	209 (14%)
21-30	391 (46%)	298 (46%)	689 (46%)
31-40	178 (21%)	158 (25%)	336 (23%)
41-50	78 (9%)	65 (10%)	143 (10%)
51-60	52 (6%)	35 (6%)	87 (6%)
61-Over	10 (1%)	9 (1%)	19 (1%)
TOTAL	844	643	1,487

2. INCOME	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Less Than 5,000	306 (36%)	318 (49%)	624 (42%)
5,000-9,999	101 (12%)	60 (9%)	161 (11%)
10,000-14,999	114 (14%)	73 (12%)	187 (13%)
15,000-19,999	104 (12%)	65 (10%)	169 (11%)
20,000-24,999	61 (7%)	34 (5%)	95 (6%)
25,000-29,999	38 (5%)	17 (3%)	55 (4%)
30,000-Over	120 (14%)	76 (12%)	196 (13%)
TOTAL	844	643	1,487

3. GENDER	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Male	636 (75%)	495 (77%)	1,131 (76%)
Female	208 (25%)	148 (23%)	356 (24%)
TOTAL	844	643	1,487

II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2013

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

4. TYPE OF CHARGE	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
DWI	511 (61%)	N/A	511 (61%)
Drug	239 (28%)	N/A	239 (28%)
Other Criminal	7 (1%)	N/A	7 (1%)
Other Alcohol	87 (10%)	N/A	87 (10%)
TOTAL	844	N/A	844

5. RACE	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Black	57 (7%)	84 (13%)	141 (9%)
White	738 (88%)	522 (81%)	1,260 (85%)
Hispanic	20 (2%)	18 (3%)	38 (3%)
Other	29 (3%)	19 (3%)	48 (3%)
TOTAL	844	643	1,487

6. NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS (to this Court Alcohol & Drug Program)	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
First	564 (67%)	N/A	564 (67%)
2 nd or More	280 (33%)	N/A	280 (33%)
TOTAL	844	N/A	844

7. LEVEL OF DYSFUNCTION	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Alcohol/Chemically Dependent	392 (46%)	N/A	392 (46%)
Alcohol/Drug Abuser	346 (41%)	N/A	346 (41%)
Potential Problem User	101 (12%)	N/A	101 (12%)
Other	5 (1%)	N/A	5 (1%)
TOTAL	844	N/A	844

8. PRIOR CONVICTIONS	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Yes	404 (48%)	349 (54%)	753 (51%)
No	440 (52%)	294 (46%)	734 (49%)
TOTAL	844	643	1,487

9. IU STUDENT	SUBSTANCE	NON-SUBSTANCE	TOTAL
Yes	129 (15%)	51 (8%)	180 (12%)
No	715 (85%)	592 (92%)	1,307 (88%)
TOTAL	844	643	1,487

*2013: 113 CASES "no demographics available."

II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2013

D. DEMOGRAPHICS - IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENDERS

1. AGE	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
17-Under	1 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0
18-20	57 (10%)	49 (9%)	49 (9%)	43 (10%)	41 (8%)
21-30	316 (54%)	287 (54%)	269 (50%)	242 (52%)	251 (49%)
31-40	97 (16%)	83 (15%)	92 (17%)	84 (18%)	103 (20%)
41-50	86 (15%)	73 (14%)	79 (15%)	61 (13%)	61 (12%)
51-60	26 (4%)	34 (6%)	44 (8%)	24 (5%)	45 (9%)
61-Over	7 (1%)	10 (2%)	7 (1%)	8 (2%)	10 (2%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

2. GENDER	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male	459 (78%)	418 (78%)	411 (76%)	330 (71%)	381 (75%)
Female	131 (22%)	118 (22%)	129 (24%)	133 (29%)	130 (25%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

3. RACE	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Black	28 (5%)	28 (5%)	39 (7%)	25 (5%)	35 (7%)
White	521 (88%)	471 (88%)	467 (87%)	417 (90%)	434 (85%)
Hispanic	19 (3%)	23 (4%)	21 (4%)	14 (3%)	18 (3%)
Other	22 (4%)	14 (3%)	13 (2%)	7 (2%)	24 (5%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

4. LEVEL OF DYFUNCTION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol/Chemically Dependent	216 (37%)	212 (40%)	207 (38%)	207 (45%)	212 (41%)
Alcohol/Drug Abuser	286 (48%)	243 (45%)	241 (45%)	210 (45%)	229 (45%)
Potential Problem User	84 (14%)	80 (15%)	90 (17%)	45 (10%)	68 (13%)
Social Recreational User	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Other (Unknown)	4 (1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (1%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

5. BAC	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Refusal	22 (4%)	24 (4%)	22 (4%)	18 (4%)	29 (6%)
.08 up to .13	169 (28%)	154 (29%)	163 (30%)	129 (28%)	143 (28%)
.14 up to .18	232 (39%)	201 (38%)	201 (37%)	161 (35%)	186 (36%)
.19 up to .23	105 (18%)	88 (16%)	89 (17%)	91 (20%)	81 (16%)
.24 up to .30	30 (5%)	29 (5%)	28 (5%)	28 (6%)	36 (7%)
.31 & Above	4 (1%)	5 (1%)	3 (1%)	3 (<1)	7 (1%)
Unknown/Drugs	28 (5%)	35 (7%)	34 (6%)	33 (7%)	29 (6%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2013

D. DEMOGRAPHICS - IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENDERS (continued)

6. IU STUDENT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Yes	128 (22%)	108 (20%)	70 (13%)	76 (16%)	79 (15%)
No	462 (78%)	428 (80%)	470 (87%)	387 (84%)	432 (85%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

7. REFERRAL	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Education	217 (37%)	217 (40%)	240 (44%)	182 (40%)	204 (40%)
IOP	232 (39%)	216 (40%)	198 (37%)	187 (40%)	195 (38%)
Inpt/Residential	11 (2%)	12 (2%)	8 (2%)	9 (2%)	6 (1%)
Support Group	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (1%)
Outpt Counseling	77 (13%)	47 (9%)	66 (12%)	66 (14%)	87 (17%)
Other	53 (9%)	42 (8%)	27 (5%)	18 (4%)	17 (3%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

8. INCOME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Less than 5,000	195 (33%)	206 (38%)	185 (34%)	133 (29%)	140 (27%)
5,000-9,999	75 (13%)	58 (11%)	63 (12%)	51 (11%)	67 (13%)
10,000-14,999	77 (13%)	78 (15%)	78 (14%)	72 (15%)	63 (12%)
15,000-19,999	63 (11%)	48 (9%)	44 (8%)	67 (14%)	67 (13%)
20,000-24,999	55 (9%)	49 (9%)	48 (9%)	44 (10%)	45 (9%)
25,000-29,999	35 (6%)	29 (5%)	32 (6%)	19 (4%)	24 (5%)
30,000 & Over	90 (15%)	68 (13%)	90 (17%)	77 (17%)	105 (21%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

9. PRIOR CONVICTIONS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Yes	288 (49%)	256 (48%)	279 (52%)	222 (48%)	236 (46%)
No	302 (51%)	280 (52%)	261 (48%)	241 (52%)	275 (54%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2013

D. DEMOGRAPHICS - IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENDERS (continued)

10. PRIOR ALCOHOL/SUBSTANCE CONVICTIONS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Yes	250 (42%)	224 (42%)	240 (44%)	194 (42%)	212 (41%)
No	340 (58%)	312 (58%)	300 (56%)	269 (58%)	299 (59%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

11. PRIOR DRUNK DRIVING CONVICTIONS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	417 (71%)	371 (69%)	390 (72%)	320 (69%)	370 (72%)
1	105 (18%)	94 (18%)	97 (18%)	91 (20%)	92 (18%)
2	38 (6%)	39 (7%)	33 (6%)	30 (6%)	35 (7%)
3	19 (3%)	16 (3%)	13 (2%)	12 (3%)	9 (2%)
4	7 (1%)	8 (1%)	0 (0%)	5 (1%)	2 (<1%)
5	1 (<1%)	7 (1%)	4 (1%)	2 (<1%)	3 (<1%)
6	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0
7 or more	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

12. ACCIDENT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Property Damage	72 (12%)	65 (12%)	57 (11%)	58 (13%)	72 (14%)
Personal Injury	8 (1%)	9 (2%)	9 (2%)	7 (1%)	5 (1%)
Both	21 (4%)	10 (2%)	7 (1%)	13 (3%)	12 (2%)
No Accident/No damage	489 (83%)	452 (84%)	467 (86%)	385 (83%)	422 (83%)
TOTAL	590	536	540	463	511

13. ACCIDENTS ONLY BAC	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Referral	4 (4%)	8 (10%)	4 (6%)	7 (9%)	9 (10%)
.08 to .13	27 (27%)	23 (27%)	20 (27%)	13 (17%)	18 (20%)
.14 to .18	30 (30%)	24 (28%)	21 (28%)	25 (32%)	23 (26%)
.19 to .23	20 (20%)	15 (18%)	17 (23%)	15 (19%)	20 (22%)
.24 to .30	8 (8%)	8 (10%)	4 (6%)	11 (14%)	8 (9%)
.31 and above	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	8 (9%)
Other Drug	11 (11%)	5 (6%)	5 (7%)	6 (8%)	3 (4%)
TOTAL	101	84	73	78	89

*2013: 13 had "no demographics available"

II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2013

E. OFFENDERS DISCHARGED FROM PROBATION

SUBSTANCE RELATED OFFENDERS DISCHARGED	
Successful Completions	700 (72%)
Unsuccessful Completions	278 (28%)
TOTAL	978

SUBSTANCE RELATED OFFENDERS DISCHARGED - PRIMARY SERVICE REFERRED (at time of discharge)	
Detoxification	2 (<1%)
Outpatient	174 (18%)
Intensive Outpatient	359 (37%)
Halfway House	7 (<1%)
Residential	9 (<1%)
Inpatient	15 (2%)
Support Groups	10 (1%)
Pre-Treatment	78 (8%)
Level II-Substance Abuse Education	261 (27%)
Level I-Substance Abuse Information	17 (2%)
No Services Ordered	46 (5%)
TOTAL	978

NON-SUBSTANCE RELATED OFFENDERS DISCHARGED	
Successful Completions	397 (58%)
Unsuccessful Completion	293 (42%)
TOTAL	690

TOTAL OFFENDERS DISCHARGED	1,668
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ADULT FELONY & MISDEMEANOR OFFENDERS DISCHARGED					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	972	953	1,092	1,009	1,107
Felony	466	430	497	516	561
TOTAL	1,438	1,383	1,589	1,525	1,668

NET GAIN/LOSS FOR ADULT OFFENDERS					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	-12	+78	-88	-9	+45
Felony	+7	+21	-55	-61	-93
TOTAL	-5	+99	-143	-70	-48

II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2013

F. CASES DISCHARGED

ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES DISCHARGED					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	1,024	977	1,128	1,050	1,169
Felony	528	498	546	566	663
TOTAL	1,552	1,475	1,674	1,616	1,832

*Began tracking data in 2008.

NET GAIN / LOSS FOR ADULT CASES					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor	-42	+91	-81	-27	+13
Felony	-16	+9	-48	-82	-161
TOTAL	-58	+100	-129	-109	-148

*Began tracking data in 2008

G. PETITIONS TO REVOKE FILED

PETITIONS TO REVOKE	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New Offense	337	398	500	509	352
Technical	596	635	655	650	611
TOTAL	933	1,033	1,155	1,159	963

H. PETITIONS TO REVOKE RETURNED TO PROBATION

PTRs RETURNED TO PROBATION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	176	160	105	110	71

I. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBATION MODIFICATIONS

APMs	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013
APM Only-Technical	173	254	202	218	201
APM Only-New Offense	9	0	10	8	16
TOTAL	182	254	212	226	217
WRITTEN WARNINGS	-	-	-	-	342

*Partial year. See narrative for explanation.

J. PERSONS RECEIVING EXECUTED TIME ONLY WITH PSI

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	25	32	24	26	17

II. ADULT PROBATION REPORT 2013

K. ADULT INTAKES

INTAKES	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Misdemeanor-PSI Substance Related	4 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	5 (<1%)
Misdemeanor-PSI Non-Substance	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	2 (<1%)
Felony-PSI Substance	93 (5%)	45 (3%)	71 (4%)	64 (4%)	54 (3%)
Felony-PSI Non-Substance	100 (5%)	105 (6%)	112 (5%)	84 (5%)	103 (5%)
Misdemeanor Predispositional Report	0	0	0	0	0
Felony Predispositional Report	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	2 (<1%)	0
Misdemeanor Transfer Substance Abuse Evaluation	87 (5%)	75 (4%)	61 (3%)	37 (2%)	20 (1%)
Felony Transfer Substance Abuse Evaluation	56 (3%)	60 (3%)	51 (2%)	31 (2%)	17 (1%)
Misdemeanor Walk-in Substance Assessment	582 (32%)	519 (30%)	645 (32%)	537 (31%)	610 (32%)
Misdemeanor Walk-In Non-Substance	181 (10%)	208 (12%)	202 (10%)	232 (13%)	199 (10%)
Felony Walk-in Substance Abuse Assessment	89 (5%)	66 (4%)	73 (4%)	116 (7%)	145 (7%)
Felony Walk-In Non Substance	128 (7%)	122 (7%)	162 (8%)	117 (7%)	149 (8%)
Drug Court Assessment	57 (3%)	54 (3%)	72 (4%)	56 (3%)	72 (4%)
Pretrial Release Intake	123 (7%)	193 (11%)	200 (10%)	162 (9%)	163 (9%)
Civil Court Home Study (by Adult Staff)	11 (<1%)	0	9 (<1%)	0	0
CASP Intakes/CASP Eligibility Screenings	322 (18%)	273 (16%)	368 (18%)	284 (16%)	305 (16%)
Restricted Records Investigations	-	-	-	-	70 (4%)
TOTAL	1,836	1,724	2,026	1,723	1,914
LSI-R Risk/Needs Assessment	1,431	1,653	0	0	0
LSI-SV Risk/Needs Screening	799	102	0	0	0
IRAS – Supervision Screening Tool					966
IRAS – Community Supervision Tool			2,587	2,755	1,591
IRAS – Pre-trial Release Tool			241	177	109

ADULT MISDEMEANOR PROBATION REPORT

COUNTY: MONROE	THIS REPORT COVERS THE
PERIOD	
COURTS: ADULT	FROM: 01-01-13 TO: 12-31-13
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	14	927	34	4	53	0	0	19	10	1,061
B. New Supervisions Received	104	1,031	22	2	82	0	0	11	34	1,286
C. Supervisions Re-Opened	3	32	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	45
D. Total Supervised Cases Before You (add lines A and C)	121	1,990	57	6	136	0	0	30	52	2,392

PART II – CLOSED AND INACTIVE SUPERVISIONS

E. Discharged (Completed Probation)	0	769	19	0	50	0	0	4	9	851
F. Revoked Because of New Offense	0	91	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	93
G. Revoked for Technical Violation	1	72	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	79
H. Absconded and/or Warrant Active	0	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
I. Other Closed/Inactive Supervisions (Specify)	110	30	1	3	25	0	0	3	33	205
J. Subtotal Closed/Inactive Supervisions (add lines E through I)	111	1,013	22	3	78	0	0	10	43	1,280
K. Supervisions Pending (line D minus line J)	10	977	35	3	58	0	0	20	9	1,112

PART III– STATUS ON PENDING SUPERVISIONS

L. On Probation	10	784	31	3	58	0	0	20	8	914
M. Intra-State Transferred Out	0	193	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
N. Inter-State Transferred Out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O. Other Supervisions (Specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P. Total (should equal like K)	10	977	35	3	58	0	0	20	9	1,112

ADULT FELONY PROBATION REPORT

COUNTY: MONROE	THIS REPORT COVERS THE
PERIOD	
COURTS: ADULT	FROM: 01-01-13 TO: 12-31-13
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	58	537	273	42	61	0	0	117	8	1,096
B. New Supervisions Received	147	257	130	8	71	0	0	34	2	649
C. Supervisions Re-Opened	17	35	18	4	4	0	0	1	27	106
D. Total Supervised Cases Before You (add lines A and C)	222	829	421	54	136	0	0	152	37	1,851

PART II – CLOSED AND INACTIVE SUPERVISIONS

E. Discharged (Completed Probation)	6	151	70	18	27	0	0	32	19	323
F. Revoked Because of New Offense	1	68	24	1	2	0	0	6	3	105
G. Revoked for Technical Violation	10	56	9	0	2	0	0	30	4	111
H. Absconded and/or Warrant Active	0	31	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	49
I. Other Closed/Inactive Supervisions (Specify)	173	25	29	6	28	0	0	2	2	265
J. Subtotal Closed/Inactive Supervisions (add lines E through I)	190	331	148	25	61	0	0	70	28	853
K. Supervisions Pending (line D minus line J)	32	498	273	29	75	0	0	82	9	998

PART III– STATUS ON PENDING SUPERVISIONS

L. On Probation	32	390	199	29	75	0	0	82	9	816
M. Intra-State Transferred Out	0	81	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
N. Inter-State Transferred Out	0	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
O. Other Supervisions (Specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Total (should equal line K)	32	498	273	29	75	0	0	82	9	998

III. ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENSES COMMITTED 2013

	ADULT (Conviction)	JUVENILE (Referrals)	JUVENILE (Supervisions Received)
Aggravated Assault with Firearm	1	0	0
Armed Robbery	3	0	0
Assisting a Criminal	3	0	0
Assault with a Deadly Weapon	1	0	0
Attempted Burglary	2	0	1
Attempted Robbery	0	1	0
Attempted Theft	2	0	1
Automobile Theft	8	6	0
Battery By Bodily Waste	0	1	0
Battery on a Police Officer	0	2	0
Battery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	0	2	0
Battery with a Deadly Weapon	0	2	0
Battery-Felony	7	0	4
Battery-Misdemeanor	60	83	9
Burglary	17	10	0
Check Deception	4	0	0
Child Molesting	3	7	0
Confinement	3	2	0
Conspiracy to Commit Theft	3	0	0
Conversion	48	36	18
Counterfeiting	1	0	0
Criminal Deviate Conduct	0	0	1
Criminal Mischief	17	23	9
Criminal Recklessness	20	7	2
Criminal Recklessness with Deadly Weapon	0	7	0
Criminal Trespass	14	7	2
Cruelty to Animals	5	0	0
Dealing Controlled Substance	10	1	0
Dealing in Cocaine	10	0	0
Dealing in Counterfeit Substance	3	0	0
Dealing in Marijuana - Felony	5	0	0
Dealing in Marijuana-Misdemeanor	10	1	1
Dealing in Methamphetamine	4	0	0
Dealing of a Legend Drug	1	0	0
Defrauding Financial Institution	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	44	26	13
Dispensing Legend Drug	0	1	0
Domestic Battery	43	0	0
Driving While Suspended	6	0	0
Escape	1	4	2
Fail to Stop after Damage to Unattended Vehicle	14	0	1
Fail to Stop after Damage to Attended Vehicle	1	0	0
False Informing	4	4	1
Forgery	9	2	1

III. ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENSES COMMITTED 2013

continued	ADULT (Conviction)	JUVENILE (Referrals)	JUVENILE (Supervisions Received)
Fraud	9	0	0
Habitual Substance Offender	1	0	0
Habitual Traffic Offender – C Felony	5	0	0
Habitual Traffic Offender – D Felony	3	0	0
Habitual Traffic Violation – A Misdemeanor	2	0	0
Harassment	1	2	0
Hunting without a License	0	3	0
Identity Theft/Deception	4	0	0
Illegal Consumption of Alcohol	63	94	9
Illegal Possession of Alcohol	6	13	1
Illegal Transportation of Alcohol	1	1	0
Intimidation	13	23	2
Invasion of Privacy	11	1	0
Leaving the Scene of an Accident	9	3	1
Maintaining a Common Nuisance	23	0	0
Manufacture Controlled Substance	1	0	0
Neglect of a Dependent	10	0	0
No Valid Driver's License	1	9	2
Non-Support	23	0	0
Obstruction of Traffic	1	0	0
Obtaining a Controlled Substance/Legend by Fraud	6	0	0
Official Misconduct	1	0	0
Operating Under Controlled Scheduled Substance	8	0	1
Operating Water Craft while Intoxicated	5	0	0
Operating with .08% BAC-D Felony	5	0	0
Operating with .08% BAC-Misdemeanor	100	0	1
OWI, D Felony, Amended to A Misdemeanor	28	0	0
OWI-A Misdemeanor	339	5	1
OWI-D Felony	61	0	0
Possession of Cocaine-Felony	19	1	0
Possession of Controlled Substance-Felony	33	4	1
Possession of Controlled Substance-Misdemeanor	11	0	1
Possession of Firearm-School Grounds	0	1	0
Possession of Handgun	2	0	0
Possession of Handgun Without a License	1	2	1
Possession Knife on School Property	0	2	0
Possession of Legend Drug	2	1	1
Possession of Look-a-Like Drug	0	1	0
Possession of Marijuana-Felony	10	0	0
Possession of Marijuana-Misdemeanor	67	23	7
Possession of Methamphetamine	24	0	0
Possession of Narcotic Drug	14	0	0
Possession of Paraphernalia	24	15	3

III. ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENSES COMMITTED 2013

continued	ADULT (Conviction)	JUVENILE (Referrals)	JUVENILE (Supervisions Received)
Possession of Precursor	13	0	0
Possession of Stolen Property	0	3	0
Possession of Synthetic Cannabinoid/Drug	2	1	0
Possession of Tobacco	0	1	0
Public Indecency	2	1	0
Public Intoxication	58	19	1
Rape	1	1	0
Receiving Stolen Property	6	0	0
Reckless Driving	101	0	0
Residential Entry	10	7	3
Resisting Law Enforcement	38	16	2
Robbery	4	1	0
Sexual Battery	1	6	1
Sexual Misconduct	2	0	0
Strangulation	5	0	0
Theft-Felony	102	61	26
Theft-Judgment as A Misdemeanor	46	0	2
Trespass	5	1	1
Unlawful Entry of Motor Vehicle	2	6	1
Unlawful Possession of Syringe	3	0	0
Visiting a Common Nuisance	2	4	1
Welfare Fraud	1	0	0
TOTALS	1,739	567	136
STATUS			
Curfew	-	27	0
Incorrigibility	-	18	3
Runaway	-	108	9
Truancy	-	104	32
TOTALS-Status	-	257	44
GRAND TOTALS	1,739	824	180

IV. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS REPORT 2013

A. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP II-IV) HOME DETENTION AND DAY REPORTING SUCCESS

<u>Adults</u>	164 (69%)	Successfully Completed
	74 (31%)	Unsuccessful

B. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP V) DAY REPORTING SUCCESS

<u>Adults</u>	199 (40%)	Successfully Completed
	299 (60%)*	Unsuccessful

*75 offenders violated and were placed on multiple times after jail sanction.

C. WORK RELEASE (Transfer to Greene County)

<u>Adults</u>	3 (100%)	Successfully Completed
	0 (0%)	Unsuccessful

D. PUBLIC RESTITUTION

1. Adult Offenders Assigned	=	43,632 hours
2. Adult Offenders Worked	=	15,965 hours
3. Overall successful completions	=	72%

E. ROAD CREW

1. Adult Offenders Assigned	=	22,946 hours
2. Adult Offenders Worked	=	12,023 hours
3. Overall successful completions	=	84%

F. TOTAL COMMUNITY SERVICE CONTRIBUTION (ACTUAL WORKED)

27,988 hours x \$7.25(Minimum wage) = \$202,913

V. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP – Levels II through IV) REFERRALS 2013

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Armed Robbery	0	2
Auto Theft	1	0
Battery	2	0
Battery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	3	2
Burglary	0	9
Child Solicitation	0	1
Conversion	2	1
Criminal Confinement	0	1
Criminal Recklessness	0	1
Criminal Recklessness with Deadly Weapon	0	1
Criminal Trespass	1	0
Dealing in Cocaine	0	6
Dealing Controlled Substance	2	0
Dealing Marijuana	0	1
Dealing in Methamphetamine	0	4
Dealing Narcotic Drug	0	3
Dealing Schedule V Controlled Substance	0	1
Domestic Battery	0	1
Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	0	1
Forgery	0	7
Fraud	0	3
Habitual Traffic Violator	2	8
Illegal Consumption	2	0
Illegal Possession	1	0
Intimidation	1	4
Invasion of Privacy	0	1
Leaving Scene of Accident	0	2
Maintaining a Common Nuisance	0	8
Manufacturing Meth	0	4
Manufacturing Schedule I Controlled Substance	0	1
Neglect of Dependent Resulting in Serious Injury	0	1
Nonsupport of Dependent Child	0	4
Operating .08% BAC	8	5
Operating .08 BAC Prior	1	7
Operating While Intoxicated with .10% BAC or more	1	0
Operating .15% BAC	9	3
Operating .15% BAC Prior	0	5
Operating While Intoxicated	6	1

V. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP – Levels II through IV) REFERRALS 2013 (continued)

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Operating While Intoxicated with Prior within 5 Years	0	5
Operating While Intoxicated Causing Death	0	2
Operating While Intoxicated-Endangering Person	16	7
Operating While Intoxicated with Child	0	1
Operating Vehicle after Forfeiture for Life	0	5
Operating While Intoxicated prior	0	5
Possession Methamphetamine	0	4
Possession of a Controlled Substance	2	8
Possession of Cocaine	0	3
Possession of Marijuana	5	4
Possession of a Narcotic	0	1
Possession of Chemical Precursors	0	5
Possession of Heroin	0	2
Rape	0	1
Reckless Driving	2	0
Residential Entry	0	3
Resisting Law Enforcement	5	2
Robbery Resulting in Bodily Injury	0	5
Robbery	0	1
Sexual Battery	0	2
Strangulation	0	2
Theft	0	35
Unlawful Possession of Syringe	1	1
CASP II-IV TOTALS	73	202

V. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP – Level V) REFERRALS 2013

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Armed Robbery	0	4
Assisting a Criminal	0	1
Attempt to Obtain a Legend Drug by Forged Prescription	0	1
Auto Theft	2	3
Battery	4	0
Battery on Law Enforcement	0	3
Battery Resulting in Bodily Injury	7	6
Battery with Bodily Waste	0	1
Battery with Deadly Weapon	0	4
Burglary	0	10
Carrying Handgun without License	3	0
Child Molesting	0	1
Conversion	4	0
Criminal Confinement	0	2
Criminal Mischief	4	0
Criminal Recklessness	0	1
Criminal Trespass	10	0
Dealing in Cocaine	0	3
Dealing in Methamphetamine	0	8
Dealing Narcotic Drug	0	6
Dealing Schedule 5 Controlled Substance	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	8	0
Domestic Battery	5	0
Escape	0	2
False Informing	6	0
Failing to Stop after Accident	3	0
Forgery	9	0
Fraud	0	3
Fraud on Financial Institution	0	2
Habitual Substance Abuser	0	1
Habitual Traffic	0	9
Illegal Consumption	3	0
Intimidation	1	5
Invasion of Privacy	2	0
Leaving Scene	2	0

V. COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP – Level V) REFERRALS 2013 (continued)

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Maintaining a Common Nuisance	2	7
Manufacturing Meth	0	1
Neglect of Dependant	0	6
Neglect of Dependent Resulting in Bodily Injury	0	2
Obtained Drug by Fraud	0	4
Operating After Lifetime Suspension	0	6
Operating .08% BAC	11	1
Operating .08% BAC Prior	1	0
Operating .15% BAC	8	1
Operating Vehicle Schedule 1	0	1
Operating While Intoxicated	9	81
Operating While Intoxicated-with Prior 5 years	0	11
Operating While Intoxicated-Endangering Person	50	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	2	14
Possession of a Methamphetamine	0	12
Possession Of Cocaine	0	7
Possession of Schedule 2	0	1
Possession of Marijuana	6	1
Possession of Narcotic	0	2
Possession of Paraphernalia	6	1
Possession of Chemical Precursor	0	1
Possession Schedule 5 Controlled Substance	0	2
Possession of Syringe	0	1
Probation Violation	0	5
Public Intoxication	5	0
Receiving Stolen Property	0	2
Reckless Driving	5	0
Residential Entry	1	6
Resisting Law Enforcement	20	3
Robbery resulting in Bodily Injury	0	7
Strangulation	0	8
Theft	1	48
CASP V TOTALS	200	321

VI. WORK RELEASE REFERRALS 2013

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Burglary	0	2
Intimidation	0	2
Operating While Intoxicated	3	0
Operating While Intoxicated Endangering	0	1
Residential Entry	0	1
Theft	0	1
Work Release - TOTALS	3	7

VII. PUBLIC RESTITUTION REFERRALS 2013

A. ADULT		
OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Assisting a Criminal	0	1
Attempted Theft	1	0
Auto Theft	0	1
Battery by Bodily Waste	1	0
Battery	4	0
Battery Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury	8	0
Carrying Handgun without a License	1	0
Counterfeiting	0	1
Conversion	4	0
Criminal Confinement	0	1
Criminal Mischief	0	1
Criminal Recklessness	1	0
Criminal Trespass	7	1
Cruelty to Animals	1	0
Dealing Marijuana	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	5	0
Driving while Suspended	1	0
Failing to Stop after an Accident	8	0
False Informing	1	0
Illegal Consumption of an Alcoholic Beverage	18	0
Illegal Possession	1	0
Intimidation	4	1
Maintaining a Common Nuisance	5	2
Non-Support of Dependant Child	0	4
Obtaining Drug by Fraud	0	1
Operating While Intoxicated Causing Death	0	1
Operating with .08% BAC	36	0

VII. PUBLIC RESTITUTION REFERRALS 2013 (continued)

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Operating with .08% BAC prior	0	1
Operating with .15% BAC	32	1
Operating with .15% BAC prior	0	2
Operating Vehicle with Schedule I/II Substance	2	0
Operating While Intoxicated	106	15
Operating While Intoxicated - Prior	0	3
Possession of Chemical Precursor	0	1
Possession of Controlled Substance	3	13
Possession of Cocaine	0	2
Possession of Marijuana	19	3
Possession of Narcotic	0	1
Possession of Paraphernalia	6	0
Public Intoxication	9	0
Receiving Stolen Property	2	0
Reckless Driving	46	0
Resisting Law Enforcement	6	1
Strangulation	0	2
Theft	16	27
Unlawful Sale of Precursor	0	1
Unlawful Possession of Precursors	0	1
TOTAL	355	89

VIII. ROAD CREW REFERRALS 2013

A. ADULT		
OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Armed Robbery	0	1
Auto Theft	0	1
Battery	2	1
Battery causing Bodily Injury	2	1
Burglary	0	8
Conspiracy to Deal Meth	0	1
Conversion	4	0
Criminal Mischief	5	0
Criminal Trespass	2	0
Dealing Cocaine	0	2
Dealing Marijuana	1	0
Dealing Methamphetamine	0	1
Dealing Narcotic	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	3	0
Domestic Battery	0	1
Escape	0	1
Failing to Stop Resulting After Accident	2	0
False Informing	1	0
Fraud	0	2
Habitual Substance Abuser	0	1
Illegal Consumption of an Alcoholic Beverage	3	0
Maintaining Common Nuisance	0	2
Non Support of Dependent Child	0	1
Operating with .08% BAC Prior	0	2
Operating .08% BAC	22	0
Operating .10% BAC	1	0
Operating .15% BAC	24	0
Operating .15% BAC prior	0	2
Operating While Intoxicated	12	10
Operating While Intoxicated with Prior	3	0
Operating While Intoxicated - Endangering	47	51
Operating Vehicle with Schedule 1 Controlled Substance	1	0
Possession of Chemical Precursors	0	1
Possession Of A Controlled Substance	3	6
Possession Of Cocaine	1	6
Possession Of Marijuana	15	0
Possession of Narcotic	0	2
Public Intoxication	2	0
Possession of Paraphernalia	1	0
Probation Violation	0	7

VIII. ROAD CREW REFERRALS 2013 (continued)

OFFENSE	ADULT MISDEMEANOR	ADULT FELONY
Rape	0	1
Reckless Driving	9	0
Resisting Law Enforcement	7	2
Robbery Resulting in Injury	0	5
Sexual Misconduct	0	1
Strangulation	0	2
Theft	1	39
TOTALS	174	162

B. PRETRIAL DIVERSION

OFFENSE	ADULT PRETRIAL DIVERSION
Battery	1
Conversion	7
Criminal Mischief	1
Criminal Trespass	1
Disorderly Conduct	3
False Driver's License	2
Forgery	145
Furnishing Alcohol To A Minor	44
Illegal Consumption of an Alcohol Beverage	10
Possession of Marijuana	20
Possession of Paraphernalia	14
Public Intoxication	59
Resisting Law Enforcement	4
Public Nudity	2
Visiting a Common Nuisance	5
TOTAL	318

IX. JUVENILE HOME DETENTION REFERRALS 2013

NON-STATUS OFFENSE	JHD REFERRALS
Attempted Theft	1
Dealing in a Controlled Substance	1
Disorderly Conduct	1
Operating a Vehicle while Intoxicated	2
Public Intoxication	1
Theft	4
Vehicle Theft	1
TOTALS	11

X. 2013 STATISTICS FOR CRIMINAL RECORD CHECKS

Month	Total # Requested
January	264
February	195
March	235
April	270
May	211
June	235
July	214
August	252
September	175
October	195
November	186
December	134
TOTAL	2,566
AVERAGE	214

Type of Request	Total # Requested
Criminal	2,358
Employment	22
Presentence Report	157
Expungment	0

Month	Avg. # of Days Each Request is Out
January	5.19
February	4.98
March	5.37
April	6.82
May	5.11
June	1.98
July	2.83
August	4.33
September	2.89
October	2.94
November	3.27
December	6.43
Average	4.35

Introduction

Our Mission:

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

Our History:

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.

Accreditation & Memberships:



YSB is an accredited Indiana Youth Services Association member. We fulfill the 4 core roles of delinquency prevention, advocacy, community education and information & referral¹ with our programs.

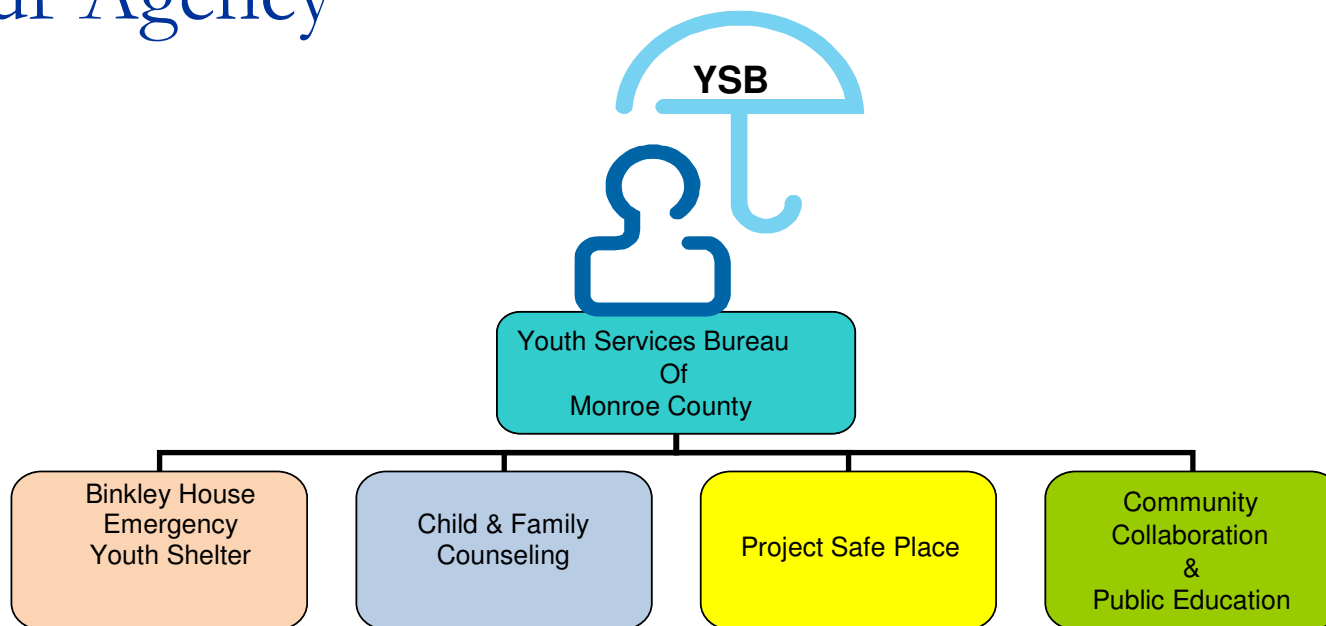


We are also an Indiana Association of Residential Child Care Agencies member. It is an association of concerned agencies who not only care for children and families, but also care about them.²

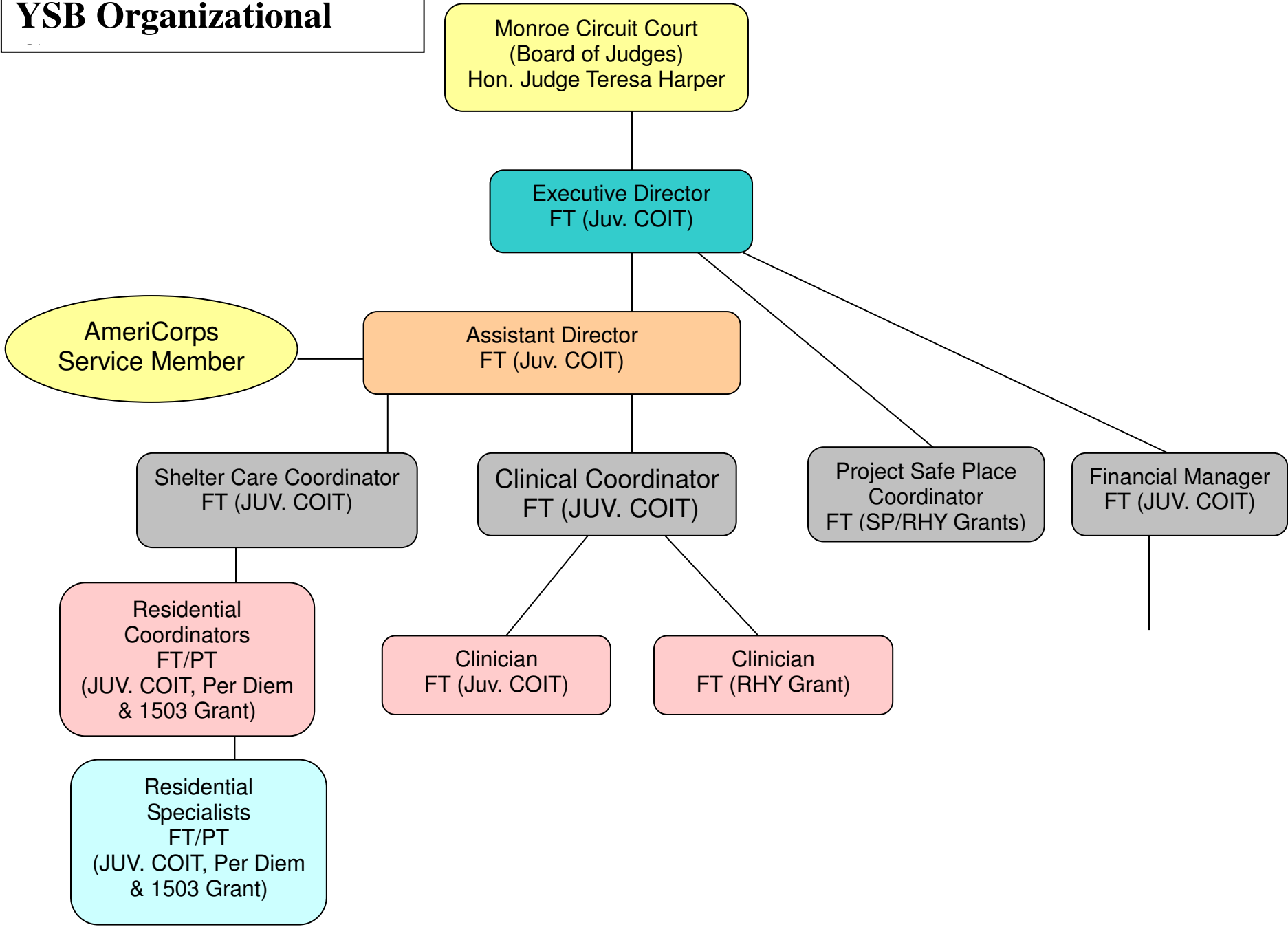
¹ <http://www.indysb.org/parents-youth/programs>, “four core roles”

² <http://www.iarcca.org/aboutus.html>

Our Agency



YSB Organizational



The Executive Director's Report

Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County is pleased to state that we've continued to review and update our practices and policies married with our A.R.C. Framework. It is our primary trauma informed care model. Our ultimate goal is to help youth increase their 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. It has been a useful tool in understanding traumatized youth, guiding our interventions, and informing agency policy and practices. This model is central to all services with youth.

As we venture into 2014, trauma informed care approaches will continue to be a centralized approach in all aspects of our programming and services to youth and their families. We are ensuring that strength-based and positive approach to youth development continue to replace older, less effective models of practice with at-risk youth. We continue to assess outcomes in our services, which guide us in reflective analysis on the impact our services have upon those with whom we engage.

We have increased our connections for youth within the community which mutually benefit all parties. One such illustration was the partnership held on the Rain Garden project. We collaborated with the following entities: Monroe County Office of the Board of Commissioners, Monroe County Planning Department, Monroe County Parks & Recreation, Monroe County Highway Department – Storm Water Management, Autobahn Society and Kroger. Youth and community members came together to create a space that resulted in increased education, experience in role modeling from community members, and providing a setting of care and calm for our youth when the garden was complete.

Our goal for the 2014 year is to develop a fresh agency strategic plan focused on the best interest for the community that will carry us into the next 3 years.

As always, 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 entering through our doors!

Kimberly L. Meyer, MSW, LCSW

Executive Director

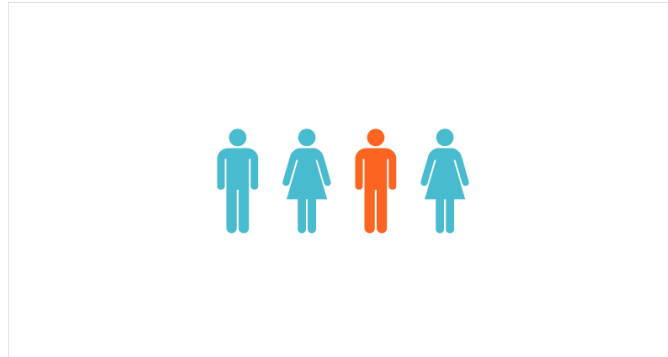
YSB Inquiries for Service, Regardless of Program Type

Inquiries for Service:

In 2013, we had 481 inquiries for service. On average, we can expect to receive approximately 48 calls a month. In general, the youth seeking our services are calling us in a time of crisis.

Of those calls:

- 120 were related to runaway youth
- 42 inquiries were from youth experiencing active homelessness. **Up 27% from the previous year.**



1 out of every 4 calls received were related to a need for services for a runaway or homeless youth.

Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter

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 as well as to prevent intruders or unwelcomed guests. However, our internal doors are never locked. We do not utilize locked rooms, or seclusions and 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.

Services Provided in Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter

In 2013, we were able to provide safe shelter accommodations for 241 youth placements. Binkley House served 95 youth *who had never before* had contact or placement with Binkley House Youth Shelter. That is well approximately 40% of our total population served. When counting the total number of service days given to all youth in 2013, we provided 2,430 real-time⁴ days of service.

Our maximum licensed capacity is 15 youth. In 2013, our average daily population regularly consisted of approximately 7 youth, at any given time. It was not uncommon for us to operate near maximum capacity several times throughout the year.

MONTH	Total Bed Days
January	189
February	163
March	228
April	315
May	296
June	174
July	277
August	172
September	156
October	194
November	166
December	100
Total	2,430

The average length of stay for a youth in the shelter was approximately 10.4⁵ 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 20 days⁶.

Binkley House Staff identified and reported 77 suspected cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse and/or neglect to the Indiana Department of Child Services' Child Protective Services unit⁷. This is approximately 32% of our youth served, a 15% increase from 2012. These reports were made due to self-report by youth, observed unusual marks/bruises, as well as observed abuse by guardian or other towards youth in our presence.

⁴ "Real-time" means that day in and day out are counted.

⁵ 2012 average was 10.1 days per youth

⁶ Per Dept. of Child Svc. rules, day out does not count, therefore real-time days are 21 in length.

⁷ 2012, 17.7% of population served;

Youth who are residents at Binkley House are provided clinical (Master's Level counseling) support. In 2013, our clinical team provided a grand total of 3,324 counseling hours to shelter residents. Broken down, this is an average of at least 1.33 hours⁸ of clinical care⁹ per each resident per day in our care. Given that the average length of stay was 10.4 days, this equated to our agency providing a significant amount of direct clinical intervention to residents. *It was noted that the number of youth being served in Emergency Shelter Care in 2013 was slightly lower than in 2012. However, this resulted in an increase of individual 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 behavioral 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. While we seek grants to aid this critical link in services that facilitate improved family functioning, we would be remiss if we did not thank Monroe County for supporting our services!

Placement Types

Often, we break placements into types, or ways in which youth come to Binkley House 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. Length of this placement cannot exceed 72 hours, but may become another placement type if continued services are requested.

23 youth or 9.5% of the total shelter population (36 bed days).

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.

163 youth or 67.63% of the total shelter population (1,685 bed days). This is an increase of 5% 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 remaining free from negative influences until the youth can make better choices). YSB submits per

⁸ 3,324 hrs /241 youth / avg. length of stay being 10.4 days

⁹ Individual, Family, Parent/Legal Guardian Counseling, psycho-educational group, life skills, treatment team planning and case management services.

diem claims to Indiana Department of Child Services (per that year's cost award). This is not billed to the family by YSB.

43 youth or 17.8% of the total shelter population (634.5 bed days).

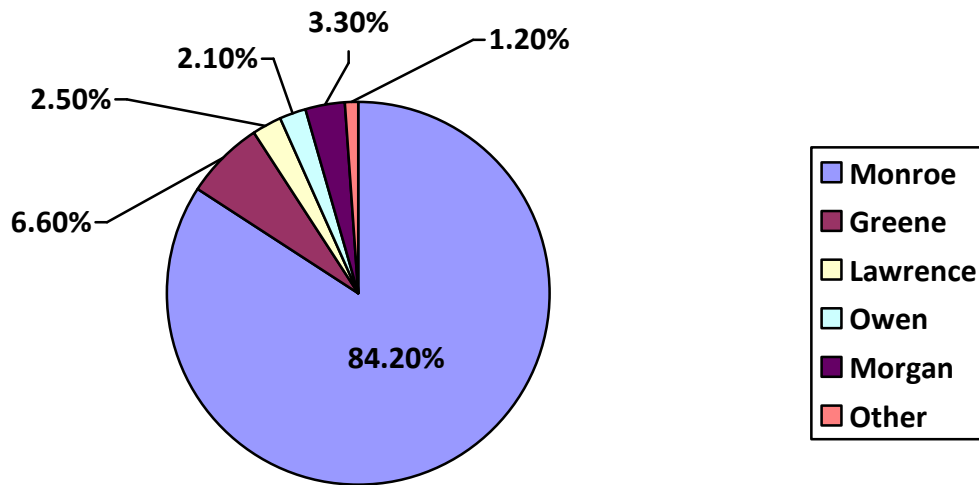
4. **Department of Child Services** – When a youth is a ward of DCS or is in an emergency situation in which the DCS Case Worker determines that emergency removal from a home is needed, a youth can be placed at Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter. Typically, we host youth who are waiting for their 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.

7 youth or 2.9% of the shelter population (69 bed days).

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 occur 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.

5 youth or 2.1% of the total Shelter Population (6 bed days).

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 often the families we serve are transient. They have either lived in Monroe County in the past or currently live here. Monroe County is known for its many resources, and families often gravitate to this excellent community.



Placement Type * Place of Residence Cross-tabulation

2013		Place of Residence						Total
		Monroe County	Greene County	Lawrence County	Owen County	Morgan County	Other Indiana County	
Placement Type	Safe Place	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Parental	127	15	6	5	8	2	163
	Probation	43	0	0	0	0	0	43
	DCS	5	1	0	0	0	1	7
	Police	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total		241	16	6	5	8	3	241

Gender

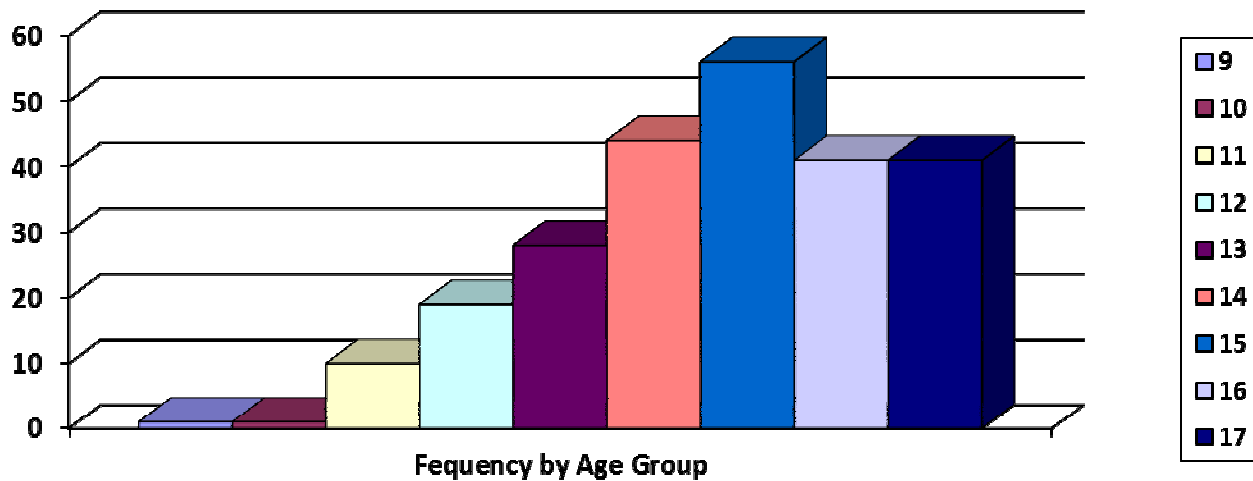
Binkley house is a co-ed shelter with separate male and female sleeping wings attached to the common areas.

In 2013, 57% of our residents were male and 43% were female.

We served 1 youth on multiple placements who identified as transgendered (male identifying as a female). YSB staff is trained on LGBTQ Homeless Youth issues and work to ensure a safe and comfortable environment for all youth. Safe and reasonable accommodations were made for this youth as well as education and support given to other youth who found this experience to be difficult to understand.

Age Range

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 2013 was between 14 and 17 years. Compared to previous years, we continue to see an increase in service to youth between the ages of 11-14 with services to youth age 14 more than doubling.



Clinical Coordinator's Report

The Youth Services Bureau Masters level Clinical staff of Allison Zimpfer-Hoerr, Emma Ford, Dave Torneo and our Indiana University interns continues to provide free counseling to Monroe County and surrounding counties. They utilize a trauma-informed approach, supplemented by collaborative problem solving, along with the goal of introducing youth to pro-social community organizations and activities. Our primary focus is to provide services to residents of the Youth Shelter, but we also accept home-based referrals. Our home-based case load consists of youth and adults ages 8-22 years of age who may or may not have been placed in the Youth Shelter. We do our best to accommodate all referrals by going to the home when necessary or when it is determined to be the most effective means of reaching positive rapport. The counseling staff will meet with families during times that best suit them keeping in mind travel distance, work schedules, financial stress, and the reasons the family has chosen to place a youth in the Shelter.

The relatively streamlined process of placing a youth in the Shelter or initiating counseling services makes our agency unique and a more inviting entry for a family that has had negative experiences in the past or is unsure if this is the route they want to take. Historically, the Shelter has often been the counseling service of choice for the underserved population of our community.

The Youth Services Bureau is well on its way in its move to a bureau-wide application of Trauma Informed Care. Our goal is to be sensitive to the unique needs of each youth and family we encounter. Trauma Informed Care takes into consideration the history of abuse an individual has had to endure. It is essential that our staff understands that the brain responds to a history of trauma in different ways. We all adapt to trauma in ways that seem the best at that time. A youth may develop coping skills that are acts or choices of survival but not necessarily behaviors that are acceptable for everyday living. We are creating a program which supports the youth while modeling patience, compassion, and guidance.

We have implemented the *Binkley House 5 Finger Agreement* as a visual reminder and guide to the expectations of the Youth Shelter. The primary expectations are **Safety, Commitment/Responsibility, Respect, Follow Directions, and Try Your Best**. The *5 Finger Agreement* is referred to by Direct Care staff and counselors to help youth re-focus and better meet their agreed upon goals during their Shelter stay. We feel that our expectations transfer to what our community supports and encourages all of us to incorporate in our lives in both the work place and relationships.

The Clinical team has also adopted a new tool: the *Discharge Plan*. This new tool encourages each youth and family to collaborate on a plan to be implemented when the youth exits the Shelter. The Plan encompasses goals, responsibilities, places of safety, places the youth should avoid, needs of the youth, and resources for the family after exit. This is a proactive approach that encourages a co-creative approach. It is our hope that all parties give their input. For example, if a youth is placed by an outside agency, the case-worker or probation officer is included in the plan as well.

A key component of our approach to advocating, educating and supporting youth and families is in our daily Focus schedule which introduces youth to community programs and events. We feel that by encouraging kids to get involved and modeling

our own enthusiasms, they may become engaged self-agents with a passion for gardening, books, community service, or any of the various contacts and collaborations we have cultivated over the years. The following are a few of our community partners: Mother Hubbard's Cupboard, Hoosier Hills Food Bank, Middle Way House, Planned Parenthood, IVY Tech, and Bloomingfoods. In 2014 we have plans to explore and expand partnerships with Pages to Prisoners, the Indiana University MFA Writers Program, and Bloomington Atelier Book Arts.

To expand upon the area of advocacy, our counselors continue to attend court hearings, school meetings, Monroe County Probation meetings, join Wrap Around teams, and work closely with other agency representatives when appropriate. To be an effective advocate during times of crisis, we feel the key responsibilities of a Shelter counselor are to respect each family, be an active listener free of judgment, be supportive, and educate whenever necessary.

Dave Torneo, MFT, Clinical Coordinator



(Art work: Contributed by Binkley House resident collaboration)

Services Provided by Child & Family Counseling Services

We provide intensive family counseling at no cost to families who are at risk of abuse, neglect, or youth at risk of running away. YSB is an active participant in **Wrap Around**, a program that tailors local social services to a family's needs through collaboration among various agencies who have reviewed each family's specific situation. Whenever feasible, maintaining the family unit as a functional entity is our goal. Family preservation is always the preferred outcome.

Families Served: 25 youth and their families/system of support

Clinical Services Provided: 515.25 hours of service

Types of Services Provided:

- Initial Assessment & Treatment Planning
- Individual Session
- Family Sessions
- Guardian/Support Network Sessions
- Treatment Team Collaboration
- Advocacy
- Discharge Planning
- Referral to Other Community Resources for Continued Success, as needed.

Project Safe Place Coordinator Report

Project Safe Place is a national youth outreach program educating thousands of youth every year about the dangers of running away, trying to resolve difficult or threatening situations on their own. This easily-replicated initiative involves the whole community to provide safe havens and resources for youth in crisis.

Safe Place creates a network of Safe Place locations such as schools, fire stations, libraries, grocery and convenience stores, public transit, YMCAs and other appropriate public buildings. A Safe Place location can be identified by 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 in any Safe Place location.

The local Safe Place program serves Monroe, Owen and Greene counties and reaches out to over 10,000 youth each year helping to create awareness and accessibility to the program. Through our 131 designated Safe Place sites (85 physical, 46 mobile), youth can easily seek and access the help of the Safe Place program. Each youth may enter or call a Safe Place for many different reasons, rather it be abuse, bullying, being lost and afraid, and/or trying to process a crisis. All youth accessing the program are provided with immediate help, resources and a safety net of supportive services.

Safe Place is everywhere! Awareness is a key concentration for the program and each year we look for innovative ways of educating the community. In 2013, we participated in 12 community events centered on youth. Some of these events include the Broadview Family Fair, the Monroe County Fair, Bloomington Housing Authority Family Day, and National Runaway Prevention Month. In early 2013, through a collaboration of efforts a local Safe Place commercial was created and shown on local networks and social media. The Safe Place program facilitated a billboard contest with all Edgewood Intermediate 5th graders with one poster chosen and displayed as a billboard in the Ellettsville area for a 5 week period.

Under the umbrella of Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County, the Safe Place program participates in the annual **Homeward Bound Walk against Homelessness**. In 2013, we were able to generate awareness and secured over \$1500 in funds raised. We received over \$1,800 in in-kind donations for youth residing in the emergency shelter.

Looking into 2014, we remain focusing on awareness, outreach and providing preventative services. We strive to provide immediate interventions to address issues at the earliest possible stage of a crisis. We will also continue to look for innovative ways to connect with the youth and adults in the community, while informing them of the Safe Place program.



Vanessa Schmidt, Project Safe Place Coordinator

2013 Outcome Measures for Project Safe Place

60 Youth Served in 2013

28 youth accessed Shelter services as intervention

32 youth accessed counseling assistance only as intervention

Number of youth reached through presentations – 13,850	
Schools	5,225
Monroe County Fair	2,800
Community Presentations	5,825

Number of adults reached through presentations – 2,755	
Schools	450
Monroe County Fair	1,300
Community Presentations	1,005

Number of Safe Place Sites	
85 physical sites & 46 mobile sites	
Monroe County	67
Owen County	7
Greene County	11
Bloomington Transit - Library Bookmobiles	44 – 2

2013 Safe Place Sites

<u>Store Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
Bloomington Transit (actual building)	130 W. Grimes	Bloomington
Bloomington Transit - 44 buses	mobile	Bloomington
Allison Jukebox	349 S Washington Street	Bloomington
Banneker Community Center	930 W. 7th St.	Bloomington
Rhinos Youth Media Center	331 S. Walnut Street	Bloomington
CVS Pharmacy	444 W. State Rd. 46	Bloomington
Guardian Martial Arts	701 W Popcorn Road	Bloomington
Wonderlab	308 W. 4th St.	Bloomington
YMCA	2125 S. Highland	Bloomington
#1 Fire Dept.	300 E. 4th St.	Bloomington
#3 Fire Dept.	900 N. Woodlawn	Bloomington
East Fire Dept.	2001 E. 3rd St.	Bloomington
Ellettsville #8 Fire Dept.	900 N. Curry Pike	Bloomington
Ellettsville Headquarters Fire Dept.	5080 W. St. Rd. 46	Bloomington
Linton Fire Dept.	City Hall 46 NW A Street	Linton
South #5 Fire Dept.	1987 S. Henderson	Bloomington
Stinesville Fire Dep.	7951 W. Main St.	Stinesville
Van Buren Fire Dept.	2130 Kirby Rd.	Bloomington
Clear Creek Township Office	9206 S. HW 37	Bloomington
United States Postal Service – Post Office	3218 S. Street	Quincy
Kroger Jackson Creek	1175 S. College Mall Rd	Bloomington
Kroger West- Highland Village	500 S. Liberty Dr.	Bloomington
Lakeside Market	6050 Indiana 45	Bloomington
Eastern Greene County Library	RR #4 Box 388	Bloomfield
Greene County Library	125 S. Franklin St.	Bloomfield
Monroe County Ellettsville Library	600 W. Temperance	Ellettsville
Monroe County Library Bookmobile	303 E. Kirkwood (2 buses)	Bloomington
Monroe County Main Library	303 East Kirkwood	Bloomington
Meadows Behavioral Care	3600 N. Prow Rd.	Bloomington
Harley Davidson North	522 W. Gourley Pike	Bloomington
Arby's Linton	1600 NE A Street	Linton
Arby's South	535 S. Walnut	Bloomington
Arby's West	3300 W. 3rd St.	Bloomington
Bloomington Bagel Co.	113 N. Dunn	Bloomington
Crossroads Cafe	1411 N State Rd 45	Solsberry
Pizza Express Campus	1791 E. 10th St.	Bloomington
Pizza Express East	877 S. College Mall Rd.	Bloomington
Pizza Express	4621 W. Richland Plaza	Bloomington
Pizza Express South	2443 S. Walnut Pike	Bloomington
Pizza Express West	1610 W. 3rd. St.	Bloomington
Arlington Elementary School	700 W. Parrish Rd	Bloomington
Batchelor Middle School	900 W. Gordon Pk.	Bloomington
Binford Elementary School	2300 E. 2nd St.	Bloomington
Bloomington North High School	3901 N. Kinser PK	Bloomington
Bloomington South High School	1965 S. Walnut St.	Bloomington

Bloomington Project School	349 S. Walnut	Bloomington
Childs Elementary School	2211 S. High St.	Bloomington
Clear Creek Elementary School	300 W. Clear Creek Dr.	Bloomington
Eastern Elementary School	Rt 4 Box 623	Bloomfield
Edgewood Elementary & Primary Schools	7700 W. Reeves	Ellettsville
Edgewood High School	601 S. Edgewood Dr.	Ellettsville
Edgewood Intermediate School	7600 W. Reeves	Ellettsville
Edgewood Jr. High School	851 West Edgewood Road	Ellettsville
Fairview Elementary School	627 W. 8th St.	Bloomington
Gosport Elementary School	201 N. 9th St.	Gosport
Grandview Elementary School	2300 S. Endwright Rd.	Bloomington
Highland Park Elementary School	900 Park Square Dr	Bloomington
Jackson Creek Middle School	3980 S. Sare Rd	Bloomington
Lakeview Elementary School	9090 S. Stain Ridge	Bloomington
Linton-Stockton Elementary School	900 NE 4th St	Linton
Linton-Stockton High School	109 N.E. H St	Linton
Marlin Elementary School	1655 E. Bethel Ln	Bloomington
McCormick Creek Elementary School	1601 Flatwoods Rd.	Spencer
Owen Valley Middle School	626 W. State Highway 46	Spencer
Owen Valley High School	622 W. SR 46	Spencer
Patrickburg Elementary School	9883 State Road 246	Patrickburg
Rogers Elementary School	2200 E. 2nd St.	Bloomington
Shakamak Elementary School	RR2 Box 42	Jasonville
Shakamak Jr High/HS School	RR2 Box 42	Jasonville
Spencer Elementary School	151 East Hillside Ave.	Spencer
Stinesville Elementary School	7973 W. Main St.	Stinesville
Summit Elementary School	1450 W. Countyside Ln	Bloomington
Teen Learning Center	705 W. Coolidge Dr.	Bloomington
Templeton Elementary School	1400 S. Brenda Ln	Bloomington
The Edge Alternative High School	319 W. Temperance St	Ellettsville
Tri-North Middle School	1000 W. 15th St.	Bloomington
Unionville Elementary School	8144 E. State Rd. 45	Unionville
University Elementary School	1111 N. Russell Rd	Bloomington
Worthington Elem/Jr. High School	484 W. Main St	Worthington
Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County	615 S. Adams St.	Bloomington
Big Brothers/Big Sisters	418 S. Walnut	Bloomington
Boys and Girls Club - Crestmont	1108 W. 14th	Bloomington
Boys and Girls Club - Downtown	311 S. Lincoln	Bloomington
Boys and Girls Club of Ellettsville	200 E Association Street	Ellettsville
Girls, Inc.	1108 West 8th St.	Bloomington

Project Safe Place in the Community...

The Children's Expo

During NSP Week, and always... We stand together to support:

- Youth In Crisis
- LGBTQ Teens
- Youth Empowerment
- Anti-Bullying Initiatives
- Positive Youth Development
- Homeless Youth
- Troubled Teens
- Youth Care Workers
- At Risk Youth

And all things that make a positive difference in the lives of children.

SAFE PLACE

National Safe Place Week
March 16-22, 2014



The Monroe County Fair

Broadview Fall Fest



Outreach & Education

Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County participates in various events and forums to enhance our outreach and education of our programs within the communities we serve.

Outreach most often comes in the form of education through the Project Safe Place Program. When youth, community and businesses are educated about Project Safe Place, further discussion of Binkley House Emergency Youth Shelter services are always a part of this discussion.

In 2013, we participated in the following events at the local, state and national level:

- National Runaway & Homeless Youth Conference (Atlanta, Georgia) - Activities to Challenge & Engage RHY Staff
- Monroe County Fair – Project Safe Place Booth and YSB Services
- Monroe County Citizen’s Academy – Education on all YSB Services
- Monroe County Council Meetings – Discussion of services when funding/grants are approved
- Monroe County Commissioner Public Meetings – Discussion of service related to request for contract approvals
- Indiana University – School of Public Health – Discussion of services when speaking to the Professional Development Classes
- Bloomington High School North

Intro to Teen Peer Advocate Program

Approaches to Helping

- News, press releases and social media postings on various activities at YSB
- Collaboration with New Tech (now “The Academy”) regarding education to youth on the following topics:

Communication Skills Enhancement

Building Consensus

Team Building

Trust & Support

Reflection & Appreciation

- Collaboration with Bradford Woods - Identifying Stressors and Coping Skills
- Ivy Tech Community College Bloomington - Adolescent Services, YSB, and Safe Place Program
- Grand Traverse, Michigan - Foster Care Unit Team Building

2013 YSB Funding Sources

Funding Name	Source	Amount	% of total funding
Juvenile County Option Income Tax	Monroe County	\$693,465	71.85%
Department of Child Services 2013 Contract for Emergency Shelter Care (Per Diems)	Indiana Department of Child Services (state reimbursement)	\$132,627	13.74%
Federal RHY Grant (9/30/12 – 9/29/13)	Federal Reimbursement	\$113,150	11.72%
State DCS 1503 Youth Services Bureau Grant (7/1/12 – 6/30/13 and 7/1/13 – 6/30/14)	Grant – State Reimbursement	\$9,805	1.02%
Federal Department of Education Lunch Money Program	Federal Reimbursement	\$5,220	0.54%
State DCS 1504 Safe Place Grant (7/1/12 – 6/30/13 and 7/1/13 – 6/30/14)	Grant – State Reimbursement	\$9,467	0.98%
YSB Donation Fund	Private Donations	\$889	0.10%
Martin Luther King, Jr. Grant	City of Bloomington Grant	\$500	0.05%
TOTAL:		\$965,123	

In-Kind Contributions		
Donated Items	Toiletries, shelter supplies	\$4,026.48
BSW Intern	590 hours	\$10,620
AmeriCorps Service Member	165.5 hours	\$2,979
Master's Level Interns	1,962 hours	\$38,239.38
Installation of Rain Garden	32 hours	\$689.92
TOTAL:		\$56,554.78

Juvenile County Option Income Tax (Juvenile COIT)

- The Juvenile COIT is YSB's main funding source, while funding the majority of operating and personnel costs for the organization.

DCS Per Diems

- DCS per diems are a state reimbursement for all court-ordered and DCS placed children. In 2013, YSB received \$272.31 per child per day. This source fully funds seven of the nine fulltime direct care shelter workers.

Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Grant

- The Runaway and Homeless Youth Grant is through the Federal Department of Health and Human Services, and fully funds the Safe Place/YSB Shelter Outreach Coordinator and one of the two counselors, along with a small stipend for training.

1503 Youth Services Bureau Grant

- The 1503 YSB Grant is administered through the state Department of Child Services, and has traditionally funded a portion of hourly direct care shelter workers and a small stipend for training.

Federal Lunch Money Program

- The Lunch Money Program is through the Department of Education, and supplements the cost of providing meals and snacks to the shelter residents.

1504 Safe Place Grant

- The 1504 Safe Place grant is administered through the state Department of Child Services, and fully fund operational and outreach costs for the Safe Place Program.

YSB Donation Fund

- The donation fund is where all private donations made to YSB are deposited.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Grant

- This is a small grant awarded by the City of Bloomington's Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission that funds a portion of the cost to develop and maintain the fruit and vegetable garden at the shelter.

Sarah Borden, Financial Manager

What Youth Served Want Others to Know

“It's a helpful place for youth in need.”

“It was very inviting and was there when I needed a place to go.”

“I think the Shelter is a place where kids can be safe and not a punishment.”

“I learned to better cope with life skills.”

“It is a safe place where you can get help with personal or family problems.”

“It's a place that is a safe alternative to running away, and the staff are awesome.”

“The counselors and shelter staff are great support.”

When asking Youth...

“Would you tell other youth about our program?”

“Everyone was super helpful and listened, I think it's a great place to go if you're in trouble with nowhere to go or just can't go.”

“The shelter is very helpful for many different kids and personal problems.”

“It helped me understand. It's a very good place to keep me calm.”

“Yes, this place really helped me with my problems.”

“Yes, because it helps you with your behavior and gives you a life lesson.”

“You guys (YSB staff) are kind and caring toward us.”

What Parents/Guardians Say...

“We were very impressed. The counselor conducted very good interviews and was a great listener.”

“They had great insight for our son and us, as parents.”

“They helped me a lot to open up and get the help me and my son needs.”

“It was nice having her to be there to mediate and bring another perspective for us to see.”

“My daughter was able to express some thoughts and feelings that were very helpful for me to know.”

“It was great to have someone to talk to about the issues going on. The follow-ups will be a great help.”

“Great opportunity for our daughter to be heard and receive caring, unbiased feedback.”

“I'm very impressed with this state's willingness to help instead of condemn.”

“It is very awesome and provided care in reality, and not some juvenile detention.”

“I am grateful that these services exist and hope that proper funding and resources are available for the facility.”

Our Voices, Our Staff

“I support YSB because...”

“...the work I get to do with the kids is extremely rewarding for me. This environment supports me as a person! It demands my attention, my focus, and dedication to meeting the needs of our communities youth...it keeps me accountable! The support I receive goes way beyond the things that are tangible! We may not always see immediate results with the work we do but seeds are being planted!”

- Ms. Becky, Residential Care Worker

“...my sister was placed in foster care for a year. Being from a different community, if we would have had access to such community based services as a local youth shelter I think that could have been avoided altogether, and lessen the trauma my sister experienced being placed outside the home.

- Mr. Mark, Assistant Director

“...we play an essential role in the lives of many of the youth and families of Monroe County and beyond by providing a safe place safe guarded by compassionate and caring adults.

- Mr. Dave, Clinical Director

"... I get the reward of seeing how the work we do improves the life experience of so many people-from the Youth and their families to, ultimately, the entire community. I am proud to be a member of the YSB family. I am so fortunate! I can go to my job confident that I am part of a larger team always focused on helping others. "

- Ms. Rebeka, Residential Care Worker

“...we provide a Safe Place for youth in crisis and are an instrumental part of the local safety net for youth.”

**- Ms. Vanessa, Project Safe Place
Coordinator**

What Community Stakeholders Say...

Bloomington Meadows Hospital is an advocate and supportive of the Youth Services Bureau of Monroe County. YSB is compassionate about our community, they care about our kids, they make an ongoing difference in the lives of the families and children in our community which is evidenced by keeping kids safe, offering an alternative to being on the street, in an unwanted power struggle, as well as given a chance to calm and correct and all with a relationship building approach. YSB is an integral part of our community approach to care.

Jean W. Scallon, MA FACHE, CEO, Bloomington Meadows Hospital

I support YSB, because it offers essential emergency services to youth and families in need. The respite, counseling and mentorship provided by YSB empowers youth take responsibility for their present circumstances, make positive and productive choices, and develop a sense of control regarding their future. Monroe County is blessed to have such a dedicated organization and youth workers committed to serving and empowering youth who are most in need.

Brenda Salvo, Director, Boys and Girls Club of Ellettsville

I support YSB because it is both an essential resource and place of solace for youth in need, and an invaluable community partner for other youth-serving organizations.”

Chris Hosler, Adult & Teen Reference Librarian, Monroe County Public Library

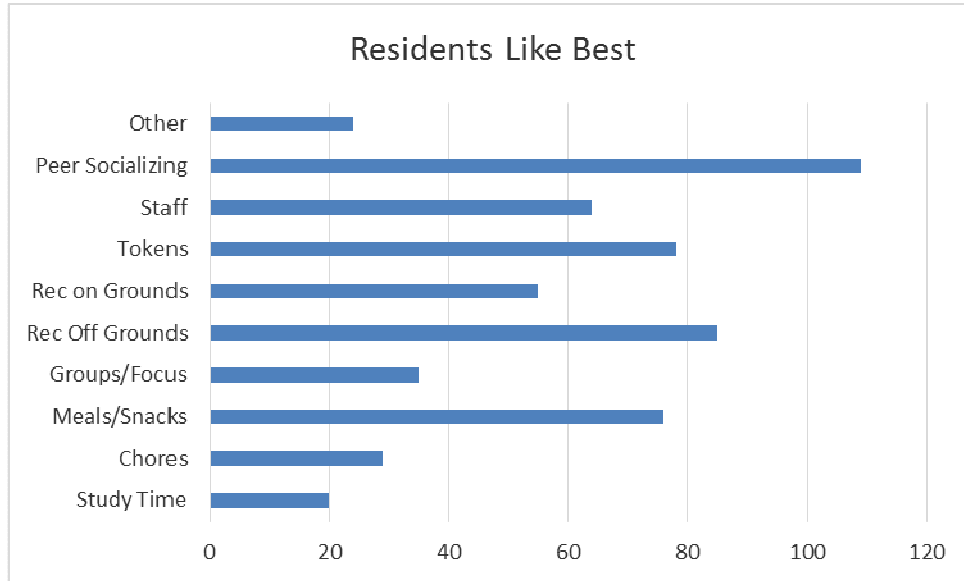
I support YSB because Bloomington and the surrounding communities need services and supports for youth and their families. A community that meets the needs of their children thrives. A program like Safe Place provides a way of connecting youth with services and incorporates the businesses in our community. Ivy Tech Community College is a proud partner with Project Safe Place and is happy to do our small part in ensuring the safety of youth.

Dr. Lisa Connolly, Human Services Program Chair, Ivy Tech - Bloomington

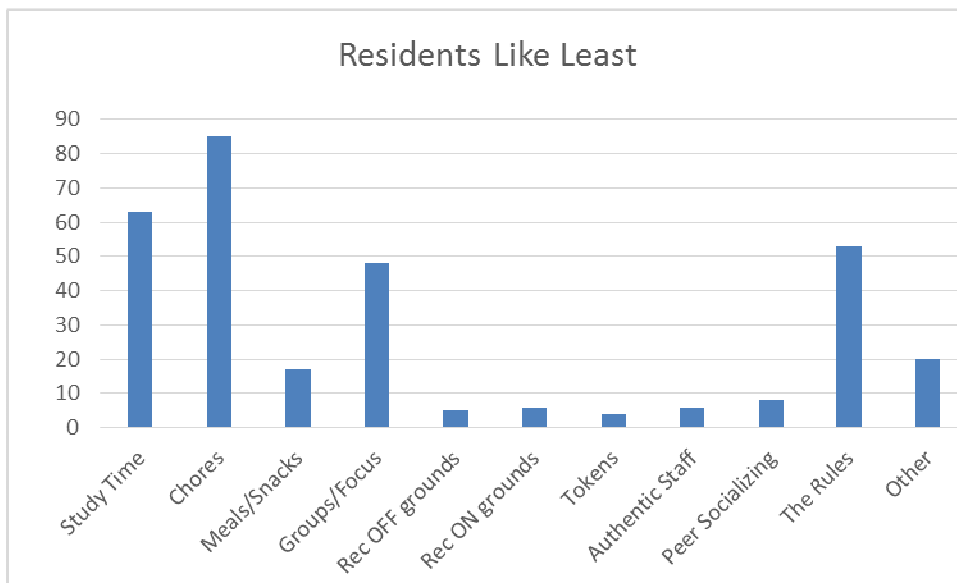
I support YSB because, the agency is a huge supporter of undergraduate service-learning and internship programs for human development and family studies students as well as youth development majors. The YSB has supported our program for over 10 years, not only in providing practical experience for our students as they make the transition from college to career, but in hiring those who meet the qualifications to become employees. Assisting student and new college graduates in starting their career and making a difference for youth has been a wonderful outreach for YSB, with IU Human Development & Family Studies students being the beneficiaries.

Maria K. Schmidt, Assistant Professor, Applied Health Science, Indian University

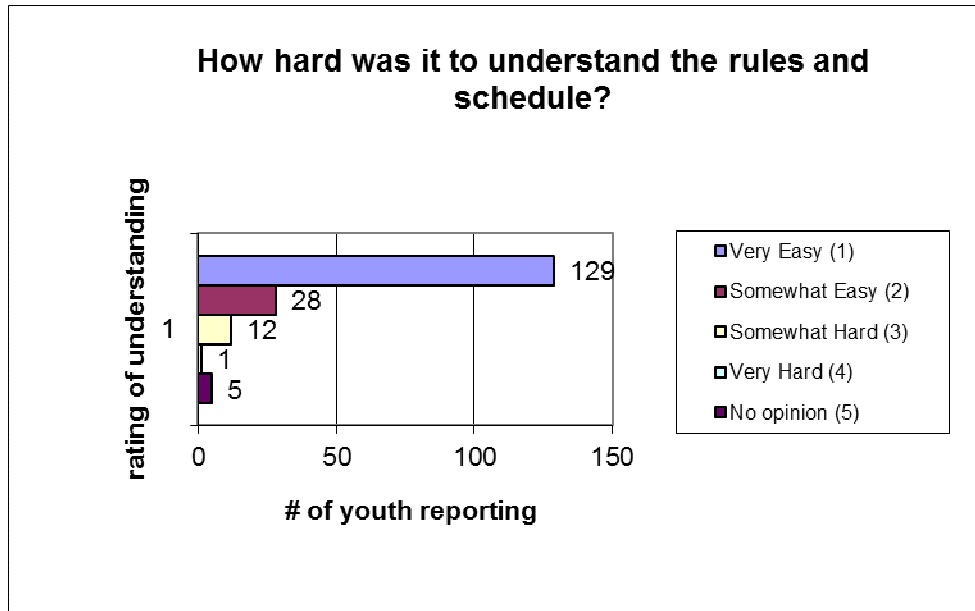
Shelter Youth Surveys for 2013



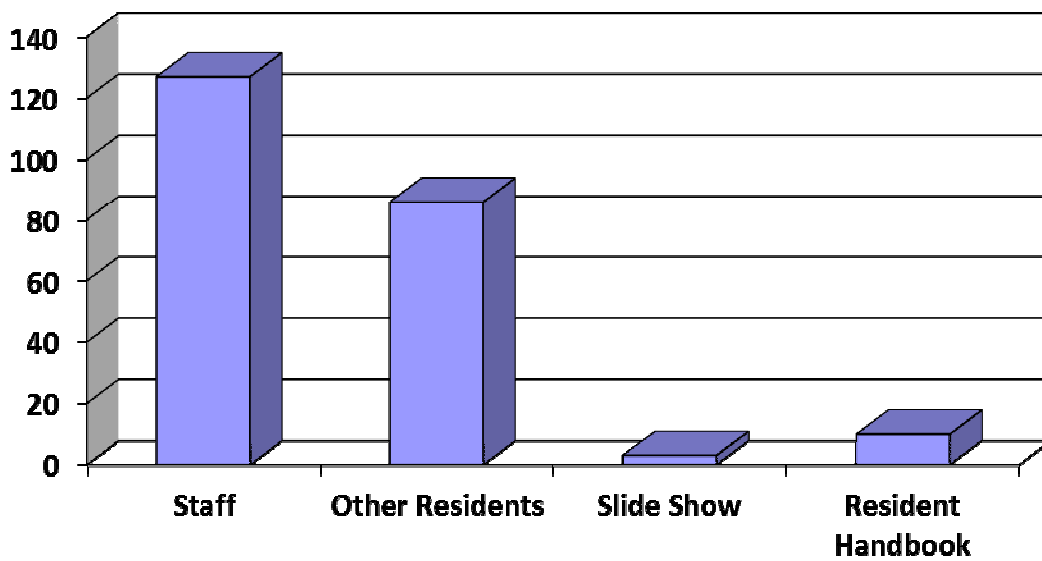
Youth most appreciated the ability to safely socialize with other



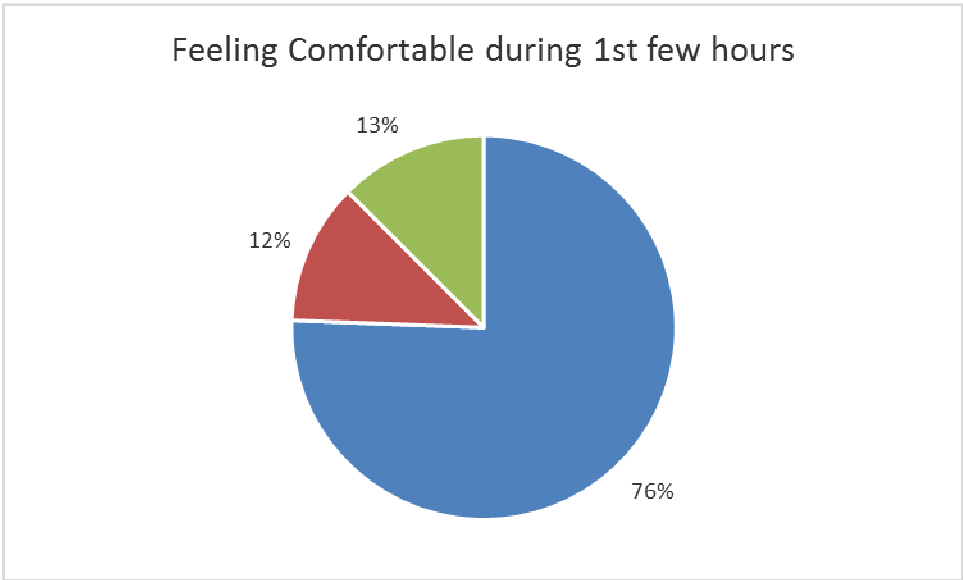
As was to be expected, youth least enjoyed structured study time and chores



The majority of youth report that understanding the rules and schedule was easy.



Staff and other residents were most helpful in explaining the rules/schedule.



76% report feeling comfortable within the 1st few hours
12% report feeling not comfortable
13% were undecided

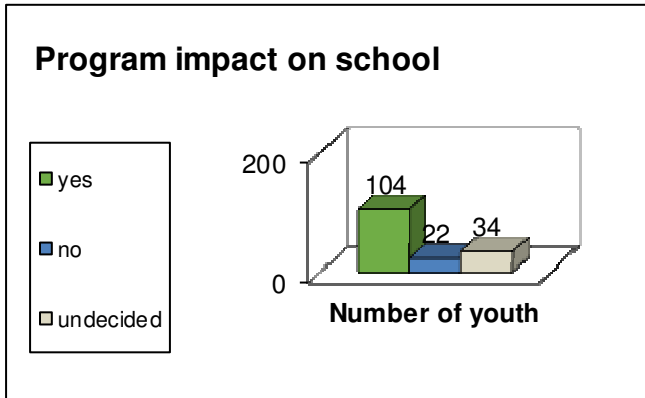
Why they reported feeling comfortable:

- Feeling safe
- Knowing people
- People being nice or welcoming
- Other residents were nice
- Staff were comforting
- No one was mean to me

Why they NOT feeling comfortable:

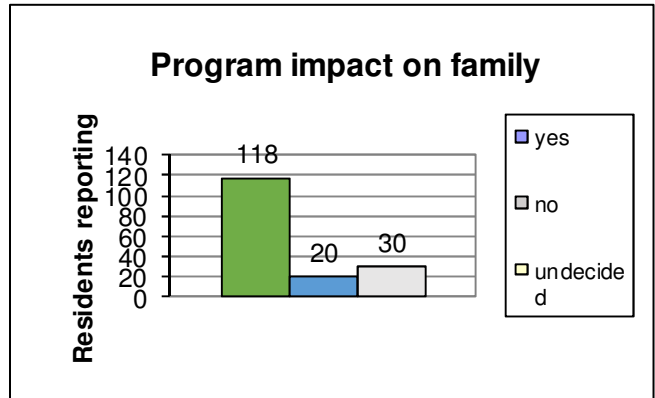
- Being "new"
- Feeling scared
- Not being used to the place
- Feeling homesick

Youth Self-Report on Positive Direct Impact



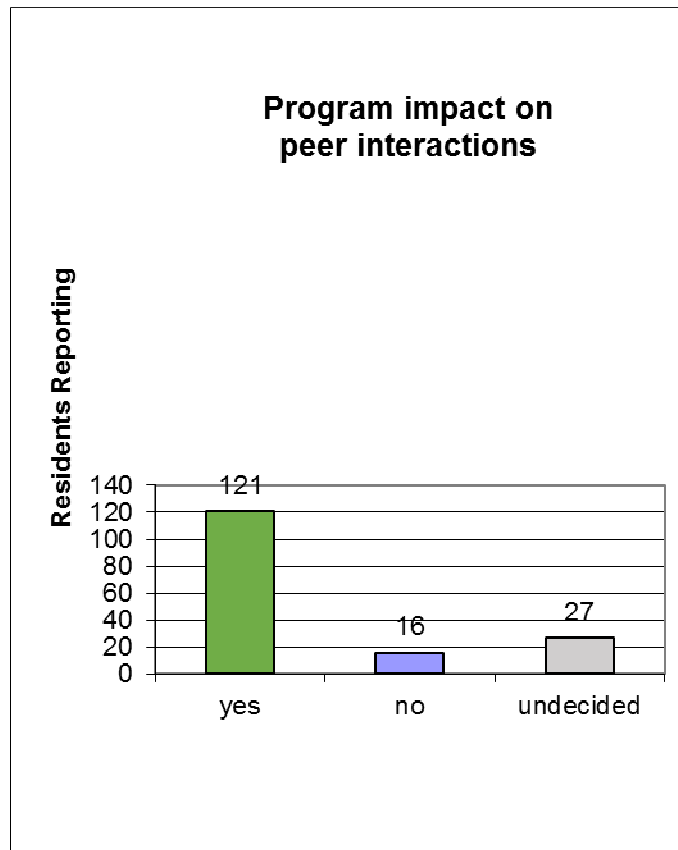
65% report positive impact on school

21% were undecided



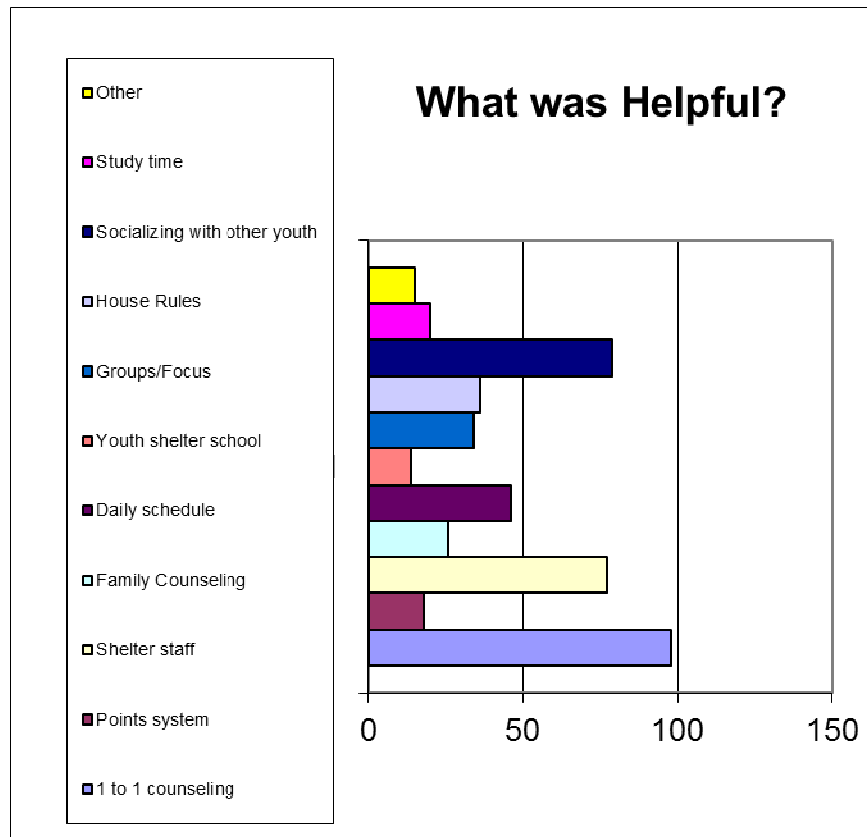
70% report positive impact on family

18% were undecided

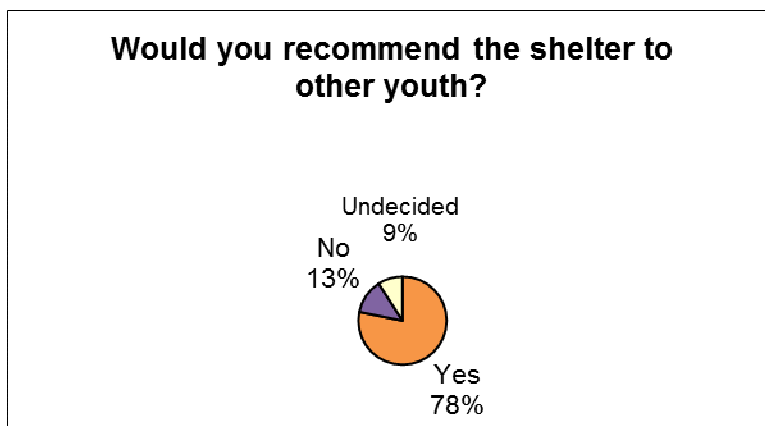


74% report positive impact on peer relationships

16% were undecided

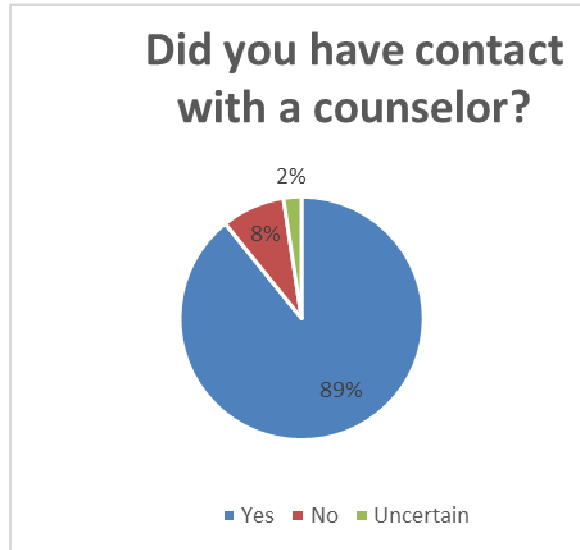


1 to 1 counseling, shelter staff and socializing with other youth were most helpful in making changes and dealing with issues

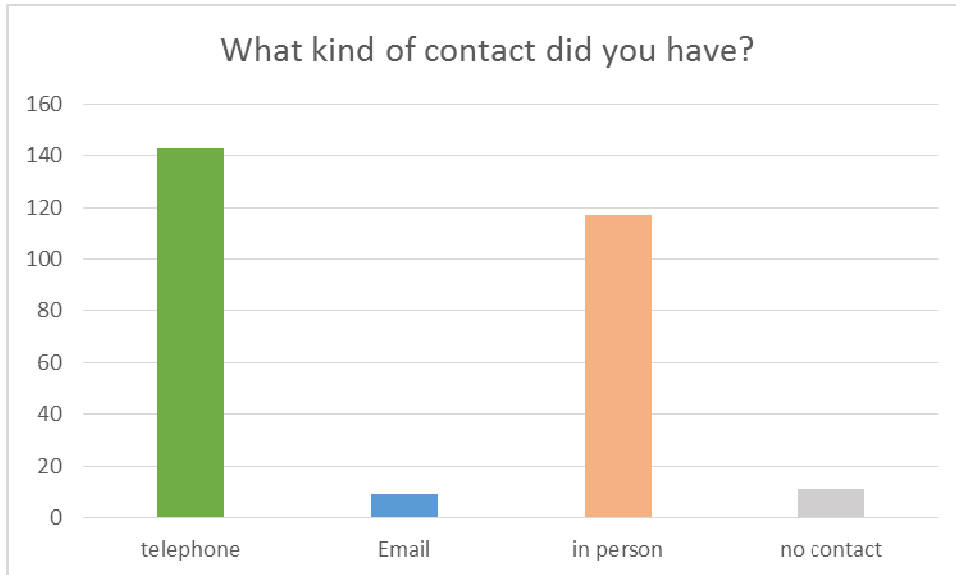


Most common response on why or why not: “It depends on the situation”

2013 Parent/Guardian Surveys (Counseling Offered for Shelter Residents)

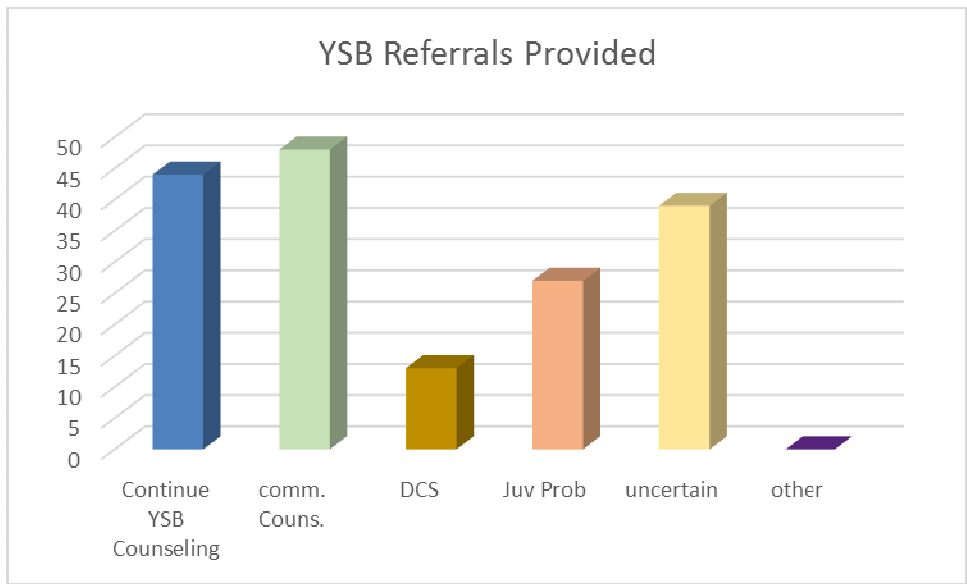
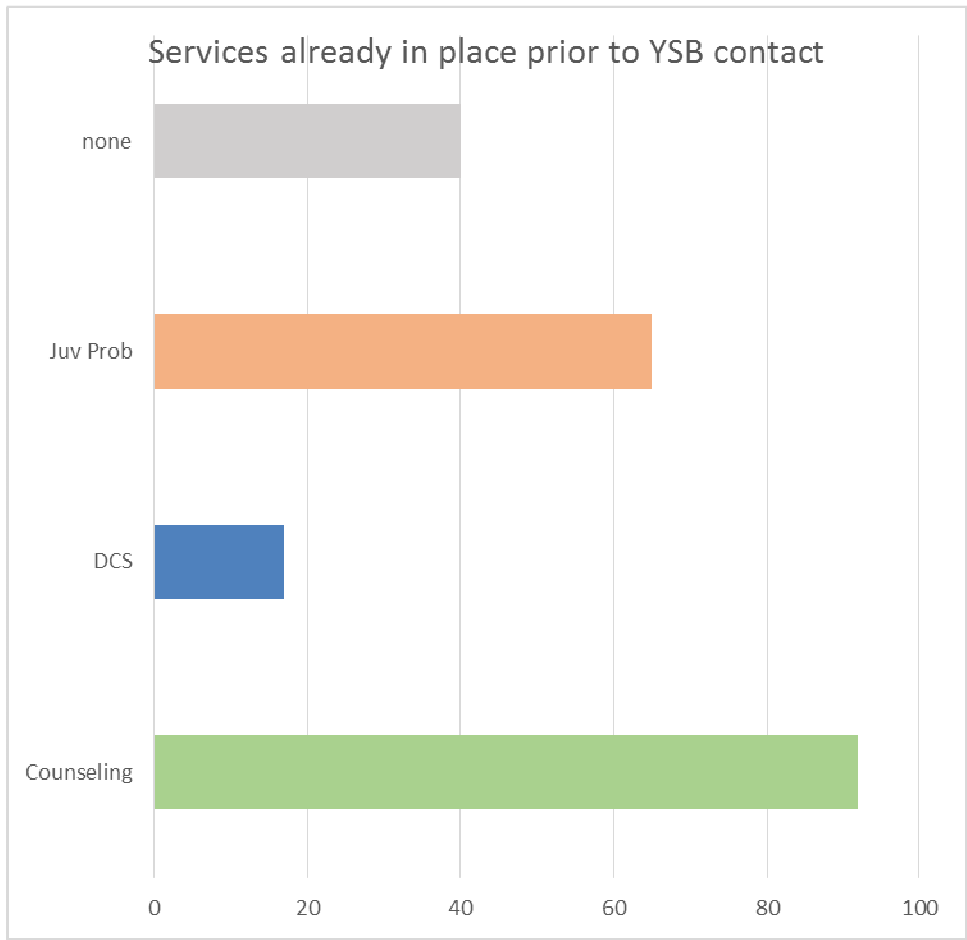


Some families did not have contact with a counselor, as the placement was less than 24 hours in duration.



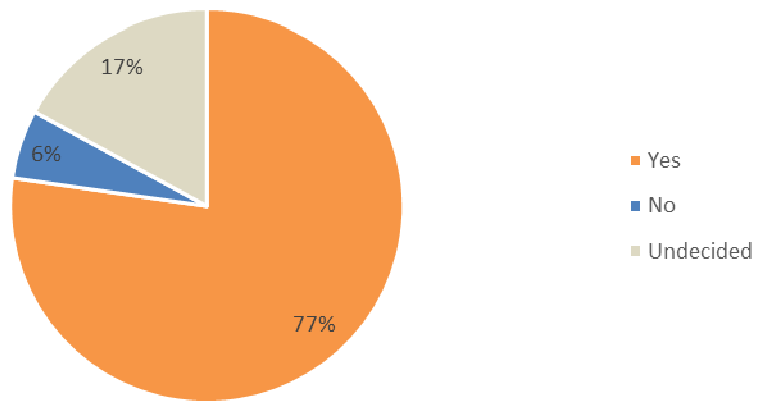
When a youth stays less than 24 hours, contact by a clinician *may* not occur. All youth staying longer than 24 hours meet with a counselor, per regulation.

All youth and family are given counsel by the direct care staff, as needed.

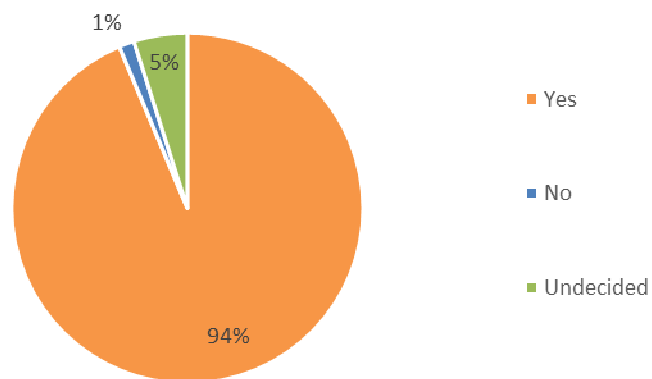


YSB works to ensure youth have aftercare or link to best fit services prior to exiting our shelter program.

Were counseling services beneficial to you/your family?



Would you recommend services to someone else?



2012 Community Partners / Shared Programming Resources

Thank you for supporting AND connecting youth our community

AmeriCorps via Indiana University	Indiana University Greenhouse
Asset Building Coalition	Indiana University Mathers Museum
Autobahn Society	Ivy Tech. Community College
Bloomingfoods	Indiana Youth Services Association
Bloomington Arts for All	Meadows Behavioral Health Hospital
Bloomington Police Department	Middleway House
Bloomington Transit	Monroe County Parks & Recreation
Bloomington Volunteer Network	Monroe County Public Library
Brandon Burlsworth Foundation	Monroe County Recycle Center
Cardinal Stage Company	Monroe County Sheriff's Department
Centerstone	Monroe County Wrap Around
Circles Initiative – Monroe County	Monroe County YMCA
Community Gardens	Monroe County Youth Council
Community Justice & Mediation Center	Mother Hubbard's Cupboard
Community Orchard Project	Planned Parenthood
Discardia	Purdue Cooperative Extension - Monroe County
Exotic Feline Rescue Center	Richland Bean Blossom Schools
Family Solutions	Rural Transit
Hoosier Hills Food bank	South Central Community Action (S.C.C.A.P.)
Hoosier Times	Stepping Stones, Inc.
Indiana Association of Residential Child Care Agencies	The Academy High School (formally New Tech)
Iota Phi Theta Fraternity Inc.	The Franklin Initiative
Indiana University School of Public Health	United Way of Monroe County
Indiana University Master's Level Education Program	WBWB Bloomington (B97) Radio Station
Indiana University School of Social Work	WFHB Radio Station
Indiana Housing & Community Development	WonderLab
Indiana University Art Museum	WTIU Radio Station

Supporting Data Page

2013 Shelter Data/Demographics/Statistics

Placement Type

	Frequency	Percent
Safe Place	23	9.5
Parental	163	67.6
Probation	43	17.8
DCS	7	2.9
Police	5	2.1
Total	241	100.0

Referral - Learned of Program

	Frequency	Percent
Safe Place	17	7.1
Outside Therapist	11	4.6
Acute Hospital	8	3.3
other youth	2	.8
Juvenile Probation	47	19.5
211 or agency info	7	2.9
previous stay	95	39.4
YSB Staff	1	.4
Police/Sheriff/Law Enforcement	22	9.1
DCS	6	2.5
School	11	4.6
Other adult/friend	14	5.8
Total	241	100.0

Age of Resident at Intake

	Frequency	Percent
9	1	.4
10	1	.4
11	10	4.1
12	19	7.9
Valid 13	28	11.6
14	44	18.3
15	56	23.2
16	41	17.0
17	41	17.0
Total	241	100.0

Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Male	136	56.4
Female	103	42.7
Transgendered	2	.8
Total	241	100.0

Age of Resident * Gender Cross-tabulation

Count

	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Transgendered	
9	1	0	0	1
10	1	0	0	1
11	5	5	0	10
12	6	13	0	19
Age of Resident 13	18	10	0	28
14	22	20	2	44
15	32	24	0	56
16	25	16	0	41
17	26	15	0	41
Total	136	103	2	241

Race of Resident

	Frequency	Percent
Caucasian	207	85.9
African American	17	7.1
Valid Hispanic	5	2.1
Bi-Racial	12	5.0
Total	241	100.0

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

	Frequency	Percent
No	95	39.4
Valid Yes	146	60.6
Total	241	100.0

Youth Self-Report:

Do you know about Project Safe Place

	Frequency	Percent
Knowledge	197	81.7
Valid No Knowledge	44	18.3
Total	241	100.0

All youth are educated on Project Safe Place, as a result of this question being asked at intake.

County of Residence at the Time of Intake

	Frequency	Percent
Monroe County	203	84.2
Greene County	16	6.6
Lawrence County	6	2.5
Valid Owen County	5	2.1
Morgan County	8	3.3
Other Indiana County	3	1.2
Total	241	100.0

Family Income Level – Self Report, no documentation required

		Frequency	Percent
	Low	112	46.5
	Low Middle	37	15.4
	Middle	37	15.4
	Middle High	13	5.4
Valid	High	8	3.3
	Unknown/not reported	33	13.7
	Non Applicable/Non Parental Placement	1	.4
	Total	241	100.0

per Federal Guidelines

Run away * homeless Cross-tabulation

Count

		homeless		Total
		not homeless	homeless	
Run away	not recent runaway	155	17	172
	Recent runaway	58	11	69
Total		213	28	241

Is the Youth Transitioning between Housing?

		Frequency	Percent
	yes - from other to home	14	5.8
	yes - from home to other	17	7.1
Valid	no	209	86.7
	unknown	1	.4
	Total	241	100.0

Insurance

		Frequency	Percent
	No insurance	23	9.5
	Medicaid - Primary	152	63.1
	Commercial, Primary -	7	2.9
Valid	Medicaid, Secondary		
	One Commercial	46	19.1
	Unknown	13	5.4
	Total	241	100.0

Family Makeup

		Freque ncy	Percent
	Bio-Nuclear Family	22	9.1
	Single Mother	71	29.5
	Single Mother with live in partner	27	11.2
	Step Family (with bio mother)	28	11.6
	Single Father	14	5.8
	Single father with live in partner	7	2.9
	Step Family (w/ Bio father)	13	5.4
Valid	Grandparent(s)	20	8.3
	Adopted Family	13	5.4
	Foster Family	5	2.1
	Ward of the Court (in placement) no foster fam.	5	2.1
	Other Family Type	11	4.6
	Unknown	5	2.1
	Total	241	100.0

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

	Frequency	Percent
current	31	12.9
past	63	26.1
Valid none	137	56.8
no report/not known	10	4.1
Total	241	100.0

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

	Frequency	Percent
current	9	3.7
past	47	19.5
Valid none	175	72.6
not reported/unknown	10	4.1
Total	241	100.0

**Neglect
(youth self-report)**

	Frequency	Percent
current	13	5.4
past	26	10.8
Valid none	193	80.1
not reported/unknown	9	3.7
Total	241	100.0

physical abuse * sexual abuse * neglect Cross-tabulation

Count

neglect			sexual abuse				Total
			current	past	none	not reported unknown	
current	physical abuse	current			2	0	2
		past			3	0	3
		none			6	0	6
		no report/not known			0	2	2
Total				11	2	13	
past	physical abuse	current		0	4	0	4
		past		0	4	1	5
		none		1	15	0	16
		no report/not known		0	1	0	1
Total			1	24	1	26	
none	physical abuse	current	1	4	17	0	22
		past	2	14	38	1	55
		none	4	27	83	1	115
		no report/not known	0	0	0	1	1
Total		7	45	138	3	193	
not reported/unknown	physical abuse	current	2	0	0	1	3
		no report/not known	0	1	2	3	6
		Total	2	1	2	4	9
Total	physical abuse	current	3	4	23	1	31
		past	2	14	45	2	63
		none	4	28	104	1	137
		no report/not known	0	1	3	6	10
Total		9	47	175	10	241	

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

	Frequency	Percent
YSB made CPS report during stay	77	32.0
Valid No report necessary	164	68.0
Total	241	100.0

Has youth engaged in self-harm behavior?

	Frequency	Percent
current	16	6.6
past	40	16.6
Valid none	180	74.7
not reported/not known	5	2.1
Total	241	100.0

School status

	Frequency	Percent
enrolled & attending	174	72.2
GED or alternative schooling	4	1.7
enrolled but truant often	29	12.0
suspended	11	4.6
expelled	12	5.0
Valid Home-schooled	5	2.1
dropped out - no other education	2	.8
unknown	2	.8
Graduated HS	2	.8
Total	241	100.0

Parent or Household Incarceration (past or present)

	Frequency	Percent
youth denies either bio. Parent Incarcerated	83	34.4
bio. Father Incarcerated	62	25.7
bio. Mother Incarcerated	20	8.3
Both bio. Parents Incarcerated	40	16.6
Valid Sibling or Other Household Member	6	2.5
Not Known by youth	12	5.0
Not Reported	18	7.5
Total	241	100.0

Family Substance Abuse

	Frequency	Percent
youth denies either bio. Parent Substance Abuse	107	44.4
bio Father Substance Abuse	37	15.4
bio Mother Substance Abuse	19	7.9
Both bio Parents Substance Abuse	34	14.1
Valid Other Household Member Abuses Substances	9	3.7
Not Known by youth	15	6.2
Not Reported	20	8.3
Total	241	100.0

A clinical assessment reviews if substance abuse is past or present. Remission (sustained or not) is noted.

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	201	83.4
Valid yes	40	16.6
Total	241	100.0

Antipsychotic

	Frequency	Percent
Valid None	205	85.1
Valid yes	36	14.9
Total	241	100.0

ADHD med

	Frequency	Percent
Valid none	198	82.2
Valid yes	43	17.8
Total	241	100.0

mood stabilizer

	Frequency	Percent
Valid none	230	95.4
Valid yes	11	4.6
Total	241	100.0

antianxiety

	Frequency	Percent
Valid none	239	99.2
Valid yes	2	.8
Total	241	100.0

other RX

	Frequency	Percent
none	179	74.3
Valid yes	62	25.7
Total	241	100.0

Antidepressant * Antipsychotic * ADHD med * mood stabilizer Cross-tabulation

Count

mood stabilizer		ADHD med		Antipsychotic		Total
				None	yes	
none	none	Antidepressant	none	157	14	171
			yes	15	4	19
		Total		172	18	190
	yes	Antidepressant	none	17	6	23
			yes	10	7	17
		Total		27	13	40
Total		Antidepressant	none	174	20	194
			yes	25	11	36
		Total		199	31	230
yes	none	Antidepressant	none	1	3	4
			yes	4	0	4
		Total		5	3	8
	yes	Antidepressant	none	1	2	3
			yes	1	2	3
		Total		2	4	6
Total		Antidepressant	none	2	5	7
			yes	4	0	4
		Total		6	5	11
Total	none	Antidepressant	none	158	17	175
			yes	19	4	23
		Total		177	21	198
	yes	Antidepressant	none	18	8	26
			yes	10	7	17
		Total		28	15	43
Total		Antidepressant	none	176	25	201
			yes	29	11	40
		Total		205	36	241

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

	Frequency	Percent
Valid current	65	27.0
Valid past	35	14.5
Valid experimentation only	28	11.6
Valid none	109	45.2
Valid not reported/unknown	4	1.7
Total	241	100.0

kid alcohol use

	Frequency	Percent
Valid current	34	14.1
Valid past	41	17.0
Valid experimentation only	24	10.0
Valid none	133	55.2
Valid not reported/not known	9	3.7
Total	241	100.0

Aftercare upon Exit from Shelter Program

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not reported	2	.8
Valid Aftercare offered w/ YSB	41	17.0
Valid Aftercare referral to outside agency	31	12.9
Valid Aftercare already in place	153	63.5
Valid Aftercare not planned	9	3.7
Valid n/a less than 24 hr stay	5	2.1
Total	241	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	189	78.4
Discharged to DCS caseworker	9	3.7
Discharged to Detention/DOC	3	1.2
Discharged to Other Family Member	9	3.7
Valid Discharged to Inpatient Hospitalization	3	1.2
Discharged to Residential Setting	5	2.1
Change Placement Type - shelter care continued	23	9.5
Total	241	100.0

1 youth was in our care at the end of the 2013 year. Their care carried over into the 2014 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.