

**LUCAS COUNTY
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**

Juvenile Division

Toledo, Ohio



Annual Report 1981

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 Department of Youth Services
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 1981, 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

ANNUAL REPORT—1981

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 resolves them in terms of immediate court action, but the ongoing personal, familial, and social problems of the people involved are not easily resolved. These problems constitute the ongoing concern of the Court.

The judge and staff have concern not only for resolving cases in court but also for improving family life, personal relationships, education, community services and recreation, and job opportunities for youths and families within the total community.

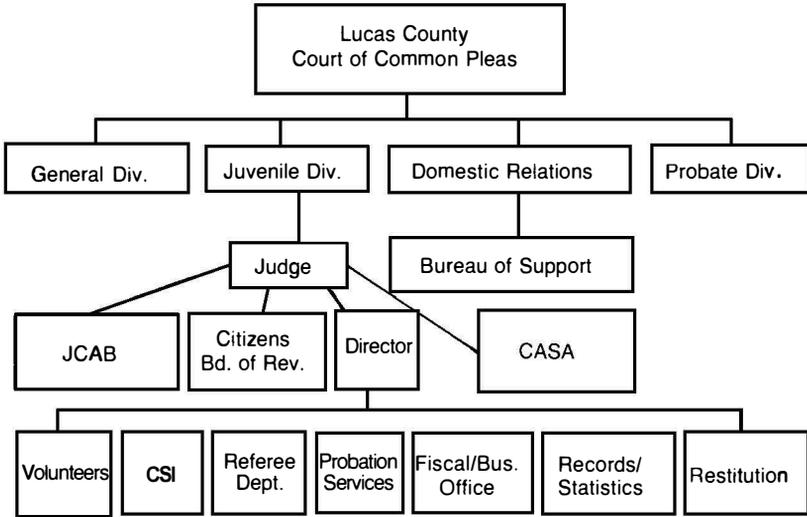
The goal of the Juvenile Court is to resolve juvenile problems in an effective, efficient, and equitable way, with the correction and care of the child and the protection of the lives and property of others equally kept in mind. The Court is often looked upon by parents of children in trouble as a depository for years of family turmoil, school and neighborhood problems, and the myriad problems of social interaction. They and the public in general want the Court to act as the 'good parent' who can almost instantly 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 experience of the real world. Those who work at Court witness daily the turmoil and tragedy within families. This experience teaches that if the community is to improve each of its citizens and all of its community institutions; parents, churches, schools, social service and mental health agencies, must be responsive to needs and responsible in action.

With this in mind the Court proceeds with confidence to achieve its goal, resolving cases and attempting to help children and families in trouble; realizing that it is not within human power to achieve total success, but nonetheless committed to its ideal.

The goal of the Juvenile Court is to reasonably and responsibly administer justice; to help children and families in trouble; and to protect the community from repeated crimes against person and property.

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 the 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. They are appointed by the judge and their decisions are submitted to the judge in the form of recommendations. The judge reviews and journalizes the decisions of the referees. Objections to the decisions of a referee are reviewed and heard by the judge.

In 1981, 11,267 cases involving at least 10,000 individuals were filed. Each case involved one or more hearings; each child had to have a parent/guardian present, and contested cases involved witnesses, police, attorneys, etc. Thus in 1981, referees held in excess of 16,000 hearings, involving the appearance of over 35,000 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 supervisor on a regular basis, and the referee assigned to the cases makes final decisions regarding the continuation or termination of probation.

Probation services began the year with 662 active supervision cases and closed the year with 769 cases. A total of 720 cases were terminated in 1981. The average probation caseload was 30 cases per counselor. The average length of probation is 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

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 30 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 deten-

tion 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 75; single bed rooms are available for 47 boys and 28 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 1980 and 1981.

Average Daily Population

	1980	1981
Boys	35	37
Girls	13	13
Total	48	50

Annual Population (Registered)

	Status Offender		Delinquent		Total	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Boys	369	322	1422	1559	1791	1881
Girls	437	443	346	368	783	811
					2574	2692

The median age for boys was 15 years 3 months, for girls 15 years 4 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. 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 guardians 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.

Statistical Highlights of 1981

Volume

Juvenile offenses disposed of in 1981 totaled 4,989—a **decrease** of 470 cases (or **8.6%**) from 1980. Included in these cases were 4 continued to the Call of Prosecutor, 1,051 Dismissed, 64 Marked off Docket, 587 Nolle Prosequi, 10 Not Delinquent/Guilty and 81 “Out-of-County” Runaways.

Of the 4,989 cases, 3,594 (or 72%) involved boys and 1,395 (or 28%) involved girls as compared to 3,912 (or 71.7%) for boys and 1,547 (or 28.3%) for girls in 1980.

Of the 3,245 individual children (excluding “Out-of-County” Runaways) 2,252 (or 69.4%) were boys and 993 (or 30.6%) were girls as compared to 2,398 (or 69.5%) boys and 1,050 (or 30.5%) girls for 1980. Boys **decreased** by 146 (or 6.1%) and girls **decreased** by 57 (or 5.4%).

First Offenders

There were 1,322 boys and 721 girls who appeared in Court for their first offense in 1981 as compared to 1,389 boys and 759 girls in 1980. A **decrease** of 67 (or 4.8%) boys and 38 (or 5.%) for girls.

Repeaters

Of the 2,251 individual boys, 929 (or 41.3%) repeated in 1981 as compared to 1,009 (or 42.1%) who repeated in 1980.

Of the 994 individual girls, 273 (or 27.5%) repeated in 1981 as compared to 291 (or 27.7%) who repeated in 1980.

Delinquent vs. Unruly

Of the 4,989 cases for 1981, 4,168 (or 83.5%) were delinquency cases and 821 (or 16.5%) were unruly cases.

Per Offenses (Excludes “Out-of-County” Runaways)

	White	Black	Latin	Other
Boys (3560)	2264 or 63.6%	1161 or 32.6%	125 or 3.5%	10 or .3%
Girls (1348)	825 or 61.2%	457 or 33.9%	65 or 4.8%	1 or .1%
Totals (4908)	3089 or 62.9%	1618 or 33.0%	190 or 3.9%	11 or .2%

Other Cases

There were 11,567 cases disposed of in 1981 as compared to 13,058 in '980, a decrease of 1,491 (or 11.4%).

Breakdown of the 11,567 cases is as follows:

Delinquency/Unruly	4,908	Custody/Visitation	243
Traffic Complaints	3,929	Dependency/Neglect	457
Chg. Disp./Review Hearings	806	Paternity	947
Child Abuse	36	Out-of-County Runaways	81
Contributing/Neglect	154	Out-of-Town Investigations	6

Delinquency/Unruly Offenses By Month

(Excludes "Out-of-County" Runaways)

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	283	119	402
February	283	95	378
March	359	100	459
April	344	134	478
May	276	104	380
June	349	130	479
July	264	123	387
August	260	104	364
September	249	113	362
October	268	125	393
November	349	93	442
December	276	108	384
	3560	1348	4908

Age Range of All Children

Years	Boys	Girls	Total
7	5	0	5
8	14	2	16
9	32	7	39
10	52	10	62
11	94	22	116
12	108	33	141
13	206	113	319
14	281	158	439
15	376	225	601
16	492	235	727
17	511	167	678
18	76	* 21	97
19	4	1	5
Totals	2251	994	3245

Median Ages: Boys 14 yrs. 9 mos.
Girls 15 yrs.

Source of Referrals—All Children’s Offenses

(Excludes “Out-of-County” Runaways)

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parents or Relatives	107	193	300
Probation Officer	3	4	7
Law Enforcement Officer	3112	847	3986
Other Court	19	13	32
School	219	200	419
Social Agency	20	26	46
Parole Officer	2	0	2
Victim	53	27	80
Other Source	25	11	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3560	1348	4908

JUVENILE OFFENSES

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Auto Theft	6	0	6
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	37	6	43
Agg. Robbery and Robbery	77	1	78
Agg. Burglary and Burglary (B&E)	251	7	258
Attempt and Complicity	59	5	64
Forgery and Grand Theft	102	31	133
Receiving Stolen Property	123	15	138
Shoplifting	271	158	429
Other Theft	196	59	255
Arson	6	0	6
Carrying Concealed Weapon	28	4	32
Criminal Damage	143	15	158
Vandalism	10	3	13
Disorderly Conduct	121	36	157
Disorderly Conduct (Intox.)	7	1	8
Criminal Mischief	11	0	11
Tampering w/Coin Machine	35	0	35
Criminal Trespassing	139	11	150
Other Carelessness/Mischief	37	3	40
School Truancy	189	177	366
Runaway	41	104	145
Ungovernable	24	21	45
Gross Sexual and Sexual Imposition	10	0	10
Rape	5	0	5
Soliciting	5	30	35
Other Sexual Offenses	2	0	2
Agg. Assault and Assault	155	69	224
Felonious and Negligent Assault	15	0	15
Agg. Murder	1	0	1

Attempted Agg. Murder	1	0	1
Neg. Homicide	1	1	2
Agg. Menacing and Menacing	24	7	31
Consuming	4	2	6
Poss./Purchasing/Sale of Intoxicants	21	8	29
Open Container	4	2	6
Other Drinking Offenses	2	1	3
Drug Abuse	40	8	48
Poss. of Drugs	8	3	11
Trafficking	7	1	8
Escape	7	2	9
Falsification	2	3	5
Obstructing Justice	11	4	15
Resisting Arrest	32	12	44
Unlawful Use of Property	22	2	24
Violation of Court Order	1	1	2
Violation of Curfew	3	2	5
Violation of Safe School Ord.	38	10	48
All Other Offenses	22	11	33
Sub-Total	<u>2356</u>	<u>836</u>	<u>3192</u>
C.O.P., Dism. M.O.D., Nolle	1204	512	1716
	<u>3560</u>	<u>1348</u>	<u>4908</u>
“Out-of-County” Runaways	33	48	81
Total Offenses	3593	1396	4989

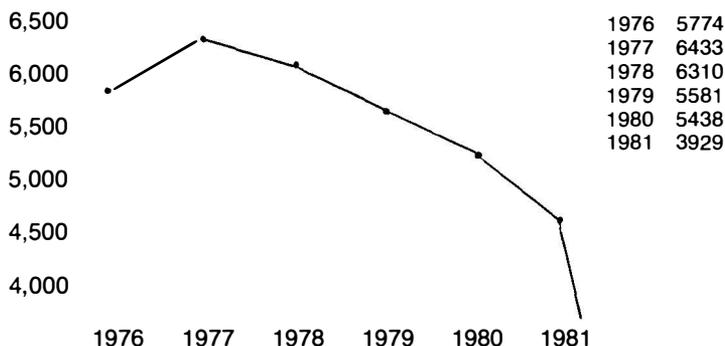
Traffic Complaints

Traffic offenses represent the largest single volume of cases handled by the Court. A total of 3,929 traffic complaints were filed in 1981 a decrease of 1,509 cases over 1980. As the graph below indicates, traffic complaints have been decreasing since 1977 and the decline between 1980 and 1981 is remarkable.

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.

The phenomenon of declining traffic cases over the past five years seems to be the result of several factors: stricter enforcement, increased license suspension for serious and repeat offenders, and more generically, the high cost of gasoline, the decline in employment for young people, and the decrease in numbers within this age group itself; thus, less kids, less money, less gasoline, less driving.

TOTAL TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS



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 2,643 of these cases registered in 1981, an increase of 489 cases over 1980.

Paternity cases over the past several 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 last several 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 responsibility of the parties involved. The Court through the Welfare Department is reimbursed under a federal grant for these efforts.

BREAKDOWN OF CASES BY TYPE 1976-1981

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Paternity	580	897	834	803	581	947
Custody/Visitation . . .	278	323	582	601	414	243
Dependency	267	350	370	273	374	457
Child Abuse/Neglect .	64	160	115	17	29	36
Contributing to						
Delinquency	27	47	111	181	92	154
Other Family Related						
Cases	219	101	36	3	664	806

The increased number under family related cases involves what could be called change of disposition/review hearing matters. Whereas in the past when a dependency matter was resolved little or no further action or review was taken; the effort is being made to review and make proper terminations when appropriate. This is part of the annual review process.

Placements

One of the goals of Probation Services is to provide guidance and counseling to juveniles within their homes. In some cases this may not be a workable way of dealing with a youth's and a family'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 agreement until matters improve. The Court has traditionally placed children in foster homes, private schools, public institutions, and more recently private operated group homes. The value and contribution of these placements is appreciated, however the continuing inflationary spiral and limitations of funds have at times limited the number of children placed. Placements are being made more and more selectively. At the end of 1980, 71 children were in placement; at the end of 1981, 85 children were in placement. This picture of rising costs for placements in combination with the trend toward local community care and treatment, inevitably lead to the need for study and development of local resources. The concept of a treatment center is a continuing pressing option.

Placement services was established as a separate unit in November, 1980. Two counselors and a supervisor were assigned to devote their full time to placement of juveniles in private schools and group homes. This was designed to assist the probation staff in finding effective alternatives to commitment to the Department of Youth Services, when youths needed removal from their own homes.

Foster care continues as an effective placement alternative for some children. A foster home coordinator spends full time obtaining high quality foster homes, providing pre-service and in-service training to foster parents, and assisting in creating a support system among the foster parents themselves.

A list of the facilities used in 1981 and the number of youths placed follows:

Boys' Town	6 Boys
Boy's Village	1 Boy
Circle C Group Homes	5 Boys
Cummings Group Homes	9 Boys—6 Girls
Cummings School	5 Girls
Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital	1 Boy
Hickory Farms Group Homes	1 Boy—2 Girls
Marsh Foundation	1 Boy
Mary Crest	3 Girls
Oesterlen	1 Boy
Ohio Veterans' Children's Home	1 Boy
Turning Point	4 Boys
White's Institute	1 Boy

Commitments

The mandate of the Ohio Department of Youth Services 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, DYS operates a number of community based group and foster homes.

1981 D.Y.S. COMMITMENTS

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Committed . . .	118	23	141
Re-Committed	68	8	76
	186	31	217

Of the 186 Boys—11 were sent to Maximum Security Institutions

3—Committed

8—Re-Committed

TRENDS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Committed to Dept. of Youth Services	225	264	259	208	217
Certified to Court of Common Pleas	7	4	2	13	15
Placed in Private Schools/Institutions	44	37	29	40	49
Placed in Foster Homes	22	17	5	21	6
Placed in Group Homes	18	15	6	10	30

Juvenile Court Staff

Director L. Murphy

Referees

L. Fulop Chief Referee
 D. Greenfield J. Ray
 E. Jones F. Sidle
 R. Musachio G. Waggoner
 G. Orlow

Administrator of Probation

Services M. Walsh
Asst. Adm. C. Champion

Probation Supervisors

J. Acocks H. Norwood
 C. Champion

Placement Supervisor . . . R. Daley

Placement Counselor . . . F. Baxter

Volunteer Department

Coordinator J. Brennan

Probation Counselors

K. Desmond F. Porter
 M. Harrah L. Salazar
 A. Holzemer R. Sansbury
 E. Kass J. Schwartz
 A. Langenderfer G. Stamos
 S. Lewandowski S. Strong
 A. Loch P. Toadvin
 L. Moree M. Turner
 C. Mossman F. Whitman
 M. Williams

Reading Specialist J. Schiffer

Assignment Office

P. Sullivan J. Zunk

Statistician R. Fleck

Support Officer W. Zunk

Baliff N. Cassidy

Foster Home Department

Coordinator T. McCarthy
Specialist G. Kirk

Unruly Coordinator . . . D. Rublaitus

Restitution Program

Coordinator D. Pompa
 J. Knapp R. Ricks
 C. Schwab D. Smith
 T. Tyson B. Johnson

Data Control

Supervisor W. Ruby
 D. Wagner

Supv. of Records C. Guy, Sr.

Recidivism Proj. L. Lucius

Comm. Resources T. Mohler

Toledo Police Department

Liason Officer . . . J. Langenderfer

Clerks, Stenographers, Secretaries

R. Ahrens M. Littleman
 M. Alexander J. Lytle
 P. Balderas M. Luna
 B. Bieniek M. Mitchell
 A. Brown S. McCoy
 L. Clemons C. McGill
 B. Cook M. Navis
 L. Cowan L. Nelson
 M. Deville D. Pacynski
 E. Drotar D. Piojda
 B. Drury V. Refermat
 P. Ery H. Reichow
 A. Fall M. Sadowski
 C. Flanagan V. Semler
 S. Fry M. Shroyer
 H. Galyas D. Snyder
 G. Gerbich M. Sommerfield
 D. Harrison A. Spaulding
 B. Hogan J. Thieman
 D. Howard H. Twiss
 M. Ivansco J. Vargo
 M. Jacobs K. Waggoner
 M. King K. Wlodarski
 M. Klein J. Zunk
 B. Koperski

JUVENILE COURT STAFF (continued)

Maintenance Staff		R. Dunn	M. Pappas
Day Foreman	F. Jurski	E. Grice	M. Rocco
Night Foreman	F. Wolny	M. Howard	M. Wells
A. Doneghy	J. Kizer	C. Jankowski	

C.S.I. Staff

Administrator C. Hinkelman

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

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

Medical Clinic
Pediatrician Dr. I. H. Kass

Group Leaders
 J. Batson K. Linenkugel
 T. Chap W. Loper
 P. Curran V. Moore
 P. Dedes L. Noyes
 M. Glaspie R. Peacock
 S. Guhl B. Rollins
 P. Hickey J. Schafer
 T. Holzemer D. Slayton
 G. Jones R. Sochacki
 C. Kanthak R. Thomas
 R. Kolasinski H. Weber
 J. Krisher L. Whitaker
 M. Layson B. Williams

Nurses
 J. Coghlin B. Wilczynski
 P. Fletcher

Senior Supervisor
Girls Floor P. Dedes
Boys Floor D. Holzemer

Supervisor of Transportation R. Donovan

Supervisors J. Jackson

Program Director D. Deppen

Intake
 R. Blumbert C. Guy, Jr.

CSI Counselor J. White

Security
 D. Brimmer W. McCreary
 R. Cothorn R. Oberdorf
 C. Grant E. Shy

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

Arts and Craft Teacher J. Shapler

1981 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 service for the citizens of Lucas County.

M. Vaillant Senior Supervisor—Girls Floor 7-31-81