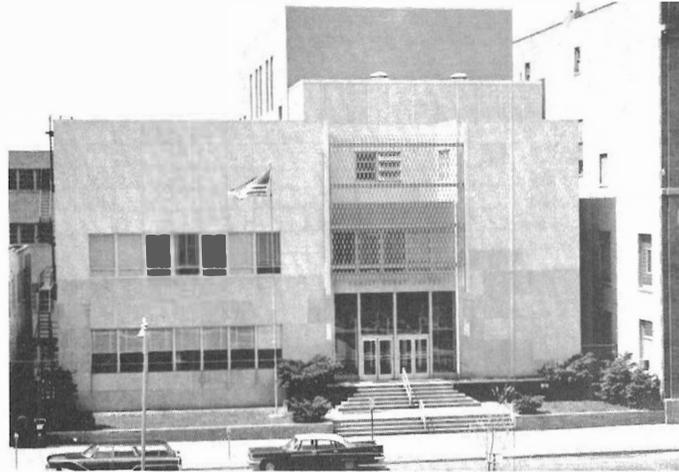
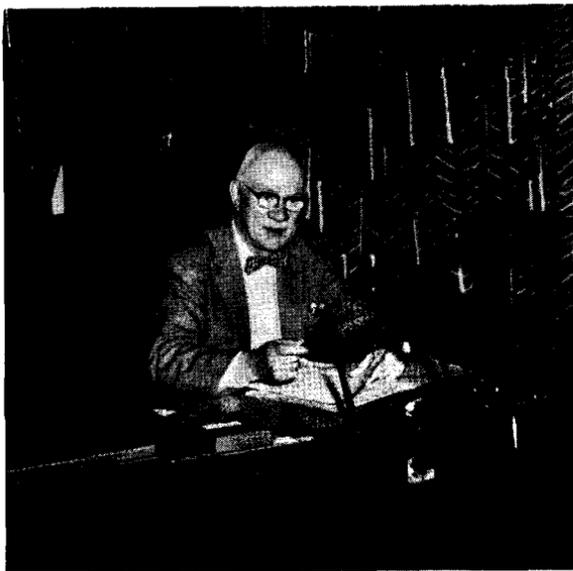


Family Court of Lucas County



1963 Annual Report

429 Michigan Toledo, Ohio



PAUL W. ALEXANDER, JUDGE

**Court of Common Pleas
Division of
Domestic Relations**

To the Honorable Ned Skeldon
Andy Devine
William Gernheuser
Commissioners of Lucas County

And to the Honorable Martin A. Janis
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 1963 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,
PAUL W. ALEXANDER
Judge

June 1, 1964

THE FAMILY COURT CENTER

1963 in Toledo seemed to reflect some of the same unrest among youth as was noted in many other communities in the country. The substantial increase in the number of young people brought before the court, also reflects a small percentage increase in the number of children so involved.

It is obvious to those of us engaged in dealing with the problems of youth that the concern of adults for job security, individual rights, and equal opportunities is being reflected in the action of young people. However it is equally true that we adults, in our concern over these problems are not doing an effective job of interpretation and guidance with young people in helping them to understand these problems and to cope with them. The lack of opportunity for young people — especially the school drop out — in the employment field, leaves them with a sense of futility, and leisure time at their disposal lacks direction and purpose. As a consequence we have seen, during the past year, a steady increase in the type of delinquent behavior which stems from inaction, boredom and lack of direction rather than the delinquency which is planned and organized or which is the expression of a basic pattern of emotional disturbance. While we still do see these latter two types of offenses, the striking increase is noted in the first type mentioned.

In the two or three more serious disturbances of the past year created by young people, the situation revolved around a group which was in the vicinity of a large recreational gathering, without the price of admission to attend — persons who came to the scene in the hopes of "crashing the gate" but who did not come with the express intent of creating a disturbance. A few experienced trouble makers were sufficient to provide the spark to start the disturbance.

This fact suggests the need for directing our attention to controls which can be and should be given immediate attention. It is noted that within the "inner city" — that area within a half mile radius of downtown, there are six schools with a combined enrollment of 5,000 or more young people. Recreational opportunities for this area are appalling. Our community would do well to think in terms of providing such opportunities in the area where the people live rather than expanding and developing grandiose projects which distance

makes impossible for these people to enjoy due to travel limitations.

Our attention is also directed to the increasing frequency with which young people are found roaming the streets late at night and into the small hours of the morning with apparent lack of concern on the part of parents as to their whereabouts.

Many of our adults who are expressing the greatest concern about the activities of young people are the same parents who know little of the activities of their own children and are unaware of the extent to which their children actually contribute to the total problem.

Closer supervision exerted by parents with more effective controls on leisure time activities would result in an immediate decrease in the claims on the time and energies of the police and court officials and would release such law enforcement personnel to direct their energies and time toward the more serious aspects of law enforcement.

The Juvenile court looks forward in the coming year to strengthening its probation staff by the addition of counseling personnel and thus extending rehabilitation service to a larger group of youth and families than in the past year. This is essential as our population increases and the added cases from such increased population swells the total passing through the court.

In the area of marriage counseling and divorce investigation no great change is noted. Loss of personnel through moving to other and more lucrative positions emphasizes the need for recruiting replacements and meeting the salary standards in this highly competitive field.

We of the Family Court Center want to take this opportunity to express our thanks and appreciation to the many agencies, public and private which have given so generously of their services in connection with court cases. While we are not able to cite them all by name — our particular appreciation goes to the Toledo Police Department, the Lucas County Sheriff's office and the other law enforcement agencies for their fine investigations and reports which are so important to the court in processing cases.

INTAKE DEPARTMENT

The Intake Department is responsible for all "walk-ins", and for the incoming telephone calls regarding children who are not already under court supervision.

During the fiscal year of 1963 there were a total of 510 cases interviewed in the Intake Department and then referred to private agencies for counseling. There were 494 other persons who approached the court regarding problems which they felt they could handle themselves after their interview with one of the intake workers.

In addition there were 143 hearings involving dependent or neglected children during the year while 139 delinquency hearings were conducted by the Intake Referee, and an additional 42 Special Service hearings. There were also 8 hearings regarding consent to marry.

The Bastardy and Non-Support complaints are processed in the Intake Department. There were 208 Bastardy complaints filed for support of illegitimate children, while a total of 53 non-supports were filed regarding support of children of marriages.

During 1963 arrangements were made for the return of 267 out of county runaways to their homes. This was an increase of 101 over the year of 1962. These are children who are charged with being runaways from home only, with no other delinquency charge placed against them.

The Intake Department is responsible for answering out of town inquiries made by other courts, social agencies, hospitals and prisons from other communities.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT— HIGHLIGHTS OF 1963

DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS – Delinquency complaints on teen-age girls in Lucas County continued on the rise in 1963, when an all-time high of 769 complaints were registered – an increase of 130 complaints over 1962. Fortunately, 118 of these were of the less serious type – (70 were runaways from outside our County, and 20 cases were dismissed) – while 22 were in the more serious category.

573 individual girls were referred to the Court this year, and this is also an increase of 15 over the previous year. The number of girls referred to the Court for the first time also increased:

1963 – 516, 1962 – 447, Increase – 69

The increases occurred in cases of ungovernability (12), shoplifting (51), runaway (11), and other types of delinquent behavior (16). Two categories showed decreases – truancy (8) and sex offenses (2).

TRAFFIC – Traffic offenses rose from 208 in 1962 to 244 in 1963 – of this group, 8 repeated a Traffic offense.

AGE – The median age for girls appearing before the Court increased from 15 years, 7 months in 1962, to 15 years, nine months in 1963. There were only 7 complaints filed on girls under 11. As we have seen in other years, the large majority of complaints were filed on girls beginning with age 14, when 106 com-

plaints were filed – at age 15, there were 128, age 16, also 128 complaints, age 17, 96 complaints, and 18, 2 complaints.

HEARINGS – With the increase in delinquency complaints, came a corresponding increase in hearings. The 3 Referees in the Department (2 serving on a full-time basis, and 1 part-time) conducted hearings on 939 delinquency cases, 292 of these were preliminary hearings, and 647 were final hearings, and this is an overall increase of 100 hearings, as contrasted with the previous year. This does not include Traffic cases, on which there were 248 hearings.

INVESTIGATION – During 1963, 109 cases were referred to the Court Counselors for an intensive social investigation, and several of these were concurrently referred to the Psychological Department for psychological study. This referral is in accordance with our long-established philosophy of searching for the causal factors of the anti-social behavior on serious delinquency cases and making a comprehensive diagnosis – socially and psychologically – before proceeding to planning.

TREATMENT PLANS – Probation continues to be a most effective technique in the rehabilitative process, and during 1963, 113 girls were placed on probation to Court Counselors, or Social Workers from Family and

Children's Agencies in the community. In addition, 149 girls were continued on probation from 1962, hence there were 262 girls on probation during the current year.

Twenty-five girls were placed in foster homes, including relatives' homes, 26 were committed to Private Training Schools, located either locally or out-of-town - 18 were committed to or placed in other institutions (Children's Homes, Psychiatric Hospitals, etc.). Thirty-one girls were committed to the Ohio Youth Commission - in all, 100 girls were removed from their own homes, and with the exception of those committed to the Youth Commission, these girls were continued under the supervision of the Probation Counselor and jurisdiction of the Court.

STAFF - At the end of 1962, there were two vacancies on the Counseling Staff, and in 1963, it was possible to fill only one of these, because of the difficulties encountered in securing properly-qualified personnel. This has meant that the Counselors' caseloads have been slightly higher, and it has also meant, that there were girls referred on delinquency complaints, who should have been afforded the Court's investigation, probation and supervision services, but were not, because of Staff shortages.

During 1963, the Girls' Department had a Staff of 5 full-time Counselors (1 joined the Staff in June), and 2 part-time Counselors (one terminated in June). We

need at least 1 additional Counselor (hopefully 2), if we are to continue the present standard for our investigation and probation program.

In 1963, as in previous years, the Voluntary and Public Family and Children's Agencies in the community were most helpful and co-operative in accepting our referrals, and working with adolescent girls and their parents.

THE FUTURE - In addition to increased and expanded counseling service in the Girls' Department, there is a critical need for a Residential Treatment Center, to provide intensive psychotherapy for the girls who are too disturbed emotionally, for placement in our regular Training Schools that work so effectively with the average delinquent. The number of the severely-mal-adjusted girls is increasing, and they usually come to the Court's attention on delinquency complaints of Ungovernability. Truly the program suggested would be an expensive one in all its aspects, but when the lives of a group of our young people are threatened by emotional disaster unless they get the intensive psychiatric therapy they need and in the proper setting, finances should be a secondary, not a primary consideration. Eventually money will be spent to try to help many of these confused, troubled people, as adults, in State Hospitals, Reformatories, Out-Patient Psychiatric Clinics, Courts, Public and Private Social Agencies, to mention only a few, so why not spend it now, before the problem becomes more severe and the prognosis less promising!

BOYS DEPARTMENT

During the past year 1 counselor resigned and 2 counselors transferred to Domestic Relations Department, with replacement being made for only 1 of these 3 men. The counselors remaining thus carried heavier case loads than during the previous year. A particular need was found for additional counselors to work with members of minority groups – some of whom are unable to relate positively to White counselors.

Three counselors with M.S.W. degrees having worked part-time for the Court Director on special assignments: refereeing, making surveys, working on manuals, etc. Four men have been participating in a group therapy project with the consulting psychiatrist and next year these counselors will be using group therapy techniques with selected probationers.

Eight counselors have been enrolled part-time in graduate social work courses offered at University of Toledo, and 1 man is completing requirements for a Master's degree in Sociology at Bowling Green State University.

These continuing educational efforts help to bring recent thinking and philosophy into the behavioral sciences to focus in the more effective handling of our case problems. However, there has been a limitation in the use of treatment resources other than probation in the child's own home due to increasing cost of foster care. 199 boys have been removed from their homes as behavior maladjustment has increased, with 127 being committed to the Ohio Youth Commission. The need for more foster care resources in the community is great and is a necessary adjunct to a well-trained probation staff.

PLACEMENT DEPARTMENT

1963 was the first full calendar year of operation for the newly reorganized Placement Department. Purposes of the department were:

- (1) To bring together under one department all activities relating to the care of children placed outside their own homes.
- (2) To establish and maintain a cumulative fund of knowledge and experience with respect to various placement activities of the court.

The initial effort has been directed toward the revitalization and re-emphasis of the foster home program which has had a rich history in this court. This effort was materially strengthened in recent months by the addition of a part-time home-finder whose entire attention is devoted to foster home studies, evaluations, certifications, and recruitment. Late in 1963, a group meeting of some of the active and some prospective foster parents was held which provided the foster parents an opportunity to share their experiences and gain support from one another. Recruitment of foster homes has been stepped up through this method as well as through newspaper ads, public appearances, talks and by letter of

invitation to prospects. Plans for the coming year include appearances at area county fairs.

Another major effort of the department has been establishment of permanent lines of communication with the various private training institutions used by the court. This activity has resulted in improved and more efficient working relationships with officials of such schools as well as assistance in refining court policy regarding such placements. It was initially anticipated that this would be a slowly developing process and it is not surprising to report that much needs to be done in this area.

Finally, the close of 1963 saw the establishment for the first time a separate and complete recording of the total number of children in placements of various types. By December 31, 1963, we had established that the court was either directly supervising and/or supporting a total of 159 children in various placements. They have been separated into placement in foster homes, private schools, public institutions, and with relatives. These figures are now revised on a monthly basis, thus providing for the first time a current review of the placement activities of the court. This promises to be of inestimable value in planning of future court needs.

BRIEF STATEMENTS

Juvenile Delinquency cases registered in 1963 totalled 3678. This is an increase of 582 cases over 1962. Included in these registrations were 267 "Out-of-County" runaways and 167 dismissed cases. In 1962 there were 166 "Out-of-County" runaways and 107 dismissed cases.

Of the 3678 cases registered 2929 were boys and 769 were girls as compared to 2487 boys and 629 girls in 1962.

2091 cases in 1963 were Type II. 1440 were Type I and 167 dismissed. Again we note an increase in Type II cases (166). The greatest increase (416) over 1962 was in the Type I and dismissed cases.

38% of the children in Type II were between the ages of 6 through 14 and 62% were from 15 to 18 compared to 41% and 59% in 1962. In 1963 there were 51 fewer children in Court ages 10 through 12; an increase of 21 age 14 and 96 more age 17 than in 1962.

1132 individual boys and 413 girls, or 1545, appeared in court for their first time. These figures do not include "Out-of-County" runaways or dismissed cases.

Median Age for Type II First Offenders

Boys 15 Girls 15.6

Median Age for Type II Repeaters

Boys 15.10 Girls 16.1

Significant increases in Type II offenses – robbery from 16 to 40; auto theft from 92 to 175; injury to person 58 to 69; runaway 70 to 95; and "all other" delinquent behavior 166 to 253.

Decreases in Type II offenses – burglary from 240 to 232; carelessness or mischief 395 to 366; truancy 83 to 68; and ungovernability 367 to 347.

Of the 2531 individual children in Court in 1963 – 1115 were attending High School; 217 were in Jr. High Schools; 822 elementary; other 5. Not attending 140 and 174 were from out of County.

32.6% of the individual boys and 25% of the girls in Type II cases repeated during the year.

One or more children from 2012 families in the County was registered in Court for delinquency. This is approximately 1 family out of every 70 who had one or more children in Court. 261 families accounted for 25% of the offenses from the County. 23% of the children removed from the community was from 7% of the total families in Court.

Rate of Juvenile Delinquency increased from 20 per 1000 in 1962 to 20.9 per 1000 in 1963.

Of the total offenses (excluding "Out-of-County" runaways) 61% were committed by White children; 34% by Negro and 5% by Mexican children.

PROBATION 1963

664 or 53% of the 1250 boys and 156 or 53% of the 295 girls in Type II cases in Court in 1963 were on or placed on probation.

180 boys and 106 girls carried over on probation from 1962 were not in Court in 1963.

536 individual children on probation were carried over from 1962. 570 were placed on probation. 441 cases were closed. As of December 31, 1963 there were 665 children on probation.

29% of the offenses for Type II boys and 20% of the offenses for girls were violation of probation.

Individual children on probation – Boys 844, Girls 262.

Individual violations of probation – Boys 40%, Girls 23%.

In addition to the 1106 children carried on probation in 1963 there were 491 investigations assigned to court counselors. This heavy case load is surely a contributing factor in the number of individuals who violated their probation. The increase of 166 Type II, or the more serious cases, calls for additional personnel rather than continuing to overload the limited number of staff counselors. The children we are trying to help, and the community as well, suffer from the lack of time the counselors can devote to the child and his family.

TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

There were 1938 traffic complaints in 1963 compared to 1565 in 1962 – an increase of 373. Of the 1963 complaints 1694 were boys and 244 girls.

Speeding continues to be the number one traffic complaint among juveniles. The number of complaints increased from 332 in 1962 to 428 in 1963. The increase was entirely by the boys – 104 complaints. A study of the "miles traveling" over speed limit showed an average of 14.4 miles over given speed limit in any given locality. If, for example, a child traveling 14.4 mi. over in a 30 mile zone, he would be traveling 44.4 miles per hours.

Driving without an operator's license is also on the increase. As many of the juveniles had more than one complaint the total number of complaints are not shown in Table No. 9. The total number of such complaints is 163.

1460 individual boys and 236 girls were in Court on traffic complaints – an increase of 321 over 1962. 201 boys and 8 girls repeated during the year.

In 64% of the complaints where property damage was involved the children had not taken a driver's training course.

CLINICAL SERVICES

The table reporting clinical services for 1963 speaks for itself as far as statistics, regarding the number of children examined and the categorical findings obtained are concerned. These statistics have changed very little throughout the years. The number of persons responsible for these services has remained constant so the number of children examined has been limited. If one compares the latter number with the number of delinquents in court during the year, one finds that it is the proverbial "drop in the bucket." Could increased clinical services throw more light on the nature of the delinquents and their needs and thus speed the rehabilitative process? To answer this question, let us make a few down to earth observations.

Many children referred to court are frustrated because they do not experience success in any sphere of life. They may be failures in school. They may be told that they could do better if they tried. They may not be the preferred ones in their homes. They may feel so inferior that they seek companionship with other "outcasts" who enthusiastically join them in trying to gain recognition for themselves in ways which may be directed toward delinquent behavior.

A medical examination may reveal that these children have physical problems which interfere with their success and adjustment. Some of these problems, such as defective vision or hearing, malnutrition or obesity, and dental caries or malocclusion, may be solvable and when the court takes steps to ameliorate these conditions, which nobody ever did before, the child sees

concrete evidence that this agency wants to help him. This can be the beginning of a positive relationship which will permit the child to accept other rehabilitative measures. The following statistics will illustrate the point:

Out of 500 children examined at CSI in 1963, 191 had defective vision. Sixty of these had visual acuity of less than 20/200 and many of these children never had their vision corrected with glasses. This is one aspect of the total personality which interferes with a favorable adjustment in the life of the child. Intelligence and specific educational disabilities are others.

While psychological studies reveal that only 17% of the 207 children tested were in need of special education on the basis of their limited intelligence (mentally defective or borderline), an overwhelming number were retarded in one or another basic school subjects (reading, spelling, or arithmetic) and had the intelligence to profit from temporary remedial help. Here, again, is a concrete way of showing the child that the court understands at least one of his problems and this makes him more amenable to help with the others which he, himself, may not fully understand but which a comprehensive psychological study may reveal.

It would appear, then, that increased clinical services, in spite of the additional cost, might save time and money in the end by directing attention to some of the factors which might not be evident in a social diagnosis but which would hasten rehabilitation.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

Although the noise of the pneumatic hammers, electric saws and drills, and busy workmen had ended there was still the ever present sound of some 1639 children actually detained during 1963. The total registrations numbered 3070, but 1431 of these were released pending hearing by the personnel at Intake. Professional counseling and screening continued throughout the evening hours and around the clock on weekends.

One highlight of 1963's operation was the establishment of an Intake Unit for boys where a much more thorough orientation could be given to each boy before he was exposed to the group living situation. It is our belief that the individual contact and attention by a group leader during the first day of detention helps the child understand that he, or she, comes to us with problems not as a problem.

Another highlight was the expanding of the Arts & Crafts program through the addition of a second teacher. It became possible for most all children to participate in Arts & Crafts projects on a unit basis instead of by

individual selection. These projects were conducted separately from the remedial and regular academic work being carried out in the classroom setting by Toledo Board of Education teachers. However, many times a child will experience a sense of accomplishment in the crafts setting, and this experience can be utilized by the regular school teachers, in their attempt to promote academic accomplishment.

A third highlight was the complete furnishing of the C.S.I. Chapel which now includes an altar, lectern, organ, and all needed accessories. A non-denominational Protestant service is conducted each Sunday morning. The League of City Mothers were commended for their diligent efforts in behalf of the troubled youth of our community.

The first responsibility of every member of the Child Institute staff continues to be directed toward improving the quality of services to children who are in need of detention pending disposition of their cases.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND MARRIAGE COUNSELING

Help to families under stress is the first goal of the domestic relations department. Assistance with all non-legal problems to the bench, and to the attorneys representing domestic relations clients is an equally important function of the counseling staff.

These services fulfill the Ohio statutory requirements that –

“On the filing of a petition for divorce or for alimony, the Court of Common Pleas, may, and in cases where there are children under 14 years of age involved shall, cause an investigation to be made as to the character, family relations, past conduct, earning ability, and the financial worth of the parties to the action. The report of such investigation shall be made available to either party or his counsel of record upon written request not less than five days before trial... The Court on its own motion may cite either party to the action from any point in the State to appear in Court and testify as a witness.”

The goal of the counseling effort is to help the spouses effect a reconciliation wherever possible. If marital harmony and unity is not an achievable goal counseling help on a short time basis (usually during

the pendency of the action) is directed in a supportive way to individual spouses showing such need and an interest in using help. Custody studies and recommendations offer one of the more rewarding aspects of our efforts, and suggest the values inherent in preventive planning. Custody studies include assessing the feeling for the child of both parents; evaluating their motivations in seeking custody; measuring their planning and thinking in order to meet the child's needs: – the focus is to serve the best interests of the child.

During 1963 heavy case loads and a very limited staff made the selection of families most interested in using help imperative. Our major classification of cases were: – mandatory divorce investigations; pre-litigation marriage counseling (usually attorney referred); special divorce investigations (where there were no children, or children over 14); special custody studies for cases in litigation; crisis – pre-litigation counseling (these were referred by Police, prosecuting attorney, municipal court assault and battery proceedings, and by the clients themselves who “had heard of the marriage counselors at the Family Court”).

Other activities in this department of the court were investigational services in divorce and custody matters to other courts in the state and nation; function-

ing as a training center for graduate students in training from the University of Michigan, School of Social Work; staff conferences with the Court psychiatrist on selected cases; crisis counseling in non-litigated family situations where the spouses came "looking for help".

The volume of work for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 shows a marginal variance:

New petitions filed -	1961 - 2149
	1962 - 2096
	1963 - 2166
Petitions heard by the Court -	1961 - 1251
	1962 - 1241
	1963 - 1244
Divorce actions disposed of	
by Court -	1961 - 2166
	1962 - 2010
	1963 - 2058

Referring to Table No. 5, Domestic Relations statistics we find 45 more petitions granted in 1963 than in 1962: - 1180 petitions granted 1962; 1225 granted 1963; there was an increase of eight petitions dismissed during 1963 as compared to 1962: - 815 dismissals in 1962; 823 dismissals in 1963. There were six annulments in 1962; eight annulments in 1963.

Vital statistics for Lucas County for 1963 show 5134 marriage licenses issued; 2166 divorce petitions filed; 1233 divorce and annulment petitions granted. Comparatively in 1963 in Lucas County there was, on a percentage basis, one divorce filed for every 2.37% new

marriage licenses issued; one divorce granted for every 4.16+% new marriage licenses issued.

The year 1963 brought professionals in the fields of Family Law and Marriage Counseling to the Family Court Center from Japan, Australia (especially Tasmania), Canada, England and from other countries. Their interest was to compare the effort being made here under the mandate of Ohio statute with their own. The consensus is that enlightened preventive measures would help reduce the numbers of divorcing spouses, broken families and emotionally threatened children.

Important among the preventive measures suggested are pre-marital counseling, and legislative action to correct our unsatisfactory and contradictory marriage and divorce laws. It is suggested that restrictions under these laws could logically start with such mutually agreed upon considerations as minimum age requirement, pre-marital medical examination, procedural matters involving a required waiting period from license issue to ceremonial marriage, and restrictions as to delegation of authority to perform marriages.

Lacking preventive aids, counselors continue to try to revitalize those marriages where at least a minimal interest remains, thru diagnostic, therapeutic, and helping services.

These services in a court setting are not seen as an adjunct to other agency services in the community, but as an imperative in meeting the crises needs of spouses whose marriages are already on the rocks of divorce.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

**TABLE NO. 1
DOMESTIC RELATIONS
LEGAL ACTIONS**

(A comparative study - 1961-1962-1963)

<u>Divorce actions before the Court</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Divorce actions pending Jan. 1 of each year _____	2505	2488	2574
Total actions filed _____	<u>2149</u>	<u>2096</u>	<u>2166</u>
Total actions before the Court _____	4654	4584	4740
Petitions heard _____	1251	1241	1244
Total actions disposed of _____	2166	2010	2058

TABLE NO. 2

Cases active in counseling as of 1/1/63 _____	1721
Total new major cases assigned for counseling and/or investigation - 1963 _____	1530
Total minor cases which received one counseling interview during 1963 _____	<u>407</u>
Total active cases for counseling or investigation _____	3658
Total major and minor counseling cases closed during 1963 _____	1337
Total counseling cases pending as of 1/1/64 _____	2321

TABLE NO. 3

Total cases assigned for Investigation and Counseling for the Family Service Division for the years 1962, 1963

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Mandatory Divorce Investigation (Where there are children of the marriage under 14 years) _____	1276	1300
Step-Children Divorce Investigation (Where there are children in the home under 14 years by previous marriages of spouses) _____	40	2
Special Divorce Investigation (Where there were no children under 14 years, but where counseling and possible reconciliation was indicated) _____	32	36
Custody Investigations followed by special recommendations to the Court (Children over 14 years) _____	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>
Total litigated cases assigned to Family Service _____	1355	1358
Total pre-litigation marriage counseling cases _____	74	98
Total investigation for other Courts _____	16	16
Post-divorce counseling cases _____	<u>43</u>	<u>58</u>
Total cases assigned _____	1488	1530

**TABLE NO. 4
APPOINTMENTS OF COUNSELING STAFF IN 1963**

Office counseling interviews with clients _____	5276
Home visits to clients, collateral conferences with attorneys, other professional persons, conferences with school personnel and telephone conferences with clients, attorneys, and others _____	6301
Total counseling contacts in 1963 _____	11577
Scheduled court hearings on motions filed by attorneys for court action pendente liete —	
1962 _____	3252 motions filed
1963 _____	3705 motions filed

**TABLE NO. 5
RECORD OF FINAL DISPOSITION OF LEGAL ACTIONS
during 1963 — with 1962 comparative figures**

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Divorce petitions granted _____	1180	1225
Divorce petitions denied _____	9	2
Divorce petitions dismissed _____	815	823
Annulments granted _____	6	8
Total cases disposed of _____	2010	2058

NOTE: Petitions pending Jan. 1, 1963 —2574 Petitions pending Jan. 1, 1964 —2682

**TABLE NO. 6
CLASSIFICATION OF COUNSELING CASES**

**Closed in 1963: includes
litigated and non-litigated cases**

Mandatory Divorce Investigation _____	1128
Special Divorce Investigation _____	25
Marriage Counseling _____	31
Special Custody Investigation _____	38
Out of Town Investigation (for other Courts) _____	10
Step Children Divorce Investigation _____	29
Post Divorce Counseling _____	17
Post Divorce Minor _____	1
Post Divorce Major _____	1
Supplementary counseling with referral _____	40
Total Major and Minor Cases Closed _____	1337

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

TABLE NO. 7
SOME MEASURABLE RESULTS OF COUNSELING
 in the cases closed in 1963

	<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Avoided or refused counseling	400	317	717	individuals
Accepted counseling	262	364	626	individuals
Lessened anxieties in emotional crisis	305	494	799	individuals
Improved attitude toward children's welfare	196	244	440	individuals
Clearer concept of marital role	81	82	163	individuals
Referred to other professional help	131	149	280	individuals
Apparent reconciliation			439	families
Contested divorce changed to uncontested			21	families
Financial plans arranged			351	families
Plans for visitation and companionship			383	families
Plans for custody arranged			326	families
No change noted			162	families

TABLE NO. 8
SOME SIGNIFICANT FINDING IN 1963 CLOSED CASES

Contested cases changed to uncontested	21	families
Financial plans clarified	351	families
Custody plans agreed upon	326	families
Companionship and visitation plans completed	383	families
Apparent reconciliations (in the 1337 cases closed)	439	families

TABLE NO. 9
DURATION OF COUNSELING CONTACTS
 in Major and Minor Counseling Cases
 closed during 1963

Less than 30 days	129	families
Less than 90 days	76	families
90 days to 6 months	234	families
6 months to 1 year	316	families
1 year to 2 years	221	families
Over 2 years	361	families

TABLE NO. 10
NUMBER PETITIONS FILED EACH MONTH IN 1963

January	200
February	137
March	181
April	187
May	159
June	202
July	198
August	high - 257
September	165
October	230
November	143
December	low - 107

(average per month in 1963 - 182.16+)

NOTE: Marriage licenses issued in Lucas County

during 1963 5134

Divorce petitions filed in Lucas County

during 1963 2166

Number of Divorces and Annulments granted in Lucas County

during 1963 1233

TABLE NO. 11
DISPOSITION OF PETITIONS 1963

Total cases settled _____	2058
(some of these actions were pending as of 1/1/63; they had been heard during 1962 but final judgment had been reserved until after 1/1/63)	
Divorce and annulment petitions granted - 1233 _____	59.8%
Divorce and annulment petitions dismissed or denied - 825 _____	40.2%

TABLE NO. 12
**RECAPITULATION OF SALIENT LEGAL AND
COUNSELING FIGURES**

Total petitions heard by the Court _____	1244
(with multiple hearings frequently on each petition)	
Total petitions pending before the Court as of 1/1/64 _____	2682
Total litigated and pre-litigation cases active in counseling _____	3658
Total counseling cases pending 1/1/64 _____	2321

Through the counseling effort many pre-litigation cases will never reach litigation; many litigated cases will be dismissed.

TABLE NO. 13
STATISTICS RELATIVE TO FAMILY PROBLEMS

- I. Section 3105.08, Ohio Revised Code, supports service to the Community at two levels:
 1. Preservation of family ties and human dignity wherever possible.
 2. Reduction in the cost to government in every situation where reconciling a divided family makes public assistance unnecessary.

- II. Some significant figures from 1962 State of Ohio report - "Operation and Financing of State Programs".

1960 - General Relief Costs in Ohio	-	\$55,513,627
1960 - Aid to Dependent Children	-	40,862,418

- III. Status of Fathers - Causing Deprivation of Child Support - and Dependence of A.D.C. (note increase in the 10 year period from 1948 to 1958) -
 1. Divorced or legally separated -

1948	-	12.4% of total ADC case load
1958	-	17.6%
 2. Deserting or separated without legal action -

1948	-	13% of total ADC case load
1958	-	23.4%
 3. Natural father not married to mother -

1948	-	% not available
1958	-	21.7%

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The first full year's operating budget, predicated on experience with our expanded service program, was submitted for the year of 1963.

The rising case load resulting from a continuing increase in population, required the full operation of all sections in the detention area. This increase set in motion additional increases in food consumption, clothing requirements, medical care, travel and board expenditures.

The total budget request based on an expanded service program was reduced 6.70% when the actual appropriation of funds was made. This required that a considerable revision be made in the anticipated activities of the Juvenile Court and Domestic Relations Programs.

However, since "The Child Study Institute" and "Support of Children" categories depend on case loads and the number of children in detention, it is practically impossible to adjust to a reduced appropriation. Consequently, our anticipated food cost for 1963 totaled \$27,823, the appropriation was \$24,823 and actual expenditure \$26,083. While we were well within the request the actual cost exceeded the appropriation.

By the application of certain economies and revisions in the program, the Juvenile Court expenditures remained within the actual appropriation at 99.52%. The Domestic Relations Department operated on 98.16% of appropriation.

While the Child Study Institute's performance was well within the request, it did exceed the appropriation by 3.37%, and the "Support of Children" category was over by 7.75%.

The total overall performance by all operations averaged 2.04% over the total appropriation yet remained 4.66% under the total request.

1963 will be remembered by our maintenance staff as a year of acclimatization, a term that may be applied both literally as well as figuratively.

During this period we were concerned with the myriad adjustments necessary to correct the minor complaints that are invariably present when the habits of human beings are disturbed. However, we were fairly successful in stabilizing and coordinating the several heating systems, making various changes in lighting methods, and moving equipment into the most efficient positions, consequently, December found the staff well adapted to the new sections of the building and conducting business as usual.

In the collection department monies assessed by the court and collected by the several agencies, through court orders in 1963 are as follows:

Support of Minor Children:	
Collected by the Toledo Humane Society	\$3,038,241.36
Support of Children, Wards of the Court Maintained in Private Schools and Foster Homes (Juvenile Court)	42,239.18
Restitution Paid by Children for Damage or Loss (Juvenile Court)	12,768.56
Monies Collected Under the "Uniform Reciprocal Support Act" (Juvenile Court)	55,393.97
Fines and Costs in Traffic Cases (Collected by Clerk's Office)	12,881.15
State Probation Subsidy (Juvenile Court)	8,872.61
State Milk Subsidy (Juvenile Court)	7,633.60

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

Again presented for consideration this year is a detailed analysis of the cases and motions filed with the Support Department.

Since it is the duty and purpose of this department to enforce support of minor children, this year, as in years past, the figures clearly indicate the tremendous public service performed by this department. When one considers that the Toledo Humane Society now collects over 3 million dollars in child support payments annually and further that the Cashier of Court collects \$50,000.00 annually on Reciprocal Cases, the function of the department takes on the aspect of "big business". During the year 1963, 4641 hearings were scheduled thus indicating a slight increase over the previous year of persons seeking some sort of equitable relief through this department. It is also interesting to note that while the number of filings in all categories remained approximately the same, there was an overall increase of 100 in cases actually heard. This has put an additional burden on the one referee assigned to hear the cases and if hearings were required on each of the 4641 cases scheduled, to meet such a requirement would be physically impossible within the personnel limitations of this department. Further, it must

not be overlooked that the 2,000 cases scheduled, whether disposed of by hearing, settled, or continued, required more than 8500 notices to be sent to parties, counsel, guardians, bondsmen, relief workers, and other persons interested in those matters.

Working at peak capacity the department has been able to keep abreast with the cases filed and those scheduled for hearings. However, indications are that consideration should be given to assigning another referee to assist in the ever increasing case load. This would afford the public better service in that cases could be expedited faster from the time of filing to the hearing of the case.

At the present time much credit for reducing the hearings required to a level which can be met should be given to the attorneys practicing in this court. It is they who were responsible for settling far more than the 150 cases reported, it being a matter of common knowledge that many of the continuances requested were for the purposes of settling the differences of their clients. In so doing, these attorneys are rendering a great service not only to this court but to their clients.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

There still exists a need for a "probation officer" assigned to this department to supervise those cases where such a need is indicated. This would provide a possibility of case disposition other than that of an imposed or unsupervised suspended sentence. Since the majority of the matters handled are "civil" in nature, the services of the Lucas County Adult Probation Department are not available.

Of great concern, though somewhat anticipated (see reports, this department 1961, 1962) is the proportionately small increase in support moneys collected in the Reciprocal Support cases. Though 89 cases were received by the Clerk of Court, only 44 were scheduled and orders made on 12. The 35 cases not scheduled for hearing resulted in some consent agreements to support, but the number and amounts collected thereon have not come within the scope of this analysis. However, while in previous years the support collected by the Cashier of Court in these cases has shown a steady increase of from \$6,000.00 to \$12,000.00 per year, in 1963 the increase was only \$621.00. It is believed that the effectiveness of an order of court as opposed to a "consent" entry is therein clearly shown. Also, as previously suggested, the use of the proposed probation officer to serve summons, rather than use the already overworked civil branch of the Sheriff's Department, could be expected to improve successful service from its present 22% to an already experienced possibility of 60% to 65%.

If the service to the public by this department is to continue to grow with the demand, the additional personnel and changes outlined herein must somewhere be a part of the future picture.

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

1963

UNIFORM SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS CASES (Reciprocals)

- I. Cases filed referred to 36 other states — — — 169
Cases received from 25 other states _____ 89
Petitions scheduled for hearing _____ — 44
Service obtained _____ — _____ 12
Entry of appearance and consent order with Prosecutor
Continuance granted _____ 33
- II. Payments received by Cashier of Court on incoming cases
- | | |
|------|--------------------|
| | 1963 |
| | <u>\$55,393.00</u> |
| 1962 | — \$54,772.00 |
| 1961 | — \$42,433.00 |
| 1960 | — \$36,361.00 |
| 1959 | — \$26,285.00 |
- III. Support Collections through Toledo Humane Society in 1963 exceeded **\$3,038,000.00** an increase of **\$194,000.00** or almost **7%** over 1962's **\$2,844,000.00**.

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT - 1963

TOTALS - 1963

	Scheduled	Heard	Continued	Settled & Dismissed	Sentence Imposed	Sentence Suspended	Stay of Execution	Release	Body Attach.	Referred to Probation
Motion Show Cause _____	858	388	455	144	60	91	54		62	
Lump Sum Judgment _____	227	123	100	89						
Non-Support										
(Arraign. _____)	53	46	34		9	2		1	2	7
(Trial _____)	13	6	9		5		1			4
(Pre-Sentence _____)	5	3	3			1	1			
Motion - Increase _____	75	40	35	29						
Motion - Decrease _____	52	31	20	21						
Motion - Sus./Term _____	41	28	13	19						
Motion - Set Support _____	25	13	12	11						
Motion - Extra Med. _____	28	16	12	12						
Motion - Vis/Comp _____	18	6	10	4						
M/SC - Review _____	9	4	5	3						
M/Impose Sentence _____	56	33	23	8	17	5	3			
Motion - Release _____	22	22		1				21		
Stay of Execution _____	75	45	30		4	17	11		6	
Failure to Appear _____	15	14	3	1	2	1	2		5	
Bastardy -										
Preliminary _____	236		63	29						
Plead Guilty _____		70								
Not Guilty _____		133								
Bast. Set Support _____	40	30	8	22	2					
Cashier-Court _____	11	5	6	1						
SUB TOTAL _____	1859	1057	840	394	99	117	72	22	75	11
Reciprocals _____	44	12	33						1	
MSC _____	94	49	46		6	15	9		12	
SUB TOTAL _____	1997	1116	919	394	105	132	81	22	88	11
Domestic Rel. _____	2644									
A/Call _____		468								
Hearings _____		435								
TOTAL _____	4641	2019	919	394	105	132	81	22	88	11

JUVENILE STATISTICS

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS

BOYS		GIRLS	
Adriel School _____	1	Family and Children's Center _____	3
Boys Town, Nebraska _____	1	Gilmary _____	3
Boys Village _____	2	Girls' Town _____	1
Ft. Wayne Children's Home _____	1	House of Good Shepherd _____	3
Leelanau School for Boys _____	1	Luella Cummings _____	4
Oesterlen Home for Children _____	2	Marybrook _____	2
St. Michael School for Boys _____	1	Our Lady of the Valley _____	1
Smith School for Boys _____	1	Our Lady of Charity for Girls _____	3
Starr Commonwealth _____	5	Our Lady of Charity Refuge _____	2
Whaley Memorial Foundation School _____	1	Peter Claver School _____	1
Columbus State School _____	3	Rosemont _____	2
Ohio State Reformatory _____	1	Vista Maria _____	1
Toledo State Hospital _____	3	Florence Crittenton _____	5
Miami Children's Home _____	8	Miami Children's Home _____	8
Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital _____	1	Columbus State School _____	2
Ohio Youth Commission _____	100	Toledo State Hospital _____	1
Boys Industrial School _____	27	Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital _____	1
	159	Catherine Booth Maternity Home _____	1
		Ohio Youth Commission _____	31

75

**TABLE NO. 1
TREND FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS**

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Commitments to Industrial Schools _____	140	129	127	116	158
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools _____	70	87	70	63	42
Commitments to other Institutions _____	18	29	26	26	34
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes _____	51	57	57	39	65
Total children removed from Community _____	279	302	280	244	299
Number carried on Probation _____	1174	1221	1232	1115	1106

**TABLE NO. 2
DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH
(Except Traffic)**

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January _____	193	50	243
February _____	167	50	217
March _____	181	52	233
April _____	230	56	286
May _____	275	70	345
June _____	252	85	337
July _____	355	72	427
August _____	315	90	405
September _____	242	62	304
October _____	301	73	374
November _____	223	44	267
December _____	195	65	260
	<u>2929</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>3698</u>

**TABLE NO. 3
TYPE II OFFENSES FOR WHICH
BROUGHT INTO COURT**

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Robbery — Hold-up _____	38	2	40
Burglary _____	226	6	232
Auto theft _____	174	1	175
Shoplifting _____	90	19	109
Other stealing _____	236	7	243
Carelessness or mischief _____	353	13	366
Truancy _____	67	1	68
Runaway _____	46	49	95
Ungovernable _____	135	212	347
Injury to person _____	65	4	69
All other _____	239	14	253
	<u>1719</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>2091</u>

In addition to the above offenses there were 1067 Type I minor offenses for boys and 373 Type I minor offenses for girls which were disposed of at the preliminary hearings. 167 cases were dismissed.

**TABLE NO. 4
SOURCE OF REFERRAL — TYPE II**

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Police _____	1576	269	1845
Parents _____	23	41	64
School _____	29	7	36
Social Agency _____	7	11	18
Probation Counselor _____	71	17	88
Other Court _____	6	2	8
Other Source _____	7	25	32
	<u>1719</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>2091</u>

JUVENILE STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 5
DISPOSITION OF TYPE II CASES

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Probation to:			
Court counselor _____	421	78	499
Agency Worker _____	27	31	58
Individuals _____	4	1	5
Parents _____	20	9	29
Continued of Probation _____	364	47	411
Referred to Agency _____	51	51	102
Custody to Agency _____	2	7	9
Committed to Ohio Youth Commission _____	99	27	126
Returned to Ohio Youth Commission _____	27	3	30
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory _____	1	0	1
To other institutions, non-correctional _____	8	4	12
Placed in homes of relatives _____	7	0	7
Fined _____	120	1	121
Restitution _____	193	4	197
Adjusted _____	125	30	155
Referred to other Court _____	8	7	15
Waived to adult Court _____	8	0	8
Referred to Parole Officer _____	48	2	50
Case held open _____	129	46	175
Other disposition _____	51	23	74
Pending disposition _____	6	1	7
	<u>1719</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>2091</u>
Type I Cases adjusted _____	1067	373	1440
Dismissed _____	143	24	167

Total commitments are shown in Table No. 1

TABLE NO. 5A
MODIFICATIONS OF PROBATION

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Committed to Ohio Youth Commission _____	1	0	1
Committed to other correctional schools _____	3	0	3
Committed to other institutions, non-correctional _____	1	0	1
Placed in Foster Homes _____	5	0	5
Placed on Probation _____	5	3	8
	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>

TABLE NO. 6
AGE RANGE OF TYPE II DELINQUENTS

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
6 years _____	1	0	1
7 _____	1	0	1
8 _____	8	0	8
9 _____	23	0	23
10 _____	24	0	24
11 _____	32	3	35
12 _____	68	8	76
13 _____	135	30	165
14 _____	205	55	260
15 _____	241	72	313
16 _____	298	70	368
17 _____	208	55	263
18 _____	6	2	8
	<u>1250</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>1545</u>

Median Age — Boys 15 yr. 6 mo.
Girls 15 yr. 9 mo.

**TABLE NO. 7
SCHOOLS ATTENDING (All Children)**

Scott HS	228
Libbey HS	158
Woodward HS	136
Waite HS	114
Macomber Voc. HS	73
Start HS	64
DeVilbiss HS	54
Whitmer HS	39
Bowsher HS	27
Robert Rogers HS	26
Sylvania HS	25
Springfield Local HS	22
Maumee HS	21
Clay HS	16
S. S. Local HS	10
Swanton H.S.	9
Anthony Wayne HS	9
Whitney Voc. HS	6
Ottawa Hills HS	4
Robinson Jr. HS	116
Washington Jr. HS	35
Burnham Jr. HS	29
McTigue Jr. HS	27
Jefferson Jr. HS	22
Maumee Jr. HS	18
Fallen Timbers Jr. HS	9
Fassett Jr. HS	9
Swanton Jr. HS	5
Eisenhower Jr. HS	4
McCord Jr. HS	1
Jones	66
Gunckel	65
Parkland	44

Sherman	40
Lagrange	34
Pickett	34
Glenwood	29
Stewart	29
Fulton	24
Warren	23
Longfellow	18
Washington Elem.	17
Hamilton	16
Riverside	16
Lincoln	16
Monroe	15
Franklin	15
Oakdale	13
Whittier	12
Stickney	12
Walbridge	12
Birmingham	11
E. Side Central	9
Garfield	9
Hale	8
Marshall	8
Point Place	8
Raymer	8
Newbury	7
Roosevelt	7
Hillview	5
Cherry	5
DeVeaux	5
McKinley	5
Crissey	4
Harvard	4
Irwin	4
Jackman	4
Larc Lane	4

JUVENILE STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 7 Continued

Miami Children's Home	4
Spring	4
Burroughs	4
Holland Elem.	3
Navarre	3
Swanton Twsp.	3
Tracy St.	3
Trilby	3
Clay Elem.	2
Arlington	2
Central Ave.	2
Dorr St.	2
Glendale	2
Jerusalem	2
Ottawa Hills	2
Monclova	1
Fort Miami	1
Irving	1
Luella Cummings	1
McGregor	1
Maumee Valley Day School	1
Old Orchard	1
Trinity Lutheran	1
Union	1
Westwood	1
Westfield	1
Whitehouse	1
Wynn	1
University of Toledo	5

PAROCHIAL

Central Catholic HS	32
St. Francis DeSales HS	19
Cardinal Stritch HS	14

Notre Dame Academy	5
St. Ursula Academy	4
Marybrook Academy	4
Rosary Cathedral	8
Little Flower	7
St. Agnes	6
Holy Rosary	5
St. Adalbert	5
St. Francis DeSales	5
St. Mary	5
St. Michael	5
St. Teresa	4
Sacred Heart	4
St. Benedict	4
Good Shepherd	3
St. Anthony	3
St. James	3
St. Jude	3
St. Patrick	3
Regina Coeli	2
St. Ann	2
Blessed Sacrament	2
Christ the King	2
St. Vincent DePaul	2
Immaculate Conception	2
Our Lady of Lourdes	2
St. Hedwig	2
St. Hyacinth	2
St. Thomas Aquinas	2
Gesu	1
Nativity	1
St. Charles	1
St. Clements	1
St. John	1
St. Peter and Paul	1
Not attending	140
Out of County	174

**TABLE NO. 8
DELINQUENCY BY TRACTS
(all children)**

| Tract No. |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2 - 14 | 20 - 26 | 38 - 34 | 53 - 24 | 71 - 6 | 89 - 9 |
| 3 - 21 | 21 - 45 | 39 - 38 | 54 - 48 | 72 - 9 | 90 - 8 |
| 4 - 21 | 22 - 71 | 40 - 27 | 55 - 28 | 73 - 9 | 91 - 12 |
| 5 - 3 | 23 - 70 | 41 - 41 | 56 - 5 | 74 - 13 | 92 - 8 |
| 6 - 27 | 24 - 34 | 42 - 34 | 57 - 30 | 75 - 3 | 93 - 1 |
| 7 - 19 | 25 - 105 | 43A - 1 | 58 - 28 | 76 - 8 | 94H - 0 |
| 8 - 13 | 26 - 114 | 43B - 7 | 59 - 19 | 77 - 2 | 94S - 15 |
| 9 - 15 | 27 - 23 | 44 - 11 | 60 - 5 | 78 - 14 | 95 - 14 |
| 10 - 18 | 28 - 18 | 45A- 11 | 61 - 12 | 79 - 26 | 96 - 4 |
| 11 - 34 | 29 - 36 | 45B- 6 | 62 - 16 | 80 - 10 | 97 - 11 |
| 12 - 31 | 30 - 52 | 46 - 22 | 63 - 8 | 81 - 24 | 98 - 4 |
| 13 - 15 | 31 - 8 | 47A- 21 | 64 - 3 | 82 - 11 | 99 - 14 |
| 14 - 19 | 32 - 33 | 47B- 26 | 65 - 2 | 83 - 7 | 100 - 7 |
| 15 - 34 | 33 - 73 | 48 - 50 | 66 - 5 | 84 - 13 | 101 - 5 |
| 16 - 24 | 34 - 62 | 49 - 18 | 67 - 8 | 85 - 13 | <u>*00 - 167</u> |
| 17 - 30 | 35 - 36 | 50 - 3 | 68 - 11 | 86 - 18 | 2531 |
| 18 - 23 | 36 - 95 | 51 - 44 | 69 - 4 | 87 - 15 | |
| 19 - 30 | 37 - 40 | 52 - 24 | 70 - 35 | 88 - 10 | |

MAP OF CENSUS TRACTS, PAGE 32

These figures above do not show the 50 or more children who moved to a different tract and repeated.

*00 - are those children in Court from "Out of Lucas County"

TRAFFIC STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 9
TYPE OF COMPLAINT

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
WITHOUT DUE REGARD:			
Speeding _____	387	41	428
Disregarding red light _____	132	20	152
Reckless driving _____	146	45	191
Assured clear distance _____	115	20	135
Too close for speed _____	27	4	31
For traffic conditions _____	67	7	74
Prohibited turn _____	34	2	36
Wrong way — one way street _____	14	1	15
FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY:			
At an intersection _____	31	7	38
While turning left _____	24	9	33
After stopping for stop or yield sign _____	44	6	50
Emerging from alley, driveway, etc. _____	14	5	19
To pedestrian _____	1	0	1
When altering course _____	14	5	19
Fail to stop at stop street _____	49	13	62
Other operational violations _____	144	27	171
No operator's license _____	111	21	132
Temporary permit — no licensed driver _____	19	4	23
Permitting unlicensed minor to drive _____	3	2	5
Unsafe vehicle _____	11	0	11
Defective vehicle _____	89	0	89
Excessive noise _____	83	0	83
Other non-operational violations _____	104	4	108
Leaving scene of accident _____	12	0	12
Violation of Court or State order _____	19	1	20
	1694	244	1938

Some children had more than one charge and many had multiple penalties imposed.

TABLE NO. 10
ACCIDENT
(Property Damage)

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
None _____	1112	108	1220
Damage to other vehicle _____	487	125	612
Property damage — other than vehicle _____	43	16	59
Damage own car _____	388	113	501
(Personal Injury)			
No injury _____	1591	204	1795
Injury to pedestrian _____	3	0	3
Injury to occupant of other car _____	54	17	71
Injury to occupant own car _____	56	18	74
Fatal injury _____	0	0	0
Medical treatment only to injured _____	71	20	91
Hospitalization of one or more _____	16	8	24

TABLE NO. 11
DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CASES

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Attend traffic school _____	200	37	237
License restricted _____	328	61	389
License suspended _____	301	94	395
License revoked _____	5	2	7
Show proof that damage was adjusted _____	20	21	41
Show proof of insurance coverage _____	133	7	140
Repair defective parts _____	114	4	118
Pay Court costs _____	1292	225	1517
Fined _____	166	19	185
Dismissed _____	172	10	182
Other _____	116	31	147
	2846	512	3350

TABLE NO. 12
REPORT OF CLINICAL SERVICES
FOR 1963

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES:			
Initial Psychological Studies completed _____	133	76	209
Psychological re-evaluations _____	9	1	10
Review Conferences with P.C. and Supervisor or Referee _____	12	29	41
Treatment interviews (including group sessions) _____	44	35	79
Hearings attended _____	17	20	37
Tests administered:			
Intelligence _____	128	73	201
Achievement _____	132	73	205
Projective _____	356	234	622
Inventory _____	111	72	183
Distribution of Levels of Intelligence:			
Median I. Q. _____	93.3	93.2	93.3
Very Superior (130 plus) _____	2	0	2
Superior (120-129) _____	5	1	6
Bright Normal (110-119) _____	14	8	22
Average (90-109) _____	54	34	88
Dull Normal (80-89) _____	37	17	54
Borderline (70-79) _____	18	13	31
Defective (below 70) _____	2	2	4

	<u>Total</u>
PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES	
Conferences with P.C. and Psychologist _____	90
Interviews with clients _____	57
Conferences with Marriage Counselors _____	22
Interviews with clients _____	16
Interviews with other adults _____	9
Group Therapy sessions with Counselors and Psychologists _____	51
Leadership at Staff Meetings (Domestic Relations) _____	10
Talk to Police Cadets _____	2

MEDICAL SERVICES:	
Examinations at CSI _____	557
Supplemental examinations or treatment initiated:	
Dental appointments _____	334
Eye Refractions _____	30
EEG _____	3
X-Rays _____	4
Audiograms _____	2
Special Lab. Tests _____	1
Special Clinical appointments _____	18
Hospital transfers _____	4

PERSONNEL SERVICES:	
Testing and interviewing applicants for positions as Leaders and Probation Counselors _____	32

DETENTION

**TABLE NO. 13
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
1963 ANNUAL REPORT
REGISTRATIONS AND TEMPORARY RELEASES**

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January _____	153	60	213
February _____	119	42	161
March _____	179	57	236
April _____	197	53	250
May _____	204	49	253
June _____	199	83	282
July _____	258	60	318
August _____	264	75	339
September _____	206	61	267
October _____	214	64	278
November _____	199	59	258
December _____	163	52	215
Total _____	2355	715	3070
Less children released _____	1114	317	1431
Actually detained _____	1241	398	1639

**TABLE NO. 14
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January _____	42	26	68
February _____	42	25	67
March _____	36	27	63
April _____	43	28	71
May _____	42	25	67
June _____	35	20	55
July _____	40	18	58
August _____	40	26	66
September _____	42	27	69
October _____	43	27	70
November _____	39	24	63
December _____	38	21	59
Average for 1963 _____	40	25	65
Average for 1962 _____	37	23	60
Number days population exceed capacity in 1963 _____			97

**TABLE NO. 15
AGES OF CHILDREN REGISTERED**

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
8 years and under _____	20	0	20
9 _____	17	2	19
10 _____	34	8	42
11 _____	68	17	85
12 _____	132	36	168
13 _____	204	54	258
14 _____	350	113	463
15 _____	464	147	611
16 _____	589	176	765
17 _____	472	159	631
18 _____	5	3	8
Total _____	2355	715	3070

Median age, 1963 _____ 15 years, 9 months
 Median age, 1962 _____ 16 years

**TABLE NO. 16
TEMPORARY RELEASES TO PARENTS AFTER
INTAKE CASEWORK SCREENINGS**

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January _____	66	18	84
February _____	47	14	61
March _____	79	23	102

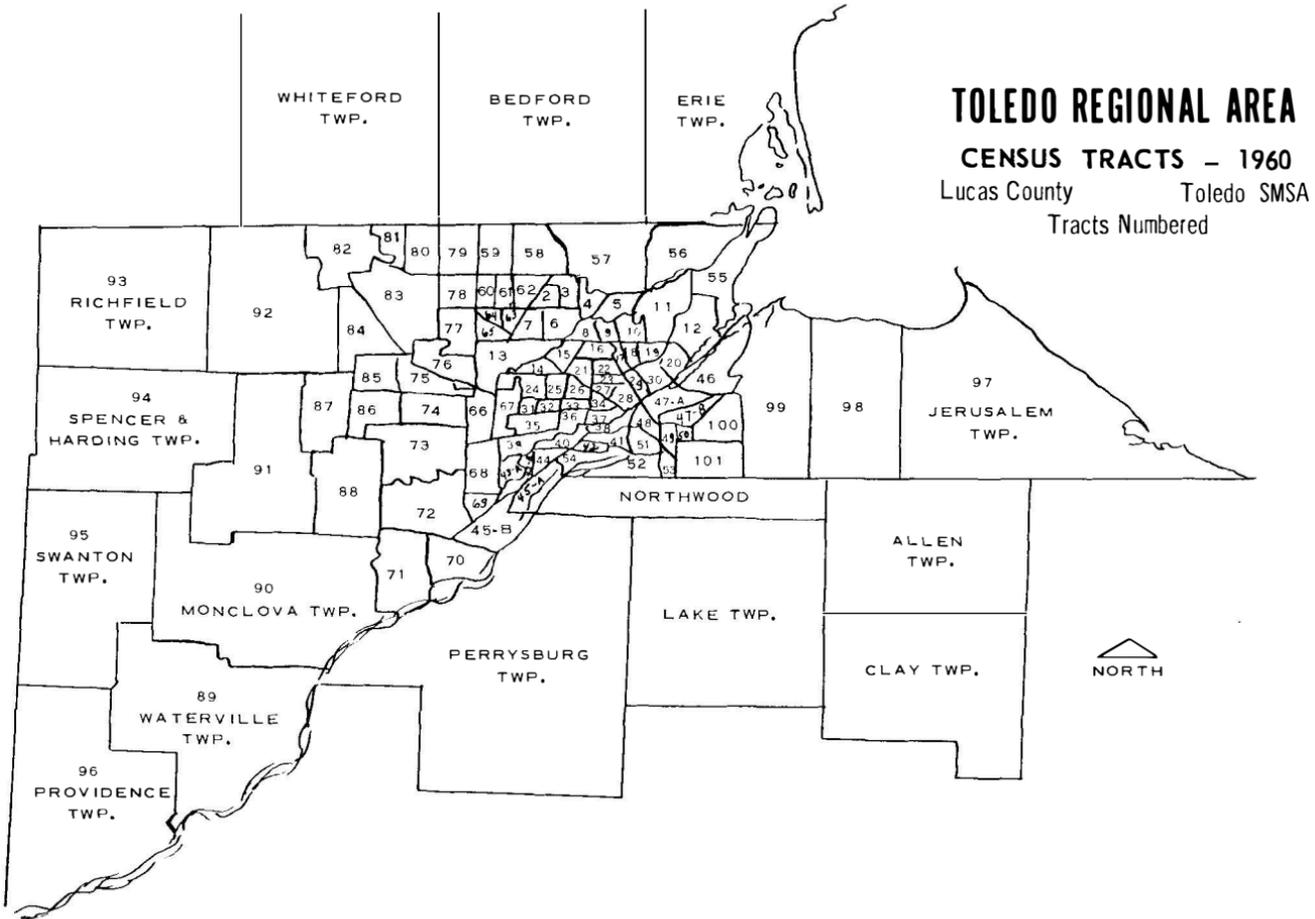
(Cont. in next column)

TABLE NO. 16 Continued

April _____	74	16	90
May _____	109	21	130
June _____	121	50	171
July _____	134	34	168
August _____	136	32	168
September _____	80	25	105
October _____	92	33	125
November _____	104	28	132
December _____	72	23	95
Total releases pending hearings _____	1114	317	1431

**TABLE NO. 17
TOTAL DETENTION DAYS**

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January _____	2532	1257	3789
February _____	2273	1312	3585
March _____	2051	1483	3534
April _____	2260	1632	3892
May _____	3095	1806	4901
June _____	2347	1225	3572
July _____	1930	1045	2975
August _____	2048	1240	3288
September _____	2159	1415	3574
October _____	2334	1639	3973
November _____	2125	1486	3611
December _____	2016	1177	3193
Total _____	27170	16717	43887



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WHO DOETH NOT ANSWER TO THE RUDDER
SHALL ANSWER TO THE ROCK

