

**LUCAS COUNTY
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**

Juvenile Division

Toledo, Ohio



Annual Report 1979

Andy Devine, Judge

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To the Honorable James Holzemer
To the Honorable Francis Szollosi
To the Honorable Ray Kest

Commissioners of Lucas County

And to the Ohio Youth Commission
William K. Willis, Director

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with Section 2151.18 General Code, we submit herewith the Annual Report of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, Juvenile Division, covering the calendar year 1979, 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,

ANDY DEVINE
Judge

1979

Annual Report 1979

Introduction

The Juvenile Court is charged with the duty of resolving those cases where children (and families) are involved; delinquency, dependency, paternity, juvenile traffic offenses, truancy, and incorrigibility. The resolution of these matters is time consuming and difficult. The disposition of cases may resolve them in terms of immediate court action, but the ongoing personal, familial, and social problems of the people involved are not easily subject to immediate resolution. These continuing problems constitute the ongoing concern of the court relative to the containment of crime and the improvement of the community's total life.

The judge of this court and his co-workers have concern for and devotion to not only the task of resolving cases in court, but also the improvement of family life, education, personal relationships, community services and recreation, and job opportunities for children and families within the total community.

The goal and purpose of the Juvenile Court is to respond to juvenile problems in an effective, efficient, and equitable way. The court is often looked upon by parents of children with problems as a depository for years of family turmoil, school and neighborhood problems, and neglect. They and the public in general want the court to act as a substitute parent, who can totally change delinquent and unmanageable behavior that have grown in an unhappy environment for many years. These expectations are unrealistic and must be tempered with the experiences of the real world. Those who work within the court system witness daily the turmoil and tragedy within families. This experience teaches that if a community is to improve, each of its citizens and all its community institutions; churches, schools, social service and mental health agencies, must be responsive to needs and responsible in actions.

With this in mind, the court proceeds with confidence to achieve its goal; realizing that it is not within our human power to achieve total success but nonetheless committed to its ideal.

The goal of the Juvenile Court is to effectively, efficiently, and equitably, administer justice. Due process is imperative, humane consideration is instrumental, and the responsible balance of society's just demands and the individuals rights is implicit.

Developments 1979

1979 saw continued progress in the Court's efforts to deal more effectively with matters of its concern. Programs (see following) continued a positive course and achieved results. Problems to be addressed include — space needs, treatment needs, and program development. Upgrading of Referee hearing rooms, more appropriate quarters for Probation Services, and better therapeutic intervention with families are necessary. A treatment center attuned to the community's needs and the growing emphasis on local community treatment, is a priority that can no longer be left on a back burner. A feasibility study and planning are needed. The upgrading of individual and family counseling skills, intensive supervision, and prompt Court action in all cases will be a constant effort of all staff.

Restitution Program

In its two and one half years of existence the Juvenile Court Restitution Program has disbursed restitution payments totaling \$79,369.01. During the three years prior to the Restitution Program (74-75-76) the total for restitution and fines collected was \$27,112.12. This difference (\$52,256.89) dramatizes the program's impact. In 1979, 333 restitution cases were completed, with the average restitution paid in each case being \$143.34.

Youths referred to the Restitution Program are interviewed and assigned to work projects. Public service jobs are completed and the assessed restitution is paid. The program has been the recipient of a federal grant in the amount of \$275,000. The monies from this grant support the program and result in victim reimbursement (See Graph), work experience for the youths involved, and the realization that responsibility and recompense for damages caused must be done.

Some youths are privately employed at the time of their referral. These youths are monitored as to work progress and the assessed restitution is collected. To date (12-31-79) only 9% of those making restitution have returned to court for new delinquencies.

The wages paid youths assigned to the program are divided 75% to the victim, 25% to the youth; a lesson that a laborer will and can earn wages, but that a victim's loss must be made good.

The average youth being referred to the program is 15 years 3 months of age; male, resides in the city of Toledo; is referred for criminal damage (also breaking and entering, burglary, and grand theft); is paying less than \$151.00; pays his/her obligation either by private employment or placement on program work crews; has completed the restitution obligation within 91 days; is making restitution to either a private citizen or a business; has 1 prior offense; and, is not likely to return to court during or after completion of the restitution process.

Volunteer Probation Counselor Program

With the encouragement of the Court and the able leadership of two coordinator/supervisors the Volunteer Probation Counselor Program progressed well. The program which has been a part of Court services for eight years was re-designed to give maximum status to the volunteer including close association with a professional counselor, and greater responsibility in court and in face to face contact with probationers. The basic principle of the program has been and is that the quality of the volunteer staff is the preeminent feature.

To this end, recruitment, screening, training, and matching of the volunteer to the child have been done with care; concern, and consistency. Recruiting is done through recognized organizations; churches, social groups, business groups, fraternal and social organizations and schools. Screening beginning with an application process is professionally and personally done. Training involves three nights of lecture, participation, and demonstration of what it is to be a volunteer. Matching a volunteer to child is done with thoughtful consideration of personality, interests, and, in the interest of conserving energy, geography. By years end twenty-one Volunteer Probation Counselors were supervising one or more youths. A stable program of volunteers with outstanding qualities of dedication is in place and growing.

Juvenile Court Citizen Review Board

In July 1979 the Citizen Review Board (CRB) began training and operation. The court is most grateful to the Junior League of Toledo which graciously and wholeheartedly took on this project, and diligently and confidently set about its tasks. The technical assistance of the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center is also most appreciated.

The purpose of the CRB is to review the status of each child in the care or custody of a public or private agency to determine that a plan for a permanent, nurturing environment exists, and that the agency is working towards achieving this plan. Each child's case is reviewed four months after initial placement, and thereafter, annually on the anniversary date of the initial placement.

The CRB is in fact subdivided into four separate boards, each consisting of five members. One member of each board serves as chairperson, and CRB Coordinator(s) assist in the functioning of each board.

Children Reviewed By Citizen Review Board's

Initial Review (120 Days)	47
Annual Review (365 days)	296
Termination Reviews	435
Reviews Completed	778
Lucas County Children Services Board	673
Catholic Social Services	105
Cases Pending - December 31, 1979	333
TOTAL	1111

Children's Cases Submitted For Review

Lucas County Children Services Board	1006
Catholic Social Services	105
TOTAL	1111

Catholic Social Services and Lutheran Social Services have submitted a 1979 Certificate of Compliance with O.R.C. 5103.151

Data Control Services

In 1978 the court and the Northwest Ohio Regional Information System (NORIS) jointly began the complex task of developing a comprehensive electronic data processing system that would result in the computerization of the court's internal management and state required reports; also, performance analysis and budget reports.

In 1979 a Supervisor of Data Control was appointed and a substantial beginning in the useful and unified development of computerized management information services was begun. Internal court control of warrants was completed. Warrant information is now entered with NORIS and is readily accessible to authorities needing such information. The warrants themselves are on file at court and not dispersed among a number of police agencies.

Sufficient data base has been compiled to generate nine monthly reports from NORIS, to aid in warrant control and to provide information to court staff, police agencies, and the Ohio Youth Commission. Put in place also in 1979 were Traffic and Non-traffic Indexes now available internally rather than received from an outside provider.

The growing data base has laid the groundwork to enable the court to produce a number of management reports in the ensuing years.

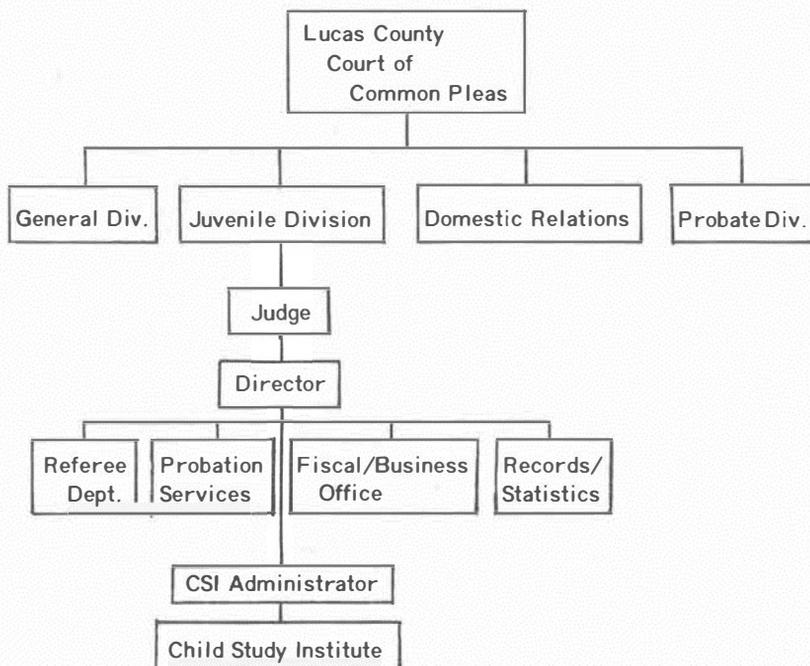
Court Information Analysis Project

Begun in mid 1978 this project was completed in July 1979. The result is a detailed and definitive procedures manual. It is constructed in a straight-forward manner, and can be easily used by all court personnel. Also, it can be readily updated to accommodate changes in law and local rule. The manual was researched and written by the Toledo Consulting Group. It develops rules of court, defines interdepartmental relationships, and provides for systematic case flow management.

The myriad changes in law and procedures over the last decade necessitated this project. Constant review and updating will be required to continue its usefulness, particularly in relation to data control services, and efficient case management.

Organization

The Lucas County Juvenile Court is structured into five divisions: Referee Department, Probation Services, Fiscal/Business Office, Records and Statistics, and Child Study Institute.



Referee Department

All cases registered at Juvenile Court are assigned to the judge of the court. Direct responsibility for each case is however delegated by the judge to referees. The referees, under the supervision of a chief referee, hear, adjudicate and dispose of the cases assigned to them. Referees decisions are subject to the review and approval of the Court.

Certain serious offenses are reserved for the judge alone. Certification hearings to determine if a juvenile is to be tried as an adult are held by the judge.

Court referees are attorneys. The complexities of law, and the demands of due process necessitate this. Also, in recent years, decisions of the Supreme Court and concomitant changes in the court itself, from a quasi-social service agency with legal underpinnings, to a court of primary jurisdiction with ancillary social services, has given rise to the need for legally trained referees vis-a-vis those of social science background. The increased involvement of defense attorneys and prosecutor's staff, with the growing numbers of contested cases, also contributed to this need.

In 1979, 14,261 cases involving at least 10,890 individuals were filed. Each case involved one or more hearings; each child had to have a parent/guardian present and contested cases involve witnesses, police, attorneys, etc. Thus referees held in excess of 20,000 hearings involving the appearance of over 40,000 persons before the court.

Probation Services

Probation Services is responsible for two basic functions within the court: investigations and supervision/counseling. Investigations are completed at the order of the court prior to disposition hearing. The information from these investigations is documented into reports and along with recommendations from the probation staff, form a basis from which dispositions are made.

If a period of probation is the disposition of the court, each youth placed on probation is assigned to a probation counselor. Periodic home visits and meetings are held throughout the probation period between the counselor, child, and family. Supervision summaries are submitted by each counselor to their supervisors on a regular basis and the referee assigned to the case makes final decisions regarding the continuation or termination of probation.

Probation Services began the year with 861 active supervision cases and closed the year with 858 cases. A total of 773 cases were terminated in 1979. The average probation caseload was 42 cases to a counselor. The average length of probation is approximately 9 to 13 months. Although most juveniles are placed on probation at home, some for serious reasons are unable to remain at home and are placed in foster homes, group homes, private schools, psychiatric hospitals, and other alternative treatment centers.

Business/Fiscal Office

The responsibility of the business office includes: annual budget preparation and control; financial reports and records for federally subsidized projects; support, collections, building maintenance, procurement of supplies, and building security.

Budget preparation and control are the chief responsibilities of the Business Office. The budget must be prepared annually and approved by the County Commissioners by March 30th of each calendar year. Subsequent to its approval funds are budgeted separately for Juvenile Court and the Child Study Institute. Expenditures must conform to various appropriations and are constantly monitored by the Business Office.

Records/Statistics

Records/statistics includes the file room and the statistical information office. These offices are under the supervision of the Court Director and are the means by which the court compiles internally and stores social/demographic information. All materials are confidential, conforming to relevant Ohio Revised Code statutes.

Child Study Institute

The Child Study Institute (CSI) provides temporary detention for children between the ages of 8-18. The function of CSI is twofold: (1) to provide temporary secure detention for children under the jurisdiction of the court who require this detention pending the disposition of their cases; (2) to conduct psychological and psychiatric evaluation of children in order to help and advise the court regarding disposition for each child. The CSI is one of the few detention centers in the country which has this dual function.

While the original structure was built in 1953, the facility was expanded in 1962. The capacity of this facility is 76; single bed rooms are available for 47 boys and 29 girls. Detainees are classified according to sex and whether they are first time or repeat offenders. Children under the influence of drugs or alcohol are not accepted for detention; they are placed in local hospitals.

The following table presents data relevant to the children detained in CSI in 1978 and 1979.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	1978	1979
Boys	34	34
Girls	8	12
Total	42	46

Child Study Institute (Continued)

	ANNUAL POPULATION (Registered)					
	Status Offender		Delinquent		Total	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Boys	311	410	1528	1497	1839	1907
Girls	351	497	271	315	622	812
					TOTAL	2461 2719

Ninety-five per cent of CSI residents in 1979 were 13 years of age or older. The median age for boys was 15 years 3 months, for girls 15 years 2 months.

The Child Study Institute offers numerous services for those youths in its care, including a complete educational program that provides youths in custody the means to continue their studies while detained. The school program is located within CSI itself and is called the Lottie S. Ford School, named for a dedicated teacher who served with the court 1922-1944. The school is part of the Toledo Public School System and is fully accredited for grades 1-12. The school is designed to facilitate the transition from one learning setting to another; the students educational activities parallel those found in his/her local school, i.e., materials, books and course outlines are the same as those found in other Toledo Public Schools. Attendance is required. The staff consists of three certified teachers, one of whom also serves as principal. Each teacher concentrates on the basics of education, and attempts to raise low achievers to their appropriate grade level through remedial instruction. At the elementary level the three R's are taught and in the high school class, the emphasis is on English, Social Studies, General Science, and Math.

Other CSI programming includes medical services. Children who enter CSI are given a physical examination upon admission. Health records are kept on each child and medical care is available as needed. Dental care is provided by the Toledo Health Department and private physicians. A pediatrician visits CSI daily and nurses are on duty or on call at all times.

Catholic and Protestant services are held on Saturday and/or Sunday and Jewish services as needed.

Gym and playground activities are available to all who are approved by the medical clinic. Ceramic classes are held twice a week. In addition, CSI staff are trained to organize a variety of games and craft projects within the detention setting.

The CSI is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Visits with children in CSI are limited to the natural parents, or legal guardian of the child. Visiting hours are Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7-8:30 P.M. and Saturday afternoons from 1-3:00 P.M.

The Hearing Process

ARRAIGNMENT/DETENTION HEARING

A juvenile charged with delinquency appears before a referee with a parent or guardian for arraignment. The referee examines the evidence and determines if the matter should be handled officially, unofficially, or dismissed for good cause. If the decision is to continue with the official hearing process, the youth's constitutional rights are explained and an admission or denial is entered. If an admission is made knowingly and voluntarily, the referee may either refer the matter to a court counselor for pre-disposition report or proceed to disposition immediately. A determination whether to detain the child is also made. If the child has no place to live, might abscond, or might be a threat to himself or the community, the child may be detained. If denial is entered, the youth may be detained and the case set for trial within 10 days. If the youth is not detained, a pre-trial conference is scheduled.

PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE

A pre-trial conference is a meeting between the prosecutor, defense attorney, and the complainant (usually the police). This is basically a plea bargaining process where the evidence is reviewed and discussion is had as to whether to proceed to trial or whether a new plea will be entered. If an admission is entered, the referee handles the case essentially as in the arraignment. If a denial is entered, an adjudicatory hearing is then scheduled.

PRE-HEARING MOTIONS

A series of motions may be heard by the court before adjudication takes place. Motions regarding defects in the complaint or the proceedings themselves or to suppress evidence may be heard.

ADJUDICATORY HEARING

This is a closed, non-jury hearing before the judge or a referee. It is essentially the same as a trial in adult court, but without a jury. The standard of proof in delinquency cases requires the State to prove the juvenile guilty of the offense beyond a reasonable doubt. Rules of Evidence and Procedure are followed in a juvenile trial.

DISPOSITION HEARING

After a finding of delinquency, the court then moves to disposition. Prior to disposition, a social investigation may be conducted by the Probation Department and from its recommendations the court renders a decision regarding the case. Recommendations may include several elements, such as counseling, foster care, restitution, etc. In serious cases commitment to the Ohio Youth Commission may be recommended.

REVIEW HEARING

If a child or parent/guardian wishes to object to a decision of a referee, he/she may do so within 14 days. All objections to hearings are heard immediately by the judge. Objections to the judge's ruling are taken to the Court of Appeals.

CERTIFICATION

Certification is a determination by the court whether to relinquish jurisdiction of a juvenile to the Adult Division of the Court of Common Pleas. Certification involves the establishment by the prosecution of:

1. Probable cause that the juvenile committed the offense charged.
2. That the juvenile is not amenable to treatment within the juvenile system.
3. That community safety requires prolonged removal from the community.

Four factors regarding the youth are considered:

1. The child's age (15 years or over), and mental and physical health.
2. Prior efforts made to treat or rehabilitate.
3. Family environment.
4. Prior juvenile record.

For further explanation refer to Section 2151.26 of the Ohio Revised Code.

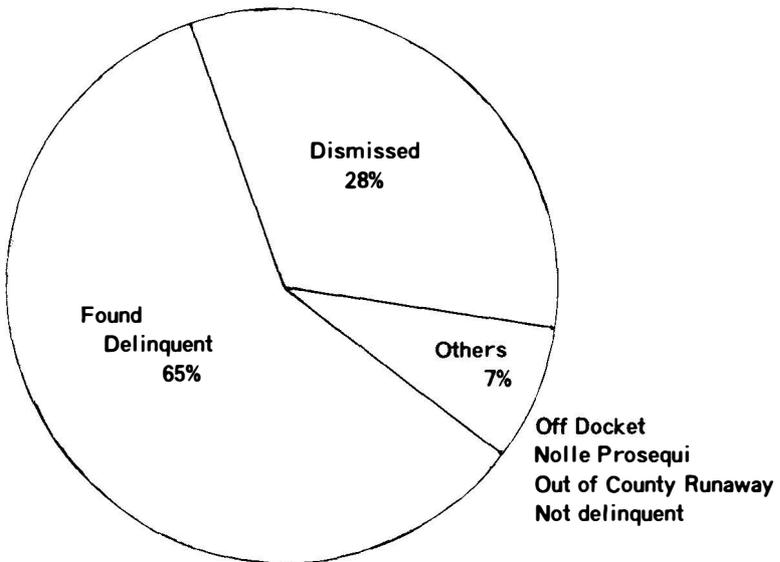
Statistical Highlights

1979 DELINQUENCY

Even with the policy of diverting status offenders and other less serious offenders from the court, this year the total offenses registered numbered 6,337 an increase of 921 cases (or 17%) from 1978. Of these registrations 6 were continued to the call of the Prosecutor, 1,776 were dismissed, 24 were marked off docket, 240 Nolle Prosequi, 33 found not delinquent and 131 were "out-of-county" runaways. There were 4,126 findings of delinquency entered. (See figure below)

The sizeable number of dismissed cases reflects several facts. Complaints are being scrutinized more closely as to substance and form. Minor offenses once they have been filed and uncontested are sometimes being handled unofficially (Ohio Juvenile Rule 29, F, 2, d). Also, runaway warrants require a complaint, however, once the warrant is acted upon with the child being returned home or referred to the Children Services Board, the complaint which initiated the warrant is dismissed.

Delinquency findings, 4,126 in 1979 differed slightly from 1978, 4,150.



Statistical Summary 1979

Volume

Juvenile offenses registered in 1979 totaled 6,337 - an increase of 921 cases (or 17%) from 1978. Included in these registrations were:

Continued to Call of Prosecutor	6
Dismissed	1,776
Marked Off Docket	24
Nolle Prosequi	240
Not Delinquent	21
Not Guilty	13
Out-of-County Runaways	131

Of the 6,337 cases registered 4,630 (or 73.1%) involved boys and 1,707 (or 26.9%) involved girls as compared to 4,081 (or 75.4%) for boys and 1,335 (or 24.6%) for girls in 1978.

Of the 3,900 individual children registered (excluding out-of-town runaways) 2,719 (or 69.7%) were boys and 1,181 (or 30.3%) were girls as compared to 2,486 (or 72.5%) boys and 945 (or 27.5%) girls for 1978. Boys increased by 233 (or 9.4%) and girls increased by 236 (or 25%).

First Offenders

There were 1,621 boys and 878 girls who appears in Court for their first offense in 1979 as compared to 1,522 boys and 723 girls in 1978. An increase of 99 (or 6.5%) boys and 155 (or 21.4%) for girls.

Repeaters

Of the 2,719 individual boys, 1,098 (or 40.4%) repeated in 1979 as compared to 960 (or 38.6%) who repeated in 1978.

Of the 1,181 individual girls, 303 (or 25.7%) repeated in 1979 as compared to 222 (or 23.5%) who repeated in 1978.

Statistical Summary 1979 (Continued)

Offenses which Increased or Decreased from 1978

	1978	1979		1978	1979
Auto Theft	31	to 26	Shoplifting	945	to 648
Robberies	70	to 106	Drug Offenses	114	to 73
Burglaries	389	to 359	Status Offenders	387	to 705
Grand Theft	142	to 167	Carelessness/Mischief.	865	to 800
Sex Offenses	46	to 41	Other Delinquent Behavior	534	to 484

Delinquent vs Unruly

Of the 6,337 cases registered in 1979, 5,370 (or 84.8%) were delinquency cases and 967 (or 15.2%) were unruly cases.

Juvenile Offenses

		Boys	Girls	Total
Robbery/ Theft	Auto Theft	25		26
	Robbery and Agg. Robbery	96	10	106
	Agg. Burglary and Burglary (B & E)	349	18	367
	Forgery and Grand Theft	169	21	190
	Receiving Stolen Property	99	9	108
	Shoplifting	371	277	648
	Other Theft	252	47	299
Status	Truancy	232	202	434
	Runaway	57	174	231
	Ungovernable	22	18	40
Sex	Rape	7	0	7
	Gross Sexual Imposition	10	0	10
	Soliciting	6	16	22
	Other Sex Offenses	2	0	2
Injury to person	Abduction		0	1
	Assault, Aggravated, Felonious and Negligent	177	53	230
	Agg. Menacing and Menacing	38	6	44
	Attempted Agg. Murder		0	1
	Vehicular Homicide		1	2
	Other Injury to Person		0	

Juvenile Offenses (Continued)

Carelessness/ Mischief	Agg. Arson and Arson	18	5	23
	Carrying Concealed Weapon	40	5	45
	Criminal Damage	180	16	196
	Disorderly Conduct	177	57	234
	Tempering with Coin Machine	39	0	39
	Criminal Trespassing and Trespassing	166	11	177
	Vandalism	27	0	27
	Other Carelessness/Mischief	58	1	59
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Drug	Drug Abuse	39	6	45
	Possession/Use/Sale of Drugs	25	1	26
	Other Drug Related Offenses	1	1	2
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Alcohol	Consuming in Motor Vehicle and Consuming	6	1	7
	Intoxication	1	0	1
	Possession/Purchasing/ Sale of Intoxicants	15	13	28
	<hr/>			
Other Delinquencies	Obstructing	21	6	27
	Resisting	60	13	73
	U.U.M.V.	78	16	94
	Unlawful Use of Property	16	3	19
	Viol. Court Order	84	39	123
	Viol. Curfew	18	9	27
	Viol. Safe School Ord.	39	9	48
	All other offenses	29	8	37
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	Sub Total	3,053	1,073	4,126
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	Continued to Call of Prosecutor	3	3	6
	Dismissed	1,251	525	1,776
	Marked Off Docket	20	4	24
	Nolle Prosequi	200	40	240
	Not Delinquent/Not Guilty	31	3	34
<hr/>				
	Sub Total	4,558	1,648	6,206
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	Out of County Runaway	72	59	131
<hr/>				
	TOTAL OFFENSES	4,630	1,707	6,337

JUVENILE OFFENDER PROFILE

The typical juvenile offender is a white male, age 15 to 17, and has been before the court on one previous occasion. Of the 6,337 cases registered, 73.1% involve boys and 26.9% involve girls. This represents a small but continuing increase in the percentage of girls coming to court.

The median age for boys and girls in 1979 was 15 years of age.

TRENDS

Delinquency cases continue to rise at a significant rate (1978-4,893 cases, 1979-5,370). Given the reported declining birth rate this does not bode well. Since it has been conjectured that there should be a leveling off of delinquent activity due to the declining numbers in this age group, what appears to be happening is that the percentage of population involved in delinquency is inching forward, and/or delinquent offenders as a group are committing more offenses more frequently. Four hundred sixty-nine more individual children were involved in offenses in 1979 than in 1978.

Status offenses had declined significantly after a diversion program began in October 1976. However, they have once again climbed to a 'pre-diversion' level; from a low of 295 in 1977 to 967 in 1979, which number in turn exceeds the 921 cases of 1975. This phenomenon though somewhat alarming is not necessarily negative. Some youths have of course gotten older and have not responded to efforts in the diversion process. But increased efforts in the area of truancy have resulted in more referrals to court. This effort, the result of the court's Truancy Task Force, could well contribute to positive results for the future, i.e., increased efforts at the detection and prevention of truancy particularly at an earlier age, and increased alternative learning programs for children with problems of which truancy is an overt symptom.

SOURCE OF REFERRALS

ALL CHILDREN'S OFFENSES

(except "Out-of-County" runaways)

Referrals to the Juvenile Court come from a number of different sources, however the primary source of referral is the eleven police departments in Lucas County.

SOURCE OF REFERRALS

	1978	1979
Law Enforcement Agency	4,779	5,003
Parents	98	302
Probation Counselors	117	168
School Department	204	486
Social Agency	29	55
Other Court	19	15
Other (includes Parole Officers and Victims)	25	177

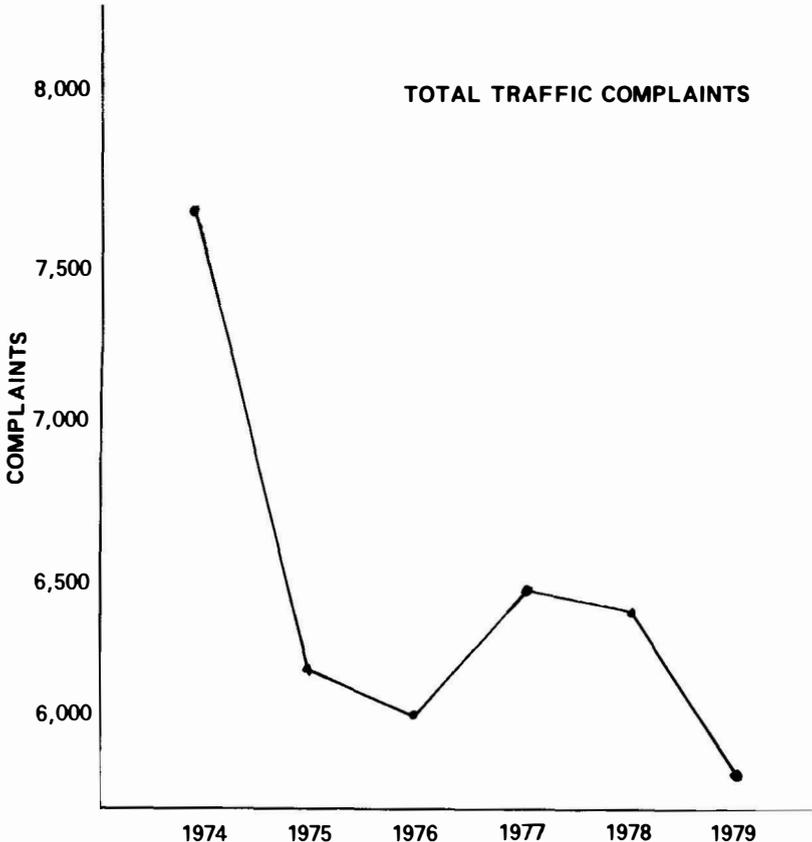
Of the total referrals to the court including those from other police jurisdictions, the Toledo Police Department accounts for 90%. Referrals were up for just about all categories, school referrals more than doubled. Most of the school referrals involved truancy complaints.

TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

Traffic offenses represent the largest volume of cases handled by the court. A total of 5,581 traffic complaints were filed, a decrease of 729 cases (or 11.6%) over 1978. The total number of individual traffic offenders also decreased, 517 children (or 10.3%).

A juvenile who commits a traffic offense (a moving violation) must appear before the court with a parent. All repeat offenders in serious cases must appear before a referee for a formal hearing. The less serious offender (and non-moving violations) may pay standard fines, similar to adults, so long as a parent/guardian appears at court with the youth.

Traffic offenses have decreased over the past several years (refer to Graph). The reasons for this decline seem to be the coming together of several factors; stricter enforcement, increased license suspension for serious and repeat offenders, and more generically, the high cost of gasoline and the decline in employment for young people, i.e., less money, less gasoline, less driving.



FAMILY CASES

In addition to delinquency and traffic cases the court has jurisdiction over matters of dependency, neglect, child abuse, paternity, and consent to marry. There were 1,878 of these cases registered in 1979, a decrease of 170 cases.

Paternity cases over the past five years have cumulatively increased and represent the largest volume of family cases. These, plus custody and dependency cases have had a significant increase over the past five years and continue an upward trend. In terms of court time, these cases place a heavy burden upon the judicial system. They require long and involved testimony that often deals with complex legal issues. The court administration is handling this increased caseload through the addition and reassignment of personnel and the improvement of administrative procedures.

The court, in cooperation with the Lucas County Welfare Department is handling an increasing number of paternity cases where the mother of the child(ren) is an Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) recipient. The establishment of paternity and subsequent child support order emphasises the individual responsibilities of the parties involved. The court through the Welfare Department is reimbursed under a federal grant for these efforts.

BREAKDOWN OF CASES BY TYPE 1975-1979

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Paternity	320	580	897	834	803
Custody/Visitation	311	278	323	582	601
Dependency	283	267	350	370	273
Child Abuse/Neglect	32	64	160	115	17
Contributing to Delinquency	19	27	47	111	181
Other Family Related Cases	238	219	101	36	3

The increase in Contributing cases seems related to the court's efforts in the area of truancy prevention. Parents who do not send their children to school are subject to prosecution for Contributing. This facet of the truancy problem is being given attention by the court and school authorities.

Placements

One of the goals of Probation Services is to provide guidance and counseling to juveniles within their own homes. In some cases this may not be a workable way of dealing with a youth's problems. A child's misbehavior may be very directly related to a dysfunctional home situation where supervision is lacking and many other problems exist. This type of situation may require removal of the child from his/her home into an alternative living arrangement until matters improve.

The court has traditionally placed children in foster homes, private schools, public institutions, and more recently, private/court operated group homes. The value and contribution of these placements is appreciated

Placements (Continued)

however the continuing inflationary spiral and the limitations of funds have significantly limited the number of children placed. Placements are more and more selective and the numbers of children placed fewer. In 1978, 84 children were placed; in 1979, 73. This picture of rising costs and fewer placements in combination with the trend toward local community care and treatment, inevitably lead to the need for study and development of local resources to fill this need. The concept of a court treatment center is a pressing option.

**1979
JUVENILES PLACED IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS
AND INSTITUTIONS AND FOSTER HOMES (Non-OYC)**

Foster Homes (Court Supported)
Foster Care 19

Private Schools and Group Facilities
BOYS

Starr Commonwealth for Boys 1
Boys Town Nebraska 2
Circle C 4
Cummings School 10
Hickory Farms 1
Wernle School 2
Oesterlen School 1
Turning Point 3
Marsh Foundation 3
Ohio Veterans Children's Home 1

GIRLS

Cummings School 7
Florence Crittenton 1
Rosemont School for Girls 1
Independent learning through Cummings 1
Mental Health Centers 1

Group Homes
Cummings Group Home 2

GIRLS
Sibley Group Home (Court Operated) 14

Commitments

The mandate of the Ohio Youth Commission (OYC) is to provide and support state-wide services for delinquent youth who are committed to the state by the court. Services include 11 maximum and medium security institutions that furnish custody and rehabilitative services. In addition, OYC operates a number of community based group and foster homes.

1979

OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION - COMMITMENTS

BOYS		GIRLS	
Committed to OYC	149	Committed to OYC	27
Recommitted	47	Recommitted	3
Maximum Security Institution	8	TOTAL	30
TOTAL	204		

**Clerks, Stenographers,
Secretaries (Continued)**

M. Deville
A. Donley
E. Drotar
B. Drury
R. Dunn
N. Esper
A. Fall
J. Fisher
C. Flanagan
S. Fry
A. Halbig
B. Hagan
H. Galyas
A. Green
G. Gerbich
S. Guhl
D. Harrison
E. Herbac
P. Hoover
R. Ibarra
M. Ivansco
Maintenance Staff
F. Jurski Day Foreman
F. Wolny Night Foreman
A. Doneghy
E. Grice
J. Kiser
L. Nelson
D. Pacynski
C. Petry
D. Piojda
V. Refermat
H. Reichow
M. Sadowski
F. Sage
V. Semler
M. Shroyer
D. Smith
D. Snyder
R. Sohacki
M. Sommerfield
P. Tubridy
H. Twiss
J. Vargo
M. Vergiels
J. White
K. Wlodarski

C.S.I. STAFF

Psychiatrist
Dr. H. Hartman

Psychologists
Dr. A. Glatter
M. Sturman
D. Haverbusch

Medical Clinic
Dr. I. H. Kass Pediatrician
Nurses J. Coglin
P. Fletcher
B. Wilczynski

Senior Supervisor - Girl's Floor
..... M. Valiant

Senior Supervisor - Boy's Floor
..... D. Holzemer

Supervisor of Transportation
..... R. Donovan

Supervisors
J. Jackson
E. Poczekaj

Program Director
..... D. Deppen

Security
D. Brimmer
W. McCreary
C. Grant
R. Oberforf
J. Jackson
E. Shy

Cooks
J. Fitzpatrick Chief Cook
M. Brady
E. Toth
J. Collins
P. Messenger

Group Leaders
J. Batson
P. Curran
P. Dedes
S. Dedes
M. Glaspie
S. Guhl
P. Hickey
T. Holzemer
G. Jones
R. Kolasinski
J. Krishner
M. Layson
L. Layton
K. Long
W. Loper
V. Moore
S. Noyes
M. Patton
R. Peacock
T. Rayl
J. Schaffer
B. Shields
D. Slayton
R. Sochacki
R. Thomas
H. Weber
L. Whitaker
B. Williams

Intake
R. Blumberg
C. Guy, Jr.

Lottie Ford School
Toledo Board of Education
S. Kolinski Principal
J. Cremean
M. Langenderfer

Arts and Craft Teacher
..... J. Shapler

1979 Staff Retirees

The Juvenile Court would like to extend its appreciation for faithful service to the following employees who retired during the year. Without their dedication and commitment, the Juvenile Court would be unable to provide quality service for the citizens of Lucas County.

Name	Position	Service
Dorothy Jackson	Nurse	36
Stella Shields	Leader	27
Bella Yourist	Secretary	22

