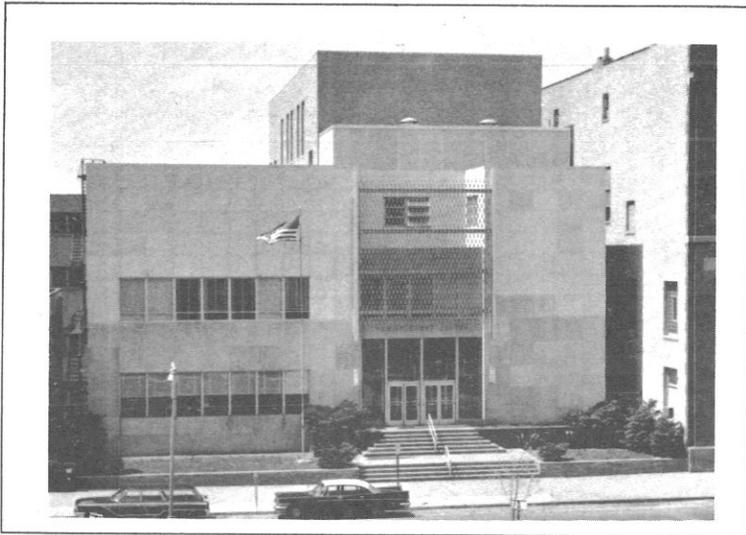


**Family Court
of
Lucas County**

1967 Annual Report



429 Michigan

Toledo, Ohio 43624



ROBERT R. FOSTER, JUDGE

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



FRANCIS A. PIETRYKOWSKI, JUDGE

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

To the Honorable Sol Wittenberg
Guy Neeper
, 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 1967 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,

ROBERT R. FOSTER
FRANCIS A. PIETRYKOWSKI

JUDGES

June, 1968

JUDGE FOSTER REPORTS ---

The first day of 1967 marked the welcome arrival of Judge Francis A. Pietrykowski to the bench of this Court. His work and devotion to duty have been outstanding throughout the year, and we are indeed fortunate to have a Judge of his ability as our colleague.

Much of the first few months of 1967 was devoted to the task of rebuilding the Staff of this Court and replacing those key personnel who were lost to us in the disastrous year of 1966. By mid-year we were fortunate to have recruited sufficient capable personnel to operate the Court and its facilities at near maximum efficiency. The Child Study Institute and its detention facilities were reopened to full capacity. Our placement program for delinquent children, discontinued in 1966 for lack of funds, was reinstated on a necessarily gradual basis. Our Boys' Probation Department, down from 14 to five Probation Counselors in 1966, was gradually built up to full strength by midyear. A Teacher-Probation Counselor program was instituted through the cooperation of the Toledo Board of Education and the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity, all without cost to this Court. Marriage counseling as such was necessarily held to a minimum because of the 20% increase in that department's caseload of mandatory divorce investigations. We are

still aiming for that goal whereby we can furnish more constructive counseling in addition to the mandatory investigation.

Mid-1967 also brought certain procedural changes in the handling of delinquency cases in Juvenile Court. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of "In Re Gault," granted certain constitutional rights to juveniles that had not previously been accorded to them under Ohio law. As a result, several changes in procedure were instituted in order to comply with the Supreme Court's rulings. Although many cried, "Juvenile Criminal Court," on hearing the Court's decision, this writer does not believe that the Supreme Court intended any such drastic change. We will continue to operate for the best interest of the child, tempered by our obligation to the community in which we live.

On September 1, 1967, John P. McGinty joined our Staff as the Director of the Family Court Center. Mr. McGinty, with his degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence and Master of Social Work, is very well fitted to lead and administer the operation of the Family Court Center.

In closing, I commend the entire Staff of this Court for their unswerving devotion to duty during the rebuilding year of 1967.

JUDGE ROBERT R. FOSTER

JUDGE PIETRYKOWSKI REPORTS ---

This year has been one of change, both for myself and The Family Court. A change for myself in that I concluded my efforts as the Chief Ministerial Officer of the Common Pleas Court and began my Judicial duties as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations. We have also witnessed changes in the light of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Kent and Gault cases. We have met these challenges.

I was very fortunate to receive a fellowship from the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and together with thirty-three other Juvenile Judges from all parts of the United States, including two magistrates from England, attended a seminar at the University of Colorado.

It was with a great deal of personal sadness that we note the passing of Judge Paul W. Alexander during this year. Certainly the Court, as it exists today, is a monument to his wisdom, fore-sight and dedication to his thirty years of Judicial Service. We all shall miss him.

Lastly, even though we increased the services of the Court over the year of 1966, when the court's budget was arbitrarily cut by fifty per cent, we will have to increase our efforts to make sure that there are no future drastic budgetary cuts. However, I feel that our dedicated and capable staff will support the Judges in all of our efforts to improve the status of the Family Court.

FRANCIS A. PIETRYKOWSKI, JUDGE

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT

PERSONNEL

During 1967, two full-time probation counselors left the court. Two former counselors returned, one as a full-time and one as a part-time worker. Two additional counselors were added to the staff. This brought the counseling staff to 6 full-time and one part-time counselors which is an increase of two over the previous year. Therefore, the average case load per counselor decreased from 44.3 in 1966 to 32.5 in 1967. Note that this is still considerably higher than the 27.2 for 1965. It is felt that at least one more counselor is needed in the department. The task of investigating and supervising the cases would have been much more difficult had it not been for the many girls who remained under the supervision of other agency caseworkers-Lutheran Welfare Services, Child & Family Services, Toledo Catholic Charities-who served in actuality as probation counselors in the court.

REFERRALS

During 1967-997 girls were referred to Juvenile Court compared to 1015 in 1966. This represents a slight decrease. However, the number of girls referred for traffic violations increased from 432 to 466. There was a notable increase in runaways referred to court-174% over 1966. There was also a significant increase in girls referred for drinking-23 in 1967, 10 in 1966, an increase of 130%. There were few dramatic decreases in the types of offenses. There were no referrals for "grand larceny" in 1967, but 6 in 1966. There were no referrals in 1967 for "threatening injury", contrasted to 4 in 1966. Certainly no trend is evident at this time.

CASEWORK SERVICES

Because of the relative stability of the counseling staff and the experience many of them have had at the court, several new casework procedures and methods were innovated. Two counselors held group counseling sessions with selected probationers from their own or their colleagues' case loads. This experiment is an ongoing one and appears to be meaningful for both

the girls and the counselors. Several staff members have given special attention to weekly family therapy sessions. To make this possible, the court is now open two evenings a week for staff members who wish to schedule this time to see fathers, working mothers, probationers who under ordinary circumstances cannot get down to the court after school, and those who have jobs.

For the first time, volunteers have been used in the Girls' Probation Department as case aides. This has proven highly successful and some of the volunteers have become able to handle certain cases virtually alone. It is hoped that this program can be expanded in the future. The depth and breadth of casework in the department has been enhanced by their work.

Three students, one from Bowling Green and two from Toledo University have done their field placement in the department. Each student worked directly with one of the experienced counselors and indirectly with the supervisor and assistant director. A consistent program of in-service training for staff members was undertaken. Monthly meetings of the Girls' Probation staff, monthly joint meetings with the Boys' Department, and monthly training sessions with the staff psychiatrist have been held. In addition, several counselors attended local and regional conferences.

Finally, because more funds were available in 1967 than in 1966, the austerity year, it has been possible to utilize foster home and private training school placements once again. This has been a tremendous help in the rehabilitative process. This in part accounts for the fact that 29 girls were committed to the Ohio Youth Commission in 1967, whereas in 1966-36 were committed.

BOYS DEPARTMENT

Early in 1967, the number of counselors had declined to 7, the smallest number since 1954. With improved salary schedules and intensive recruiting, 5 counselors and a foster home registrar were hired, plus promotion of a counselor to casework supervisor. In addition to supervision of court counselors, he also serves as co-ordinator for approximately 20 in-

vestigations and 100 supervision cases handled by workers in other community agencies. Their prior knowledge of these families enables them to continue working with them within the framework of court requirements, thereby saving court counselor efforts for other cases.

In October the Placement Department was re-established with: promotion of a counselor to be Placement Supervisor, 2 placement counselors, and the foster home registrar. Two counselor resignations and another being promoted to referee added to the loss of counselor experience from the department. The transfer of cases to less experienced counselors necessitated by these personnel changes, has placed a great responsibility on the supervisors involved, so as to provide some continuity of casework. Individual and group conferences, plus in-service training sessions twice a month are utilized for development of counseling skills.

In October also, two teachers from Libbey, Scott, and Robinson schools began working as part-time (15 hours per week) probation counselors with those boys enrolled in their respective schools who were placed on probation. The closer co-ordination between court and school has been used successfully in several Ohio cities, and the demonstration here is being funded by The Toledo Board of Education with Federal monies.

Some job specialization is being tried in order to provide better service to our families. Two counselors are making social investigations only, several counselors are handling primarily supervision of boys in their own homes, and the Placement Department is serving many of those in foster care. Four counselors continue to carry combined investigation and supervision caseloads, one concentrating on the older boys with school drop-out and employment problems.

Five counselors have chosen to work 1 evening a week so as to see working parents along with their children. Thus we have tried to be flexible in meeting client needs beyond an 8:30 to 4:30 schedule.

Four counselors and 1 supervisor who had college courses in operant behavior therapy are experimenting with these behavior modification techniques in selected supervision cases.

A volunteer who started in 1966 by assisting with conveyances to schools has developed into a probation case aide. He helps counselors by: making police record checks; determining extensive property losses to aid referees in restitution assessments; taking children out of CSI for medical attention; and carrying a small number of boys on supervision. His efforts involve 2 days a week, and another volunteer in the Placement Department assists with their record keeping 1 day each week. The services performed by these volunteers permit counselors to use their time more effectively in dealing with their clients.

Five counselors have been enrolled part-time in courses at local universities, working toward masters degrees in sociology, psychology, counseling and guidance. Bowling Green and Toledo Universities had 3 upperclassmen spending 1 day a week in the Department learning probation counselor functions as part of sociology course requirements. This court-college learning experience has also aided in recruitment of counselors when these students graduate. For the first time we participated in the Council of Social Agencies "Careers in Social Work" program, providing work experience for a Toledo University student during the summer months. One of the teacher probation counselors is also using his court experience toward meeting internship requirements for a Masters Degree in Rehabilitation.

Referral of boys to court increased slightly in 1967 (3,170) in comparison to the previous year (3,143). The offenses showing larger increases were: burglary, operating auto without owners consent, glue sniffing, and school truancy. Drinking alcoholic beverages, auto theft, shoplifting, and ungovernable complaints were reduced slightly. However, among boys under 13 years of age, the most prevalent offenses were shoplifting and burglary.

As foster care placement monies were made available again, commitments to the Ohio Youth Commission dropped to a 3-year low of 100.

With many personnel changes, new programs, civil disturbances, and new procedures arising out of the Gault case, it was an exciting year.

P R O B A T I O N S E R V I C E S

PLACEMENT DEPARTMENT

With the re-establishment of the Placement Department and allocation of funds for Private School and Foster Home care of children, placements rose from 31 in April to 66 by the end of the year. This figure will continue to rise as contacts are re-established with schools used previously and new residential treatment facilities are located and approved.

Foster care services were expanded with the addition of several individual foster homes and a second group home.

The year's experiences were encouraging and give hope for expanded placement services which this Court pioneered for its troubled youth.

REFEREE DEPARTMENT

Delinquency Hearings and Preliminary Conferences for the year 1967 totalled 6,732, with seven Referees hearing same.

The year 1967 marked significant changes with Court Referees, both as to personnel and procedure. Retirement and resignation took a heavy toll of experience during the year but fortunately extremely competent replacements were available from both court staff and new personnel. One new position was created, that of Traffic Referee in September 1967. This was necessitated by the ever increasing burgeoning of Juvenile traffic violations, which not only was overtaxing the delinquency referees, but was severely limiting time afforded to delinquency matters. Traffic violations increased by approximately forty percent in 1967 over 1965, and the funneling of all such matters through one Referee has resulted, not only in more expeditious handling of same, but also a greatly improved consistency in dealing with juvenile traffic offenders.

The new Traffic Referee and the Replacement Custody Referee are both trained and qualified attorneys, thus bringing to three the number of legally trained personnel serving as Court Referees. Delinquency matters are still being heard entirely by sociologically trained personnel with special in-service training in legal requirements necessary for conducting hearings.

The now well known Gault decision by the United

States Supreme Court issued in May of 1967, while creating temporary uncertainties and confusion in procedure, did not materially alter general court procedures. The fact that this Court has been historically aware of and practiced proper legal procedures, made the transitions to the requirement of Gault much easier.

One major effect of the Gault decisions is seen in the presence of the much larger number of attorneys in juvenile hearings. Relations with members of the bar has been, and continues to be, extremely cordial and excellent cooperation by the legal profession has been the rule. The Court is especially indebted to the Legal Aid Society for their active and extensive efforts in providing representation to the economically deprived, which group constitutes a considerable number of juvenile cases. The basic operational philosophy of the Court continues to be the welfare and interest of the child in the best tradition of *parens patriae*, with careful and judicious weight being given to the protection of the community when individual situations so warrant. It is fully the intention of this Court to continue to the best of its ability to make careful and intelligent use of its legal authority in this manner.

CUSTODY DEPARTMENT

SEPTEMBER 28, 1967 - DECEMBER 20, 1967

Change of custody motions/petitions:	
Statutory Age Childrens:	4
Other Contests:	6
Interim Hearings - temporary orders:	6
Visitation & Companionship Motions:	
Show Cause:	9
Modify, Establish, Terminate:	29
Miscellaneous Relief:	
Injunctive Relief	2
Support	5
(modify, establish, terminate: not including support modified per change of custody.)	

Miscellaneous Conferences:	
Pre-trial conferences, counsel:	1
Pre-trial conferences	3
(adult litigants or subject children)	
Cases Continued at Request of Counsel:	
Visitation and Companionship	8
Custody	3
Custody cases assigned for pre-hearing investigation, pursuant to ORC 3105.08 (as amended) or 3190.04:	
Staff Member	13
Agency	2

Disposition of custody cases underwent a significant change, effective October 24, 1967, as a result of a statutory amendment (ORC 3105.08.) Such statute supersedes the optional provisions of ORC 3109.04, by requiring a mandatory pre-hearing custody investigation in all cases involving children under age fourteen and responsive thereto, the nucleus of a custody investigation staff was established and procedures defined to acquaint litigants and their counsel with their rights and obligations under the new law.

TRAFFIC REFEREE & SUPPORT REFEREE

SEPTEMBER through DECEMBER 1967

1A - Domestic Relations motions scheduled	438
1B - Domestic Relations motions heard	187
2A - Juvenile Court motions scheduled	87
2B - Juvenile Court motions heard	43
Traffics heard uncontested	1161
Traffics heard contested	14

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

The total number of scheduled hearings and hearings actually heard for the year 1967 as compared to 1966 are as follows:

	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	<u>for 1966</u>	<u>for 1967</u>
1A.) <u>Domestic Relations motions scheduled on pending divorces</u> for child support: injunctions: temporary alimony: ejection of parent from home; temporary custody; contempt; etc.	3,085	3,298
1B.) <u>Domestic Relations motions under 1A heard and decision rendered thereon.</u>	786	958
2A.) <u>Juvenile Court motions scheduled on prior divorces</u> for child support; injunctions; for contempt; lump sum judgments; to increase or decrease child support or suspend or terminate; set initial support; visitation and companionship; etc.	1,739	1,750
2B.) <u>Juvenile Court motions under 2A heard and decision rendered thereon.</u>	906	844
3A.) <u>United States reciprocal Uniform Support of Dependents hearings scheduled</u> for setting initial child support; and motions to punish for contempt thereon; and to suspend or terminate said child support.	188	245
3B.) <u>Reciprocal motions under 3A heard and decision rendered thereon</u>	81	112
4A.) <u>Bastardy arraignments</u> scheduled in Lucas County.	213	307
4B.) <u>Bastardy arraignments under 4A heard.</u>	161	194
4C.) Bastardy plea of guilty, and child support order set.	59	66

In all 5,225 motions were scheduled and 1,993 motions were heard in 1966, as against 5,600 motions scheduled and 2,174 motions heard in 1967.

Child Support collections through Toledo Humane Society rose from \$3,591,152.09 in 1966 to \$3,663,052.18 in 1967.

Reciprocal uniform dependant act child support collections through Juvenile Court Cashier rose from \$95,902.21 in 1966 to \$111,804.78 in 1967.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The investigation and marriage counseling staff of the Domestic Relations division of the Family Court of Lucas County operates under Ohio Statute, Ohio Revised Code, section 3105.08 which makes it mandatory that "on the filing of a petition for divorce or for alimony, the Court may, and in cases in which there are children under fourteen years of age involved, shall, cause an investigation to be made as to the character, family relations, past conduct, earning ability, and financial worth of the parties to the action." The statute was written into Ohio law in 1951. It firms up the intent of a more permissive statute enacted in 1938.

In construing the statute the judgment of the Court has been that those persons to whom such investigative responsibilities were assigned should be staff members professionally trained and competent to make value judgments in those categories specified by the statute. Accordingly, the counseling staff has numbered only persons trained in, and professionally accredited in the behavioural and social sciences. The regular staff continued to be augmented part time by graduate students from the University of Michigan School of Social Work. These graduate students were assigned to the Court by the University to complete their internship requirements prior to graduation.

Since 1960 sixteen graduate students have served their internship period in the Domestic Relations Department of the Court.

The counseling staff in the Domestic Relations Division begins its efforts with litigants by examining "family relations". It is in this important first step that measure is taken of any possible interest of the spouses to reconcile their differences so that divorce can be averted. If interest in a reconciliation effort is uncovered short-term counseling at the therapeutic level is initiated. In this effort resemblances to the counseling programs of Conciliation Courts of other states can be noted. (Table 2, below, shows 888 petitions dismissed during 1967. Many of these dismissals can be credited to the counseling service of the Court.) If long term help is needed by the spouses referral is made to family agencies in the community,

Mental Hygiene Clinic, or practitioners in private practice.

If there is no interest in a possible reconciliation between the spouses careful evaluation is made of plans being put forward for the children post divorce. Contests or disagreements on custody matters are frequently resolved in the counseling office. If custody remains a contested issue careful investigation, and evaluation is undertaken. Recommendations to the Court on the custody issue are submitted and serve as a point of reference and clarification when added to the evidence adduced at the hearing.

Frequently, in contested custody actions, the counselor, with the consent of the litigants, will refer the litigants to the court psychiatrist for evaluation of the parental qualities of each. This step reduces in part contested custody struggles at the time of final hearing.

Table 3 - following - shows that of 2658 new petitions filed in 1967, 1648 new litigated cases (or 62 plus %) fell within the statute and were assigned for investigation and counseling. These new cases, added to the 1873 cases pending in counseling as of 1/1/67 made up the very heavy case load carried in the domestic relations division.

Table 3 also shows 537 minor cases carried by the department. Included in this group are 1) referrals by attorneys for pre-litigation counseling; 2) referrals from the Prosecuting attorney's office of situations reflecting domestic problems in which more stringent legal action hopefully could be avoided; 3) referrals from the probation department of the Municipal Court of domestic problems such as assault and battery actions involving spouses where, again, legal action (i.e.-jail) against a spouse should be avoided; 4) clients who "walked in" for help - pre-litigation - on marital and domestic disputes.

Table 4 shows 95 more mandatory divorce investigation cases were assigned to counseling staff in 1967 than in 1966: i.e. 1543 cases in 1966 and 1638 cases in 1967.

Table 4 reflects the necessary curtailment of counseling service in other categories because of staff limitations.

Table 5 shows the heaviest assignment of cases to counseling fell in the months of January, October and November.

The following tables show some of the statistical records kept by the Domestic Relations division of the court during 1967. We suggest, again, as in 1966, they "record graphically the size of this function of government. They suggest efforts made, and results achieved in protecting values to the individual citizen", to children, and to the community at large in keeping with the intent of the statute.

TABLE NO. 1
DOMESTIC RELATIONS LEGAL ACTIONS

(a comparative study - 1965, 1966, 1967)

Divorce actions pending before the court

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Divorce actions pending January 1	2804	2190	2142
Total new petitions filed	2268	2733	2658
Total petitions before the Court	5072	4923	4800
Petitions heard	1485	1457	1669
Total petitions disposed of	2882	2925	2520

TABLE NO. 2

Record of final disposition of Legal Actions

Comparative figures for	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Divorce petitions granted	1550	1432	1625
Divorce petitions denied	2	1	2
Divorce petitions dismissed	1315	1476	888
Annulments granted	<u>15</u>	16	<u>5</u>
<u>Total cases disposed of</u>	<u>2882</u>	2925	2520

NOTE: Petitions pending Jan. 1, 1966 2190
 Petitions pending Jan. 1, 1967 1998
 Petitions pending Jan. 1, 1968 2142

TABLE NO.

<u>Cases active in counseling and or investigations</u>	
Cases active in counseling as of 11/67 -----	1873
Total new litigated cases assigned for counseling and/or investigation -----	1648
Total minor cases which received not more than two counseling contacts each during 1967 -----	537
Total cases active in counseling or investigation	4058
Total major and minor cases closed in 1967	2247
Total major and minor cases pending 1/1/68	1811

NOTE:

62 plus % of all petitions filed in 1966 were assigned to investigation and/or counseling as required by Ohio Statute. (In 1966, 58 Plus% of all petitions filed were assigned to counseling)

TABLE NO. 4

Total cases assigned for Investigation and Counseling in Domestic Relations (a comparison)	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Mandatory divorce investigations (includes special custody studies, and special counseling effort in re reconciliation possibilities)	1336	1543*	1638*
Special Divorce Investigation (no children under 14 but counseling requested by the court, an attorney, or the litigant)	36	27	6
Major marriage counseling - pre-litigation-attorney referred ----- (pre - litigation counseling cases shown in "minor cases"-table 3 above	45	4	0
Post divorce counseling referrals	3	0	0
Special custody investigation ---	1	0	0
Total investigation for other courts (OTI) -----	8	20	4
Total cases assigned -----	1430	1594	1648

*NOTE: 95 more litigated cases assigned to counseling in 1967 than in 1966.

TABLE NO. 5

Work assignment by the Month - 1967: - Petitions filed; cases assigned to counseling/investigation.

	<u>Cases filed-1967</u>	<u>Cases assigned-1967</u>
January	244	161
February	203	122
March	216	134
April	207	135
May	253	135
June	226	140
July	197	122
August	250	149
September	220	138
October	258	168
November	218	150
December	166	94
TOTAL	2658	1647

TABLE NO. 6

Classification of cases referred to counseling or investigation that were closed in 1967 (includes litigated and non-litigated cases) -

<u>Mandatory Divorce Investigation Cases</u>	
Closed -----	1543
<u>Special Divorce Investigation Cases</u>	
Closed -----	29
<u>Marriage Counseling - pre-litigation efforts</u> -----	78
<u>Investigation of Cases being litigated in out-of-county Courts</u> -----	17
<u>Miscellaneous Cases closed (Post-Divorce; Step-children, etc.)</u> -----	43
<u>Minor Cases Closed</u> -----	<u>537</u>
 Total Cases Closed -----	 2247
(1710 Major Cases; 537 Minor Cases)	

TABLE NO. 7

Appointments of Counseling Staff in 1967

Counseling staff during most of 1967 consisted of four full-time marriage counselors (this includes department head who carries a full case load); one part-time counselor who worked two days a week during November and December, 1967; and two graduate students from the University of Michigan, School of Social Work who were fulfilling their internship requirements thru assignment to the department two days a week (summer months excepted).

Total office interviews with clients, attorneys, family and children of litigants, and other involved persons ----- 4173

Home visits by staff; collateral visits; phone conferences with attorneys and other professional persons; conferences with school personnel, employers, hospitals, other agencies, et cetera;-

Total collateral conferences -----	6811
Total <u>recorded</u> counseling contacts in 1967	10,984

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Although the financial pressure of the previous year was eased to some extent, 1967 produced a number of unusual situations. Namely, these were: 1) An increase of violence in our streets, 2) A Supreme Court decision affecting the procedures involved in juvenile cases and 3) The existence of a generally inflated economy.

Late in 1966, we were made aware of an upward trend in the number of children being detained in the Child Study Institute. Despite efforts to control the situation, the average daily population increased from a low of 43 in 1966 to 57 in January and in April had risen to 61. Consequently, we were forced to reopen the detention sections that had been closed the previous year. We made the necessary repairs, purchased equipment and in May reopened to capacity (76 children). This move required the addition of 14 Leaders and casework services in Child Study Institute to supplement the regular Juvenile Court counseling staff. In December 1967, the average daily population in the Child Study Institute rose to 103 - an increase of 27 children in excess of the maximum capacity of 76. (See table No. 14).

The elementary school classes continued to operate as usual during the year, but the high school and craft classes were not reopened full time because of the lack of funds. As of December 31, 1967, the two psychologists who left the court in 1966 have not been replaced.

At the end of 1966 the professional Staff in our Probation Department was at an irreducible minimum. It was imperative that replacements be made as quickly as possible to render needed service to the children referred to the court on delinquency complaints. Our salary schedule was far below standard and it was revised in order to employ qualified probation counselors.

Although the building still needs paint both inside and outside, we were able to make a few needed repairs and replace some worn out equipment during the year. The general condition of our office machinery was improved, repairs were made to some of the original furniture and minor repairs were made in the heating system.

Monies assessed through court orders and collected by the several agencies showed a gain by the Humane Society, the Support Court, and in the amount collected in fines and costs. The establishment of a Juvenile Traffic Court late in the year resulted in a sharp increase in the amount of fines and costs collected. Restitution paid by children for damage or loss remained about the same while miscellaneous collections increased materially over the previous year.

Due to the fact that our placement program was practically eliminated in 1966, the process of re-establishment was slow and a decline in total collections resulted. We could not qualify for State probation subsidy in 1967.

Collections for 1967

Support of minor children Collected by Toledo Humane Society	
Support of children, wards of the court, maintained in Private Schools and Foster Homes (Juvenile Court) -----	23,526.61
Monies collected under the Uniform Reciprocal Support Act -----	111,804.78
Restitution paid by children for damage or loss -----	18,844.54
State milk subsidy and miscellaneous --	4,560.58

Fines and Costs:

Domestic Relations, Juvenile cases and traffic cases (collected by Clerk's office) -----	39,553.34
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BRIEF STATEMENTS

Juvenile Delinquency cases registered in 1967 totalled 4543 - an increase of 35 over 1966. Included in the 1967 registrations are 275 dismissed cases and 198 "Out-of-County" Runaways. In 1966, there were 253 dismissed cases and 117 "Out-of-County" Runaways.

Of the 4543 cases registered - 3546 were boys and 997 were girls as compared to 3493 boys and 1015 girls in 1966.

There was a total of 2430 individual boys and 775 individual girls registered in 1967 compared to 2291 boys and 758 girls in 1966. Boys increased by 139 and girls by 17-total increase 156-(Excluding "Out-of-County" Runaways).

Of the 2430 individual boys 627 or 25.8% repeated in 1967. Of the 775 individual girls 120 or 15.5% repeated in 1967. 45.4% of these boys had previous delinquencies and 26.6% of the girls. In 1966, the repeater rate for boys was 42.2% and for girls 25.9%.

1326 boys and 569 girls appeared in Court for their first offense. This is an increase of 2 boys and 7 girls over 1966. Since 1964, or in 4 years, 7,671 first offenders have been in Court for Delinquency.

174 of the 1326 boys, or 13.1% repeated during 1967.

66 of the 569 girls, or 11.6% repeated during 1967.

Significant increases in total offenses over 1966:

Runaway by 126; Fighting-58; Burglary-55; Trespassing-46; School truancy-39; Glue sniffing-31; Operating motor vehicle without owner's consent-20; Homicide-1; Assault with deadly weapon-5.

Significant decreases from 1966:

Shoplifting-154; Disturbance-108; Ungovernable- 75; and Auto theft-26.

579 individual boys and girls, ages 6 through 12 were in Court in 1967 - an increase of 21 over 1966. These children had 722 offenses, or 21.2% of total offenses.

Most frequent offenses for these young boys and girls (6-12 yrs.) were - shoplifting-164; Burglary-91; Ungovernable-68; other stealing-62; School truancy-48;

Runaway-34; and Glue-sniffing-17.

80 boys and 9 girls (ages 6-12) were placed on probation or supervision by the Court.

4 boys and 1 girl were committed to Ohio Youth Commission.

6 boys were placed in Private Training Schools.

2 girls were committed to Diagnostic Centers.

352 children, ages 6 through 12, were registered in the Child Study Institute.

Census Tracts - Increase of 15 or more children tracts 11, 19, 66 and 23. Tract 51 had a decrease of 20. Other tracts having a decrease of 10 or more were 12, 27, 29, 49, 54, and 56.

Rate of Juvenile Delinquency increased from 21.4 per 1000 in 1966 to 22.8 in 1967.

Excluding non-support and Domestic Relations there were 9130 cases registered in 1967 compared to 8701 in 1966, an increase of 429. 1967 registrations were 945 over 1965.

Breakdown of the 9130 registrations in 1967 are as follows:

Delinquency - 4543; Traffic - 3905; Bastardy-237; Custody motions - 107; Dependency and Neglect --- 87; Visitation and Companionship - 48; Consent to marry - 20; Illegal Placements - 12; Out-of-town Investigations - 9; Adult contributing cases - 84; Abuse of a minor - 3; Affidavit in Neglect - 21; All other special Services - 54.

Individual children on Probation / Supervision in 1967 - boys 872 and girls 276. Total 1148.

647 children, on probation/supervision, were carried over from 1966. 499 were placed in 1967. 452 cases were closed. As of December 31, 1967 there were 510 boys and 186 girls on Probation/Supervision.

Probation refers to official cases and supervision to unofficial.

Official Delinquency Cases registered in 1967 -

Boys 19.3% of the total cases (3546)

Girls 29.6% of the total cases (997)

TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

Traffic complaints in 1967 showed an increase of 14% over 1966. There were 3905 citations during the year compared to 3440 in 1966-(an increase of 465.)

Speeding cases (882) or 25% of the total complaints; Reckless driving (395) or 10% of the total complaints; Red light (313) or 9% of the total complaints;(these 3 categories accounted for 40.7% of all the citations.

Speeding cases increased again from 760 in 1966 to 882.

Adjudged Delinquent Traffic Offenders were:

3193 boys, 445 girls, for a total of 3638.

87.5% were boys and 12.5% were girls.

Actions taken against driver's licenses:

Suspension-656 Restriction 517; Revocation-8.

Fines imposed against 1350 drivers:

Costs-3232; attend Defensive Driver's Course-1284

2596 individual boys and 434 girls had 3905 citations in 1967 compared to 2288 boys and 398 girls with 3440 citations in 1966.

1002 individual boys or 38.6%, and 54 or 12.4% individual girls had been previously known to court for Delinquency and/or Traffic.

602 individual boys and 28 girls had more than 1 traffic complaint in 1967.

Official complaints - 3519

Unofficial complaints - 386

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS

BOYS

Father Flanagan's home for Boys -----	4
Pennsylvania Jr. Republic -----	3
Oesterlen Home for Children -----	3
Starr Commonwealth -----	2
Boys Village -----	2
Boys Town, Mo. -----	1
Buckeye Boys Ranch -----	1
Adriel School -----	1
Mt. Alverno School -----	1
Harbor Creek School -----	1
Tipahato School -----	1
Children's Home-Hamilton, Ohio -----	1
Synanon Foundation -----	1
Miami Children's Center -----	3
Columbus State School -----	2
Toledo State Hospital -----	1
Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital -----	1
Ohio State Reformatory -----	5
Ohio Youth Commission -----	113
Returned to Ohio Youth Commission -----	<u>28</u>
	175

GIRLS

Luella Cummings School -----	12
Rosemont -----	3
Gilmary -----	3
Sisters of Good Shepherd, Pa. -----	3
Our Lady of the Valley -----	2
Sisters of Our Lady of Charity -----	1
Gannondale -----	1
Methodist Children's Home-Worthington, Ohio -----	1
Miami Children's Center -----	6
Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital -----	2
Columbus State School -----	2
Toledo State Hospital -----	8
Ohio Youth Commission -----	29
Returned to Ohio Youth Commission -----	<u>2</u>
	75

TABLE NO. 1
TREND FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Committments to Ohio Youth Commission -----	158	182	155	199	172
Committments to Private Correctional Schools -----	42	37	50	14	48
Committments to other Institutions -----	34	35	44	16	30
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes -----	<u>65</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>68</u>
Total children removed from community -----	299	331	309	269	318
Number carried on probation -----	1106	1257	1254	1271	1148

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

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January -----	260	102	362
February -----	302	72	374
March -----	333	105	438
April -----	340	100	440
May -----	330	113	443
June -----	268	84	352
July -----	303	77	380
August -----	350	73	423
September -----	268	67	335
October -----	315	84	399
November -----	226	58	284
December -----	<u>251</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>313</u>
	3546	997	4543

Includes 275 dismissed cases and 198 "out-of-county Runaways".

TABLE NO. 3
OFFENSES FOR WHICH BROUGHT INTO COURT

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Robbery -----	50	0	50
Burglary -----	389	7	396
Auto theft -----	182	0	182
Shoplifting -----	302	196	498
Forgery, Fraud, Grand Larceny -----	28	2	30
Other theft -----	272	11	283
Malicious Destruction of Property -----	120	3	123
Trespassing -----	108	3	111
Disorderly conduct -----	94	2	96
Disturbance -----	93	18	111
Fighting -----	63	35	98
All other Carelessness or Mischief -----	195	9	204
School truancy -----	152	77	229
Runaway -----	109	137	246
Ungovernable -----	220	311	531
Sex Offenses -----	61	20	81
Assault & Battery -----	66	6	72
Other injury to person -----	19	1	20
Drinking/Drunk & Disorderly -----	202	27	229
Operating Motor Vehicle w/o owners consent -----	92	2	94
Glue Sniffing -----	80	3	83
Late Hours -----	119	6	125
All Other Delinquent Behavior -----	<u>154</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>178</u>
	3170	900	4070
Dismissed -----	233	42	275
Out of County Runaways -----	<u>43</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>198</u>
	356	997	4543

TABLE NO. 4
DISPOSITIONS OF OFFENSES

Probation/Supervision to:	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Court Counselor -----	279	75	354
Agency Worker -----	44	16	60
Individuals -----	5	15	20
Continue Probation/Supervision: ----	366	66	432
Referred to Agency -----	36	27	63
Custody to Agency -----	5	3	8
Committed to Ohio Youth Commission --	94	27	121
Returned to Ohio Youth Commission ---	41	2	43
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory -	4	0	4
Committed to other Institutions, non-correctional -----	3	8	11
Fined -----	366	17	383
Fine and Restitution -----	21	0	21
Restitution -----	239	9	248
Adjusted -----	1055	500	1555
Referred to other Court -----	4	0	4
Waived to Adult Court -----	1	0	1
Referred to Parole Officer -----	116	5	121
Referred to new Complaint -----	224	40	264
Other Disposition -----	63	14	77
Pending disposition -----	204	<u>76</u>	280
	3170	900	4070
Dismissed Cases -----	233	42	275
Out-of-county Runaways -----	<u>143</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>198</u>
	<u>3546</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>4543</u>

TABLE NO. 4A
MODIFICATIONS OF PROBATION

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Committed to Ohio Youth Commission -	6	0	6
Placed on Probation/Supervision:			
1966 Cases closed in 1967 -----	42	23	65
Change of Disposition -----	1	1	2
	49	24	73

TABLE NO. 5
AGE RANGE OF ALL CHILDREN

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
10 and under -----	170	41	211
11 -----	114	31	145
12 -----	174	49	223
13 -----	238	82	320
14 -----	340	145	485
15 -----	428	168	596
16 -----	503	154	657
17 -----	447	105	552
18 -----	15	0	15
19 -----	1	0	1
	2430	775	3205

Median Age - Boys: 15 yr. 5 mo. & Girls: 15 yrs. 3 mo.

TABLE NO. 6
SOURCE OF REFERRAL-ALL CHILDRENS CASES
(except out of co. runaways)

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Parents -----	70	125	195
Probation Officer -----	40	17	57
Other Court -----	2	5	7
School -----	74	55	129
Social Agency -----	9	8	17
Law Enforcement Officer -----	3192	702	3894
Other Source -----	16	30	46
	<u>3403</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>4345</u>

TABLE NO. 7 -- SCHOOLS ATTENDING

<u>HIGH SCHOOLS</u>		<u>ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS cont.</u>	
Scott -----	260	Hamilton -----	31
Libbey -----	168	Warren -----	28
Woodward -----	138	Hale -----	27
Waite -----	99	Roosevelt -----	27
Macomber Voc -----	85	Garfield -----	26
Devilbiss -----	82	Oakdale -----	25
Start -----	79	Riverside -----	25
Whitmer -----	70	Spring -----	23
Sylvania -----	62	Stewart -----	23
Bowser -----	54	Washington -----	21
Rogers -----	43	Lagrange -----	19
Maumee -----	28	E. Side Central -----	18
Springfield Local ----	18	McKinley -----	18
S.S. Local -----	13	Navarre -----	17
Whitney Vocational ---	12	Walbridge -----	17
Clay -----	9	Holland -----	16
Penta County -----	7	Stickney -----	16
Anthony Wayne -----	7	Burroughs -----	13
Ottawa Hills -----	2	Cherry -----	12
Swanton -----	2	Whittier -----	12
<u>JR. HIGH SCHOOLS</u>		Birmingham -----	11
Robinson -----	110	DeVeaux -----	11
Washington -----	42	Longfellow -----	11
Jefferson -----	39	Franklin -----	8
Burnham -----	39	Irwin -----	6
McTigue -----	32	Larc Lane Spl. -----	6
McCord -----	24	Pt. Place -----	6
Eisenhower -----	14	Ryder -----	6
Fallen Timbers -----	14	Westfield -----	6
Maumee -----	9	Dorr -----	5
Fassett -----	6	Harvard -----	5
Swanton -----	6	Ottawa River -----	5
Ottawa Hills -----	1	Arlington -----	4
<u>ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS</u>		Crissey -----	4
Gunckel -----	75	Marshall -----	4
Jones -----	63	Martin -----	4
Glenwood -----	59	Monac -----	4
Fulton -----	53	Newbury -----	4
Sherman -----	49	Raymer -----	4
Parkland -----	46	Wernert -----	4
Lincoln -----	35	Westwood -----	4
Pickett -----	35	Wynn -----	4

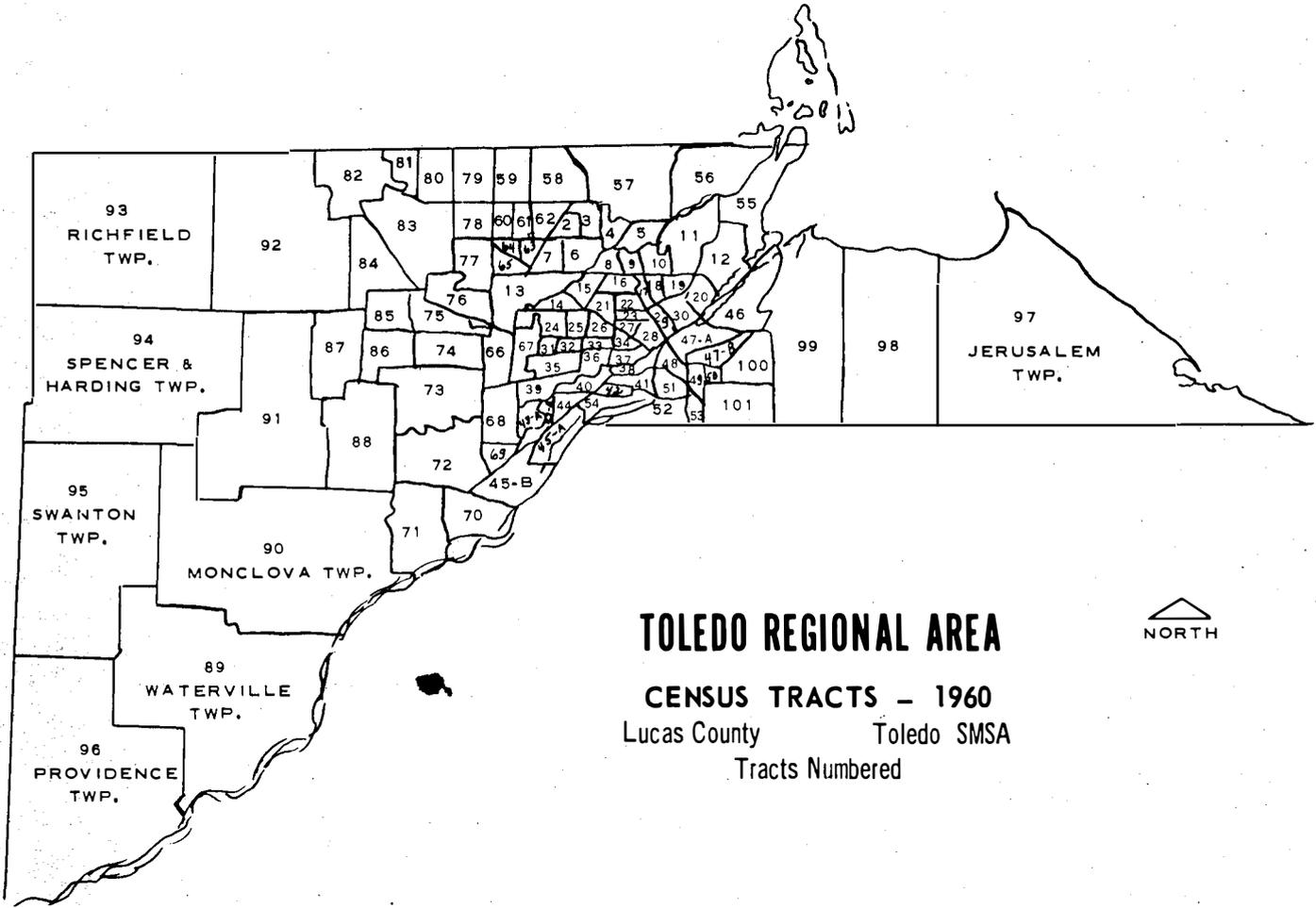
TABLE NO. 7 (continued)

<u>ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS cont.</u>		<u>PAROCHIAL ELEMENTARY cont.</u>	
Beverly -----	3	Blessed Sacrament ----	6
Clay -----	3	St. James -----	6
Edgewater -----	3	St. Stanislaus -----	6
McGregor -----	3	St. Theresa -----	6
Maplewood -----	3	Good Shepherd -----	5
Shoreland -----	3	Gesu -----	4
Trilby -----	3	St. Ann -----	4
Union -----	3	St. Joseph(Maumee) ---	4
Central Ave. -----	2	Sacred Heart -----	3
Elmhurst -----	2	St. Adalbert -----	3
Fall-Meyer -----	2	St. Anthony -----	3
Glendale -----	2	St. Charles -----	3
Hiawatha -----	2	St. Hedwig -----	3
Hopewell -----	2	Christ the King -----	2
Jerusalem Township -	2	St. Agnes -----	2
Northwood -----	2	St. John -----	2
Old Orchard -----	2	St. Patrick -----	2
Riverside(Maumee) --	2	St. Patrick of	
Stranahan -----	2	Heatherdowns -----	2
Zion Lutheran -----	2	St. Thomas -----	2
Fielbach -----	1	Notre Dame -----	1
Glann -----	1	St. Cyril -----	1
Heffner-Sp -----	1	St. Joseph(Sylvania) -	1
Hillview -----	1	St. Jude -----	1
Klies -----	1	St. Louis -----	1
Meadowvale -----	1	St. Peter & Paul -----	1
Mt. Vernon -----	1	St. Stephen -----	1
Swanton -----	1	St. Vincent de Paul --	1
Sylvan -----	1	<u>OTHER SCHOOLS</u>	
Wayne Trail -----	1	Seventh Day Adventist-	1
<u>PAROCHIAL HIGH SCHOOLS</u>		Miami Children'sCenter	1
Central Catholic ---	25	Toledo University ----	2
St. John's -----	14	Luella Cummings -----	13
St. Francis -----	12	Florence Crittenton --	4
Cardinal Stritch ---	9	Special-Core III -----	1
Notre Dame Academy -	2	Davis Business Inst. -	1
McAuley -----	1	Att:Out of County(last)	12
<u>PAROCHIAL ELEMENTARY</u>		Lucas Co.-Not attend.-	273
Rosary Cathedral ---	9	Private Tr. Schools --	3
Immaculate Conception	8	Residence out of co.--	133
St. Clement -----	8	Fairfield School/Boys	3
Holy Rosary -----	7	Total registered -----	3205

TABLE NO. 8
DELINQUENCY BY TRACTS

Tract	<u>No.</u>	Tract	No.	Tract	<u>No.</u>
2	18	37	52	69	17
3	21	38	26	70	34
4	19	39	47	71	17
5	3	40	46	72	13
6	22	41	49	73	7
7	36	42	38	74	12
8	21	43A	0	75	2
9	16	43B	6	76	6
10	17	44	15	77	3
11	39	45A	13	78	18
12	19	45B	23	79	61
13	26	46	31	80	11
14	32	47A	40	81	35
15	49	47B	34	82	38
16	69	48	51	83	19
17	25	49	13	84	29
18	31	50	5	85	20
19	56	51	52	86	19
20	44	52	38	87	20
21	44	53	28	88	12
22	119	54	25	89	14
23	101	55	62	90	10
24	59	56	13	91	20
25	162	57	37	92	13
26	86	58	37	93	1
27	29	59	33	94H	1
28	13	60	18	94Sp	20
29	28	61	13	95	10
30	39	62	17	96	1
31	5	63	16	97	8
32	58	64	6	98	14
33	67	65	4	99	9
34	72	66	34	100	7
35	47	67	8	101	3
36	107	68	14	00*	138
					<u>3205</u>

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



TOLEDO REGIONAL AREA

CENSUS TRACTS - 1960

Lucas County Toledo SMSA

Tracts Numbered



TABLE NO. 9
TYPE OF COMPLAINT

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>WITHOUT DUE REGARD:</u>			
Speeding -----	799	83	882
Disregarding red light -----	264	49	313
Reckless driving -----	318	77	395
Assured clear distance -----	141	27	168
Too close for speed -----	13	3	16
For traffic conditions -----	56	1	57
Prohibited turn -----	95	21	116
Wrong way one-way street -----	42	11	53
<u>FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY:</u>			
At an intersection -----	27	9	36
While turning left -----	38	10	48
After stopping for stop or yield sign -----	98	37	135
Emerging from alley, driveway, etc.	36	9	45
When altering course -----	54	6	60
Fail to stop at stop street -----	95	15	110
Other operational violations -----	110	18	128
No Operator's License -----	208	26	234
Temporary permit-no licensed driver-	36	4	40
Permitting unlicensed minor to drive-	13	0	13
Unsafe vehicle -----	17	1	18
Defective vehicle -----	165	6	171
Excessive noise -----	201	6	207
Other non-operational violations --	199	15	214
Leaving scene of accident -----	16	2	18
Violation of court order -----	28	0	28
Driving left of center -----	32	1	33
Starting or backing w/o due care --	50	8	58
Improper license plates -----	42	0	42
	3193	445	3638
Dismissed -----	246	21	267
	3439	466	3905

TABLE NO. 10
DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS 1967

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Pay court costs -----	2797	435	3232
Attend Driver Improvement School ---	1022	262	1284
License Revoked -----	7	1	8
" Suspended -----	569	87	656
" Restricted -----	408	109	517
Proof of Insurance coverage -----	118	17	135
Fined -----	1211	139	1350
Proof that defects have been corrected -----	144	4	148
Privilege of securing permit or license suspended -----	120	26	146
Dismissed -----	246	21	267
Other Disposition -----	325	18	343
Provide proof that damages was adjusted -----	32	11	43
	<u>6999</u>	<u>1130</u>	<u>8129</u>

TABLE NO. 11
SPEEDING COMPLAINTS

<u>Speed Limit</u>	<u>Miles Traveling</u>	<u>No. Children</u>
15 mi.	25-50	4
20 mi.	25-60	90
25 mi.	31-70	183
30 mi.	41-50	1
35 mi.	41-90	309
40 mi.	41-90	61
45 mi.	51-90	73
50 mi.	51-100	110
55 mi.	61-70	1
60 mi.	61-100	40
65 mi.	71-80	3
70 mi.	71-100	6
75 mi.	81-90	1
		882

CLINICAL SERVICES

1967 brought increased demands for clinical services but no increase in funds for additional staff so services had to be limited. A volunteer, who was inspired to take up graduate work in psychology because of her experience in the CSI, helped to meet some of the demands by donating approximately 330 hours of work during the year. At the very end of the year, the Court began to purchase psychological services on a case basis, to reduce some of the backlog. It is less expensive, per study, to purchase service this way but it is not as satisfactory as having the psychologist on the staff to consult with others who are working with the child and to help deal with him when he becomes disturbed, as many of the children, referred for study, do. Almost half of the cases referred to the psychologist were "Ungovernable" delinquents so it stands to reason that they would need special treatment while in detention.

When a psychologist has to spend all of his or her time on diagnostic studies, rehabilitative treatment services, such as play therapy, group therapy, and behavior modification scheduling, must be curtailed. This is unfortunate because some of the children might be able to return to the community, if these services were available to them, instead of being sent to residential training schools which are very expensive whether they are private or state facilities. Any kind of rehabilitative treatment for the delinquent is expensive because it involves breaking down old, maladaptive patterns of behavior and substituting others which are more effective in meeting the needs of the child and are acceptable to society.

Not only to save money, but also to save lives society must turn its attention to the prevention of delinquency. Volumes have been written to this cause, the many facets of which can not be delineated in this limited space but the institution which can play the most important role in delinquency prevention deserves special attention - the public school, where the problems can be "nipped in the bud", if it has the staff and facilities to do this. Education must be suited to the child. All children cannot be poured into the same mold. Almost half (47%) of the children tested in CSI

were two or more grades retarded in Reading and Arithmetic. Such retardation interferes with the child finding satisfaction in school so he must turn elsewhere for his pleasure. It is well to note that 46% of these poor achievers have intelligence quotients which are average or better and, therefore, theoretically capable of succeeding in school if appropriate methods are used in teaching them. Poor vision is one of the most easily corrected causes of poor achievement and yet more than half (56%) of the children who were found to have defective vision in CSI had never had their vision corrected. Other physical handicaps, too numerous to mention here, have been found to contribute to delinquency inasmuch as they make the child so uncomfortable that he becomes hostile and fights back in one way or another. It behooves society to heed the proverb: "A stitch in time saves nine." When more money is spent on education, less money will have to be spent on re-education or correction, but not until then.

TABLE NO. 12
REPORT OF CLINICAL SERVICES

<u>PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Psychological Studies completed-	28	23	51
Tests Administered Intelligence-	28	22	50
Achievement -----	27	23	50
Projective -----	107	89	196
Inventory -----	25	25	50
Special -----	3	0	3
Distribution of levels of intelligence Median I.Q. -----	95.5	93.0	94.3
Superior (120-129) -----	1	0	1
Bright Normal (110-119) -----	2	0	2
Average (90-109) -----	13	16	29
Dull Normal (80-89) -----	8	4	12
Borderline (70-79) -----	3	2	5
Defective (below 70) -----	1	1	2

CLINICAL SERVICES continued

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

Conferences with P.C. and/or psychologist	123
Interviews with clients or neurological examinations -----	52
Conferences with Marriage Counselors ----	4
Interviews with clients -----	4
Leadership at staff meetings	
Domestic Relations -----	8
Juvenile Court -----	11

MEDICAL SERVICES

Complete physical examinations -----	528
Admission check-ups (for communicable diseases, gym activities, work) -----	1026
Sick Calls and treatment in CSI -----	1525

Referred elsewhere for supplemental examinations or treatment

Dental care visits -----	87
Eye refractions -----	25
Audiograms -----	1
EEG -----	8
X-rays -----	11
Special Lab tests -----	8
Special Clinic Appointments -----	24
Minor Surgery -----	1
Hospitals transfers -----	19
Children with defective vision -----	221
Not corrected -----	123
Visual acuity less than 20/200 -----	58

PERSONNEL SERVICES

Testing and interviewing applicants -----	29
---	----

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Talks -----	5
Tours -----	4
Board of Directors, Head Start Program	

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

During the first half of 1967, C.S.I. services continues on a limited basis due to the problems of the preceding year. In June, however, the two units for boys which had been closed were again staffed and full capacity was soon realized.

The grade school had continued its operation despite the curtailment, but the high school was closed until September 1967, when an instructor was hired to teach three class hours per day, five days per week. Although this was a marked improvement it was realized that the school program must be greatly expanded in both the special remedial and regular academic areas in order to provide continuing education, especially for those detained for long periods of time awaiting complete diagnostic studies and for placement in private schools or foster homes.

Library services were expanded in 1967 with the addition of another Toledo Public Library staff member on a volunteer basis and receipt of a \$500.00 donation of new books from the Library Board to help bring our present library up to date in all areas of children's reading interests. Plans for further involvement by the library in C.S.I. programming will be announced some time in 1968.

Also, in 1967, a Supervisor of Casework Services was appointed. This is a position which had long been needed especially in the area of providing counseling service to children from the time of admission until assignment is made to a probation counselor. After the first hearing, the casework supervisor or one of his staff prepared a one-page social history of each child which was shared with all other staff working directly with the child so that each could understand better some of the child's problems and frustrations.

The casework staff also conducted weekly group discussion meetings with the six children's units to help them adjust better to institutional living and was involved in staff development sessions which were held on a weekly basis. Availability and advice to the group work staff on methods of dealing with children

who manifest special types of problems in group living was a tremendous asset in heading off potential behavior problems and other incidents.

A total of 4,278 children were brought to C.S.I. during 1967. Of this group, 2,658 children were released at intake to parents or other authorized persons pending a court hearing. The remaining 1,620 children remained in detention until their preliminary hearing which is held within 48 hours after admission. Professional counseling and screening continued throughout the evening hours and around the clock on week-ends.

TABLE NO. 13
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
REGISTRATIONS AND TEMPORARY RELEASES

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January -----	273	95	368
February -----	265	70	335
March -----	317	94	411
April -----	244	82	326
May -----	218	99	317
June -----	244	64	308
July -----	347	59	406
August -----	278	56	334
September -----	284	73	357
October -----	311	74	385
November -----	300	82	382
December -----	275	74	349
TOTAL -----	3356	922	4278
Less Children released -----	2171	487	2658
Actually detained -----	1185	435	1620

TABLE NO. 14
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January -----	32	25	57
February -----	32	25	57
March -----	35	27	62
April -----	34	27	61
May -----	38	30	68
June -----	39	27	66
July -----	42	21	63
August -----	49	16	65
September -----	54	21	75
October -----	59	27	86
November -----	65	28	93
December -----	71	32	103

Average For

1967 -----	46	25	71
1966 -----	28	23	43
Number of days population exceeded capacity 1967			
Boys -----	<u>339</u>		
Girls -----	<u>308</u>		

TABLE NO. 15
AGES OF CHILDREN REGISTERED

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
8 years and under -----	17	2	19
9 -----	32	8	40
10 -----	60	9	69
11 -----	95	23	118
12 -----	63	43	106
13 -----	285	96	381
14 -----	452	176	628
15 -----	621	201	822
16 -----	928	194	1122
17 -----	792	168	960
18 -----	11	2	13
TOTAL -----	3356	922	4278
Median Age 1967-Boys 16 years. Girls 15 yrs. 10 mo.			
Median Age 1966-Boys 15 yrs. 11 mo. Girls 15 yrs. 7mo			

TABLE NO. 16
TOTAL DETENTION DAYS

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January -----	1518	1179	2697
February -----	1568	1254	2822
March -----	1697	1455	3152
April -----	1886	1529	3415
May -----	1964	1612	3576
June -----	2429	1640	4069
July -----	2830	1588	4418
August -----	3074	1162	4236
September -----	3201	1089	4290
October -----	3496	1509	5009
November -----	4244	1682	5926
December -----	4548	2031	6579
TOTAL -----	32455	17730	50185

TABLE NO. 17
AVERAGE DETENTION DAYS

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January -----	992	775	1767
February -----	896	700	1596
March -----	1085	837	1922
April -----	1054	837	1891
May -----	1178	930	2108
June -----	1170	810	1980
July -----	1302	651	1953
August -----	1519	496	2015
September -----	1620	630	2250
October -----	1829	837	2666
November -----	1950	840	2790
December -----	2201	992	3193
TOTAL -----	16796	9335	26131

TABLE NO. 18
PREVIOUSLY IN C.S.I.

	<u>Boys Girls Total</u>		
January -----	149	39	188
February -----	156	28	184
March -----	170	42	212
April -----	135	31	166
May -----	118	38	156
June -----	123	33	156
July -----	186	27	213
August -----	169	24	193
September -----	188	19	207
October -----	195	30	225
November -----	184	35	219
December -----	171	26	197
TOTAL -----	1944	372	2316

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