

M. H. ...

Family Court Center

**JUVENILE COURT
DIVORCE COURT
DOMESTIC RELATIONS
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE**

ANNUAL REPORT

1954

Toledo

Lucas County

Ohio

To the Honorable Frank W. Mohn
George Schoonmaker
Ray Gedert

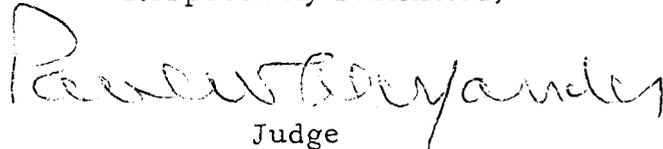
Commissioners of Lucas County

And to the Honorable John D. Porterfield, M. D.
Director of Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with Section 2151.18 General Code, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, Division of Domestic Relations, which includes the Juvenile Court, covering the calendar year 1954 showing the number and kinds of cases that have come before it, and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and the general public.

Respectfully submitted,


Judge

June 1, 1955

STAFF
of
FAMILY COURT CENTER

1954

- - -

Paul W. Alexander, Judge
L. Wallace Hoffman, Director
Rita F. O'Grady, Asst. Director

Referees

Robert Baumgartner, Ch.Sup.Ref.	L. Wallace Hoffman, Boys' Ref.
Margaret Casteel, Intake Ref.	James R. Kelly, Boys' Ref.
Joseph E. Doneghy, Boys' Ref.	E. Wade McBride, Boys' Ref.
Mary Eliz. Hiatt, Girls' Ref.	Rita F. O'Grady, Girls' Ref.

Probation Department

Casework Supervisors

Rita F. O'Grady - Girls' Counselors
Dan Weber ** - Boys' Counselors

Counselors

Walter Bouck	C. Donald McColl
Mae Bridges	Joseph J. Prebeg
Gerald D. Conley *	Phyllis A. Rochelle
Daniel B. Conlin *	Francis R. Sidle *
R. Wayne Gambill	Edward A. Sikora
William Johnson	John Skibski **
Harold Kalmeyer	Margaret Turner
Marcia LaBonte	Mary M. West
Carmah A. Lawler *	Eleanor Wisner *
Kathryn A. Lesmeister *	Ted O. Wisner *

Foster Home Finder

Rena U. Thatcher

Domestic Relations Department

Nellie M. Matt, Administrator

Counselors

Ralph P. Bridgman, Chief Marriage Counselor

Floyd M. Anderson

Warren V. Grissom

Oscar B. Latin

Pat O. Mancini *

Fred Richert

Child Study Institute

Thomas B. Bourque, Administrator

Ruth M. Williams, Chief Psychologist

Ruth Latin, Psychologist

Harry E. Miller, Psychologist

Dr. Henry L. Hartman, Psychiatrist

Dr. I. H. Kass, Pediatrician

Lois M. Dehnostel, Nurse

Janet M. Lindecker, Music Therapist

School teachers

Leone Hinehline, Grade School

Helen E. Moyer, High School

Leaders

Boys

Charles J. Hinkelman, Chief

Raymond Bester

Donald W. Drain

Wayne J. Haefner

Robert H. Hensley

Norbert J. Stein

Kenneth Willard, Jr.

Girls

Hattie Kolinski, Chief

Dorothy Dearing

Angela Lloyd

Margaret Jamison

Lucy R. McCormick

Stella E. Shields

Catherine R. Shrider

Lorene Todd *

Mary L. Valliant

Georgia A. Vines

Eunice Williams

Office and Operating Personnel

Sue Abood
Emma C. Babione
Winifred Bailey *
Jesse J. Billups *
Maxine Brown
Marie Brunzman
Helen I. Chapman
Alice M. Cunningham
Charlotte E. DeWese
Fred Dickerson
Carol Farmer
Catherine A. Gaffney
Frances Gibbons
Helen C. Goodrick
Helen Gray
Carl S. Guy
Hazel M. Helm
Jane Hatfield
Elsie Humberger
Marcile Humbert
Wilma Jones **

Louise Juarez
Frank Jurski
Mary M. Lindsey *
Augusta C. Managhan
Martha Martin
Bessie McCown
Grace Messerer
Alma F. Miller
John Pickens
Betty J. Porter
Matt A. Reid
Donna Mae Reisner
Laura M. Roth
Edna L. Sanford
Jean Sohalski
Pauline Soltysiak
Annie R. Thomas
Marie Winzeler
Marian Wright
Ethel Wynn
Victor Young

* Employment terminated during the year.

INTRODUCTION

The Story of the Family Court Center

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The Family Court of Lucas County had its beginning back in 1924 with the passage of an act which created the Division of Domestic Relations within the Court of Common Pleas and assigned to that division jurisdiction over divorce and family problems, juvenile delinquency dependency, neglect, bastardy, contributing, abuse of minors, consent to marry, non-support.

In 1937 a new juvenile code was adopted in Ohio which modernized the methods of dealing with delinquent, dependent and neglected children and broadened the base of operation of the court having jurisdiction in childrens cases.

PHILOSOPHY -

- One Court
- One Purpose
- One Staff

Not only are all the above types of family problems centered under one roof; but even the very children who must be detained for study and for their own protection and for the protection of the community live in the Child Study Institute under the same roof. All of these problems and all of these people are handled within the jurisdiction of the same court, having one staff of specially skilled personnel, under one leadership, with one underlying philosophy, working as one unit, with one set of records, all in one place. Basically the philosophy of the court is to render to each child and to each family the service that will help that child or family re-establish itself as successful and happy entity in the community.

Although the building itself looks little like the conventional courthouse - that is what it is. With its simple conference like procedures, absence of ceremony, forensic battles, sensational dramatics or crowds of spectators it is a far cry from the court house of yesterday. But it is nevertheless a court-house - a modern Family Court.

A NEW FUNCTION ADDED TO THE FAMILY COURT

You see, the old court had one primary function the judicial. It found the facts and applied the law. What happened to the parties after such findings and application of the law was not a responsibility of the court. It had performed its judicial function ... let the chips fall where they may!

But the modern Family Court has been assigned a new function. It still retains the former judicial function and must never lose sight of its duty in this respect. But now the law recognizes the judicial function as only a part of the responsibility of the Family Court.

Since the family is the backbone of our society, the law has become interested in what happens to that family and to the individual members of the family after the judicial decision has been made - and so to the judicial function has been added a second - the treatment function. It places an emphasis upon the constructive rather than the destructive; on the preventive rather than the punitive aspect of the case. The court, under the statute is in effect directed to correct the child rather than to condemn him; in the case of the broken family the court is directed to conserve and reestablish that family if it be within the realm of possibility.

These recent statutes have indeed given the court a mandate not to apply justice blindly on the basis of past experience but rather to look to the future with open eyes and by taking advantage of our knowledge of past mistakes of the parties concerned to help them to correct those mistakes and in so doing to give the full assistance of the court and the state of Ohio.

**PROFESSIONAL
KNOWLEDGE AND
FINANCIAL AID**

In giving the full assistance of the court, your Family Court of Lucas County has equipped itself with the services of trained probation counselors, marriage counselors, psychologists, physicians, psychiatrists, teachers, all of whom participate in the analysis and treatment of the various cases presented to the Court. It is the constant aim of every member of the Family Court to render the kind of service to each client for which he is specially trained and equipped.

The Family Court workers idealism has a sound and practical realism. Some families and some children are not amenable to treatment methods we have to offer. Such people misconstrue the efforts to understand their problem and to offer help, as simple-minded weakness. These persons are readily detected and quickly disposed of by strict discipline and in some instances by downright punitive measures when such seem necessary for the protection of the community.

REVENGE IS NO CURE FOR DELINQUENCY

Many people react in much the same fashion as the very delinquent child whom they condemn.

It is perhaps instinctive to strike back when we are struck. If some one calls us a bad name we seem to feel better to return the favor. To strike back - to get even is instinctive. It is shared by all races, all ages, all classes, and all sexes. Hence - revenge.

But revenge cures nothing - corrects nothing. The extent to which we are able to control this urge is an indication of our degree of civilization.

Time after time we find that children commit delinquent acts in a spirit of revenge - to get even with someone for some real or fancied wrong done to them. If we in turn think of treating them on a like basis we merely add to their list of people with whom they must get even at some future date. We would thereby be giving them further excuse to continue their delinquent pattern.

TREATMENT CALLS FOR UNDERSTANDING

In our 18 years of experience in dealing with more than 25,000 delinquent boys and girls we have learned one basic fact that runs through all of our planning and treatment of these young people. Children never imitate or follow the advice of people they dislike; therefore if we are to make a lasting impression and to influence these young people we must become their friend and prove to them that we do understand their problem.

We have learned too that the thinking which led these people to commit the act which brings them to court did not develop overnight and cannot be corrected overnight. The average child coming into juvenile court has been known to his family, to the school or to the community as a misguided child, as a trouble maker or as an out and out delinquent for six months to two years before his court appearance. It will probably take a comparable period of time to bring about the necessary changes in his thinking and behavior.

But one thing is sure - he cannot be scared into better thinking and correct behavior. It cannot be beaten into him. He cannot be bribed into it. He will change only when he wants to change and he will not want to change until he understands the reasons and sees that those reasons are to his advantage. Corrective treatment of the

delinquent is a job for a specialist and calls for patience of the community.

DELINQUENT IS AGGRESSIVE When a child is brought to court he is frequently quite hostile and aggressive. So are his parents. Perhaps it is something of the reaction that the "best defense is a good offense". At any rate they often come into court with a critical attitude toward the court, the police and any one who has been a party to their appearance in court. They resent the authority which has placed restrictions upon them whether it be police - court - school - or parents. They see these people as being lined up against them and so they align themselves against authority.

The job of the court is not to show who is boss - at least not in so many words. It is not to punish the child or get even with him for daring to question the authority of his superiors. But rather the job of the court is to determine why he found it necessary to go counter to the dictates of the society in which he lives and then, to show him how he can still live in peaceful coexistence with authority - in fact to help him to see that coexistence is not only possible but in the long run is to his advantage. This can not be accomplished by threats nor by lush promises. It can be accomplished only by a realistic interpretation of the facts of life.

Attitudes are not changed by platitudes. Human conduct is changed by human contact. And so over the years we have learned by the experience of others and by our own experience that if we would influence these young people to adapt themselves to the ways of the community we must, by frequent and continued friendly contact with them, make them realize that we have some understanding of how they feel and can help them to work out a more acceptable expression of their feelings.

HOW WE TREAT CHILDREN When you want to influence someone you start by making friends with him. You make it clear that you like him and are interested in him and in his welfare. Well, that is exactly our procedure with the recalcitrant, rebellious young people who are brought to us for treatment. Every reasonable effort is made to treat them like human beings - to respect their individual dignity and to deal with them in a kindly courteous manner. Throughout their stay at the Child Study Institute and during the investigation prior

to the final hearing this is the approach of the investigating counselor and examining psychologist. Every effort is made to dispel their fears and resentment for authority and to help them find that personal courage and self-confidence that will enable them to take part in the planning for their supervision after the final hearing.

When the child actually takes a part in the planning he comes to see the need for a change. He comes to accept the plan for bringing about that change and, in his own mind, it becomes his own plan and thus one which he will carry out with a minimum of pressure from the counselor who is charged with supervising him.

Some will say that this is coddling the offender. Terminology is unimportant. The fact remains that we have found this method to produce results. And after all it is results that we want.

As a court we could stand on our dignity (?) and issue orders to every child to behave himself and to follow certain instructions. But if the child felt no desire for the change and saw no need for it there are a thousand ways in which he could violate the orders and we would be helpless to do anything except to retaliate, commit to an institutional for custodial care and with a sigh of despair chalk up another failure. We prefer to "coddle" and show results rather than show our authority and get failure.

IS DELINQUENCY ON THE INCREASE Numerically, yes. Actually no. During the last few years there has been a substantial increase in the number of children in the community of juvenile court age. The numerical increase in the number of delinquents has not been as great as the increase in juvenile population. In 1953 the rate of delinquency was 24 per 1,000 children. In 1954 the rate dropped to 20 per 1,000 children. This is a gratifying answer to the question of whether or not our young people are any worse than they have been in previous years.

HAVE YOU NOTICED? Delinquency committed by children always attracts the attention of the community - not only in Lucas County but everywhere. But in our concern we should also take notice of where we stand. Are our children any different from those in other counties and states? Are the things that they do any different? Is the

manner of handling them any different? We think there are some very significant differences and we would like to point them out to our people.

Lucas County has been relatively free of juvenile gangs. In 17 years we have not had a gang of juvenile delinquents which carried on their activities over a period of time. There have been groups of boys or girls who have committed delinquent acts together but aggressive work on the part of the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Toledo Police Department or the Juvenile Division of the Sheriff's office has brought their activities to a halt and the matter referred for court action.

In all cases of so called gang activity it is the policy of the juvenile court to break up the gang promptly. Usually the leader of the group is identified and removed from the community. This leaves the remaining members without their natural leadership and makes planning for the remaining members in the community possible.

GENUINE
TROUBLE
MAKERS ARE
REMOVED FROM
THE COMMUNITY

In removing children from the community various methods are used. Some are placed in foster homes - some in private training schools and some in the state industrial school. The important thing is that with the removal of the leader, the gang as such falls apart and the individual members develop other interests and activities. In this way with the combined activity of police, sheriff and court we have been able to keep Lucas County free of juvenile gangs over the years. Since 1938 there has been no instance where a gang of young offenders, once apprehended for their delinquency, continued their delinquent activity as a group after their court appearance. For 17 years your juvenile court has provided specialized training for an average of 185 children every year by removing them from the community, placing them in foster homes or public or private training schools.

FAMILY COURT
NOW WIDELY
STUDIED

During the past year numerous judges and social scientists have come to Toledo to inspect the building, confer with staff members and to study the methods of operation of the Family Court. These visitors and students have come from all parts of the world and many different states within this country. The Family Court Center has also been used as a training place for students from Ohio State University, and the University of Michigan. Foreign judges and social workers studying in

this country under the sponsorship of the United States Department of State and the United Nations have taken part of their study at the Family Court Center.

We at the Family Court Center, are determined to try in every way possible to provide an ever improving service for the children and families of our community and thereby to offer a service to the citizens that will contribute to the improvement of family life and the welfare of our younger citizens.

We are ever mindful, and grateful to the community in general for its understanding of the function of the Family Court. We are appreciative of the fine help and co-operation given us from time to time by other public officials, by the members of the Bar Associations, and by members of other professional groups upon whom we have to call for services to aid us in the diagnosis and treatment of the families with which we deal.

The Family Court is truly a community project, dependent upon many people and groups, and any success that it enjoys is the results of the combined efforts of many persons.

POLICE SERVICE FOR JUVENILES Lucas County is especially fortunate in its police services on juvenile matters. The Crime Prevention Bureau of the Toledo Police Department under the direction of Inspector Anthony Bosch has provided an efficient and effective service in the investigation of delinquency cases within the City of Toledo. The prompt and thorough preparation of cases for presentation to court has contributed substantially to the control of gang activities. They have set a standard in juvenile police work that is widely recognized.

Special commendation should also be given to Lucas County Sheriff, William Hirsch for the development of a juvenile division within the Sheriff's department. This is the first time in the history of Lucas County that a Deputy has been assigned on a full time basis, to investigate complaints involving juveniles outside of Toledo. This work, handled by Deputy Emerson Cole, has improved service in juvenile cases originating outside of the city and has brought an increased degree of protection to county residents.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1954

WHAT THE CHILDREN DID

Major offenses by children decreased from 946 in 1953 to 868 in 1954

Sex offenses decreased from 37 to 29

Larceny decreased from 227 to 164

Malicious mischief (serious cases) decreased from 57 to 45

Other major offenses (including such things as assault, arson etc.) decreased from 329 in 1953 to 273 in 1954

Burglary alone increased from 72 to 104

There was a substantial increase in number of referrals for minor situations indicating that parents, schools and police are making use of court facilities to an increasing extent in the early stages of delinquent behavior. Many of these complaints do not involve the commission of any specific misdemeanor but are for such things as incorrigible, keeping late hours, minor neighborhood disturbance etc... Actually early referral of these cases make it possible to provide corrective services before the delinquent behavior pattern becomes too serious and actual violation of the law occurs.

There were no escapes from the Child Study Institute during the year. This is the fifth consecutive year in which we have had no escapes from the building.

1164 children were brought before the court for traffic violations.

22.9% of all traffic violators were involved in accidents of some type.

61 persons injured in these accidents required medical treatment.

71.7% of all traffic violations were for 'moving' violations (such as running red light, driving without due regard, speeding etc..)

More than 900 children were on probation during the year.

REPEATERS

During the current year a more aggressive policy was adopted relative to children under the supervision of the court. The employment of a full time casework supervisor in the boy's probation department and the addition of a girl's referee provided the opportunity for much closer supervision of probationers.

This policy had certain obvious results. The number of repeaters increased, due to the fact that children who failed to abide by their conditions of probation were brought back to court for hearing before a referee and a change of plan. Also we found that parents, sensing our increased activity in the supervision of children, began reporting misbehavior which had heretofore gone unreported. Thus in these two categories we find 37 cases. There were also an additional 53 individuals who ran away from home because they found it impossible to remain in their home situation and under the supervision of the court counselors. Some of this was due to their own inability to submit to the restrictions of probation and some was due to unbearable home conditions which could not be corrected or adjusted rapidly enough to satisfy the children. A few of the latter type voluntarily presented themselves at the Child Study Institute requesting that they be given shelter until a new plan could be made for them.

These 90 individuals are of necessity classed as repeaters because of their new appearance before the court. However they did not commit any new offense. Nevertheless, they represent 6% of the total number of children handled and account for the increase in the repeater rate from 25.5% in 1953 to 33.2% in 1954.

While too brief a time has elapsed to make any conclusive statement as to the effect of this new policy of the court and its relation to other offenses, there is some reason to believe that the decrease in the number of major cases during 1954 is related to the increased number of children placed under the supervision of court counselors and the more active supervision that we have been able to give such children during the year.

WHAT THE COURT DID

WHAT THE COURT DID

During the year 213 children were removed from the community by placement in foster homes, private schools, the state industrial schools or other institutions for children. These were the children who presented the most serious problems of adjustment and for whom return to the community seemed inadvisable. In most instances the parents pay all or part of the cost of such care.

The traffic school conducted under the auspices of the Toledo Automobile Club was continued throughout the year. 489 students completed this training.

920 children were placed on probation during the year to probation counselors, private social agencies and to individuals.

Drivers licenses were suspended in the cases of 78% of all children appearing for traffic violation. Periods of suspension ranged from 2 weeks to one year.

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE FAMILY COURT

Repeaters showed an increase during the year. Two reasons are seen for this:

- 1) children are being returned to court for minor violations
- 2) the increase in the total number of cases in court has increased the work assigned to each counselor thus making it necessary for him to divide his time and energies among more children.

To maintain a high standard of service to children and their families and increase in the number of probation counselors is imperative.

The Child Study Institute showed a 43% increase in population over 1953. The daily population exceeded our capacity 324 days during the year. On those days when we are overpopulated some children sleep on cots in the hall. The present trend and the steady increase in juvenile population of the county indicates that steps will have to be

taken in the near future to complete the building as originally planned.

The investigation of offenses is a police job - carried out by the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Toledo Police Department or by the Juvenile division of the Sheriff's office.

The investigation by probation counselors is a personal investigation after preliminary hearing. It is made to aid the court in making a suitable disposition of the case.

Marriage counseling services are available to any person making such request. By law, our counselors are required to investigate all divorce applications when children under 14 years of age are present in the family.

Staff members of the Family Court have served during the year on numerous state, county and national committees having to do with delinquency child welfare and marriage counseling. They have participated in state and national conferences on these matters, served as teachers in the training of new workers in the field; helped in the planning of workshops and institutes for experienced workers. They have given speeches throughout the county and state and have written articles for publication in professional magazines of national circulation.

Twelve different staff members undertook further study (at their own expense of time and money) in the field of probation, psychology or marriage counseling.

JUVENILE COURT

PROCEDURE Any child who commits an act described in the Juvenile Code as constituting a delinquent act may be cited to Juvenile Court as a delinquent.

The function of the court then becomes that of determining whether or not the child did commit such act and if so, what should be done about it. Actually this is the point at which some misunderstanding develops as to the purpose and responsibility of the Juvenile Court.

Technically, any child who violates a city ordinance or state or federal statute is a delinquent child. But the juvenile courts of the country do not ipso facto (by reason of that fact itself) call him "delinquent" - any more than the adult courts dub you a "criminal" when you inch a few miles over the speed limit, or park overtime. Delinquency, like a number of other problems, is a matter primarily of two things: degree and frequency. (Of course other matters such as understanding background, capacity, intention, motive, opportunity, circumstances, etc. must be considered.)

As to degree, a child who commits a murder or an armed robbery would probably be called delinquent even though it be his first offense. A child who has parked overtime probably would not.

As to frequency, a child who is a "first offender" probably would not, unless the offense be serious. Yet a child who commits comparatively trivial offenses may be called "delinquent" if the offenses be repeated often enough. He may be establishing a "pattern" of misbehavior, a habit of disobedience or delinquency.

For the juvenile courts to find "delinquent" every child who technically or literally falls within the legal definitions, would make as much sense as for the adult court to find "criminal" every adult who has violated a law of the land. (Who among us adults has never stolen, lied, deceived - who of us has never broken the law?)

Circumstances alter cases. You have heard that since you were a child. Its meaning is illustrated daily in juvenile court cases: Two boys have stolen two bicycles; one is sent back home on probation,

the other is sent to a correctional school. Under the circumstances - all the facts, evidential, social, psychological, medical, psychiatric - it becomes apparent that the first may not be a true delinquent and that the best interests of the child (and consequently of the state or of society) will be served by allowing him to remain in his own home - under supervision of the court.

But the second is found to be quite a different sort of boy - one who needs to be separated from his home and parents and the various influences which helped to make him a delinquent child. And consequently the best interests of this boy (and of the state or society) will be served by removing him from his present environment and sending him to a place where his delinquent pattern may be erased and his delinquent tendencies curbed.

It would be nice if it were that simple. There is more to it. But all in all your juvenile courts' job is to do what is in the best interests of the child, to write a prescription designed to correct his delinquent tendencies. Not always does the physician tell his patient just what ails him or how sick he is. Not always does the court make an official finding of delinquency - especially where such a finding is not necessary because parents and child assent to the treatment suggested.

Thus, in actual practice your juvenile court will sometimes make an official finding of delinquency and in other cases - even when the offense is the same - there will be no finding. The difference is the difference in the needs of the child.

PRELIMINARY HEARINGS Every child is given a preliminary hearing immediately after the complaint is filed. Usually this means within 24 hours. As a rule such hearings are held before a referee. The purpose of the preliminary hearing is to determine the facts, make a tentative decision as to future court action and to interpret to the child and the family how the court will proceed and the reasons for such procedure. The matter of detention is decided at this point and whether or not there shall be an investigation or psychological study.

DETENTION If the child is detained it is for one of three or four reasons; either a psychological study is needed; or, the offense is of such a nature as to cause undue fears in the community if

the child is immediately returned; or, there is reason to believe that the child will not remain within the jurisdiction of the court to be available on call; or, that he may repeat his offense before a final hearing. Most children returned to detention after the preliminary hearing are given complete psychological examinations.

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY Immediately after the preliminary hearing the probation counselor begins his study of the case. His duty is to determine the social and personal factors that lead the child to commit the offense. As soon as the investigation is completed the case is set for a final hearing - either before the judge or a referee.

FINAL HEARING At the final hearing the decision is made as to what treatment is needed to give the greatest assurance that the child can return to the community and resume a normal, law abiding existence.

Many possibilities are open to the court in making a disposition of the case. Your Juvenile Court has at its disposal the services of more than 40 institutions for boys and girls which give specialized training for these young people. These schools are located in several different states. Their services are available to us on a fee basis. Funds for the retraining of delinquent children are made available in our regular budget. However in actual practice the court expects parents to pay for such care and does place an order against parents requiring them to reimburse the court for money spent in the care of their children. Such orders vary according to the ability of the parents to pay. They may call for reimbursement in full or for such portion of the total cost as we find they are able to pay.

HEARINGS ARE PRIVATE Hearings, both preliminary and final, are never secret but they are private. The juvenile code specifically provides for this. Parents and child have the right to be represented at their hearing by attorney, by pastor, by friend or by relative. But the choice is theirs and there is no obligation upon them to have anyone present at the hearing to whom they object.

The court being a public agency and a court, the people have a right to know what action is taken by the court in regard

to delinquents. Therefore every official action of the court is by law a matter of public record and open for inspection. However the details of the hearing - the matters that must be discussed in reaching a decision as to the needs of the child are amply protected by law and are matters between the court and the family unless the family itself wishes to make them public.

DISPOSITIONS In reaching a decision as to what form of discipline, training or treatment will best meet the needs of the child, a variety of possibilities are open to the court. They would include:

probation
foster home placement
institutional commitment (private school and state schools)
fines

EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT The inevitable question asked of us is "Can you do any good for these delinquent children?". The implication of this question is that it is a hopeless situation. Nothing could be farther from the truth!

Over the years our record shows that after the first court appearance 75% of the young people never get into any further difficulty. The occasion for that first appearance in court - the opportunity of discussing their problems with a trained expert has been sufficient to bring about changes not only in the child but in parental methods of control which correct the original situation.

About 25%* will come back a second time, and for new offenses. More study is required for these people and a change in the original planning.

* (It varies from year to year from 21% to 30%. The percentage of repeaters depends upon the quality of service the court can give, that is the number of probation counselors available to counsel with the families.)

About half of this group will continue in difficulty a third time. Generally speaking we find that with 10 to 12% of those coming before the court we are not able to offer much help. They continue their delinquent conduct throughout adolescence and into adulthood to become candidates for the adult criminal court and the state penitentiary. BUT in 88 to 90% of all cases handled in Juvenile Court we have been able to offer constructive help to the child and the parents that has made it possible for them to take their place back at school, in the home, and in the community and become law abiding before their 18th birthday.

CHILD SUPPORT One referee is assigned to hearing of cases in Non-Support. Also hear in this division are support motions in divorce proceedings, examination in Bastardy cases and selected custody and visitation matters.

During the year 1954, \$1,804,850 were collected on support orders.

A breakdown of actions taken in these cases will be found in Table of the appendix.

TRAFFIC 1954 showed a slight numerical increase (from 1130 in 1953 to 1164 in 1954) in the number of traffic violations cited to court. However the substantial increase in the number of children in the 16-18 year old age range and the number of licensed drivers in this age range represents a decrease in the rate of violators in 1954.

One aspect of this problem that continues to be a source of great concern to the court is the number of young people who are cited for driving without a license. Many of these youths are under 16 (the legal age for obtaining a license) and are driving with the knowledge of their parents. It is indeed difficult for the court to instill proper attitudes and driving habits into children when parents fail to assume their share of responsibility for doing the same.

The court has continued its policy of former years in insisting that young offenders be adequately insured. We have also continued the practice of suspending drivers license in a substantial percentage of cases because our experience has proved that this method of

discipline is more effective than any other.

Drivers who have not any formal driver training prior to their court appearance are usually ordered to take the driver training course at the school conducted for the court by the Toledo Automobile Club. This class meets for two hours, once a week for five consecutive weeks. The students right to drive is suspended until the course is satisfactorily completed.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

For many years this court has provided counseling services for families in trouble. Originally this was entirely on a voluntary basis with either husband or wife making a request for such service.

In 1951 an amendment to the law governing divorce made it mandatory for the court to initiate an investigation into every divorce application when there was a child in the family under the age of 14 years. This made necessary the creation of a new department and the employment of additional caseworkers to handle the tremendously increased volume of work.

At the outset there was some confusion in the minds of the general public as to the nature of this investigation. Actually the investigation called for under the statute was not to determine facts that might constitute grounds for divorce nor to help the judge decide whether or not a divorce should be granted. These are responsibilities of the attorney and the judge respectively. The real intent of the law was to have the investigator inquire into the circumstances surrounding the marital discord and to discover whether or not the parties concerned could find a common basis for solving their problem and reconciling their differences.

In actual practice, as we have experienced in the three years the law has been in operation, we find that some people are able to effect a complete reconciliation; others, while not able to bring about a reconciliation have been able to look more objectively at their problem with the result that the bitter litigation which formerly attended matters regarding support and custody of children has been reduced and the court is able to direct its attention to a handling of the case which assures the best interests and welfare of the minor children. In a steadily increasing number of cases we find it possible to separate money conflicts from the problem of support and custody of the children as a factor in the divorce litigation.

We might say that the focus of attention in the divorce investigation is on the question of how the husband and wife and the children feel about the impending divorce and the problem that created it; what they have done to try and meet that problem; and what effects

the divorce itself will have on the various members of the family. It is our experience that most families have not given full consideration to these factors before the action is filed. They are frequently amazed and shocked when they do face up to it and with the help of expert counseling come to realization that some adjustment in their own thinking and planning is called for.

The investigation of several thousand divorce applications has pointed up a six fold function of the divorce investigator.

1. To provide the court and legal counsel with social information about the family, which the attorney is not required to obtain, and which the judge is unable to bring out in the brief time available for hearings. Thus the court, in performing its judicial function, has valuable background information pertinent to the adjustment and welfare of all members of the family.

2. To increase each client's awareness of all the influences contributing to his marriage failure, and of the consequences upon himself, a partner and children of pursuing the conflict to a final severance of the matrimonial bond. This tends to have a sobering and salutary influence, especially in cases that were started under the stress of violent emotion.

3. To help ready the client to consider reconciliation, and when ready, to encourage him and his mate to make another try at making a go of their marriage, for their own sakes as well as the children's.

4. To try to bring the confused and over-emotional client to the point of asking for help with his problems and conflicts (you can't force help on a person who doesn't want it, and then to begin the process of deeper therapy technically called marriage counseling, or to refer him for this purpose to another counselor or agency or psychiatrist.

5. To serve as peacemaker and lessen the hateful and vindictive attitudes of all clients even though it be apparent that because of their insistence and their legal rights the divorce will go through. This is of immeasurable benefit not only to the children, presently and in the future, but to the spouses themselves and to the legal counsel in that it often makes possible and always facilitates the amicable adjustment of

money matters and property settlements.

6. To help clients whose cases are going through to final decree to prepare themselves for the new status of "single blessedness"; or if they intend to remarry to help them with the selection of the new mate (a service sometimes much appreciated) and to help them not to make the old mistakes over again. (The amount of voluntary post-divorce counseling attests to the value of continuing service.)

To repeat, it is seen that the questions answered by the divorce investigation are never whether a divorce should be granted, or how much support money should be awarded by the court, but rather, the counselors concern is, what are the relevant social facts and how can the court be of the greatest help to these people who are struggling with themselves and a problem that has defied solution.

THE CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

WHAT IS IT? Most juvenile courts, especially those in large metropolitan areas have a detention home. But in this day and age we think in terms of finding causes and developing treatment methods for correcting. And so it is logical that instead of merely detaining the child that we study the child - hence the Child Study Institute instead of the old fashioned detention home.

Staff members of the Child Study Institute include psychiatrist, psychologists, pediatrician, nurse, school teachers, recreation leaders, handicraft instructors and group leaders who are trained in the handling of children with specialized problems such as those who come before the court for handling. Since the Child Study Institute is a residential study center where children live from three to four weeks while their case is under study we also have the usual housekeeping and maintenance staff necessary such an institution.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION The present building has rated capacity for 24 girls and 25 boys. However during the year we had in excess of this number on 324 different days. Living accommodations are provided in single rooms for each child. Whenever our population exceed the rated capacity it becomes necessary to convert a hall into a temporary dormitory by the use of roll-away-beds.

WHO IS DETAINED? The Child Study Institute was designed to house only delinquent children. However because of the fact that the Child Welfare Board had no shelter facilities for the emergency care of dependent and neglected children it has been necessary for us, over the years, to provide this service for them. In November of 1954 the passage of a tax levy for the construction of additional facilities at the Lucas County Childrens Home assured the construction of an emergency shelter for dependent and neglected children. As the year drew to an end plans were being mapped by Juvenile Court officials and the Child Welfare Board to transfer the emergency detention of dependent and neglected children to the Childrens Home. It is expected that this plan will be put into full effect early in 1955 thus bringing to an end the commingling of dependent and delinquent children in Lucas County.

*This plan was completed in March 1955 and put into full effect on April 1, 1955.

DETENTION

Actually the function of the Child Study Institute is two fold. It provides emergency detention for delinquent children who for some reason cannot or should not be returned to their parents. It is also a center for the study, social, psychological, and medical, of children whose cases are pending before the court.

During 1954, 678 children were detained at the Child Study Institute for further study and observation after the preliminary hearing and to assist the court in making a final disposition.

The facilities of the Child Study Institute were overcrowded on 324 of the 365 days during the year. This was anticipated when it became necessary to restrict construction because of lack of funds. One living unit was omitted at the time of construction and this has made necessary the frequent use of roll-a-way beds set up in the halls.

EDUCATION

While at the Child Study Institute, children attend school. There are two school rooms - one for grades 1 thru 8 and one for grades 9 thru 12. Teachers are furnished by the Toledo Board of Education. The program of the school is essentially remedial. Most children placed in CSI are having difficulty in their regular school placement. Every effort is made to personalize the school approach to determine the weaknesses of the child, correct and strengthen them before his return to his regular class. Lack of interest or even an open antagonism to the school program is sometimes encountered. To interest this type of youngster in the classroom situation, an emphasis is placed on handicraft activities. It is not uncommon for us to find a child who develops a tolerance for and eventually an interest in the classroom activity after having been introduced to it through the handicraft program. Teachers work in close conjunction with the psychological staff which provides testing of reading and arithmetic achievement levels to enable the teachers to determine the level at which to begin instruction.

RELIGION

Through the Council of Churches a Protestant Chaplain has been assigned to the Child Study Institute. He has an office within constant view of the children and they may arrange for an interview at any time outside of school hours. A routine interview is conducted with each protestant child immediately upon admission. Protestant church services are conducted by the chaplain every Sunday. The Chaplain works in close cooperation with the probation

counselors and with the pastor of the church which the child attends.

Catholic children are interviewed by members of Toledo Catholic Charities. Children are taken to Sunday Mass at a near-by church by members of the St. Vincent De Paul Society who have volunteered for this service. Contact with the parish priest is maintained by probation counselors and staff members of the Catholic Charities. While it has never been the policy of the court to order church attendance upon any child it has been our experience that children with regular attendance seldom find their way into court. Therefore, every effort is made during the investigation and supervision to interest children and their parents in church attendance and to secure their voluntary participation.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Resident medical services are provided for children at the Child Study Institute by a visiting pediatrician who comes to the building each morning to give examinations of children brought in during the preceding 24 hour period. A full time registered nurse is on duty throughout the day. She assists the doctor in the conduct of examinations and provides emergency first aid as needed. Other than the emergency first aid we do not give treatment at the Child Study Institute. Through arrangements with local clinics, dispensaries and the Maumee Valley Hospital it is possible for us to provide all types of medical and surgical care as they are needed. Arrangements for such treatment are made by the nurse in cooperation with the parents and the probation counselor.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Three full time psychologists and a visiting psychiatrist provide psychological and psychiatric service for all branches of the Family Court Center. In addition to tests of general intelligence, numerous special tests are available for administration to children to determine educational level in various subjects. The testing program is coordinated with a series of interviews designed to aid the psychologist in evaluating the tests and to prepare reports which will be of assistance in planning the treatment of the individual children at final hearing. During the past year complete psychological studies were made and reports written for court.

PRIVILEGE SYSTEM

The granting of special privileges to children under study is one of the devices which has been used for 17 years to aid us in the evaluation of children

in the Institute. Under this system every child has the opportunity to qualify for privilege ranging from special activities within the building to selected activities outside the building, some under the supervision of a staff member and some unsupervised. Outside privileges include attendance at sports activities, theatre, concerts etc. . . . also swimming at the Boys Club or YWCA, planned picnics during good weather, trips to the Zoo and Museum.

The purpose of privilege is to reward improved adjustment and behavior and to give staff members an opportunity to observe the interests of the children and incorporate the findings in the final report to the court.

It is particularly significant to note the reaction of children to this feature of the program. It has been in operation for 17 years. In that time more than 10,000 different children have been released from the building during their period of detention and for a total of more than 50,000 different functions. Violations of the conditions of these releases has occurred in less than one half of one per cent of total releases.

LOOKING AHEAD
WHAT ARE THE NEEDS AND PROSPECTS
OF THE FAMILY COURT?

COUNSELING
SERVICES

There has been a steady increase in the number of cases brought before the court in recent years. This has placed a corresponding burden on the counseling staff. More and more parents and school officials are turning to the court for assistance in the handling of children with behavior problems of a serious nature. Most referrals of this nature involve children who have become so disturbed in the home or school situation that they disrupt the normal functioning of the classroom and the home. They have not responded to the corrective measures available to schools and the home. They have refused to submit themselves to the professional counseling available through the private social agencies or the Mental Hygiene Center. In short they are by definition of the Juvenile Code, incorrigible. Yet in most instances they have committed no criminal act that would bring them to the attention of the police. However, unless corrected at this stage they will become the serious law-breakers of tomorrow. It is with this type of child that the court can be of greatest assistance to parents and the community. A study of the problem and the application of corrective measures at this stage can avert more serious trouble later. This is a logical function of the court and does come within the powers granted the court by the juvenile code. Because the Juvenile Court is the only agency authorized under the law to proceed on such cases it is desirable that steps be taken to emphasize this service and thus prevent much future trouble. This can be accomplished by an early increase in the counseling staff of the probation department.

In the Domestic Relations department there is also a need for additional counselors.

During the year 1954 there were 269 divorce cases involving children under the age of 14 which could not be investigated in spite of the provision of the state law that all such cases should be investigated. The five investigators in this department found their time fully taken up with the 1529 cases they did investigate.

In addition to the divorce cases for which investigation is mandatory under the law, we find that our investigators and

counselors are called upon to give marriage counseling to many persons who are trying to avert a divorce. While it has been our policy to divert these persons to the several private agencies offering marriage counseling services we find that such services are not always available. Our experience has shown that persons who appeal for help prior to the filing of divorce action are more likely to respond to counseling and a reconciliation. This is a service, which in the interests of the community should be made available. Broken homes gnaw at the very foundations of the community. It is good economy to prevent this whenever and wherever possible. One has only to examine available statistics on relief and support of minor children which become the responsibility of the city or county to realize the close correlation between family disorganization and relief costs. Any procedure which can effectively reduce family breakdown will contribute toward a reduction of other relief costs. Marriage counseling has in many instances been able to do just that. Many divorces can be avoided. Every divorce that is avoided adds to the moral and economic strength of the community. It is important that this service be provided and that the citizens be aware of its existence and how to obtain it.

SPACE IN
THE NEW BLDG.

We have now occupied the Family Court Center for more than a year. During construction we were faced with unexpected increases in building costs and the building could not be completed as originally planned. Certain desirable areas had to be omitted. However, in the original planning care had been taken to provide only those facilities that seemed essential for the volume of work and type of work handled by the court.

Subsequent experience has showed that such planning was well done. The loss of certain space has already been noticed. Desks have had to be set up in one of the hall ways. Several rooms sized for one occupant are now occupied by two or more persons. Referees are conducting their hearings in small work offices which are often too small to accomodate comfortably the persons involved in the case being heard. Living space in the Child Study Institute is so restricted that on 324 days during 1954 it was necessary to sleep children on cots set up in the halls. This has created problems of discipline and supervision that has retarded the effective handling of the study and observation service for which the child is held at the Institute.

RESEARCH
NEEDED

Effective operation of any business calls for continuous examination of methods and evaluation of the results obtained by those methods. It calls for keeping up with the practices of your competitors and when new ways to do an old job better are found to adopt them. It means that your own methods of operation should be carefully and regularly scrutinized.

Over the years the Family Court has been a leader in the development of many new methods and procedures. They have attracted attention throughout the country and have brought many visitors to Toledo to discuss them with us. We have produced some noticeable success. However we feel the need for making an up to date evaluation of some of these procedures to determine their real value. Much information concerning the problems of children and the family is contained in our files and records. Unfortunately the every day job of dealing with individual cases as they come along has not permitted us to take the time out to make a critical examination of these methods to see if they can be improved upon. We also feel certain that there is much information within our records which should be analyzed and made available to other agencies in the community to assist in the planning and development of child welfare and family assistance programs. In short, the experience of the Family Court over the past 18 years should now be evaluated and the results used to effect further improvements not only in our own court but in other agencies and areas having to do with family life. The addition of a statistical assistant is an urgent need at this time.

FUTURE POPULATION
GROWTH OF COUNTY

The prospects for rapid growth of population of the county have alerted us to the need for projecting the effects of such growth upon the work of the Family Court. It seems obvious that with the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the improvement of the Port of Toledo much new construction will take place and new business will be brought to the city. This means new residents. Estimates of such population growth have already been made and in translating these figures to social problems as represented by divorce, delinquency, dependency, neglect and the other matters handled by the Family Court it is indicated that the increase in our business will be very substantial during the next five years.

Any population increase will bring with it an

increase in the number of social problems directly proportional to the increase in population. When that increase is more rapid than normal and involves the development of new industries and bringing to the community new types of employment, such as will be found in the development of Toledo as an ocean port, it can be anticipated that social problems will increase at a still greater rate than normal. This fact must be borne in mind in planning for the future of the city if we are to meet those problems as they arise. The development of the Port of Toledo will call for construction workers and longshoremen over and above the present labor pool. There will be an increasing shortage of housing. The new families will place additional pressures on our school facilities. In brief - the economic growth of the city and the planning for such growth must be accompanied by a parallel program of planning for the handling of the social problems that will come with such population and business growth. We cannot wait until the problem is upon us. We should be ready to add facilities as the need presents itself.

APPENDIX

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

Table No. 1

TRENDS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Commitments to Industrial Schools	39	56	55	71	74
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools	86	91	72	76	60
Commitments to Other Institutions	1	10	6	15	17
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes	<u>58</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>62</u>
Total children removed from community	184	224	168	202	213
Number placed on probation	466	638	874	943	920

MAJOR CASES ONLY

Sex offense	51	62	62	37	29
Robbery	11	4	1	8	5
Burglary	105	116	91	72	104
Auto theft	59	33	71	51	81
Larceny	131	161	184	227	164
Malicious mischief	18	25	92	57	45
Truancy	32	45	52	60	64
Runaway	65	77	95	105	103
All other offenses	190	220	264	329	273
Traffic	<u>15</u>	<u>26</u>	-	-	*
	<u>677</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>912</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>868</u>

Table No. 2

DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH
(except traffic)

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	93	26	119
February	80	24	104
March	95	32	127
April	137	44	181
May	126	39	165
June	107	29	136
July	142	21	163
August	99	26	125
September	117	27	144
October	128	33	161
November	125	29	154
December	120	28	148
	<u>1369</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>1727</u>

Table No. 3

OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Robbery - hold-up	5	-	-	-	5
Burglary	101	3	39	2	145
Sex	22	7	1	4	34
Auto theft	81	-	11	-	92
Other stealing	147	17	179	67	410
Malicious mischief	43	2	205	24	274
Ungovernable	31	16	11	3	61
Truancy	51	13	37	14	115
Runaway	29	74	13	12	128
Injury to person	21	2	18	4	45
All other	145	58	179	36	418
	<u>676</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>1727</u>

Table No. 4

DISPOSITION OF CASES

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Probation to Court Counselor	324	46	40	4	414
Probation to an Agency Worker	31	21	37	34	123
Probation to Individuals	18	7	419	62	506
Committed to Industrial School	64	10	-	-	74
Committed to other Correctional School	27	33	-	-	60
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory	6	-	-	-	6
To other Institution Non-Correctional	11	6	-	-	17
Placed in Foster Homes	32	29	1	-	62
Fined	15		61	-	76
Restitution	5		4	4	13
Other	42	6	12	10	70
Exonerated or dismissed as too trivial	19	22	66	13	120
Adjusted	25	3	50	38	116
Referred to other Court	5		1	-	6
Pending	52	9	2	1	64
	<hr/> 676	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 693	<hr/> 166	<hr/> 1727

Table No. 5

REPEATERS

Total number of individual children in Court
on delinquency 1548

Number of first offenders	1025
Number of repeaters	523
% of total number who were repeaters	33.2%

See page 49

Table No. 6

AGE RANGE OF DELINQUENTS

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under 7 years	-	1	4	3	8
7	7	-	12	-	19
8	4	1	17	1	23
9	13	2	24	2	41
10	19	2	31	6	58
11	32	2	54	13	101
12	28	15	61	14	118
13	59	19	88	28	189
14	117	22	98	35	272
15	130	40	117	27	314
16	165	57	114	26	362
17	100	31	72	16	219
18	2	-	1	-	3
	<u>676</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>1727</u>

Median age - 15 years 1 month.

Table No. 7

SCHOOL ATTENDING

Waite HS	136	Whittier	7
Scott HS	100	Arlington	6
DeVilbiss HS	84	Fulton	6
Libbey HS	83	Glenwood	6
Woodward HS	83	Grove Patterson	6
Robinson Jr. HS	64	Hamilton	6
Macomber HS	57	McKinley	6
Parkland	50	Mt. Vernon	6
Jones Jr. HS	49	Warren	6
Burnham HS	44	Westfield	6
Sherman	38	Anthony Wayne	5
Lincoln	34	Cherry	5
Gunckel	29	Glendale	5
Oakdale	26	Irwin	5
Lagrange	24	Longfellow	5
Chase	23	Roosevelt	5
Birmingham	22	Swanton	5
Navarre	19	Burroughs	4
Raymer	18	Dorr Street	4
Clay HS	17	Edgewater	4
Walbridge	16	Hillview	4
Whitmer	16	Newbury	4
Garfield	14	Other	4
Maumee HS	14	Pickett	4
Nathan Hale	14	Clay Elementary	3
Whitney Voc. HS	14	Central Ave. Elementary	3
Franklin	13	Crissey	3
Holland HS	13	Harvard	3
Washington	13	Horace Mann	3
Washington Twp. HS	13	Kleis	3
Coy	10	Marshall	3
Stickney	9	Berkey	2
Spring	8	Glann	2
Holland Elementary	7	Martin	2
Riverside	7	Monroe	2
Maplewood	7	Ottawa Hills HS	2

Wynn	2
East Side Central	1
Feilbach	1
Irving	1
Jerusalem Township	1
Mayfair	1
Point Place	1
Private	1
Trilby	1
Union	1
Wernert	1
Whitehouse	1
Not attending	174
Out of county	40

Nativity	2
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	2
St. Ann's	2
St. Clement's	2
Gesu	1
Immaculate Conception	1
Notre Dame Academy	1
St. Hyacinth's	1
SS Peter and Paul	1
St. Thomas Aquinas	<u>1</u>
	1727

(Parochial)

Central Catholic HS	30
Good Shepherd	19
St. Francis de Sales	13
St. Michael's	9
Sacred Heart	8
St. Adalbert's	7
St. Charles	5
St. Ursula's Academy	5
St. Agnes	4
St. John's	4
St. Stephen's	4
St. Teresa's	4
Holy Rosary	3
Rosary Cathedral	3
St. Anthony's	3
St. Benedict's	3
St. Catherine's	3
St. Hedwig's	3
St. James	3
St. Mary's	3
St. Stanislaus	3
Blessed Pious	2
Little Flower	2

*Schools not listed had no cases in Court.

Table No. 8
BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tract No.	Total	Census Tract No.	Total
1	21	38	20
2	10	39	21
3	11	40	18
4	14	41	16
5	3	42	13
6	10	43	13
7	15	44	10
8	15	45	19
9	4	46	44
10	10	47	87
11	9	48	37
12	55	49	21
13	11	50	13
14	21	51	84
15	15	52	31
16	10	53	36
17	24	54	19
18	28	55	28
19	34	56	-
20	18	57	-
21	21	58	59
22	23	59	-
23	40	60	9
24	12	61	1
25	46	62	27
26	25	63	1
27	19	64	2
28	25	65	-
29	40	66	37
30	38	67	15
31	12	68	60
32	8	69	72
33	40	70	4
34	74	71	15
35	7	72	9
36	36	Out of county	<u>48</u>
37	34		1727

Table 8a

DISTRICTS

East Toledo	353
South End	149
Pinewood	148
Collingwood	140
Downtown	124
North End	120
Lagrange-Stickney	100
West Toledo	84
Nebraska	63
West End	59
Point Place	28
Washington Township	72
Sylvania Township	60
Adams Township	59
Springfield Township	37
Oregon Township	27
Maumee	15
Swanton Township	15
Jerusalem Township	9
Ottawa Hills	9
Waterville	4
Richfield Township	2
Monclova	1
Providence	1
Out of County	48

1727

Table No. 9

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	Major		Minor		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Police	578	123	652	146	1499
Parent	25	36	6	7	74
School	34	10	14	8	66
Social Agency	1	8	7	2	18
Probation Counselor	2	1	-	-	3
Other Court	30	11	5	2	48
Other source	6	3	9	1	19
	<u>676</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>1727</u>

Table No. 10

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

Common law marriage	5
Parents married and living together	939
Parents married but separated	105
Father deceased, mother not remarried	79
Mother deceased, father not remarried	33
Divorced	98
Father widowed and remarried	37
Father divorced and remarried	55
Mother widowed and remarried	72
Mother divorced and remarried	102
Both parents deceased	9
Parents not married	35
Both parents divorced and remarried	151
Unknown	7
	<u>1727</u>

Table No. 11

FOSTER HOME SERVICE - 1954

INVESTIGATION

Applications for boarding home license
pending as of January, 1954 8

Total number applications received . . . 50

Disposition of applications:

Approved 38

Withheld 5

Referred 1

Adoption 6

Total

SUPERVISION:	Boys	Girls	Total
Placements made	33	29	62
Removals	24	24	48

Children in Foster Homes
(as of December 1954)

Boarding	19	10	
Wage	0	1	
Free	1	0	
Total	20	11	31

Total number homes licensed	18
Withdrawn	15
Recertified	25

Table No. 12

JUVENILE COURT - CHILD SUPPORT
DEPARTMENT - 1954 YEARLY REPORT

Bastardy	165
Contributing	43
Non Support	82
Violation Suspension	31
Motion to show cause	345
Motions to Modify	219
Motion to Set Support	29
Lump Sum Judgment	59
Released	91
Custody	19
Pendente Lite Hearings	22
Miscellaneous	2
Unofficial	2
	<u>1109</u>
Total Cases	

Number of Children Involved 1801

Monies paid to Toledo Humane Society
on Child Support Cases \$1,804,850.20

Monies paid thru Juvenile Court

Restitution	\$7,619.64	
Support	1,044.00	
Boarding Homes	29,638.72	
State Aid	<u>1,015.50</u>	
	\$39,317.86	<u>\$1,844,068.06</u>

Table No. 13
BASTARDY CASES

Plead guilty at preliminary hearing	40
Alleged father not located	20
Awaiting birth of child or jury trial	54
Dismissed	7
Pending	5
Attachment for non-appearance	<u>1</u>
	127

Table No. 14

Type of Complaint			
Reckless driving	8	Over three in front	8
Without due regard	276	Prohibited turn	34
Speeding	283	Standing violation	2
Running stop light	71	Temporary permit - no licensed driver	24
Failure to yield right of way	9	No driver's license	139
Failure to yield right of way to other vehicle	56	Defective vehicle (brakes, etc.)	39
Running red light	126	Defective or illegal muffler	123
Hit-skip	3	Other violation	119
Wrong way on one-way street	18		

Total of both columns 1, 338*

*In numerous instances children are cited to court on more than one violation, thus this table will not correspond with the total number of individuals (1164) appearing before the court.

Table No. 15

Occupants of car	
Alone in car	422
With friend(s) same age - sex	455
With friend(s) opposite sex	110
With mixed group	86
With adult members of immediate family	64
With other adult(s)	19
Not recorded	<u>8</u>
Total	1, 164

Table No. 16

Accident			
None	905	Medical treatment received by one or more	40
Collision with other vehicle	235	Hospitalization received by one or more	20
Other property damage	22	Fatal injury	1
Pedestrian injured	2	No medical treatment	1103
Total	1164	Total	1164

Table No. 17

Insurance	
No insurance	267
Personal liability and property damage	893
Other	<u>4</u>
Total	1164

Table No. 18

Disposition			
License suspended	429	Dismissed	44
License restricted	328	License plates lifted	4
License revoked	17	Defective parts - vehicle repaired	123
Fine	184	License suspended pending insurance	155
Probation to parents	4	Other	136
Probation to counselor	11		
Attend traffic school	489		

(In some instances more than one penalty is assessed to violator. Thus the total on this table will exceed the total number of individuals appearing before the court).

DOMESTIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
I. No. of Families Receiving Service	1324	1529
A. No. children under 14	2361	2729
B. No. children over 14	401	333
C. Total number of children	2772	3062
II. Source of Referral:		
A. M.D.I.	842	881*
B. Self	155	186
C. Former client	102	96
D. Attorney	92	162
E. Judge or Referee	60	69
F. Pastor	24	26
G. Other Court Counselor	25	39
H. Client - other department	12	11
I. All other	12	59
		1529
III. Elapsed Time of Counseling:		
A. Less than 30 days	322	590
B. 30 to 89 days	322	422
C. 90 days to 6 months	247	214
D. 6 months to 1 year	249	188
E. Over 1 year	122	115
		1529
IV. Results Reported by Counselor:		
A. Apparent Reconciliation	377	310
B. Disposition of children planned	413	285
C. Contests amicably adjusted	164	116
D. Family Property Settlement	125	129
E. Both Partners Helped Overcome	455	415
F. One Partner Helped Overcome	202	372
G. Other Adjustments		
1. No net change	72	257
2. Marked Improvement	119	90
3. Moderate Improvement	129	170
4. Marked Deterioration	5	18
5. Moderate Deterioration	6	50

DOMESTIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
(continued)

	1953	1954
V. Post-divorce Counsel Given:		
A. Husband	16	22
B. Wife	20	30
C. Both	6	7

*269 additional families with children were not included due to incomplete service because of heavy caseloads due to lack of sufficient personnel.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
1954 ANNUAL REPORT FIGURES

Table A

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
ADMISSIONS:			
January	109	43	152
* February	82	31	113
March	131	41	172
April	134	46	180
May	120	47	167
June	106	40	146
July	123	31	154
August	132	32	164
September	115	29	144
* October	154	42	196
November	132	41	173
December	134	51	185
Low Month - February	<u>1472</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>1946</u>
High Month - October			

Table B

RATIO OF ADMISSIONS BY SEX:

1954	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
1953	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%
Gain in Boys - 1954 over 1953:	5.2%		
Loss in Girls - 1954 over 1953:	5.2%		

STATUS OF CHILDREN:

Delinquent 1954	1282	392	1674
Delinquent 1953	875	347	1222
Dependent 1954	117	56	173
Dependent 1953	53	46	99
For Observation 1954	73	26	99
For Observation 1953	31	8	39

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
(continued)

Table C

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
DETENTION REPEATERS:			
1954	481	154	635
1953	299	124	423
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION:			
1954	33	18	51
1953	23	14	37
TOTAL DETENTION DAYS:			
1954	12075	6425	18500
1953	8359	4980	13339
Gain	3716	1445	5161
MEDIAN AGES OF CHILDREN:			
1954 - 14 years, 7 months			
1953 - 14 years, 2 months			

Table D

TOTAL DAYS OF DETENTION IN 1954:			
January	775	418	1193
February	1050	604	1654
March	1329	948	2277
April	1034	673	1707
May	959	696	1655
June	815	579	1394
July	592	288	880
August	825	362	1187
September	946	376	1322
October	936	410	1346
November	1561	622	2183
December	1253	449	1702
TOTAL	12075	6425	18500

There were 18,500 individual child days of detention in 1954, compared with 13,339 in 1953.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
(continued)

Table E

<u>AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION:</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	28	20	48
February	32	19	51
March	29	23	52
April	33	24	57
May	29	22	51
June	26	19	45
July	32	16	48
August	33	14	47
September	32	13	45
October	36	17	53
November	35	15	50
December	32	16	48

Month of highest population was April

Month of Lowest population was June

Annual Daily Average was 32 boys, 18 girls, or a total of 50 children.

Table F

<u>THE PRIVILEGE SYSTEM:</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of Children Granted Outside Privileges	822	623
Number of Individual Releases for Outside Privilege	4069	4435
Percent of Total Population Granted Privileges	42.2%	45.8%
Major Violations*	3	2
Minor Violations**	9	12
Percent of Non-Violated Privileges	99.71%	99.69%

e.g., Runaway

e.g., Exceeding time limits, visiting relative, etc.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
(continued)

Table G

<u>STATUS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED:</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Delinquent	1282	392	1674
Dependent	117	56	173
For Observation and Study	<u>73</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>99</u>
Totals	1472	474	1946

Table H

<u>AGES OF CHILDREN RECEIVED:</u>			
6 and under	33	16	49
7	11	4	15
8	10	6	16
9	14	3	17
10	30	9	39
11	56	17	73
12	68	23	91
13	108	41	149
14	221	78	299
15	317	91	408
16	357	103	460
17	242	79	321
18	4	3	7
19	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	1472	474	1946

Median Age, 1954: 14 years, 7 months

Median Age, 1953: 14 years, 2 months

Table 1

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

	1954	1953
Total number of new children examined	426	358
Total number of children re-examined	179	117
Uncompleted medical examinations	3	5
Number of daily treatments in clinic	2400	1950
Nutritional status of children:		
Good	88.4%	80.6%
Fair	10.8%	15.2%
Poor	0.8%	4.2%
General Health (when admitted)		
Good	79.8%	79.7%
Fair	19.7%	20.3%
Poor	0.5%	0.0%
Percent having visual defects	23.9%	32.6%
Percent having dental defects	27.6%	27.8%
Percent having positive Wasserman tests	0.5%	0.4%
Percent positive Nose & Throat cultures	0.0%	0.2%
Number of positive Gonorrhoea cases	7	1
Number of pregnancies	12	26
Number of cases of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease	49	34
Number of cardiac cases	4	2
Clinic cases	13	22
Immunizations (prior to admission)		
Smallpox	47.2%	51.1%
Diphtheria	17.8%	20.2%
Typhoid	21.3%	20.0%
Pertussis	0.6%	1.0%
Number of Impetigo cases	3	4
Number of Infected tonsil cases	1	7
Number of Chronic Otitis Media cases	4	4
Number of Parotitis (Mumps) cases	0	2
Number of Varicella (Chickenpox) cases	0	0

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS
(continued)

	1954	1953
Number of Scarlet Fever cases	0	0
Number of Obesity cases	38	34
Number of Malnutrition cases	4	5
Number of Scabies cases	1	0
Number of Hypospadias cases	4	1
Number of Petit Mal Epilepsy cases	1	0
Number of Grand Mal Epilepsy cases	3	2
Number of Deafness cases	3	2
Number of Hernia cases	2	2
Number of Arthritis cases	2	1
Number of Diabetes Mellitus cases	1	2
Number of Cerebral Palsy cases	1	1
Number of Drug Addiction cases	0	1
Number of Tuberculin Patch Test Reactors	11	6
Number of Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) cases	1	0

MARRIAGE & DIVORCE STATISTICS ON NATIONAL LEVEL

Year	Marriages	Rate	Divorces	Rate
1954	1,476,000	9.2		
1953	1,546,000	9.8	390,000	2.5
1952	1,539,318	9.9	392,000	2.5
1951	1,594,694	10.4	381,000	2.5
1950	1,667,231	11.1	385,144	2.6
1949	1,579,798	10.6	397,000	2.7
1948	1,811,155	12.4	408,000	2.8
1947	1,991,878	13.9	433,000	3.4
1946	2,291,045	16.4	610,000	4.3
1940	1,595,879	12.1	264,000	2.0
1930	1,126,856	9.2	195,961	1.6
1920	1,274,476	12.0	170,505	1.6
1910	948,166	10.3	83,045	0.9
1900	709,000	9.3	55,751	0.7
1890	570,000	9.0	33,461	0.5

Final figures on divorce in 1953 in the entire country, based on data from 42 States and the Dist. of Columbia, with an estimate for the non-reporting States, are 390,000 divorces and annulments with a rate of 2.5 per 1,000 pop.