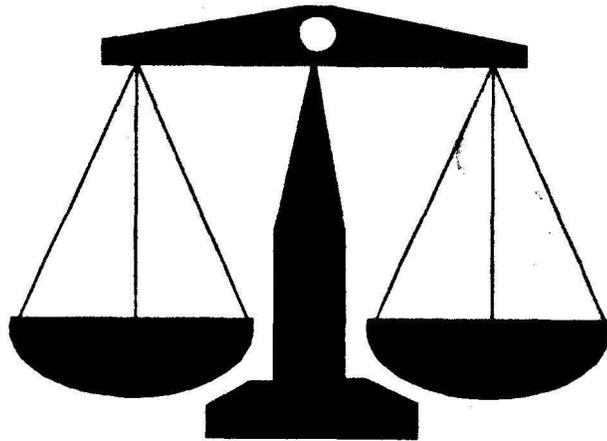


JUVENILE DIVISION  
OF  
LUCAS COUNTY  
COURT OF COMMON  
PLEAS



1998 ANNUAL REPORT

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
JUVENILE DIVISION  
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO**

**JAMES A. RAY  
JUDGE**

**JOSEPH A. FLORES  
JUDGE**

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Sandy Isenberg, President Lucas County Board of Commissioners  
Bill Copeland, Member Lucas County Board of Commissioners  
Harry Barlos, Member Lucas County Board of Commissioners

Geno Natalucci-Persichetti, director Ohio Department of Youth Services

To the Citizens of Lucas County:

We, the people, are engaged in a frustrating, national debate. The forums for this debate are in law suits against public officials and government entities, in legislative committee rooms, and in budget hearings. Its focus is often financial but its subject is far more important than money. How the debate is resolved will determine what kind of people will lead our society in the next generation. In its most simple form the debate is framed thus: Who is responsible for raising children? The answer on one side: Government in its many forms, schools, social service agencies, welfare, Courts. The answer on the other side: Parents. Government has no standing to intrude in the lives of families which are better off without any kind of government interference.

In the Juvenile Court, day in and day out, the debate takes on more visceral dimensions. People who don't even know there is a debate have decided, without thought of consequences, which side they are on. The parents of the youth who was drunk and disorderly three weeks ago are vehemently opposed to government intrusion when they learn the law requires that their child's probationary operators license must be suspended to age eighteen. The parents of the youth who is trashing their house, won't go to school, and stays away from home for days at a time in places unknown to the parents, beg for governmental solutions. Foster care, group home, months in juvenile detention, anything that will "fix" the child (with no effort on their part) are solutions offered by the parents. Don't the former understand that community safety is at stake? Don't they understand that one of the ways their child will mature in healthy ways is to suffer the natural consequences of the behavior that came to the attention of the Court? Don't the latter understand that they have long ago abdicated their responsibility as parents when they didn't set limits for their child and enforce them? Why do they think it is the Court's job to "fix" their child?

Society's answer to the question of who should raise children should not be a compromise somewhere between the two extremes stated above. The answer is offered by those who formed the National Center for Parents. The responsibility for raising children belongs to the parents and only to the parents. The role of schools, Courts, social service agencies, human services, extended families, etc., is to support parents so they can do their job. They must not replace parents or do what parents should be doing for themselves. This shift in perspective, when put into practice, results in a more realistic belief about what government can and should do when it comes to caring for children. When government does what parents should, children learn that adults don't need to be responsible because others will do it for them. They learn that failures are not their fault. They learn to blame others and expect others to solve their problems. Indeed, they believe they should never have problems.

Government . Research shows that the most influential people in the lives of children are their parents. Experience shows that the most dramatic positive changes made by youth are made when parents are the primary change agents and Court personnel assist and support parents as they reclaim authority and stability in the home.

One of the most useful tools for the rehabilitation of youths is found in the restorative justice model. The basic response to criminal wrongdoing is punishment. In conjunction with punishment is the need to restore the victim of crime as much as possible for the damages done. Restitution is not punishment but both should be natural consequences of criminal behavior. To protect the community from future crimes, the defendant is taught life skills which, if utilized, will prevent criminal behavior. If he doesn't change, detention or long term incarceration are the consequences.

Lucas County government has supported parents whose children are brought before the Court for any reason. Since the early 1990's the commissioners and the Judges have been helping to garner public support to meet a need they had identified: a juvenile detention center which will meet the need for community safety and provide parents with support and reinforcement of their authority. Three citizen studies, conferences with the legislative delegation, speaking at Chamber of Commerce hearings about the development of a "white paper" concerning the capital improvement needs of Lucas County, purchasing the AP Parts property and preparing it for construction, convincing the Ohio Department of Youth Services to include Lucas County Juvenile Detention monies in their capital budget, soliciting letters of support to the Governor from school boards, city councils, elected officials, and social service agencies, all contributed to the successful award of 6.5 million dollars toward the new Juvenile Justice complex. The Commissioners have selected the architect, engaged a construction manager and have committed 13 million dollars to the project. Representative Marcy Kaptur found \$500,000 for detoxification beds in the project. All of the efforts have been made, not to build a new building to replace the old outdated one (though that will happen), but to provide parents with the support and reinforcement they need to raise their children in responsible ways. The Commissioners and the Judges recognize that their job is to support and strengthen parents as they try to meet their legal and moral obligations while at the same time improving the quality of life in Lucas County by providing for community safety.

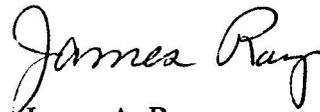
Children Services also recognizes the emerging role of government in the lives of parents. Rather than intervening in parents' and children' lives, substituting themselves for the parents, doing the parents' job for them after the children are in imminent danger of physical or emotional harm, LCCS has initiated supportive services to parents long before the children are at risk of removal. The result is that children will be able to stay with their parents where they want to be, and the community will be strengthened with more highly skilled mothers and fathers.

There is a philosophy that states that the basic purpose of civilization is to raise children safely from birth to adulthood. Everything else society does is to be marshaled for that purpose. It has been said that we are one generation away from disintegration. The responsibility for preserving civilization belongs to us, not to our children. They will have their turn if we do our jobs well.

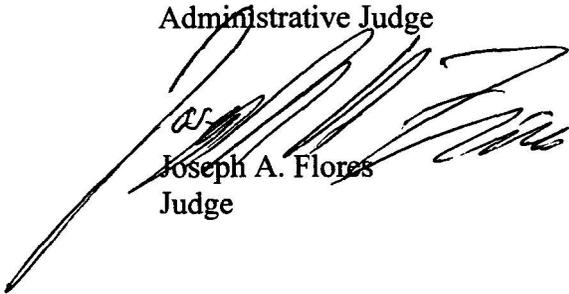
Recent events in Toledo and public response to them illustrate the state of our collective mind: search for blame, concentrate on the few moments of the dramatic events while ignoring the years of neglect, the thousands of words reenforcing violence as an immediate solution to a long standing problem whether it is self-destruction or the destruction of others.

Public Officials are exhausted trying to live up to the false expectations of citizens who have been taught to insist that happiness must be handed to them rather than exercising their constitutional right to pursue happiness themselves. The frustrating debate over who will raise the children will be settled, not by one big act of government, but by the development of a culture wherein parents understand that what happens to their children is their responsibility and society understands that every enterprise must directly or indirectly support parents.

Respectfully submitted,



James A. Ray  
Administrative Judge



Joseph A. Flores  
Judge

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# **Court of Common Pleas - Juvenile Division Lucas County Ohio Mission**

The Court of Common Pleas - Juvenile Division is mandated and governed by law. In fulfilling its mandate the court's mission is to:

- Ensure public safety.
- Protect the children of the community.
- Preserve families by supporting parents and intervening only when it is in the best interest of the child and/or the community.
- Work with the community to develop and enforce standards of responsible behavior for adults and children.
- Ensure balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions.
- Efficiently and effectively operate the services of the court.

We will, therefore, cooperate with agencies, groups, and individuals who embrace our mission.

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## **DESCRIPTION, JURISDICTION AND GOAL OF THE JUVENILE DIVISION**

The Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division was created by statute in 1977 to decide cases involving juveniles. The establishment of a separate, distinct Juvenile Division within the Lucas County Common Pleas judicial system was an acknowledgment of the specialization and greater community emphasis on juvenile justice.

The courts of common pleas, the only trial courts created by the Ohio Constitution, are established by Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution. The jurisdiction of courts of common pleas is outlined in Article IV, Section 4.

There is a court of common pleas in each of Ohio's 88 counties. Courts of common pleas have original jurisdiction in all felony cases and all civil cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$500. Most courts of common pleas have specialized divisions created by statute to decide cases involving juveniles, probate matters, and domestic relations matters. Lucas County is one of 17 courts in Ohio that has only juvenile jurisdiction.

Juvenile Divisions hear cases involving persons under 18 years of age, and cases dealing with unruly, abused, dependent, and neglected children. They also have jurisdiction in adult cases involving paternity, child abuse, nonsupport, visitation, custody, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Common Pleas judges are elected in odd-numbered years to six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot. A person must be an attorney with at least six years of experience in the practice of law to be elected or appointed as a common pleas judge. The Governor makes appointments to fill vacancies in courts of common pleas that occur between elections.

### **2151.02 CONSTRUCTION; PURPOSE [JUVENILE COURT]**

The sections in 2151.02 of the Revised Code, with the exception of those sections providing for the criminal prosecution of adults, shall be liberally interpreted and construed so as to effectuate the following purposes:

- (A) To provide for the care, protection, and mental and physical development of children subject to 2151.01 of the Revised Code;
- (B) To protect the public interest in removing the consequences of criminal behavior and the taint of criminality from children committing delinquent acts and to substitute therefore a program of supervision, care, and rehabilitation;
- (C) To achieve the foregoing purposes, whenever possible, in a family environment, separating the child from its parents only when necessary for his welfare or in the interests of public safety;

(D) To provide judicial procedures through which Chapter 2151.01 of the Revised Code is executed and enforced, and in which the parties are assured a fair hearing, and their constitutional and other rights are recognized and enforced.

**2151.34**

## **TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN CUSTODY, DETENTION HOME**

A child who is alleged to be a delinquent child, or juvenile traffic offender may be confined in a place of juvenile detention for a period not to exceed ninety days . . .

. . . Upon the advise and recommendation of the judge, the board of county commissioners shall provide, by purchase, lease, construction, or otherwise, a place to be known as a detention home, which shall be within convenient distance of the juvenile court and shall not be used for the confinement of adults charged with criminal offenses and in which delinquent, unruly, dependent, neglected or abused children, or traffic offenders may be detained until final disposition. . . . The county or district detention home shall be maintained as provided in sections 2151.01 to 2151.54 of the Revised Code.

## **GOAL OF THE COURT**

The goal of the Juvenile Division is to effectively, efficiently, and equitably administer justice in all matters brought before it. Due process, responsible administration of the law, humane consideration and social awareness are imperative. The reasonable and responsible balance of society's just demands and the individual's rights are implicit.

Simply put, the goal of the Court is to ensure that the children and people who come before it receive the kind of care, protection, guidance, and treatment that will serve the best interest of the community and the best welfare of the child. The judges and administrative staff have concern not only for resolving cases in court but also for improving family life, personal relationships, and education and social services for families with the community. With this in mind the Juvenile Division proceeds with the confidence to achieve its goals; realizing that it is not within human power to achieve total success, but nonetheless committed to its ideal.

# 1998 GOALS & OBJECTIVES of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, JUVENILE DIVISION

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**OBJECTIVE 1. STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT.** Institute staff competency development as a means of raising staff work standards.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME.** Completion will result in:

- \* development of a court training academy
- \* development and implementation of an employee evaluation system
- \* enhanced and improved staff recruitment practices
- \* development of a strategy to reduce absenteeism

**OBJECTIVE 2. CUSTOMER RELATIONS.** To improve the effectiveness, accuracy, and timeliness of the work product to our customer, the public.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME.** Completion will result in:

- \* increase staff involvement and input in developing solutions to customer problems
- \* development of a "Customer Bill of Rights"
- \* exploration and recommendations for customer convenience options (i.e. credit cards, night/weekend court)

**OBJECTIVE 3. SECURITY.** To work with the Lucas County Sheriff's Department to develop a plan that emphasizes the safety of the staff and public utilizing all of the facilities and programs of the Juvenile Division.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME.** Completion will result in:

- \* adoption of a court security plan

**OBJECTIVE 4. ON-LINE COURT RECORDS.** To improve the timeliness of hearings and the accuracy of paperwork by investigating the latest technological advances in record scanning.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME.** Completion will result in:

- \* development of an implementation plan for on-line court records and forms.

**OBJECTIVE 5. PROGRAM EVALUATION AND PLAN.** Identify issues in the development of an on-going program evaluation plan.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME.** Completion will result in:

- \* utilize Challenge Grant funds obtained from the Ohio Department of Youth Services to contract for evaluation services from an independent evaluator
- \* implementation of appropriate recommendations from the program evaluator
- \* development of a comprehensive program plan for probation, detention, and the treatment center

**OBJECTIVE 6. CASE MANAGEMENT.** Identify issues and develop strategies to meet legal requirements in the processing, adjudication, and disposition of cases.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME.** Completion will result in:

- \* evaluation of current intake system processes and procedures
- \* development of a strategy to increase the percentage of initial court appearances in delinquency cases
- \* implementation of standards for organization and content of docket sheets and court case jackets
- \* a protocol in working with community agencies
- \* a strategy to use managed care
- \* legal audit of clerk's office processes and procedures

**OBJECTIVE 7. DETENTION.** Generate strategies to control the detention population at manageable levels.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- \* utilizing Mental Health's offer for enhanced mental health services
- \* development of a response to detention for domestic violence filings
- \* exploration of the use of Public Defenders for pre-adjudicated detainees
- \* development of a detention continuum of services
- \* a plan to address the problem of parents who refuse to pick up their children

**OBJECTIVE 8. ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION.** Review administrative responsibilities and their relationships.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- \* drawing and disseminating a court organization chart
- \* establish departmental responsibilities

**OBJECTIVE 9. CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW JUVENILE JUSTICE COMPLEX.** Work with the architectural firm of Hahn and Hayes in the planning and construction of a new Lucas County Juvenile Justice Center.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- \* ground breaking ceremonies for a new complex.

# The Year in Review

## **Youths face double trouble: Conditions at Child Study Institute criticized**

Toledo Blade article by Robin Erb, January 12, 1998

The unmistakable stench of human waste clings to the air, while a constant drip-drip of leaking shower heads echoes down dingy pink and green corridors. Overhead light fixtures illuminate dark silhouettes of dead roaches.

On one side of the building the heat is so stifling, workers have stripped down to T-shirts and turned on a fan. Just around the corner, a staff member wears his overcoat to ward off the chill.

Hidden behind the newer, rose colored marble facade of the Family Court Center downtown, this is the Lucas County Child Study Institute - the area's repository for troubled children, where staff members and court officials have long complained about deplorable physical conditions, lack of funding and staff, and overcrowding so severe that juveniles are forced to sleep on cots in the halls.

Head psychologist Dorothy Haverbusch, a 24 year employee, said the response usually is the same when she tells people about the poor plumbing, terrible climate control, overcrowding, and even roaches within the facility.

"When I tell about the conditions," she says, "their response is "Who cares? Let those kids rot. They're bad people.' "

What's more, she says, is that today's juvenile delinquents have multiple layers of problems - from mental illness, to drug and alcohol addiction, to physical and development disabilities.

"People in the community think we're a treatment center that fixes kids," Judge James Ray said. "That's not true. We don't try to and we don't pretend to."

The problem, he said, is that the state has no long term psychiatric facility, so the neediest youths end up in juvenile jails. "There's an enormous service gap. It's not so much of a detention problem as a gap in the system."

Perhaps most frightening, though, is that the aging building - once built for truants and runaways - lacks the security required for today's more-dangerous juvenile delinquents.

Authorities hope that a proposed state of the art juvenile jail will be ready to move into within three or four years. Such a building might have electronic locks and surveillance cameras, adequate rooms for classes, and an updated heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system.

Still with all the technological amenities, the detention facility will be for just that: detention. And while society struggles to figure out how to care for them, youth will continue to be caught in a system that may be too ill-equipped to take care of even their most basic needs.

"Do we meet all their needs? No," said Judge Ray, who said he would like to see a state detention center for children with extreme special needs.

"No one wants these kids, and no one can handle them. That's a sad state of affairs," he said. "But for now, we do as good a job as anybody."

### **Special School to target pupils who misbehave Idea rejected in central city gets accepted by East Toledo**

Toledo Blade article by Tom Troy, January 25, 1998

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A special school for misbehaving fifth and sixth graders, which was shot down as a "prison track" in the central city last year is rising in East Toledo.

Following meetings involving parent groups, the teachers union, and district officials, the first "alternative school" for Toledo is taking shape.

The East Toledo Community Program will open in the spring in two classrooms under renovation at the East Toledo Family Center. Two classes will serve up to 12 children each. It is not intended for children with violent or criminal behavior or for children diagnosed with behavior disorders.

### **Anti-truancy effort may stall student driving**

Toledo Blade article by Mark Zaborney, February 13, 1999

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Students can't succeed in school if they're not there, says Gary Tester, executive director of the Toledo Youth Commission.

The reward for truancy, however, could be a suspended driver's license and a home visit from a Toledo police officer.

These disincentives are part of a five point anti-truancy program announced yesterday by Mr. Tester, Mayor Carty Finkbeiner, and representatives of the Toledo police and Lucas county sheriff's departments, Toledo Public and Washington local schools, and the Lucas County Juvenile Court.

Highlights of the program are:

- Police who stop students on the street will check with the schools to find out if the student is truant
- Parents who have not made a strong effort to have their children attend school will be referred to a specialized parents and children educational program
- In a pilot program, Toledo police officers will pay evening home visits to would be truants
- Students truant 10 days in a row or 15 days total could have their drivers license suspended
- Lucas County Juvenile Court judges agreed to hold hearing one afternoon a month on severe truancy cases

## **Child crimes altering justice**

AP news story with Blade staff contributions, April 2, 1998

The horror of crimes like the Arkansas school shootings has led most states in the last decade to make it easier to try young people as adults.

In some places, no child is too young to be charged as an adult for certain crimes. And federal law allows adult trial for defendants as young as 13.

In fact, the trend is marching back toward the last century, before the juvenile justice system existed and miscreants of any age were treated the same.

All states have some provision for adult prosecution of people as young as 14. In Indiana, South Dakota, and Vermont, it's 10. About 20 states have no bottom age for some crimes, typically violent ones like murder and rape.

In Ohio, a 16 or 17 year old accused of murder offenses, including attempted murder, automatically is certified to stand trial as an adult. Under certain circumstances, such as serious prior record, a 14 or 15 year-old may be bound over to adult court. A judge has discretion with 14 and 15-year-olds accused of murder.

The move to toughen penalties for young law breakers coincided with rising juvenile crime beginning in the mid 1980's.

## **Teen births down here in 1991-96**

Toledo Blade article by Mark Zaborney, April 24, 1998

Toledo and St. Louis showed the second largest percentage decline in teen births between 1991 and 1996 among the 50 largest cities in the United states, a national report shows.

Teen childbearing in both cities declined by 32 per cent, topped only by 39 per cent drop in Detroit, according to the report released by the Baltimore-based Annie E. Casey Foundation's Kids Count project.

There were 1,179 births in Toledo among females 15 to 19 in 1991. Five years later, there were 799 birth, the report said.

In the early 1990's, Lucas County had the highest birth rate per 1,000 teen women among Ohio's six largest urban counties.

## **Violent crimes by juveniles decline: Lucas shows rise in overall cases**

Toledo Blade article by Robin Erb, April 25, 1998

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For the first time in three years, the violent crime rate fell among Lucas County's juveniles - dropping 16 per cent during 1997.

That's the good news.

The bad news is that other cases - from minor truancy and curfew offenses to more serious sex crimes - climbed overall, pushing the total number of cases in the Lucas County Juvenile Court to 10,109 in 1997 from 9,380 the year before.

The local numbers reflex a national trend, said Howard Snyder, director of systems research for the Pittsburgh-based National Center for Juvenile Justice.

From 1994 to 1996, overall violent crimes among juveniles dropped 10 per cent, Mr. Snyder said. That downturn followed a steep increase in violent juvenile crime that experts say began in the late 1980's with the spread of crack cocaine use. The level of violent crime in 1996 - the last year for which national statistics are available - has returned to the levels prior to that late-1980's surge, Mr. Snyder said.

## **Ohio slides in study of youths' well being**

Toledo Blade article by Karen MacPherson, Blade -Washington Bureau, May 5, 1998

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It's a bad-news drop: On a national measurement of children's well being, Ohio plunged from 19th in the nation in 1990 to 28th this year.

The annual "Kids Count" report, released today by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in Baltimore, shows that Ohio's 9 point drop was the third worst decline among the state and the District of Columbia.

Overall, the report shows that, from 1985 through 1995, the well being of Ohio children deteriorated in five areas, improved in four areas, and stayed the same in one area.

The most dramatic increase among Ohio's statistics was the 124 per cent increase in the juvenile violent crime arrest rate. In 1985, 184 Ohio teens per 100,000 were arrested for violent crimes; in 1995, the rate was 413 teens per 100,000.

The teen birth rate and the number of high school dropouts increased by 14 per cent in Ohio over the decade. The increase in high school dropouts bucks a national trend that shows a decline.

Other problem areas in Ohio, according to the report, were a 15 per cent increase in the number of low birth rate babies from 1985 to 1995 and a 30 per cent increase in the number of single parent families with children during the same period.

In one area - the percentage of children living in poverty - Ohio stayed the same, with 19 per cent in 1985 and 1995.

Mark Real, director of the Children's Defense Fund-Ohio, says the bleakest indicator for Ohio is the 30 per cent rise in the number of single-parent families. That jump probably is leading to Ohio's poor performance on other measures of children's status, he added.

The biggest contributing factor to the rise in single-parent families is the increase in out-of-wedlock births, he said. In Ohio, one-third of all births each year - about 50,000 babies - are out-of-wedlock births, with the typical father aged 25 and the typical mother aged 22.

### **Serious crime falls in U.S., remains about the same here**

Toledo Blade article from Blade staff and news wire, May 18, 1998

Serious crime reported to the police in 1997 declined for a sixth consecutive year, with reductions in every region led by a plunge of more than 10 per cent in murder in larger cities and suburban counties, the FBI said.

In Toledo, the overall number of serious crimes, including murders, robberies, and larcenies, stayed about the same in 1997 as the year before, according to police. The number of murders fell by 20 per cent in 1997 from the year before in the city, bringing the total to 24, the lowest in more than a decade.

In Toledo, burglaries increased by nearly 4 per cent in 1997 from the year's before, totaling 5,817. Serious assaults rose by nearly 28 per cent, the highest increase of any crime. Crimes committed most frequently in Toledo last year were larceny theft,, burglaries, and auto theft.

### **Ohio looks at reworking sentencing of juveniles**

**Focus may be shifting from rehabilitation to punishment**

Toledo Blade article by Robin Erb, June 14, 1998

Those who deal with Ohio's juvenile delinquents met in Columbus last week for a three-day summit, in part to figure out what to do with children who rely on the juvenile justice system to determine their future.

If some of the considerations are put into law - and there's plenty of debating to be done before that can happen - there could be major changes in the state's juvenile justice system. That focus may shift to reflex the adult system, where the emphasis is on punishment, rather than rehabilitation.

Among some of the possible changes discussed by the sentencing commission and the 1,700 people who attended 1st week's crime summit:

- Blending juvenile sentencing and adult court so that a child may spend his or her formative years in juvenile prison but then be transferred to an adult prison when he or she turns 21
- Extending juvenile court jurisdiction so that delinquents with lengthy or particularly violent records can remain in a juvenile facility past the age of 21
- Lowering the age at which juvenile can be committed to a juvenile prison, which now is 12,

so that in the most extreme cases, a judge has a way to protect society from its dangerous - albeit young - criminals

Under state law the system can hold a juvenile delinquent only until he or she turns 21. Also, a child can be sent to a state juvenile facility only after he or she turns 12.

### **Mayor urges parents to take more control**

#### **Recent spate of violence in city cited**

Toledo Blade article by George J. Tanber, June 17, 1998

Mayor Carty Finkbeiner said that the city's parents need to take more responsibility for their children's whereabouts at night.

The mayor said he is alarmed at the recent spate of violent crimes against youths.

- Earlier in the week a youth was shot five times about 4:30 a.m.
- On May 28, two girls, 15 and 12 years old, were stabbed repeatedly by an intruder in their home
- On May 26, a 14 year old girl was bludgeoned to death by a trash barrel, allegedly by her 16 year old boyfriend
- On March 7, a 10 year old was shot while sleeping on a sofa in his home.

The mayor did not outline any new programs designed to help parents, but said he hopes moral lessons on parenting could come from churches, social service organizations, and other authority figures.

### **4 youngsters accused of torturing teenager**

Toledo Blade article by Robin Erb, July 30, 1998

Using firecrackers, a dog chain, and other items, four boys hog tied a 15-year old acquaintance in Jerusalem Township, abandoning him only "after they just got tired of what they were doing," an investigator said.

The victim who is learning disabled, was listed in fair condition. The four suspects ranged in age from 9 to 14 and all live within a block of one another.

The boys told the victim they were going to play some games and watch television. But once inside the youngest began to punch the victim, according to Detective Bruce Birr of the sheriff's department. "They took one of those big, plastic dog bones, and beat his knees until they bled. They just kept going," the detective said. The boys "had hog tied him and were jumping off a table onto him." They used a broom stick, a fly swatter, a belt, and several other items to beat him, and then they ordered him to pull his pants down, according to the sheriff's report.

"They put Super Glue on his privates, put a pack of fire crackers in between his buttocks, lit them, and left the room," according to the report. After an hour they got tired of what they were doing and let him go.

### **County to spend \$4 million extra to build juvenile detention center**

Toledo Blade article by Karen Ayres, August 25, 1998

The Lucas County commissioners have decided to spend about \$4 million more than the \$20 million originally allotted for a new juvenile detention center. The center will include offices and judges' chambers.

"It will improve the continuity of services," commission president Sandy Isenberg said. Originally, commissioners did not want to spend more than \$20 million on the 125-bed youth detention center, but research showed the benefits of a full juvenile justice facility, Ms Isenberg said. "We will not reduce bed space," Ms. Isenberg said.

### **Crime surge by youth at issue**

**Several reasons cited for perceived increase**

Toledo Blade article by Robin Erb, August 25, 1998

With national scenes of school yard violence and local incidents involving young children, who wouldn't argue that kids these days are increasingly more violent?

Truth is, neither local nor national numbers really support that.

A review of statistics provided by Toledo police, the Lucas County Child Study Institute, and the National Juvenile Justice Center indicate that, indeed slightly more young juveniles have been arrested in the last few years. But, changes in police policy and attitudes toward unruly juveniles might have had as much to do with the swelling numbers as any real changes in a propensity to violence. Moreover, the numbers of the most violent offenders under age 12 are so small, they're virtually insignificant, at least statistically.

A review of Toledo police statistics over the last nine years shows far less than 1 per cent of juveniles arrested each year were under 13. "You're dealing with tyranny in small numbers," said Judge James Ray of the Juvenile Court.

The real problem, local experts said, is not that there has been a surge in the most violent youngsters, but that children coming in for low-degree offenses are carrying with them layers of drug related and mental problems. That means that they are flooding the systems with nonviolent charges or low level violent charges. These "gateway crimes" such as vandalism or auto theft, will escalate until the youths are back in the system facing serious felony charges when they're 13 or 14 or 15 years old, experts say.

Reasons for the problems, experts said, are as varied as the problem themselves: the breakdown of the family; poverty; lack of discipline; overcrowded schools; guns on the street; crack cocaine; drug and alcohol use during pregnancy; weakening religious ties; media violence. But the common thread in so many of today's troubled children is that so many of their parents are children themselves, said Glenna Wilson Barnes, executive director of the Covenant Youth Development, which counsels offenders ages 9-14 and their families. "When you haven't finished the process of nurturing, you're hard pressed to nurture others," she said.

It might be too that shifts in the public's attitude toward youth are giving some juveniles police records, when discipline a decade ago for the same offense might have been left to the schools or the parents.

When Toledo police first were assigned full time to patrol the city's schools, arrests for violating the city's safe-school ordinance suddenly increased, officials said. "I see a lot of 8 year-olds in handcuffs these days," said police Lt. Skip Markland. "But these kids maybe a few years ago would have gone to the principal's office instead."

**Teen birthrate for '97 up in Lucas County**

Toledo Blade article by Vanessa Winans, October 23, 1998

Lucas County's teen birthrate edged up in 1997 after years of steady decline, figures from the Ohio Department of Health show.

The rate of births per 1,000 teens in the county rose to 30.8 in 1997, from 27.9 in 1996, according to the statistics, which come from birth certificates. Most of the increase occurred among women 18 and 19 years old. Statewide, the average rate per 1,000 teens remained at 26.4, the same as last year.

Although Lucas County's rate is second only to Franklin county among Ohio's six most populous counties, it ranks 21st overall in the state. Franklin County had 31.4 births per 1,000 teens in 1997.

**Drop in crime linked to falling crack sales  
Homicide, robbery down sharply**

Toledo Blade article by Blade staff and wire reports, December 28, 1998

Statistics released yesterday by the Justice Department are helping criminologists resolve a contentious mystery - why violent crime has dropped seven straight years after an upsurge in the 1980's.

The statistics, showing that robbery fell a stunning 17 per cent in 1997, suggested that while many factors are behind the decline in crime in the 1990s, the crucial ones may be the withering away of the crack market and police efforts to seize handguns from juveniles and criminals.

The two crimes that have fallen the most sharply since 1991 are homicide and now robbery, the two most committed with handguns and most associated with the crack cocaine epidemic in the late 1980s, criminologists say.

In Toledo, the crime rate has been falling for three years, especially violent crime.

# ADMINISTRATION

## DAN POMPA, COURT ADMINISTRATOR

Events occurred on the national, state, and local level during 1998 that may have a profound impact on juvenile justice for years to come.

The nation once again witnessed two more tragic killings in our school yards.

During 1997, a 16-year-old killed his mother and opened fire at his high school in Pearl, Mississippi, killing three and wounding seven. Later in 1997, a 14-year-old shot three students to death at an early morning high school prayer meeting in West Paducah, Kentucky.

In March of 1998, two students (aged 11 and 13) in Jonesboro, Arkansas, set off a fire alarm to draw their schoolmates outside and then starting shooting - killing four students and a teacher. Sitting in a juvenile detention center the older boy asked for a Bible and the younger cried and pleaded that he wanted his mamma and wanted to go home.

Two months later a 15-year-old Springfield, Oregon, student killed his parents and went on a shooting spree at school wounding 24 students - killing two. When he was wrestled to the ground, he yelled, "Shoot me!"

The temptation was to seize upon one cause, one single explanation. Surely the cause was easy access to guns -or being a victim of abuse at the hands of parents or peers - or being immersed in a society that glories violence and revenge. The effectiveness of the juvenile justice was also called into question. A Toledo Blade editorial (8/14/98) stated . . . *The juvenile justice system is ill-prepared to deal with babies on trial and stumped over how competence and culpability can be determined before cases proceed and convicted children are punished.* In spite of national statistics indicating a significant reduction in violent juvenile crime, legislators again began debates over the death penalty for juveniles and lowering bindover ages. The lonely and bloodcurdling cry of these teen assassins for help obviously was not being heard.

In 1996, H.B. 591 expanded the Criminal Sentencing Commission's duties to cover juvenile dispositions. By law, the 31 member Commission must:

- study the state's criminal laws, sentencing patterns, and juvenile offender dispositions
- recommend comprehensive plans to the General assembly that encourage public safety, proportionality, uniformity, certainty, judicial discretion, deterrence, fairness, simplification, more sentencing options', victims' rights, and other reasonable goals
- review correctional resources and recommend plans that are cost effective
- work with the General assembly as these plans are considered, assist in implementing them, monitor the plans, and periodically report on their impact
- review related bills introduced in the General assembly and study sentencing and dispositions in other states

Topics of discussion included blending sentencing, extending juvenile court jurisdiction, and lowering the age of commitment to the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

In March Governor George Voinovich announced that the Ohio Department of Youth Services has been selected as a recipient of a two-year technical assistance grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This grant will implement OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategies for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders. Lucas County was one of six counties chosen to participate in this project.

Locally, it was a year of highs and lows.

Using firecrackers, a dog chain, and other items, four boys (ages nine to 15), hog-tied and tortured a 15-year-old learning disabled acquaintance. Two of the boys were so small that they shared a chair during the initial court proceedings. The community recalled a similar assault that occurred in 1996 in which eight boys (ages 10 to 14) attacked and tortured a mentally disabled Vietnam veteran.

The good news in April was that teen births locally were down between 1991 and 1996. The bad news in October was that the teen birthrates increase in 1997.

After ten years of court planning, the Board of County Commissioners selected Hahn and Hayes as the architect, the Lathrop Company was hired as the construction manager, and planning began in earnest for a new juvenile justice complex. The new facility will be built to house all court offices, courtrooms and chambers, and a 125 bed secure detention facility to replace the aged Child Study Institute. Planning was halted midyear as county commissioners reconsidered the size and cost of the project. After a three-month delay a decision was made to allocate an additional \$4 million to the project. Completion of the new facility is slated for late 2000.

As the new millennium is approaching, the juvenile justice system will celebrate its 100th anniversary during 1999. The first juvenile court in the United States was founded in Cook County (Chicago) in 1899.

## **1998 ANNUAL REPORT INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Information Systems affected improvements in staff productivity in many areas throughout the court during this year. Most improvements were made by implementing enhancements to our existing database applications or integration of additional modules. The implementation of a new e-mail package was one of the few exceptions to this.

The e-mail application that was used throughout all county departments had become obsolete with no vendor support available. This caused us to search for a new e-mail package to be used at the court. Novell's GroupWise was determined to be the application that best suited our current and future needs. GroupWise became the standard for e-mail for all county departments on the wide-area network. Juvenile Court staff made the transition to the new software in April.

The Juvenile Restitution Department of Juvenile Court's Probation Services went online with automated case processing for services provided by that program. This program had previously been using a standalone database to manage victim reimbursements based on cash paid and hours worked by youth. The Juvenile Probation Information System purchased from Henschen and Associates, Inc., provided the court with a restitution

tracking module. This has given us an integrated application that offers the ability for all court staff to view, at their desktop, the status of restitution activity for any youth.

Our Juvenile Information System has been providing the court with good information regarding youth as cases are being processed and as they move through their term of probation after disposition. We found, however, that there was a gap in information on youth who were committed to the Department of Youth Services or the Youth Treatment Center. To resolve this a database providing commitment information was developed. This database was integrated with the current Juvenile Information System and provides tracking of youth's location and length of stay, as well as anticipated release date.

In July the Department of Youth Services mandated a uniform Disposition Investigation Report for all youth committed to DYS. The Probation Department made the decision to accept this same document as the standard probation intake report. The initial reporting to DYS was accomplished by using a WordPerfect template, which did not populate the probation database with vital information gathered at the point of intake. This required staff to prepare the DIR and then enter selected data into the probation database. New data gathering screens and reporting, which are integrated with the Probation Information System were soon made available. This eliminated the redundant entry and provided database reporting for all intake information.

In November we automated the clerical process required for following up with youth who did not pay fines and court costs within the amount of time ordered by the court and failed to appear for a scheduled review hearing. The automated process saved staff time beginning with the time required by the file clerk to pull case files for the purpose of verifying whether or not the youth's obligation had been fulfilled. The system now checks for an outstanding balance before placing the case on the file clerk's list of cases to be delivered for the day. By selecting a menu item the support staff now answers questions presented for each youth scheduled for hearing. Based on the responses entered appropriate forms are printed and docket entries are made. This has improved the efficiency of this process while guaranteeing that youths who have not fulfilled their responsibility to the court are held accountable.

As we approach the year 2000 our hardware and software need to be reviewed to guaranty the ability to deal with the two digit year of "00". As a result it was decided that the Unix server being used for the Juvenile Information System should be replaced with a new machine with more power and storage capacity, as well as a new operating system. The new server was purchased in December and installation is slated for January 1999.

In December we computerized the process for expunging online court records. Any records that qualify for expungement according to ORC 2151.358 for which the court has not previously received a request from the youth, are automatically identified by selecting a single menu item on the Juvenile Information System. All qualifying records are appropriately marked, while notices and journal entries are generated automatically. What had taken a great deal of manual effort to identify cases and process the appropriate paperwork, has now been accomplished in a single batch job.

Information Systems began working with the staff in CSI to define procedures for online processing of information regarding youth who are detained. The Detention Information System is expected to go online next calendar year. Efforts are also underway to define procedures for online processing of our Dependency, Neglect, and Abuse cases, which are also anticipated to go online in 1999.

## COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY

The Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS) was selected as the recipient of a two year technical assistance grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to implement the Comprehensive Strategies for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offenders Program. Lucas was one of six counties chosen to participate in the statewide project.

The county will receive two years of technical assistance to assist in the development of research-based plans and programs to prevent and control juvenile crime and violence. The multi-step process will begin with a site visit for local collaboration and planning meetings. Technical advisors will follow up to evaluate the count's readiness to implement the comprehensive Strategy and identify the steps necessary for the program to begin.

The project is to begin in early 1999 with a Key Leader's of the Community breakfast to explain and elicit support for the program.

The Comprehensive Strategy is guided by five principles:

- \* Strengthen the family in its role to instill moral principles and provide guidance and support to children.
- \* Support core institutions in their role to develop capable, mature and responsible youth.
- \* Recognize that delinquency prevention is the most cost effective approach in combating youth crime.
- \* Intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent behavior first occurs. Ensure that appropriate sanctions for misconduct are delivered in a timely fashion.
- \* Identify and control the small group of serious, violent, and chronic offenders through a range of graduated sanctions, including placement in secure facilities.

The Comprehensive Strategy process has three primary components:

1. The prevention component is based on the Communities That Care model. Key leaders are acquainted with risk focused prevention strategies, form a community prevention board and collect data on risk indicators and assess existing programs. After completing the assessment the board identifies most pressing risk factors and program gaps and reviews effective approaches for reducing risk factors. They then develop a plan to implement and evaluate a community tailored comprehensive risk reduction strategy.
2. The intervention component provides a sequential process for developing a model juvenile justice system, graduated sanctions approach, and risk-focused

classification system. Information is provided on how to develop risk and needs assessment instruments and program matrix. Application of the classification instruments and program matrix to selected juvenile offender populations will enable the community to determine the adequacy of existing programs and develop a plan to fill service gaps.

3. The third component provides guidelines and technical assistance that will enable the community to develop, implement and evaluate a comprehensive strategy that coordinates the prevention and intervention components.

# **LEGAL DEPARTMENT**

## **DONNA MITCHELL, CHIEF MAGISTRATE**

All cases filed in the Juvenile Division are assigned to one of the Juvenile Division Judges. Responsibility for handling cases is delegated by the Judges to a staff of Court Magistrates. The attorney Magistrates, under the supervision of the Chief Magistrate, adjudicate and dispose of cases by issuing Magistrate orders and Magistrate decisions. Magistrate orders are implemented without judicial review; Magistrate decisions must be signed by the assigned Judge before becoming judgment entries.

In 1998, eleven magistrates were assigned to hear Juvenile Court matters. Juvenile Division Court Magistrates dispose of the following types of cases:

- DELINQUENCY
- UNRULY
- TRAFFIC
- PATERNITY
- CUSTODY AND VISITATION
- DEPENDENCY, ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Due to the complexity of cases, Magistrates are assigned to hear specific case types. This system allows the Magistrates to efficiently utilize knowledge concerning each area of the law and helps guarantee that due process is protected. However, due to the expertise and experience of the current Magistrate staff, Lucas County Juvenile Court assigns a "floating" Friday docket which can be responsive to fluctuations in the numbers of different types of cases filings. Each Civil Magistrate hears private custody matters, Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) Prosecutor's motions, initial paternity, or civil contempt cases, depending on the needs of the Division. The floating Friday docket assists the Division to comply with its case flow management plan.

### **CASE MANAGEMENT AND THE PUBLIC DEFENDER PROGRAM**

Historically, indigent juveniles have not had access to court appointed counsel until pretrial conferences. Based on the hypothesis that providing counsel at the earliest juncture in case processing would facilitate earlier resolution of cases, Juvenile Court provides indigent juveniles immediate access to a public defender at their first court hearing.

Sixty-two percent of juveniles referred to the Public Defender Program resolved their cases at arraignment and required no additional docket time. As a result of earlier case resolution, Delinquency and Unruly hearings can be docketed within time frames required by The Supreme Court of Ohio Rules of Superintendence.

## **MAGISTRATES' COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE IN JUDICIAL EDUCATION**

Magistrate Donna P. Mitchell was asked to participate in The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges' 1998 Institute for Faculty Excellence in Judicial Education at two trainings held in Reno and Lake Tahoe.

## **MAGISTRATES AS EDUCATORS AND TRAINERS**

Magistrates Cynthia Schuler, John Yerman, Judy Fornof, Brian Goodell and Donna Mitchell develop curriculum and participate as faculty for the Ohio Judicial College. Magistrate Dennis Parish's Law and Cinema course has been enjoyed by numerous Ohio judges and magistrates.

Magistrate Cairl is a member of the Board of Trustees for the Ohio Association of Magistrates and serves as Juvenile Court Practice Area Chairman.

Lucas County Juvenile Court Magistrates continue to assist the Toledo Bar Association in providing CLE on juvenile matters. Magistrate Fornof participate in Court Appointed Special Advocate Training.

Magistrates Schuler and Mitchell participated as a faculty members for the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges's annual meeting in Orlando, Florida. They also made presentations at Association of Family and Conciliation Courts meetings in Washington, D.C., Orlando, Florida and Madison, Wisconsin. They also presented at the State of Ohio Court Appointed Special Advocates and Public Children Services Association meetings.

Magistrate Fornof continues as a contributing author to Kurtz & Gianelli's Ohio Juvenile Law and supervises interns for the University of Toledo Community and Technical College Legal Assistant Program.

## **MAGISTRATE SKILL TRAINING**

In 1998, Juvenile Court Magistrates updated their skills by attending state and national conferences and seminars. Magistrate Hutcheson attended a National Judicial College seminar in Reno, Nevada.

## **MAGISTRATE FACILITATION OF CASE PROCESSING**

Magistrate Joyce Woods continues to assume responsibility for facilitating timely transmission of orders and decisions to Lucas County Children Services Bureau. In accomplishing this task, Magistrate Woods works collaboratively with Lucas County Children Services Board (CSB) legal department and the Juvenile Court's Chief Deputy Clerk. Magistrate Woods uses her analytical skills to identify case processing difficulties and seeks creative solutions for identified problems. This is but one example of the Magistrate staff's commitment to increased court efficiency.

Magistrate Fornof also works closely with Children Services Board legal department to identify and address areas of concern. Magistrate involvement in "system's" issues is critical if Lucas County Juvenile Court is to service the public.

Magistrates Schuler, Fornof and Mitchell participate in a continuing task force which seeks to integrate mediation into dependency, abuse and neglect case processing. Other task force members include attorneys, Court Appointed Special Advocates, representatives of Lucas County's Children and Family First Council and Children Services Board staff.

## **INNOVATIONS IN AUTOMATION**

As Juvenile Court moves from a paper driven system to an automated system, its attempts at case flow management are supported by an information system capable of tracking individual case progress and providing regular measurement of performance. With this information, Magistrates play an active role in case management. They seek early, appropriate case disposition, while balancing the unique characteristics of adolescent offenders, family matters, and Juvenile Court processes.

To accomplish these tasks, Lucas County Juvenile Court Magistrates are committed to:

- Taking substantive action at the earliest meaningful point in the case.
- Making each court appearance a meaningful event.
- Establishing reasonable time frames for case events.
- Establishing "event date certainty" and granting continuances only for a good cause.
- Exercising case control from the court's non-partisan position in the justice system.

## SUPREME COURT CASE DATA

TABLE 1

	1997 Filings	1998 Filings	1997 Terminations	1998 Terminations
<b>Delinquency</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>5,888</b>	<b>5,871</b>
<b>Traffic</b>	<b>4,381</b>	<b>5,054</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>5,012</b>
<b>Depend/Neg/Abuse</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>Unruly</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>538</b>
<b>Adult</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>423</b>
<b>Permanent Custody</b>	<b>121*</b>	<b>102*</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Custody/Visitation</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>761</b>
<b>Support</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>862</b>
<b>Parentage</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>1,732</b>
<b>URESAs</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15,198</b>	<b>16,190</b>	<b>16,302</b>	<b>15,984</b>

SOURCE: 1998 Supreme Court, Form D, Monthly Reports

During 1997, a total of 15,198 new cases were filed compared to 15,547 in 1996, a decrease of 349 (2%) cases.

A total of 16,302 cases (new and refiled) went to final disposition during 1997. This compares to 16,422 cases that went to final disposition during 1996, a decrease of 120 (<1%).

As of December 31, 1997, a total of 2,845 cases were listed as open and pending. This compares to 3,407 pending cases at the beginning of the year, a decrease of 562 (17%).

## **JUVENILE MEDIATION PROGRAM**

Mediation is a voluntary process in which the parties to a dispute are aided in their settlement negotiations by a neutral third party called a mediator. The mediator does not have the power to impose a resolution. Rather, the role of the mediator and the goal of the process is to help the parties achieve their own resolution. In mediation, the parties control the outcome, and the potential exists for an agreed solution, which preserves the essential interests of all the disputants.

Accordingly, the mediation process has been found especially useful in resolving family disputes that are within the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction.

## **CIVIL MEDIATION**

By the end of 1998, the Juvenile Court implemented seven mediation programs. The Civil Mediation program expanded to include programs for pre-filing custody/visitation matters and child protection cases.

In 1998, 704 custody/visitation cases were referred for mediation; of the number referred, 513 mediations actually occurred. Of the cases mediated, 88% resulted in full settlement.

For the second year, custody and visitation mediations were held at an off-site law office which contracts to schedule the mediations and mediators, send notices, and prepare the judgment entries which result from the agreements. There were 537 cases referred, and 365 mediations conducted at our off-site location. The mediators are contract mediators who are trained by and serve at the recommendation of the Court.

One Hundred Forty Eight custody/visitation mediations were conducted on-site and were mediated by staff or volunteer mediators.

The Lucas County Juvenile Court, in partnership with the Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency implemented an early visitation access program pursuant to an Ohio Department of Human Services grant. The "pre-filing" program was introduced in 1998 to address custody and visitation cases prior to being filed by either parent in court. A mediator is made available immediately to parents who have just received an administrative order of paternity established at the Child Support Agency. The purpose of pre-filing mediations is to define the parenting relationship as early as possible in order to prevent development of poor communications between the parents, and to test the hypothesis that the earlier a relationship is established between the non-residential parent and the child, the greater the compliance with child support orders. During 1998, 38 pre-filing mediations were held and 22 achieved full settlement.

**TABLE 2**

<b>1998 CUSTODY/VISITATION MEDIATION PROGRAM ACTIVITY</b>				
	<b>CONTRACT</b>	<b>ON SITE</b>	<b>PRE-FILING</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Cases Referred</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>752</b>
<b>Cases Mediated</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>551</b>
<b>Cases with Agreement</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Cases with No Agreement</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Number of No Shows</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>162</b>

1998 was the second year of the child protection mediation program; the number of cases mediated doubled over the prior year. Ninety three cases were referred for mediation; and of the seventy three cases actually mediated, fifty seven cases reached complete agreement, for a 79% success rate. This represents significant docket time made available for other matters.

The collaborative efforts of court staff, defense attorneys, guardians ad litem, child protection administrators, caseworkers and community representatives are brought together in the form of the Child Protection Task Force. This task force, which was originally formed in 1996, continues to assure success and growth of the child protection mediation program. The goal of the task force is to fully incorporate mediation into the child protection process.

The child protection mediations in 1998 were facilitated by five trained and experienced contract child protection mediators who were compensated for their services from the Ohio Supreme Court 12-Site Mediation Project grant.

**TABLE 3**

<b>1998 CHILD PROTECTION MEDIATION PROGRAM ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Cases Referred</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Cases Actually Mediated</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Cases Settled in all Issues</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Cases Settled in some Issues</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Cases Not Settled</b>	<b>6</b>

Finally, as a further expansion of mediation in the child protection area, the Juvenile Court received a three-year federal grant through the Department of Health and Human Services, commencing September 30, 1998, to mediate the termination of parental rights cases. In 1999, our goal will be to mediate 20 permanent custody cases; 30 cases in 2000; and 40 cases in 2001. The overall expectation is that a child can achieve permanency more expeditiously through Mediation. The Mediation Department looks forward to implementation of this program in 1999.

## **UNRULY/DELINQUENCY MEDIATION**

The unruly/delinquency mediation program which began in 1991 continues to meet the demand of status offense cases coming to the attention of the court. Mediators for these cases consist of volunteers trained by the court in basic mediation, interns from the University of Toledo College of Law Clinic, as well as staff mediators. In 1998, 1,076 unruly/delinquency cases were referred for mediation with 867 mediations actually conducted. Of this number, 801 cases, or 92%, reached complete settlement.

The University of Toledo College of Law and the Lucas County Juvenile Court continue a mutually beneficial relationship. The court provides a forum for the students to receive clinical experience in mediation and dispute resolution; while the University's program provides between 12 and 14 students per semester who mediate approximately 70% of the court's unruly/delinquency mediation docket.

**TABLE 4**

<b>1998 UNRULY/DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAM ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Mediations Scheduled</b>	<b>1,076</b>
<b>Mediations Held</b>	<b>867</b>
<b>Agreements Reached</b>	<b>801</b>
<b>No Agreement</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>No Show</b>	<b>103</b>

## **PREVENTION OF TRUANCY THROUGH MEDIATION PROJECT**

This program continues to expand and demonstrate success. The purpose of this project is to open the lines of communication between teachers and parents of children who are excessively absent from school. Based upon the belief that if a positive relationship is developed and maintained between the family and the school, the child will establish a pattern of good attendance and the likelihood of future truancy and/or delinquency will be diminished.

For the 1998/1999 school year, McKinley was added to the list of participating local schools which include Dorr, Sherman and East Side Central Elementary.

Dorr Elementary, after participating for three years has realized a 60% increase in attendance. The year before they participated in the project, 179 children missed between 11 and 54 days of school. In the 1997-1998 school year, Dorr had decreased the number to 72 children who missed between 11 and 41 days of school.

In 1998, 209 cases were referred for truancy mediations in the four schools which were conducted by two court staff mediators.

## **FAMILY CONFLICT MEDIATION**

New in 1998 was the implementation of the family conflict mediation program. These are cases of juvenile domestic violence where a child is held in the Child Study Institute. The purpose of this mediation is to empower the family in crisis to identify and select, with the approval of a magistrate, the conditions of their child's release from detention. These conditions include, but are not limited to negotiated rules of the house, selection of service providers, and other decisions related to the needs of the particular family.

There were 29 family conflict mediations in 1998, which resulted in 66% of the children being released from detention to their parent with a safety plan. Response from the families following these mediations has been very favorable. The parents have expressed their appreciation of the mediation process because it offers them a forum and opportunity to speak.

## **VOLUNTEER/INTERN TRAINING**

Recruitment and training of volunteers continues to be an important function of the Mediation Department. The Mediation Department sponsors three Basic Mediation Trainings (2 day), one Advanced Mediation Training (5 day) and one specialized Mediation training (3 day). In 1998, this specialized training was done in conjunction with the Mediation Association of Northwest Ohio.

The basic and advanced trainings are made available at no cost to persons in the community who agree to repay the court for basic training by volunteering to mediate five unruly/delinquency cases within six months of their training; or for advanced training, by volunteering to mediate twelve custody/visitation cases within twelve months of their training.

## **OTHER INTERNS**

The Mediation Department continues to participate with student intern programs made available through the University of Toledo, Lourdes College, the ComTech Paralegal Program and the Lucas County Welfare Department. The interns assist us in performing a variety of office functions, including putting together data for grant reporting, legal research and clerical assistance. These interns provide a substantial service to our department.

## **COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE (CASA) AND CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)**

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA), Citizen Review Board (CRB), and Closure Board (CB) volunteer programs completed another year of exemplary service during 1998.

**Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)** are trained citizen volunteers serving as Guardians ad Litem (GAL) and represent the best interests of children involved in the juvenile justice system, primarily in dependency, neglect, and abuse cases. The CASA/GAL advocates investigate a child's social and emotional background, make recommendations to the court regarding disposition of the case, and monitor the child until s/he is no longer involved in the court system.

The goal of the CASA/GAL advocate is to ensure that a child's right to a safe, permanent home is acted on in a sensitive and expedient manner. The CASA/GAL follows the case to its satisfactory conclusion with the child's best interest paramount at all times. By law, a qualified CASA/GAL must be appointed as Guardian ad Litem whenever possible (ORC 2151.30 (J) 1). When no volunteer CASA/GAL is available, a paid attorney is appointed Guardian ad Litem. CASA volunteers are supported by a secretarial and administrative staff that in April, 1998 included the addition of a CASA staff attorney.

**TABLE 5**

<b>1998 CASA/GAL Activity</b>	
<b>Total Cases Referred</b>	<b>478</b>
<b>CASA/GAL Assigned</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>CASA Volunteer Hours</b>	<b>29,875</b>
<b>Attorney/GAL Assigned</b>	<b>280</b>

**Citizens Review Board (CRB)** is a group of volunteers who review the status of children in the care or custody of a public or private agency. Volunteers determine that a plan for a permanent, nurturing environment exists, and that the agency is working toward achieving this plan. Citizen Review Board members are professionals experienced working with children (one lay person is permitted per Board) and receive training with regard to state statues governing child welfare and Board policies and procedures. The three eight-member Boards each meet twice monthly.

**TABLE 6**

<b>1998 CRB Review Boards Activity</b>	
<b>Total Reviews</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>Hearings Ordered</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Caseworker Appearances</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>CRB Volunteer Hours</b>	<b>3,120</b>

Citizen Review Board established a specialized **Closure Board** which began operation in July, 1995. Its existence ensures that a thorough, final review of each termination case is held by a Court Review Board before returning the child home. Documentation of the Closure Board's review findings are forwarded to the magistrates prior to termination hearings. Closure Board reviewed 210 cases and logged 630 volunteer hours in 1998.

**TABLE 7**

<b>1998 Closure Board Activity</b>	
<b>Cases Reviewed</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Cases Terminated with Protective Supervision</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Cases terminated without Protective Supervision</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Cases terminating LCCS Protective Supervision</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Motions Received Too Late To Review</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Closure Board Volunteer Hours</b>	<b>630</b>

One CASA/GAL training class was held during 1998. The total number of CASA/GAL trained during 1998 was twenty-six (26). An additional four (4) attorney guardians ad litem were trained by the CASA/GAL staff. As of December 31, 1998, there were 136 active CASA/GAL volunteers, 54 attorney/guardians ad litem, and 31 CRB/CB members. CASA, CRB, and Closure Board volunteers collectively donated over 33,600 hours to the Lucas County Juvenile Court in 1998.

The Lucas County CASA/GAL program was again designated a Northwest Ohio Regional Training Center for the Ohio Department of Human Services (ODHS) and all CASA/GAL programs in northwest Ohio were informed of the training classes.

Several innovative programs enhance the education and retention efforts of CASA/CRB:

**Private Paid CASA/GAL Program-** in private cases a CASA/GAL can be appointed at the request of a magistrate of judge if parties are unable to afford attorney guardian ad litem fees. Hours are billed at the rate of \$15/hour and proceeds are directed to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. (501 C 3). During 1998, a total of thirty-nine (39) "paid private" CASA/GAL cases were accepted. This specialized program generated \$4,370.00 in revenue that was awarded to the CASA/CRB 501 (C) 3 last year. Funds received from this program are used to fund training opportunities for CASA and CRB volunteers.

**Volunteer Coordinators-** this intermediary level of volunteer supervision utilizes experienced CASA/GAL to mentor and supervise CASA/GAL volunteers. Each VC is assigned two to eight volunteers. The VC meet with CASA/GAL administrative staff monthly to discuss ideas, issues and concerns. Two additional Volunteer Coordinators were added in 1998 for a total of thirteen.

**Learning Lunches-** guest speakers are invited to speak to CASA/CRB volunteers over the lunch hour. This in-service training format allows both employed and unemployed volunteers to take advantage of professional on-going training.

**Training Treks-** find CASA/CRB volunteers heading out into the community to visit and learn about community services or agencies that might benefit the children they serve.

**Tell It To The Judge-** a program initiated by Judge Ray in 1995 in order that CASA/GAL and CRB volunteers would have the opportunity to dialogue informally with LCJC judges and magistrates. This proved to be a very popular program again in 1998.

# **PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

## **DEBORAH HODGES, ADMINISTRATOR**

The Probation Department is committed to the balanced approach framework which emphasizes a commitment to competency development, accountability, and community protection. As such, the department strives to hold juvenile offenders accountable for delinquent activity, while providing referral to resources that reduce criminal behavior, and increase the ability of youth to live productively and responsibly in the community. The Probation Department embraces a philosophy that emphasizes the important role of the family in relation to each youth referred for services. Assessment, referral to treatment and intervention are provided based on each offenders needs. Many of these interventions focus on teaching life skills and coping skills to youth through referral to diverse programming that includes anger management, criminal thinking errors, individual and family therapy, and substance abuse assessment and referral to treatment.

The Classification System continues to provide a management tool for the department. This system enables the department to sort the probation population into different categories based on assessment of risk and need, to provide differential supervision to youth in each category. The caseload data, which is traced through the management information system has provided a valuable resource to study the pattern of juvenile offenders in the county, and enhances probation's ability to identify the relative likelihood of recidivism for all probationers. This information is beneficial to the development of both internal and external programming directed toward the overall mission of rehabilitation of the juvenile offenders and the protection of the community.

In 1998, the Probation Department continued to enhance and improve in the area of computer technology. In the first quarter of the year the Restitution unit completed training and the back loading of cases, which were on-line and fully integrated with the Juvenile Probation Information System. Completion provided all probation staff with access to restitution information for youth on probation. Overall, the Juvenile Probation Information System tracks delinquency cases from referral through the termination of probation. The system includes automated assignment and tracking of cases to probation officers. This also includes on-line case note reports, and reports of the total count and listing of all juveniles

currently on probation by program type. Probation Officers are able to keep track of contacts by type, and as a result can create listings of caseload contacts by juvenile and officer, which are sorted by date and contact type with contact comments. Officers are able to access system data to complete standardized sections of certain reports on-line. Routine correspondences are now automatically generated through the system including notifications informing juveniles and their families of meetings, appointments, etc. Financial tracking for court costs and fines is completed on-line and enables staff to access necessary information independently. These system enhancements expedite a wide range of tedious and time consuming activities and responsibilities, thus improving the overall timeliness and work of the department. In 1999 the Probation Department will focus on refining the JPI system. Emphasis will be on expanding report functions and improving the quality of information in case files.

In October the Probation Department Policy and Procedure Manual was completed and disseminated to the staff. The manual was the result of over two years of work. The manual provides direction for all staff regarding daily job requirements and procedures specific to probation. The department will conduct a systematic review of the manual on an annual basis. The manual sets forth specified number of hours of training for staff. This is consistent with the emphasis that the department continues to place on the importance of staff development and training. Throughout the year, staff attended numerous hours of training at local, state, and national sites.

The Probation Department was awarded an Americorps position in 1998 through the Youth and Communities in Partnership Program sponsored by the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The purpose of the grant is to engage Americans of all backgrounds as members in community-based service. As a result, a Community Service Coordinator was hired to oversee and supervise the completion of community service hours required of delinquent youth on probation. This program provided a valuable service to both the Probation Department and the community as a whole. Youth are referred to the program as a sanction and ultimately benefit from the experience of helping others and serving to better their community through completion of community service.

### **CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

The Classification System involves the systematic collection of data on probation referrals and provides management reports and caseload data to probation personnel.

**TABLE 8**

<b>1998 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>INTAKE UNIT</b>	
<b>Assessment Reports</b>	<b>724</b>
<b>Social History Investigations</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Certification Reports</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>TOTAL 1998 REPORTS</b>	<b>1074</b>
<b>TOTAL 1997 REPORTS</b>	<b>975</b>

<b>CASE ASSIGNMENTS</b>	
<b>High Risk</b>	<b>455</b>
<b>Regular Risk</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Low Risk</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Divert</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL 1998 ASSIGNED</b>	<b>792</b>
<b>TOTAL 1997 ASSIGNED</b>	<b>953</b>

<b>CASES TERMINATED</b>	
<b>1998 Probation Cases Terminated</b>	<b>990</b>
<b>1997 Probation Cases Terminated</b>	<b>725</b>

### **INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT (I.S.U.)**

The Intensive Supervision Unit was designed to reduce the number of youth committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, by providing community-based interventions for high risk felony offenders. Essential components of this program center around case management which involves the intensive supervision of the youth. Other components include increased family involvement, and a surveillance system, which provides increased supervision and tracking of the youth. The program places a strong emphasis on education and counseling to assist youth in successful completion of the program.

**TABLE 9**

<b>1998 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Number Youth Referred</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Number Youth Accepted</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Number Youth Terminated</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Successful Termination</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Unsuccessful</b>	<b>28</b>

### **JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM J.R.P.**

Since the development of the Juvenile Restitution Program in 1977, the Court has placed a high priority on holding offenders accountable for their actions. Restitution holds youth financially responsible for the loss and/or damage they have caused. The restitution owed by each youth is determined through a loss verification process conducted with the victim. If the youth does not have the ability to pay the restitution, he/she is assigned to a work crew and paid minimum wage.

Supervised work crews complete a variety of project as local schools, area parks, and other government and public service agencies.

The Juvenile Restitution Program has remained committed to the principles of victim reparation, and holding youth accountable, as a means of providing a balanced approach. Through the years, this program has continued to develop community partnerships with local public agencies that have utilized program work crews, and provided job placement for offenders. In this way the program benefits the offender, the community, and the victim.

To date, the total amount disbursed to victims is **\$2,005,340.80**

**TABLE 10**

<b>1998 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Referrals</b>	<b>1,092</b>
<b>Cases Terminated</b>	<b>1,244</b>
<b>*Successfully Terminated</b>	<b>1,217</b> <b>=98%</b>
<b>Amount Restitution Recovered</b>	<b>139,708.21</b>
<b>Total Hours Worked</b>	<b>15,239.16</b>

## DIVERSION PROGRAM

The Diversion Program offers judges and magistrates an alternative for first time offenders sanctioned with minor misdemeanor offenses. The main objective is to involve youth in an educational process which diverts youth from Probation. The Diversion Program provides information and/or tools to help youth make better decisions to avoid Court involvement in the future. Topics covered in sessions include: the law, chemical awareness, HIV/AIDS awareness, violence prevention, and life skills.

**TABLE 11**

<b>1998 DIVERSION PROGRAM ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Official Referrals</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>Number of Terminations</b>	<b>247</b>
<b>Successful Terminations</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Unsuccessful Terminations</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Other Terminations</b>	<b>9</b>

## PLACEMENT SERVICES

Placement Services provides temporary out-of-home placement for delinquent and unruly youth that have been assessed as appropriate by the Probation Department's Placement Committee. Youth are placed in various types of placement settings to treat issues related to delinquent behavior. In most cases, the out-of-home placement is a temporary episode that ends when the treatment plan goals and objectives for the youth and family have been met. All residential placements are initially screened for approval by the Placement Committee. Following approval, cases are reviewed every ninety days with the placement agency to assure that treatment goals are achieved, and to assure that reunification of the family is timely.

**TABLE 12**

<b>1998 PLACEMENT ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Youth Referred</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Youth Placed in 1998</b>	
<b>Total Youth in Placement</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Cases Terminated</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Successful Terminations</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Unsuccessful Terminations</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>*Total Per Diem Costs</b>	<b>\$611,500.87</b>
<b>Purchase Service Days</b>	

**\*Total includes the Court's contribution of \$115,000.00 to the Lucas County Children's Cluster.**

## FAMILY COUNSELING

The Family Counseling Program continues to use a systems-based approach to intervene with Court involved youth and families. This family counseling service is predicated on the understanding that the family is powerful in children's lives and is an integral part of a youth's positive or negative functioning. The services provided through the Family Counseling Program support the overall commitment to the competency development of youth.

**TABLE 13**

<b>1998 FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Number of Families Referred</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Number of Families Assigned</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Number of Families Terminated</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Number of Sessions Held</b>	<b>571</b>

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (S.A.S.)

Substance Abuse Services staff have extensive knowledge regarding drugs and alcohol, and are certified as Chemical Dependency Counselors (C.C.D.C.III). Over the years, S.A.S. has shifted its focus from providing education to a more comprehensive approach of assessment and referral. As a result, more youth are linked to treatment and/or services.

Substance Abuse Services also conducts a monthly, eight hour long drug and alcohol intervention program, the Chemical Awareness Program (C.A.P.). The program provides information about the pharmacological effects of alcohol and chemicals and the disease of alcoholism. Intervention plans are determined by assessment through a combination of family, parent, and adolescent group sessions conducted during the program. Parents are required to attend all sessions with their child. The sessions are under the direction of court personnel with various community agencies presenting certain topics.

**TABLE 14**

<b>1998 SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Assessments Completed</b>	<b>960</b>
<b>Referrals to Other Agencies for D/A Education/Treatment</b>	
<b>Referrals to C.A.P.</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>C.A.P. Successful Completions</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>C.A.P. Unsuccessful Completions</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>15</b>

## **SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (S.O.T.)**

The Sex Offender Treatment Program was developed to respond to the special problems/issues that adolescent sexually abusive youth present to the community and the Juvenile Court. These problems/issues are different from other delinquent populations and require specially-trained staff to provide a comprehensive intervention. As a result, staff assist, consult, and support various members of the court staff who work with juvenile sex offenders. The staff of the program conduct an initial comprehensive assessment, make referrals to community-based treatment, provide short-term psycho-educational classes, sexual offender specific groups, individual and family counseling, and parent support groups.

**TABLE 15**

<b>1998 SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT (S.O.T.) ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Number of Referrals</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Number of Assessments Completed and Staffed</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Number of S.O.T. Group Sessions</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Number of Individuals in S.O.T. Group</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Number of Individual Sessions</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>Number of Parent Support Group Sessions</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Cases Terminated Successfully</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Cases Terminated Unsuccessfully</b>	<b>1</b>

## **POLICE PROBATION TEAM (P.T.T.)**

The Police Probation Team is a collaborative effort by the Lucas County Juvenile Court with the Toledo Police Department and Family Service of Northwest Ohio. This program began in 1996 to address the growing problem of juvenile delinquency in the city. The team is composed of a police officer, a juvenile probation officer, and a social worker. The program receives referrals from the Juvenile Court and diverts youth from official filing with the Court. Upon receiving referrals, the team schedules an unofficial hearing with the youth. As a result of the hearing, a six to twelve month contract is developed and signed by the youth and parents. The contract requires youth to perform community service, make restitution, improve school attendance, receive counseling, or a combination of the above. Youth are involved in programming such as tutoring, psycho-educational groups, and recreational activities. Youth that fail to successfully complete the program are returned to the Juvenile Court for an official hearing.

**TABLE 16**

<b>1998 POLICE PROBATION TEAM (P.P.T.) ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Referrals</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Cases Terminated</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>Successfully Terminated</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Unsuccessfully Terminated</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Youth Successfully Completing C.S.W.</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Community Service Hours Completed</b>	<b>1,689</b>

Total cases referred to the Juvenile Court in 1998 were 8,017. 2,352 (29.4%) of these were first-time offenders, and 5,664 had previous charges (repeat offenders). 5,220 (65.1%) of these referrals were handled officially, leaving 2,797 (34.9%) handled as unofficial cases. Out of all these unofficial cases, 202 (7.2%) were handled by the Police Probation Team. The net reduction of the P.P.T. on official cases was 3.9%.

# YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER (Y.T.C.)

**THERESA MCCARTHY ACOCKS, ADMINISTRATOR**

The Lucas County Youth Treatment Center (YTC) is a secure 44 bed residential correctional facility that treats adjudicated juvenile felony offenders that otherwise would be committed to a state institution. A total of 155 youth, 129 males and 26 females, have been placed at YTC since it became operational in June of 1995. The systems-based program involves treatment planning that takes into account the youth's thinking, emotions, and history as well as interactions with: family, school, community, religious and public agency involvement, etc. "Everything together is treatment."

**TABLE 17**

<b>1998 YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Referrals</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Youth diverted to a less restrictive setting</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Youth accepted for placement</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Males placed</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Females placed</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total terminations</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Successful terminations</b>	<b>33 (82.5%)</b>
<b>Unsuccessful terminations</b>	<b>07 (17.5%)</b>

The Youth Treatment Center began the process of an external evaluation for the first time during 1998. The Ohio Department of Youth Services (O.D.Y.S.) contracted with the University of Cincinnati for an evaluation of the nine Community Corrections Facilities that O.D.Y.S. funds. The University's Center for Criminal Justice Research used the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (C.P.A.I.) to evaluate the programs. This validated instrument measures the strength of six specific program areas and focuses on identifying possible improvements to consider. U.C.'s Center had administered the C.P.A.I. in numerous facilities across the country prior to this evaluation. The individual facility and the combined final reports are to be issued in 1999. However, the initial information is encouraging for Y.T.C. The Center's June, 1998, Crime Summit Conference presentation on initial C.P.A.I. results described Y.T.C. as scoring the highest of eighteen facilities evaluated so far in the area of program characteristics.

## **PROGRAMMING**

Community involvement and service is emphasized at Y.T.C. All eligible youth participated in the Restitution program in 1998. Residents began: tutoring 8 to 12 year olds in reading and math in an after school program; made monthly visits to a nursing home; and provided monthly lunch service at the Cherry Street Mission. They have visited Larchmont school and provided Science instruction to early elementary students. Residents periodically do a clean-up of the Y.T.C. block to be good neighbors. Each living unit designed and painted a mural in the weight room hallway to improve the setting for themselves and others. In 1998, a Leadership Group was formed of residents who help with various tasks and activities while practicing and modeling leadership behaviors.

The cross-curriculum summer school project was "The Ocean". Many residents and staff made an interesting and successful field trip to Stone Lab (OSU's laboratory on Gibraltar Island) and Sea World as part of the project. Educational participation and achievement continues to be an important part of success for Y.T.C. residents. There is an average of a year and a half improvement in Reading and Arithmetic scores on the Wide Range Achievement Test for residents completing the program in 1998. Nine students took the GED test and 100% passed. The Career Options course has expanded to include additional speakers, field trips to different area work sites, and student participation in videotaped mock interviews. "Character Counts" concepts are used throughout the program. 'Y.T.C. Inside' gives a quarterly update to Y.T.C.'s news, which often includes the new Student of the Month.

Gardening through Toledo Grows!, swimming at the Y.W.C.A., fishing, and Symphony-provided individual lessons and performances continue. Outings to Sauders Village, COSI, the Art Museum, Zoo, Symphony, various Churches, U.T., and to community speakers have been both fun and stimulating of treatment issues. In-house Church services, religious studies, and NA and AA meetings are offered weekly.

# **CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE (C.S.I.)**

**ANTONIO GARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR**  
**BRUCE WILLIAMS, ASSISTANT ADM.**

The Child Study Institute (CSI) provides temporary detention for delinquent and some unruly youth who have come to the attention of the Juvenile Court. The function of the detention center is twofold: provide temporary, secure detention for youth who present a danger to themselves or to the community, or who may abscond pending the disposition of their cases; and, to conduct social, psychological, and psychiatric evaluations of children in order to assist and advise the Court regarding the disposition of their cases.

The detention center is a secure facility with 75 single rooms, 58 for boys and 17 for girls divided into six separate and distinct units. Detainees are classified according to age, type of offense, sophistication and/or whether they are first or repeat offenders.

Each detainee is given a complete physical examination upon admission. Health records are kept on each child and outpatient medical and dental care are provided on an as-needed basis. On June 1, 1994, the Medical College of Ohio took over operation of the clinic. Dr. Kathy Boehm is the Pediatrician responsible for the operation, and nurse practitioners and registered nurses are available on a 24-hour basis. All new detainees receive health education counseling from a member of the medical staff.

A complete educational program is provided by the Toledo Public Schools in the Lottie S. Ford School, located within the center. Teachers concentrate on the basics of education and attempt to raise low achievers to the appropriate grade level through remedial instruction. Educators from the University of Toledo provide continuing educational support in the evenings by conducting the CSI/University of Toledo Academy Program.

This year the U.T. Court Academy staff provided Christmas gifts for detainees as well as give this year's Christmas party.

As usual, the Juvenile Court Chaplaincy Program, under the direction of Reverend George Hairston, was very strong in providing religious services for our detainee. As usual, they delivered Christmas stockings and gifts for detainees on Christmas morning. Due to the cutback in Reverend Hairston schedule with his adult ministry, he is now devoting more time with adolescence and has therefore expanded his religious services to working with detainees on Tuesday, Saturday and Sundays.

A University of Toledo professor has added two new components to the CSI/UT Academy Program. They are the sports clinic for male and female and the GED Program. Because of the outstanding achievements and successes that this program has had, we are now receiving GED referrals from judges, magistrates, probation officers, and parole officers. These referrals are for court involved youth who in most cases, may have served time in detention, but actually have since been released from detention.

The Court Academy continues to increase the number of detainees who receive their GED diplomas. Further, Dr. Marion Boss, coordinator of the Court Academy is receiving referrals and completing more educational assessments on detainees. Gym and physical activities are conducted on-site at both an indoor gymnasium and outdoors. Several community agencies, including the Toledo/Lucas County Public Library, Y.W.C.A. Rape Crisis Center, Alcoholic Anonymous, Toledo Health Department, and the Cordelia Martin Center provide additional services.

Ceramic classes are no longer conducted at the child study Institute. The Ceramics instructor, Joanne Shapler has retired and can't be replaced. For many years, Joanne volunteered as our ceramic teacher before she became a paid staff member.

Spiritual needs are addressed by the Juvenile Court Chaplaincy Program. Religious services are usually held on Weekends and clergy are encouraged to visit the children. However, our clergy volunteer staff has increased and detainees are now able to receive spiritual guidance almost daily.

The "League of City Mothers" reluctantly disbanded in 1997 due to low and dwindling membership. This non-profit organization had been in existence since the early 1930's. We will miss them dearly. Also, Joanne Shapler who was our ceramic instructor, as well as past president of the "League of City Mothers" has retired.

Although the CSI continues to struggle with its population, we are pleased with the fact that the CSI population is much more easier to manage due to the Juvenile division-administrative team's decision to form a committee that meets weekly to review our population status. This effort has enabled our population to remain at a much more manageable level which has in essence, enhanced the morale of our detention staff as well as provide a more safer environment in detention for staff and detainees.

Because of the overwhelming struggle to manage a higher population and a more sophisticated detainee, our ability to bring in speakers and outside events for the detainees during the past year has been difficult. However, some local talents such as Ernie Jones, a local retired public school art teacher and Fire Chief, Michael Bell, have visited the facility and spoke with detainees regarding goal setting and career choices.

Training of staff and maintaining a professional staff has always been a top priority. Therefore, staff was able to receive outstanding training that was provided by Ohio Department of Youth Services and the Lucas County Juvenile Division Training committee during this calendar year.

## PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The Psychology Department is staffed by one full-time psychologist, one half-time psychologist, and a secretary. The Department also coordinates contract services with the Court Diagnostic and Treatment Center and private providers. These contracting professionals provide evaluations of youth involved in custody cases or who are in the process of certification to the General Division of the Court of Common Pleas to stand trial as an adult. In addition, these contract agencies also provide evaluations of other youth involved with the Court on an as-needed basis.

The Department provides comprehensive psychological evaluations for the Court at the request of Judges, Magistrates, and Probation Officers. In addition, the Department provides a variety of consultation services. These include: conferences with probation officers regarding difficult cases; assistance with referrals to other agencies; treatment planning; and consultation and training for probation officers who are conducting family counseling or group counseling. They psychologists are also available for consultation with the crisis worker who provides interventions in the detention center. This crisis worker is employed by New Connecting Point, an agency of the Lucas County Mental Health Board.

During 1998 the Chief Psychologist has been meeting with the Administration on a regular basis to work towards managing the detention center population more efficiently and to reduce over-population. This has been successful, but will be an ongoing process. The Chief Psychologist is a member of the Juvenile Court Placement Committee, the Lucas County Sexual Abuse Task Force, the Task Force Treatment Subcommittee, and the Juvenile Court Sexual Offender Treatment Team. The Chief Psychologist also coordinates the Lucas County Area Sexual Offender Treatment Network and is an alternate member of the Lucas County Multi-Disciplinary Team.

It is pertinent to the Court to note some of the trends in the type of youth the Psychology Department is seeing, especially youth seen in detention. The Department is evaluating a larger number of younger youth (10-13). These youth are coming into Court for more serious crimes, are staying in detention for longer periods of time due to risk for the community and themselves, and are often in need of intensive services or placement outside their homes. A number of these younger youth, as well as some of the older youth in detention, are presenting with more serious mental health issues and/or developmental handicaps. These are often seriously emotionally disturbed youth who are impulsive, driven by anger and aggression, and frequently out of behavioral control. Some of these youth have experienced severe trauma during their early development and show effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome, including symptoms such as difficulty concentrating and remaining focused, poor social skills, sleep disturbances, easy irritability, quick emotional arousal (in particular easily enraged), and unpredictable explosiveness.

Along with these emotionally disturbed youth who often commit very serious delinquent acts, the Child Study Institute and the Psychology Department are seeing more sophisticated criminal youth who are far along the antisocial behavior continuum. The combination of antisocial youth, seriously emotionally disturbed youth, and, at times, over population in the detention center can present an extremely challenging situation for the CSI child care staff.

# FISCAL AND BUSINESS

The Fiscal Department is responsible for, the preparation of all division budgets; the payroll and employee fringe benefit management; development and maintenance of all financial contracts, reports, and records; the collection, bookkeeping, and disbursement of all fines, court costs, fees and other revenue received; management and supervision of food services; purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment; and liaison with County Facilities department to coordinate building maintenance and custodial services.

**TABLE 18**

<b>DESCRIPTION OF COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES COLLECTED</b>	
<b>Fines and Court Costs Paid</b>	<b>\$377,267.92</b>
<b>State Reparation Paid</b>	<b>\$108,197.31</b>
<b>Ohio State Highway Patrol</b>	<b>\$8,587.00</b>
<b>Traffic Law Library</b>	<b>\$33,341.39</b>
<b>Traffic City Highway</b>	<b>\$5,413.00</b>
<b>Sheriff Fees</b>	<b>\$3,696.15</b>
<b>Restitution Cash Payments</b>	<b>\$65,494.89</b>
<b>Legal Research Fees</b>	<b>\$18,494.75</b>
<b>Computer Automation Fees</b>	<b>\$61,374.78</b>
<b>Blood testing Fees</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Custody Investigations</b>	<b>\$2,300.00</b>
<b>Child Placement Support Payments</b>	<b>\$9,427.81</b>
<b>Reimbursement for Court Appointed Attorneys</b>	<b>\$160.00</b>
<b>Mis. Revenue from Vending Machines/Phones</b>	<b>\$1,847.60</b>
<b>Township Fees</b>	<b>\$10,824.60</b>
<b>Juvenile Court - Microfilming Fees</b>	<b>\$8,350.00</b>
<b>Juvenile Court - Postage Fees</b>	<b>\$4,187.00</b>
<b>Juvenile Court - Mediation Fees</b>	<b>\$16,265.00</b>
<b>1998 Total Juvenile Court Fines/Costs/Fees</b>	<b>\$735,229.40</b>
<b>PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$711,498.20</b>
	<b>3.34%</b>

TABLE 19

<b>1996 GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES FOR JUVENILE COURT &amp;</b>		
<b>LINE ITEM ACCOUNT</b>	<b>JUVENILE</b>	<b>DETENTION</b>
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,922.96	0.00
Salaries (Employees)	\$4,101,659.33	\$1,569,853.90
<b>TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT</b>	<b>\$4,129,582.29</b>	<b>\$1,569,853.90</b>
Supplies	\$120,926.40	\$208,757.14
Supplies - Postage	\$64,188.46	0.00
Drug Testing	\$29,643.81	0.00
Equipment	\$40,764.53	\$33,918.39
Motor Vehicles	\$3,787.56	0.00
Contract Repairs	\$44,367.64	\$9,695.20
Contract Services	\$158,470.65	\$277,093.60
Travel Training	\$51,512.43	\$5,649.72
Expenses Foreign Judges	0.00	0.00
Per Diem Foreign Judges	\$3,136.00	0.00
Advertising & Printing	\$7,167.81	0.00
Witness fees	\$7,415.80	0.00
Transcripts	\$21,029.49	0.00
Child Placement	\$66,625.00	0.00
Medical/Supplies/Fees	0.00	\$10,159.09
Other Expenses	\$24,869.43	\$1,121.36
Telephones	\$97,897.49	\$11,662.95
FICA	\$35,902.80	\$12,430.72
Worker Comp & DWR	\$40,238.02	\$14,445.97
PERS	\$564,980.91	\$207,153.54
Insurance Benefits	\$656,303.77	\$222,242.50
<b>TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$2,039,228.00</b>	<b>\$1,014,329.58</b>
<b>1998 TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$6,168,810.20</b>	<b>\$2,584,183.48</b>
<b>CHANGE FROM 1998</b>	<b>\$289,944.92</b>	<b>\$138,850.21</b>
<b>PERCENT CHANGE</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

**TABLE 20**

<b>DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE</b>	
Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits	<b>\$8,923.98</b>
<b>TOTAL OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>\$8,923.98</b>
<b>PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$2,969.47</b> 200%

**TABLE 21**

<b>DESCRIPTION OF GRANT &amp; SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED</b>	
Department of Youth Services 510 Subsidy FY 97	<b>\$347,637.03</b>
Department of Youth Services 510 Subsidy FY 98	<b>\$1,078,414.72</b>
Department of Youth Services 502 Detention Subsidy	<b>\$156,928.00</b>
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds 97	<b>\$788,531.05</b>
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds	<b>\$2,183,834.98</b>
Police Probation Team FY '95	<b>\$60,000.00</b>
Case Facilitation Project (State Justice Institute)	<b>0.00</b>
Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio Funds	<b>\$835,060.35</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL GRANT &amp; SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED</b>	<b>\$5,450,406.13</b>
<b>PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$2,740,401.86</b> 98.9%

**TABLE 22**

<b>DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS</b>	
Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	<b>\$155,858.27</b>
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	<b>\$89,115.58</b>
Keep Toledo/ Lucas County Beautiful Program	<b>\$3,150.00</b>
<b>TOTAL CONTRACT &amp; STATE REIMBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>\$248,123.85</b>
<b>PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$421,573.97</b> -41.14%

# SECTION II

# JUVENILE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1998

Information is collected and entered into the Lucas County Juvenile Information System (JIS). The capability exists to have that data reported in a number of ways. For the purpose of the annual report, data is reported: by offenses and cases disposed during the calendar year. A case may be filed with more than one offense (or counts). For example, if a case is filed with two counts of criminal damage and one count of possession of criminal tools (it is a single case with one case number with three distinct counts 01, 02, and 03). For statistical counting purposes this is counted as one case and three offenses.

## VOLUME OF OFFENSES

Juvenile offenses disposed during 1998 totaled 9,701, a decrease of 408 or 4% from 1997. Of this a total of 7,165 or ( 74%) of the offense were disposed by formal court proceedings and 2,536 or ( 26 %) of the offenses were handled unofficially. This compares to 66% of the offenses being handled formally during 1997.

## DELINQUENT VS STATUS OFFENSE

Of the 7,165 formal offenses, 6,830 or ( 95%) were delinquency and 335 or (5%) were status offenses. This compares to 95% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 1997. Of the 2,536 unofficial offenses 1,614 , or 64% were delinquent offenses and 922 or ( 36%) were status offenses. This compares to 59% delinquent cases during 1997.

## SEX OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

Of the 9,701 offenses 7,007 (or 72%) included boys and 2,694 (or 28%) included girls. This compares with 72% for boys and 28% for girls during 1997 .

TABLE 1

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	5,374 (79%)	1,456 (21%)	6,830
Status Offenses	145 (43%)	190 (57%)	335
Unofficial	1,488 (59%)	1,048 (41%)	2,536
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,007 (72%)</b>	<b>2,694 (28%)</b>	<b>9,701</b>

## RACE OF OFFENDER OF OFFENSE

TABLE 2

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNK	TOTAL
Delinquency	2,986 (44%)	432 (6%)	3,325(49%)	439 (<1%)	48 (1%)	6,830
Status	140 (42%)	23 (7%)	170 (51%)	0	2 (1%)	335
Unofficial	1,078 (43%)	148 (6%)	1,235 (49%)	25 (<1%)	50 (2%)	2,536
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,204 (43%)</b>	<b>603 (6%)</b>	<b>4,730 (49%)</b>	<b>64 (&lt;1%)</b>	<b>100 (1%)</b>	<b>9,701</b>

## VOLUME OF CASES

A total of 8,494 cases were disposed during 1998, a decrease of 385 or 4% from 1997. Of this, a total of 5,980 or ( 70%) of the cases were disposed by formal court action and 2,514 or (30 %) were handled unofficially.

This compares to 64% of the cases being disposed by formal court action during 1997.

## DELINQUENT VS STATUS UNOFFICIAL STATUS FOR OFFENSES

Of the 5,980 cases disposed by formal court action, 5,628 or ( 94%) were delinquency and 352 or (6%) were status.

This compares to 94% of the cases being delinquent during 1997.

## JUVENILE CASES BY SEX

Of the 8,494 cases, 5,973 (or 70%) were boys and 2,444 (or 29%) were girls. This compares to 70% boys and 30% girls during 1997.

TABLE 3

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNK	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	4,394 (78%)	1,213 (22%)	21 (<1%)	5,628
Status Offenses	153 (44%)	199 (56%)	0.00	352
Unofficial	1,426 (57%)	1,032 (41%)	56 (2%)	2,514
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,973 (70%)</b>	<b>2,444 (29%)</b>	<b>77 (10%)</b>	<b>8,494</b>

## RACE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES

**TABLE 4**

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNK	TOTAL
Delinquency	2,520 (45%)	367 (7%)	2,654 (47%)	33 (<1%)	54 (1%)	5,628
Status	154 (44%)	25 (7%)	171 (49%)	2 (<1%)	0	352
Unofficial	1,028 (41%)	141 (6%)	1,221 (49%)	22 (<1%)	102 (4%)	2,514
<b>TOTAL</b>						

## AGE RANGE OF OFFENDER BY CASE TYPE

**TABLE 5**

Age	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
	DELQ	STATS	UNOF	DELQ	STATS	UNOF	DELQ	STATS	UNOF
5									
6			3						3
7			8			2			10
8	7	1	16			2	7	1	18
9	35		43	2		6	37		49
10	67	1	44	8		12	75	1	56
11	109		71	13		29	122		100
12	210	1	95	62	7	81	272	8	176
13	406	7	211	174	24	163	580	31	374
14	672	42	241	198	39	204	870	81	445
15	864	24	250	219	47	211	1,083	71	461
16	931	36	242	262	46	179	1,193	82	421
17	988	39	188	262	32	137	1,250	71	225

Age	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
18	68	1	9	8	1	6	76	2	15
19+	30	1	0	4	3	0	34	4	0
<b>AVE. AGE</b>									
<b>MEDIAN</b>									

## AGE RANGE OF OFFENDER FOR ALL CASES

TABLE 6

YEARS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
5			
6	3	3	6
7	8	2	10
8	24	2	26
9	78	8	86
10	112	20	132
11	180	42	222
12	306	150	456
13	624	361	985
14	955	441	1,396
15	1,138	477	1,615
16	1,209	487	1,696
17	1,215	431	1,646
18	78	15	93
<b>19 &amp; OVER</b>	31	7	38
<b>AVE. AGE</b>			
<b>MEDIAN</b>			

## FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS REPEATERS BY SEX AND RACE

Of the cases referred to Court during 1998, 63% were repeat offenders. This percentage remains unchanged from 1977.

Minority youth return to Court in higher numbers compared to non-minority.

## FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS REPEATERS BY SEX

TABLE 7

	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders	Total
<b>Boys</b>	1,273 (30%)	2,949 (70%)	4,222
<b>Girls</b>	684 (45%)	828 (55%)	1,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,957 (34%)</b>	<b>3,777 (66%)</b>	<b>5,734</b>

## FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS REPEATERS BY RACE

TABLE 8

	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders	Total
<b>Caucasian</b>	1,115 (41%)	1,611 (59%)	2,726
<b>African-American</b>	676 (26%)	1,906 (74%)	2,582
<b>Hispanic</b>	117 (34%)	232 (66%)	349
<b>Other</b>	13 (42%)	18 (58%)	31
<b>Unknown</b>	36 (78%)	10 (22%)	46

# CASES BY ZIP CODES

TABLE 9

CITY AREAS	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
	DELINQ	STATS	UNOFF	DELINQ	STATS	UNOFF	DELINQ	STATS	UNOFF
43602	68	3	23	16	4	29	84	7	52
43603	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
43604	146	5	41	19	7	23	165	12	64
43605	557	12	142	143	12	137	700	24	279
43606	257	8	67	59	10	56	316	18	123
43607	406	17	145	129	20	94	535	37	239
43608	481	12	180	134	16	107	615	28	287
43609	442	8	132	132	4	103	574	29	235
43610	214	9	56	66	4	58	280	13	114
43611	202	3	90	71	10	51	273	13	141
43612	243	14	103	65	14	65	308	28	168
43613	201	6	63	29	7	45	230	13	108
43614	63	4	37	28	6	32	91	10	69
43615	179	2	54	56	15	53	235	17	107
43616	103	1	20	28	7	9	131	8	29
43617	22	3	11	0	1	7	22	4	18
43620	156	2	41	33	4	25	189	6	66
43623	81	2	34	19	1	19	100	3	53
43624	21	18	6	13	11	8	34	29	14
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>4,883</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>2,166</b>

COUNTY AREAS	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
43434	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
43504	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
43528	71	2	16	10	2	10	81	4	26
43537	99	0	24	33	0	15	132	0	39
43542	3	0	2	4	1	2	7	1	4
43547	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
43558	45	2	11	10	3	7	55	5	18
43560	133	12	27	18	3	15	151	15	42
43566	22	0	5	3	1	1	25	1	6
43571	15	0	6	9	4	7	24	4	13
43618	14	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>149</b>
	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
Wood Co.	49	0	15	15	1	11	54	1	26
So. Mich	24	0	20	17	0	7	41	0	27
OUT OF LUCAS COUNTY	54	0	54	42	5	36	96	5	90
UNK	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	18	56
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2,514</b>

# 1998 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

TABLE 10

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Committed</b>	85	5	90
<b>Recommitted</b>	16	0	16
<b>Prior commitments</b>	5	0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	106	5	111
<b>Parole Revocations</b>	21	4	25
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	127	9	136

During 1998, 111 youth were committed as compared to 151 youth who were committed during 1997, a decrease of 40 (or 26%). During 1998, 25 youth had their parole revoked, compared to 20 during 1997.

## 1998 COMMITMENT CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 11

<b>Felony Level</b>	
<b>Murder (Agg)</b>	
Felony 1	17 (15.3%)
Felony 2	9 (8.1%)
Felony 3	25 (22.5%)
Felony 4	38 (34.2%)
Felony 5	22 (19.8%)
Total	111
<b>Race</b>	
African-American	78 (57.3%)
Caucasian	47 (34.6%)
Hispanic	11 (8.1%)

<b>Felony Level</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Age</b>		
	12	6 (4.4%)
	13	9 (6.6%)
	14	20 (14.7%)
	15	31 (22.8%)
	16	33 (24.3%)
	17	36 (26.5%)
	18	1 (0.7%)
	19	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>
	<b>Ave Age</b>	<b>15 YEARS 4 MONTHS</b>

### **CERTIFICATIONS TO GENERAL TRIAL DIVISION**

A total of 16 youth were certified to the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, General Division during 1997 as compared to 14 who were certified during 1996.

**TABLE 12**

<b>Certification Offenses</b>	
Aggravated Burglary	9
Aggravated Robbery	6
Receiving Stolen Property	6
Felonious Assault	6
Burglary	4
Kidnaping	3
Rape	3
Possession Criminal Tools	3

	Failure to Comply	3
	Robbery	3
	Arson	2
	Carrying Concealed Weapon	2
	Involuntary Manslaughter	2
	Murder	1
	Aggravated Murder	1
	Escape	1
	Agg Vehicular Homicide	1
	Improp Handling Firearm	1
	Intimidating victim/witness	1
	<b>Total Offenses</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
	Male	28 (90.3%)
	Female	3 (9.7%)
<b>Race</b>		
	Caucasian	5 (16.1%)
	African-American	24 (77.4%)
	Hispanic	2 (6.5%)
	Other	0
<b>Age</b>		
	15	1 (32%)
	16	9 (29.0%)
	17	14 (45.2%)
	18	7 (22.6%)

# DISPOSED JUVENILE OFFENSES FOR 1998

## ROBBERY/THEFT OFFENSES

TABLE 13

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Auto Theft (Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Breaking &amp; Entering</b>	24	2	26
<b>Breaking &amp; Entering (Attempted)</b>	2	0	2
<b>Breaking &amp; Entering (Complicity)</b>	2	0	2
<b>Breaking &amp; Entering (Complic to Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Burglary</b>	100	6	106
<b>Burglary (Aggravated)</b>	17	0	17
<b>Burglary (Aggravated, Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Burglary (Aggravated, Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Burglary (Aggravated, Complic to Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Burglary (Attempted)</b>	16	0	16
<b>Burglary (Complicity)</b>	12	3	15
<b>Burglary (Complicity to Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Defraud Livery</b>	0	1	1
<b>Forgery</b>	13	4	17
<b>Forgery (Attempted)</b>	4	0	4
<b>Forgery (Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Grand Theft</b>	32	12	44
<b>Grand Theft (Attempted)</b>	5	1	6
<b>Grand Theft (Complicity)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Grand Theft Motor Vehicle</b>	16	1	17
<b>Grand Theft Motor Vehicle (Attempt)</b>	8	0	8

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Grand Theft Motor Vehicle (Complicity)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Grand Theft Motor Veh (Complic Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Insurance Fraud (Complicity)</b>	0	4	4
<b>Misuse of Credit Card</b>	6	3	9
<b>Misuse of Credit Card(Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Passing Bad Checks</b>	0	0	0
<b>Petty Theft</b>	225	80	305
<b>Petty Theft (Attempted)</b>	5	3	8
<b>Petty Theft (Complicity)</b>	5	4	9
<b>Receiving Stolen Property</b>	166	15	181
<b>Receiving Stolen Property (Attempted)</b>	11	1	12
<b>Receiving Stolen Property - Auto</b>	24	2	26
<b>Receiving Stolen Prop. - Auto (Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Robbery</b>	20	1	21
<b>Robbery (Aggravated)</b>	13	1	14
<b>Robbery (Aggravated, Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Robbery (Aggravated, Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Robbery (Aggravated, Complic to Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Robbery (Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Robbery (Complicity)</b>	3	0	3
<b>Robbery (Complicity to Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Safe Cracking</b>	1	0	1
<b>Tampering with Coin Machine</b>	2	0	2
<b>Tampering with Meter</b>	1	0	1
<b>Theft (Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle</b>	86	15	101
<b>Unauthor Use Motor Vehicle (Attempted)</b>	2	0	2

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Unauthor Use Motor Vehicle (Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Unauthorized Use of Property</b>	14	2	16
<b>Unauthor Use Property (Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>1998 ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTALS</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1,003</b>
<b>1997 ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTALS</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,093</b>
<b>1998 DISMISSALS</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>551</b>

## SEX OFFENSES

TABLE 14

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Felonious Sexual Penetration</b>	0	0	0
<b>Gross Sexual Imposition</b>	15	0	15
<b>Gross Sexual Imposition (Attempted)</b>	3	0	3
<b>Gross Sexual Impos (Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Public Indecency</b>	4	0	4
<b>Rape</b>	13	0	13
<b>Rape (Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Sexual Battery</b>	7	0	7
<b>Sexual Imposition</b>	7	0	7
<b>Soliciting</b>	0	0	0
<b>Voyeurism</b>	0	0	0
<b>1998 ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTALS</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>1997 ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTALS</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>1998 DISMISSALS</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>

# INJURY TO PERSON

TABLE 15

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Abduction</b>	0	0	0
<b>Assault</b>	129	71	200
<b>Assault (Felonious)</b>	16	3	19
<b>Assault (Felonious, Attempted)</b>	4	1	5
<b>Assault (Felonious, Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Assault (Felonious, Complicity to Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Assault ( Aggravated )</b>	5	9	14
<b>Assault (Aggravated, Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Assault (Aggravated, Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Assault (Negligent)</b>	2	0	2
<b>Assault (Attempted)</b>	3	0	3
<b>Assault (Complicity)</b>	0	1	1
<b>Assault on a Police Officer</b>	1	1	2
<b>Assault (Aggravated Vehicular)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Child Endangering</b>	1	1	2
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	162	96	258
<b>Homicide (Negligent)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Homicide (Aggravated, Vehicular)</b>	0	1	1
<b>Homicide (Vehicular)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Kidnaping</b>	6	1	7
<b>Manslaughter (Voluntary)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Manslaughter (Voluntary, Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Manslaughter (Involuntary)</b>	0	2	2

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Murder</b>	2	0	2
<b>Murder (Aggravated)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Murder (Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Murder (Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Unlawful Restraint</b>	1	0	1
<b>1998 TOTALS</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>522</b>
<b>1997 TOTALS</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>614</b>
<b>1998 DISMISSALS</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>427</b>

## WEAPON OFFENSES

TABLE 16

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Carrying Concealed Weapon</b>	35	6	41
<b>Carrying Concealed Weapon (Attempt)</b>	3	0	3
<b>Conveyance Weapon (Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Discharging Firearm</b>	3	0	3
<b>Firearm/Motor Vehicle</b>	1	0	1
<b>Loaded Firearm</b>	1	0	1
<b>Possession of Dangerous Ordinance</b>	0	0	0
<b>Possession of Weapon</b>	1	0	1
<b>Weapon at School</b>	7	5	12
<b>Weapon at School (Attempted)</b>	2	1	3
<b>Weapons Under Disability</b>	0	0	0
<b>1998 TOTALS</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>1997 TOTALS</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>1998 DISMISSALS</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>

## DRUG OFFENSES

TABLE 17

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Counterfeit Drugs</b>	5	0	5
<b>Counterfeit Drugs (Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	188	15	203
<b>Drug Abuse (Attempted)</b>	12	2	14
<b>Drug Paraphernalia</b>	58	6	64
<b>Drug Paraphernalia (Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Illegal Cultivation in Marijuana</b>	1	0	1
<b>Possession of Marijuana</b>	0	0	0
<b>Selling Drugs</b>	0	0	0
<b>Trafficking in Drugs</b>	6	0	6
<b>Trafficking (Aggravated )</b>	2	0	2
<b>Trafficking (Aggravated, Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Trafficking (Aggravated, Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Trafficking (Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Trafficking in Drugs (Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Trafficking in Marijuana</b>	0	0	0
<b>1998 TOTALS</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>297</b>
<b>1997 TOTALS</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>1998 DISMISSALS</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>127</b>

## ALCOHOL OFFENSES

TABLE 18

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Abuse Harmful Intoxicant</b>	1	1	2
<b>Consume/Alcohol</b>	0	0	0
<b>Minor Purchasing</b>	17	10	27
<b>Misrepresentation</b>	0	0	0
<b>Open Container</b>	0	0	0
<b>Permit Alcohol</b>	1	2	3
<b>Possession of Alcohol</b>	0	1	1
<b>Prohibitions</b>	87	43	130
<b>Underage Consumption</b>	9	7	16
<b>1998 TOTALS</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>1997 TOTALS</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>1998 DISMISSALS</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>99</b>

## PROPERTY DAMAGE

TABLE 19

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Arson (Aggravated)</b>	7	1	8
<b>Arson</b>	11	1	12
<b>Arson (Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Arson (Complicity)</b>	2	0	2
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	102	8	110
<b>Criminal Damage (Attempted)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Criminal Damage (Complicity)</b>	1	0	1

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Vandalism</b>	17	0	17
<b>Vandalism (Attempted)</b>	0	1	1
<b>Vandalism (Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>1998 TOTALS</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>1997 TOTALS</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>1998 DISMISSALS</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>238</b>

## STATUS OFFENSES

TABLE 20

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0
<b>Runaway</b>	7	7	14
<b>Truancy</b>	4	6	10
<b>Unruly</b>	57	32	89
<b>Unruly Curfew</b>	0	0	0
<b>1998 TOTALS</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>1997 TOTALS</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>1998 DISMISSALS</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>304</b>

## OTHER DELINQUENT OFFENSES

TABLE 21

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Abuse Police/Fire</b>	0	0	0
<b>Abuse of a Corpse</b>	0	1	1
<b>Conveyance of Illegal Item</b>	0	0	0
<b>Criminal Mischief</b>	4	0	4
<b>Criminal Trespassing</b>	76	7	83
<b>Criminal Trespass (Attempt)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Cruelty to Animals</b>	6	0	6
<b>Curfew</b>	1	0	1
<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	224	88	312
<b>Disorderly Conduct (Complicity)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Drivers License Misrepresent</b>	0	0	0
<b>Escape</b>	16	1	17
<b>Escape (Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Failure to Comply with Police</b>	21	3	24
<b>Failure Comply Police (Attempted)</b>	1	1	2
<b>False Alarm</b>	3	1	4
<b>False Alarm (Complicity)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Falsification</b>	16	9	25
<b>Fleeing/Eluding Police</b>	0	0	0
<b>Furnishing False Information</b>	57	14	71
<b>Harassment by Inmate</b>	1	0	1
<b>Importuning</b>	0	0	0
<b>Inducing Panic</b>	2	0	2
<b>Inducing Panic (Complicity)</b>	1	1	2
<b>Intimidation</b>	1	0	1

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Intimidation Victim/Witness</b>	2	0	2
<b>Intimidation (Ethnic)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Loud Sound Amplification</b>	1	0	1
<b>Loitering</b>	9	0	9
<b>Menacing by Stalking</b>	1	0	1
<b>Menacing</b>	35	12	47
<b>Menacing (Aggravated)</b>	23	7	30
<b>Menacing (Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Misuse 911</b>	0	0	0
<b>Obstructing Official Business</b>	82	20	102
<b>Obstructing Official Business (Att.)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Obstructing Justice (Complic)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Obstructing Justice</b>	3	0	3
<b>Park Curfew</b>	0	0	0
<b>Possession of Aerosols</b>	0	0	0
<b>Possession of Criminal Tools</b>	16	0	16
<b>Possession of Fireworks</b>	2	0	2
<b>Resisting Arrest</b>	67	22	89
<b>Resisting Arrest (Attempted)</b>	0	1	1
<b>Rioting</b>	1	0	1
<b>Riot (Inciting)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Rioting (Aggravated)</b>	2	1	3
<b>Rioting (Aggravated, Attempted)</b>	2	0	2
<b>Rioting (Complicity)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Safe School Ordinance</b>	376	108	484
<b>Safe School Ordinance (Attempted)</b>	1	0	1
<b>Smoking (Tobacco)</b>	17	3	20

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Tampering with Evidence	2	0	2
Tampering w/ Evidence (Attempted)	1	0	1
Tampering with Record	0	1	1
Telephone Harassment	4	1	5
Teleph Harassment(Complicity)	0	1	1
Trespass (Aggravated)	7	1	8
Other Delinquent Offenses	45	27	72
<b>1998 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,465</b>
<b>1997 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,417</b>
<b>1998 DISMISSALS</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1,578</b>

## 1998 OFFENSE SUMMARY

TABLE 22

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>1). 1998 ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT OFFENSES</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>3,733</b>
a). 1997 Adjudicated Delinquent Offenses	3,224	770	3,994
<b>2). 1998 DISMISSED DELINQUENCY</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>3,097</b>
b). 1997 Dismissed Delinquency	2,044	485	2,529
<b>3). 1998 TOTAL DELINQUENT OFFENSES (lines 1&amp;2)</b>	<b>5,374</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>6,830</b>
c). 1997 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines a&b)	5,268	1,255	6,523
<b>4). 1998 ADJUDICATED STATUS OFFENSES</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>113</b>
d). 1997 Adjudicated Status Offenses	59	52	111
<b>5). 1998 DISMISSED STATUS OFFENSES</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>222</b>
e). 1997 Dismissed Status Offenses	90	168	258

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>6). 1998 TOTAL STATUS OFFENSES (lines 4&amp;5)</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>335</b>
f). 1997 Total Status Offenses (lines d&e)	149	220	369
<b>7). 1998 TOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES (lines 1&amp;4)</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>3,846</b>
g). 1997 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines a&d)	3,283	822	4,105
<b>8). 1998 TOTAL DISMISSED OFFENSES (lines 2&amp;5)</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>3,319</b>
h). 1997 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines b&e)	2,134	653	2,787
<b>9). 1998 TOTAL OFFENSES TERMINATED (lines 7&amp;8)</b>	<b>5,519</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>7,165</b>
i). 1997 Total Offenses Terminated (lines g&h)	5,417	1,475	6,892
<b>10). 1998 UNOFFICIAL CASE HANDLING</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>2,536</b>
j). 1997 Unofficial Case Handling	1,846	1,371	3,217
<b>11). 1998 GRAND TOTAL DISPOSED CASES (lines 9&amp;10)</b>	<b>7,007</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>9,701</b>
k). 1997 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines i&j)	7,263	2,846	10,109

## FIVE YEAR TRENDS

### PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

TABLE 23

	1998	1997
<b>Robbery/Theft Offenses</b>	26%	27%
<b>Sex Offenses</b>	1%	2%
<b>Injury to Person Offenses</b>	14%	15%
<b>Property Damage Offenses</b>	4%	5%
<b>Status Offenses</b>	3%	3%
<b>Drug Offenses</b>	8%	7%
<b>Alcohol Offenses</b>	5%	5%
<b>Weapon Offenses</b>	2%	3%
<b>Other Offenses</b>	38%	33%

## PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL FOR OFFENSE SUMMARY

TABLE 24

	1998	1997
Adjudicated Offenses	40%	44%
Dismissed Offenses	34%	27%
Unofficial Case Handling	26%	29%

## JUVENILE OFFENSES DISPOSED

TABLE 25

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>NUMBER OFFENSES DISPOSED</b>	7,181	7,037	9,380	10,109	9,701
Annual Difference	8.3%	-2.3%	33%	8%	4%

## OFFENSES BY SEX

TABLE 26

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Boys</b>	76%	75%	74%	72%	72%
<b>Girls</b>	24%	25%	26%	28%	28%

## DELINQUENCY VS STATUS OFFENSE

TABLE 27

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Delinquency</b>	96%	91%	93%	95%	95%
<b>Status</b>	4%	9%	7%	5%	5%

## FIVE YEAR TRENDS FOR ADJUDICATED OFFENSES

TABLE 28

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Robbery/Theft Offenses</b>	1,508	972	1,123	1,093	1,003
<b>Percent of Annual Total</b>	33%	27%	28%	27%	26%
<b>Annual Offense Difference</b>	-40 (-3%)	-536 (-35%)	151 (16%)	-30 (-3%)	-90 (-8%)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>SEX OFFENSES</b>	52	57	56	83	38
<b>Percent of Annual Total</b>	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
<b>Annual Offense Difference</b>	-11% (17%)	5 (10%)	-1 (-2%)	37 (66%)	-45 (-54%)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>INJURY TO PERSON OFFENSES</b>	541	598	627	614	522
<b>Percent of Annual Total</b>	12%	16%	16%	15%	14%
<b>Annual Offense Difference</b>	-4 (-1%)	57 (11%)	29 (5%)	-13 (2%)	-92 (-15%)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENSES</b>	229	227	205	201	152
Percent of Annual Total	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%
Annual Offense Difference	54 (31%)	-2 (-1%)	-22 (-10%)	-4 (-2%)	2 (2%)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>STATUS OFFENSES</b>	311	166	147	111	113
Percent of Annual Total	7%	5%	4%	3%	3%
Annual Offense Difference	-7 (-2%)	-145 (-47%)	-19 (-11%)	-36 (-24%)	2 (2%)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>DRUG OFFENSES</b>	184	220	271	273	297
Percent of Annual Total	4%	6%	7%	7%	8%
Annual Offense Difference	78 (74%)	-25 (-19%)	108 (98%)	14 (6%)	-35 (-15%)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>ALCOHOL OFFENSES</b>	135	110	218	232	179
Percent of Annual Total	3%	3%	5%	6%	5%
Annual Offense Difference	-15 (-10%)	-25 (-19%)	108 (98%)	14 (6%)	-35 (-15%)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>WEAPON OFFENSES</b>	148	129	114	81	65
Percent of Annual Total	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Annual Offense Difference	-6 (-4%)	-19 (-13%)	-15 (-12%)	-33 (-29%)	16 (-20%)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>OTHER DELINQUENT OFFENSES</b>	1,413	1,186	1,314	1,417	1,465
Percent of Annual Total	31%	32%	33%	35%	38%
Annual Offense Difference	218 (18%)	-227 (-16%)	128 (11%)	103 (8%)	48 (3%)

### ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTAL

TABLE 29

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTAL</b>	4,521	3,665	4,111	4,105	3,846
Annual Offense Difference	287 (7%)	-856 (-19%)	446 (12%)	-6 (<1%)	-259 (-6%)

### FIVE YEAR TRENDS FOR COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

TABLE 30

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Boys</b>	213	147	167	144	106
<b>Girls</b>	13	8	6	7	5
<b>Total</b>	226	155	173	151	111
Annual Difference	-12 (-7%)	-71 (-31%)	18 (12%)	-22 (-13%)	-40 (-26%)

## COMMITMENTS VS RECOMMITMENT

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Commitments</b>	145	97	126	117	90
Percent of Total	64%	63%	73%	77%	81%
<b>Recommitment</b>	81	58	47	44	21
Percent of Total	36%	37%	27%	23%	19%
<b>Revocations</b>					
Boys	22	22	28	20	21
Girls	6	4	1	0	4
Total	28	26	29	20	25

## FIVE YEAR TRENDS CERTIFICATIONS TO GENERAL TRIAL DIVISION

TABLE 31

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Male</b>	16	18	13	16	28
<b>Female</b>	1	0	1	0	3
Total	17	18	14	16	31

## FIVE YEAR TRENDS PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY

TABLE 32

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>NUMBER OF INTAKES</b>	962	796	884	975	1,074
<b>Annual Difference</b>	102 (12%)	-166 (-17%)	88 (11%)	91 (10%)	99 (10%)
<b>NUMBER CASE ASSIGNMENTS</b>	834	720	706	953	792
<b>Annual Difference</b>	79 (10%)	-114 (-14%)	-14 (-2%)	247 (35%)	-161 (-17%)
<b>NUMBER CASE TERMINATIONS</b>	766	848	744	725	990
<b>Annual Difference</b>	150 (24%)	82 (11%)	-104 (-12%)	-19 (-3%)	265 (37%)

## FIVE YEAR TRENDS OF ALL NEW CASES FILED IN JUVENILE COURT

**TABLE 33**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>DELINQUENCY</b>	4,224	5,320	5,175	5,385	6,123
Annual Difference	-77 -2%	1,096 26%	-145 -3%	-210 -4%	738 14%
<b>TRAFFIC</b>	3,769	4,758	4,649	4,381	5,054
Annual Difference	366 11%	989 26%	-109 -2%	-268 -6%	673 15%
<b>DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT/ABUSE</b>	524	511	450	422	451
Annual Difference	82 19%	-13 -2%	-61 -12%	-28 -6%	29 7%
<b>STATUS</b>	501	637	565	593	563
Annual Difference	-80 -14%	136 27%	-72 -11%	28 5%	-30 -5%
<b>ADULT (CONTRIBUTING)</b>	234	239	274	387	397
Annual Difference	-30 -11%	5 2%	35 15%	113 41%	10 3%
<b>MOTION PERM. CUSTODY</b>	87	72	103	121	102
Annual Difference	-2 -2%	-15 -17%	31 43%	18 17%	-19 -16%
<b>CUSTODY/VISITATION</b>	452	457	506	528	767
Annual Difference	124 38%	5 1%	49 11%	22 4%	239 45%
<b>SUPPORT</b>	683	619	865	836	957
Annual Difference	-92 -12%	64 -9%	246 40%	-29 -3%	121 14%
<b>PARENTAGE</b>	2,504	1,997	2,374	2,060	1,581
Annual Difference	-73 -3%	-507 -20%	377 19%	-314 -13%	-479 -23%

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>URES A</b>	478	406	530	415	133
Annual Difference	-221 -32%	-72 -15%	124 31%	-115 -22%	-282 -68%
<b>OTHERS</b>	73	57	56	70	62
Annual Difference	4 6%	-16 -22%	-1 -2%	14 25	-8 -11%

### TOTALS OF ALL NEW CASES FILED

TABLE 34

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,556	15,073	15,547	15,198	16,190
Annual Difference	-28 <-1%	1,517 11%	474 3%	-349 -2%	992 7%

### TOTALS OF ALL CASES TERMINATED

TABLE 35

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>TOTAL</b>	15,938	15,550	16,422	16,302	15,984
Annual Difference	1,255 9%	-388 -2%	872 6%	-120 <-1%	-318 -2%

**FIVE YEARS JUVENILE COURT GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES (ROUNDED TO NEAREST DOLLAR)**

**TABLE 36**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>SALARY EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$3,240,254</b>	<b>\$3,501,017</b>	<b>\$3,774,531</b>	<b>\$3,979,777</b>	<b>\$4,129,582</b>
<b>PERCENT OF ANNUAL BUDGET</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>ANNUAL DIFFERENCE</b>	<b>\$315,725</b> <b>11%</b>	<b>\$260,763</b> <b>8%</b>	<b>\$243,514</b> <b>7%</b>	<b>\$235,246</b> <b>6%</b>	<b>\$149,805</b> <b>4%</b>
<b>NONSALARY EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$1,696,778</b>	<b>\$1,734,141</b>	<b>\$1,786,163</b>	<b>\$1,899,089</b>	<b>\$2,039,228</b>
<b>PERCENT OF ANNUAL BUDGET</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>ANNUAL DIFFERENCE</b>	<b>\$98,061</b> <b>6%</b>	<b>\$37,363</b> <b>2%</b>	<b>\$52,022</b> <b>3%</b>	<b>\$112,926</b> <b>6%</b>	<b>\$140,139</b> <b>7%</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$4,937,032</b>	<b>\$5,235,158</b>	<b>\$5,530,694</b>	<b>\$5,878,866</b>	<b>\$6,168,810</b>
<b>ANNUAL DIFFERENCE</b>	<b>\$414,056</b> <b>9%</b>	<b>\$298,126</b> <b>6%</b>	<b>\$295,536</b> <b>6%</b>	<b>\$348,172</b> <b>6%</b>	<b>\$289,945</b> <b>5%</b>

**FIVE YEARS CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES (ROUNDED TO NEAREST DOLLAR)**

**TABLE 37**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>SALARY EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$1,394,289</b>	<b>\$1,433,282</b>	<b>\$1,389,330</b>	<b>\$1,447,874</b>	<b>\$1,569,854</b>
<b>PERCENT OF ANNUAL BUDGET</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>ANNUAL DIFFERENCE</b>	<b>\$47,899</b> <b>4%</b>	<b>\$38,993</b> <b>3%</b>	<b>-\$43,952</b> <b>-3%</b>	<b>58,544</b> <b>4%</b>	<b>\$121,980</b> <b>8%</b>
<b>NONSALARY EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$714,546</b>	<b>\$730,246</b>	<b>\$1,255,945</b>	<b>\$997,459</b>	<b>\$1,014,330</b>
<b>PERCENT OF ANNUAL BUDGET</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>ANNUAL DIFFERENCE</b>	<b>\$53,042</b> <b>8%</b>	<b>\$15,700</b> <b>2%</b>	<b>\$525,699</b> <b>72%</b>	<b>-\$258,486</b> <b>-21%</b>	<b>\$16,871</b> <b>2%</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$2,108,835</b>	<b>\$2,163,528</b>	<b>\$2,645,275</b>	<b>\$2,445,333</b>	<b>\$2,584,183</b>
<b>ANNUAL DIFFERENCE</b>	<b>\$100,941</b> <b>5%</b>	<b>\$54,693</b> <b>3%</b>	<b>\$481,747</b> <b>22%</b>	<b>-\$199,942</b> <b>-8%</b>	<b>\$138,850</b> <b>6%</b>

**VIOLENT CRIME INDEX - ADJUDICATED BOYS OFFENSES**

**TABLE 38**

	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
<b>AGG. ROBBERY &amp; ROBBERY</b>	76	80	102	72	38
<b>HOMICIDE OFFENSES</b>	6	5	5	9	4
<b>FELONIOUS &amp; AGG. ASSAULT</b>	45	53	53	44	26
<b>RAPE &amp; FELONIOUS SEXUAL PENETRATION</b>	6	12	17	19	14
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>133</b> -21%	<b>150</b> +13%	<b>177</b> +18%	<b>144</b> -19%	<b>82</b> -43%

**ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL BOYS ADJUDICATIONS**

**TABLE 39**

	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
<b>TOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES - BOYS</b>	3,465	2,931	3,304	3,283	3,102
<b>PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT CRIMES</b>	3.8%	5.1%	5.4%	4.3%	2.7%

## VIOLENT CRIME INDEX - ADJUDICATED GIRLS OFFENSES

TABLE 40

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>AGG. ROBBERY &amp; ROBBERY</b>	5	10	9	7	2
<b>HOMICIDE OFFENSES</b>	0	0	0	0	3
<b>FELONIOUS &amp; AGG. ASSAULT</b>	19	5	9	13	19
<b>RAPE &amp; FELONIOUS SEXUAL PENETRATION</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24</b> <b>+50%</b>	<b>15</b> <b>-38%</b>	<b>18</b> <b>20%</b>	<b>20</b> <b>11%</b>	<b>18</b> <b>-10%</b>

## ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO GIRLS ADJUDICATIONS

TABLE 41

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>TOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES- GIRLS</b>	1,056	734	807	822	834
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2%

## VIOLENT CRIME INDEX - ADJUDICATED OFFENSES TOTALS

TABLE 42

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>AGG. ROBBERY &amp; ROBBERY</b>	81	90	111	79	40
<b>HOMICIDE OFFENSES</b>	6	5	5	9	7
<b>FELONIOUS &amp; AGG. ASSAULT</b>	64	58	62	57	39
<b>RAPE &amp; FELONIOUS SEXUAL PENETRATION</b>	6	12	17	19	14
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>-15%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>-16%</b>	<b>-39%</b>

## ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL ADJUDICATIONS

TABLE 43

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>TOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES</b>	4,521	3,665	4,111	4,105	3,846
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	3.5%	4.5%	4.7%	4.0%	2.6%

# TRAFFIC STATISTICS

## VOLUME

Juvenile Traffic violations disposed during 1998 totaled 6,128 as compared to 5,351 during 1997, an increase of 777 violations or 15%.

## TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BY SEX/RACE

TABLE 44

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
African/American	1,038 24%	332	1,370
Hispanic	168 4%	30	198
White	2,894 67%	1,357	4,251
Other	86 2%	37	123
Unknown	106 3%	80	186
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,292</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>6,128</b>

## 1998 COURT STAFF

**JAMES A. RAY  
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE**

**JOSEPH A. FLORES  
JUDGE**

**DAN POMPA  
COURT ADMINISTRATOR**

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### JUVENILE COURT

#### LEGAL DEPARTMENT

**Chief Magistrate  
Donna Mitchell**

#### MAGISTRATES

Susan Cairl  
Judy Fornof, Administrative Magistrate  
Brian Goodell  
William Hutcheson  
Dennis Parish  
Laura Restivo  
Cynthia Schuler  
Geoffrey Waggoner  
Joyce Woods  
John Yerman

**UNOFFICIAL HEARING OFFICER  
Fred Whitman**

**MEDIATION SERVICES  
Teresa (Martin) Kosier, Coordinator  
Gloria Weiss, Adm. Assistant**

**COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES  
(CASA)  
Carol Kunkle, Coordinator  
Susan Eriksen, Community Relations Specialist**

**CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)  
Carol Kunkle, Coordinator**

**DEPENDENCY INVESTIGATORS  
Carol Hitt  
Robert Navarre**

#### COURT REPORTERS

Rose Day  
Regina Leach

#### BAILIFFS

Mary Baum (Judge Flores)  
Keesha James (Judge Ray)

#### SECRETARIES TO JUDGES

Maria Arriaga, Judge Flores  
Teresa Hernandez, Judge Flores  
Denise Pacynski, Administrative to Judge Ray  
Tracy Clixby, Secretary

**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
Celeste Hasselbach, Director**

**SPECIAL PROJECTS  
Richard Sansbury, Director**

**ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY  
Marsha Sewell, Administrative Secretary to Court  
Administrator**

#### BUSINESS/FISCAL

**FISCAL ADMINISTRATOR  
Helen Swinghammer**

**BUSINESS/FISCAL SUPPORT STAFF  
Lenora Pettaway, Business Office Manager  
Ralph Sochacki, Grants Manager  
Julie Leichty, Time Coordinator  
Diana Karch, Bookkeeper**

Darlene Piodja, Administrative Secretary to Fiscal Administrator  
Linda Palicki, Chief Bookkeeper  
Tonia Wilson, Bookkeeper

**BUILDING SERVICES**

Joel Berry, Bldg. Services Ass't.

**PROBATION SERVICES**

**ADMINISTRATOR OF PROBATION SERVICES**

Deborah Hodges

**Assistant Administrator of Probation Services**

Nancy Malone

**PROBATION SUPERVISORS**

Jeff Acocks  
Henry Norwood  
Ann Roberts  
Sandra Strong  
Martin Turner

**PROBATION OFFICERS**

Patricia Abdo  
Timothy Bauerschmidt  
Kristen Blake  
Teresa Boraggina  
Michael Brennan  
Johnny Carrillo  
Madonna Conrad, Intake  
Connie Darling, Intake  
Dzierzawski, Sandra  
John Flowers  
Cheryl Gerwin  
Laura Glass, Substance Abuse Case Officer  
Stephen Lewandowski  
Faye Lorenzo  
Willi Meyer  
Denise Perry, Intake  
Fred Porter  
Wendy Richardson, Intake  
Lorenzo Salazar, Intake  
Tonia Simmons  
Walter Smith  
Danielle Sneed  
John Thomas  
Larry Twitchell  
Watts, Catherine  
William Weis  
Demecia Wilson

**PROGRAM & SERVICES**

Kathleen Connolly, Placement Coordinator  
Sandra Scherf, Substance Abuse Services Coordinator  
Margaret Williams, Diversion Program Coordinator  
Thomas Perzynski, Family Counseling  
Kevin Szenderski, Counselor-Police Probation

**JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM STAFF**

William Hillabrand, Crew Leader  
Steve Hoffman, Crew Leader  
David James, Crew Leader  
Janice Knapp, Supervisor  
Joe Schwartz, Coordinator  
Dorine Mosley, Victim Mediation Specialist  
James Thorrington, Crew Leader  
Robert Warne, Crew Leader

**SURVEILLANCE OFFICERS**

Tracy Griffen  
Tyrone Williams

**PROBATION SUPPORT STAFF**

Sandra Fry, Administrative Secretary  
Janetta Corder, Receptionist  
Sandra Hardiman  
Sandra Konwinski  
Pamela Mitchell, Police Probation Secretary  
Janet Shafer

**SUPPORT SERVICES**

**ADMINISTRATOR OF CASEFLOW SERVICES**

Pat Balderas

**CLERICAL STAFF**

Bridget Bovee  
Heather Cairl  
Becky Chriss  
Carol Edwards  
Debra Ellis  
Sharon Ferguson, Supervisor  
Tracy Hillabrand  
Stella Jennings  
Beth Kurtz  
Andrea Miller  
Amber Piekos  
Angela Russell  
Victoria Thompson

**CASA\CRB SUPPORT STAFF**

Henrietta Galyas, CASA Secretary  
Dorothy Lewis, CASA Secretary  
Candace Catron, Office Manager

Pat Lonchyna, Secretary  
Wanda Mannix, Secretary

**DATA CONTROL\RECORDS**

Judith Frosch  
Diane Snyder

**DEPUTY CLERKS & FILE CLERKS**

Diann Freeman, Chief Clerk  
Karen Wlodarski, Senior Clerk  
Stacy Bliss  
Shirley Carter  
Carolyn Crosby  
Beth Bailey  
Judith Elton  
Kathleen Evans  
Della Gafeney  
Carol Green  
Norman Henning  
Birdie Hogan  
Jennifer Hurley  
Kathy Heibeck  
Joanne Killam  
Patricia Krohn  
Ellen Luda  
Linda Piekos  
Harry Reichow  
Tamara Saunders  
Lanell Thompson  
Kelly Toska  
Stacy Young  
Alexandra Zilba

**RECEPTIONISTS**

Jean Billops  
Carolyn Flanagan  
Linda Shaffer

**PROCESS SERVER**

Dale Siefke

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE**

**Administrator**

Antonio Garrett

**ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR**

Bruce Williams

**SENIOR SUPERVISORS**

Pauline Dedes, Girls Floor  
Tom Holzemer, Boys Floor

**SUPERVISOR**

Gerald Jones  
Leroy Lucius  
James Richardson

**BOYS LEADERS**

Marcus Arnold  
Calvin Banks III  
John Batson III  
Robert Begley  
Keith Brandon  
Clint Dorn  
Joseph Ellis  
Colby Glaze  
Anthony Glover  
Cornell Grant  
William Hayes-Program Manager  
Damon Horton  
Edward Lamb  
James Madison  
Kristin Matuszewski  
Casey McBeth  
Benjamin Mitchell  
Loren Noyes  
Darnell Peters  
Benjamin Raymond  
Brooks Rollins  
Anthony Turner  
Talven Warren

**GIRLS LEADERS**

Victoria Bartlett  
Jocelyn Burks  
Bobbie Harris  
Traci Harris  
Kathleen Kessler  
Kathleen Linenkugel  
Julia Morehead  
Vanessa Owens  
Mary Smith  
Nicole Sutton  
Evangeline Williams  
Michell Wren

**INTAKE OFFICERS**

John Batson II  
Carl C. Guy  
Nancy Squires

**PART TIME INTAKE OFFICERS & LEADERS**

Micheal Brennan  
John Flowers  
Willi Meyer  
Henry Norwood  
Fred Porter

**Sandra Strong**

**PSYCHOLOGISTS**

**Dorothy Haverbusch, Chief Psychologist**

**Cheryl Douglas-Leonard**

**COOKS**

**Robert Coehrs, Kitchen Manager**

**Helen Culp**

**Phyllis Jordan**

**JoAnn Pawlaczyk**

**Theresa Westphal**

**SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTION**

**Joanne Shapler, Arts and Crafts**

**YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER**

**ADMINISTRATOR**

**Theresa Acocks**

**SENIOR SUPERVISOR**

**Gary Lenhart**

**PRIMARY COUNSELORS**

**Gene Cash**

**Stephanie Cole**

**Chad Hale**

**Tara Hobbs**

**Charles Johnson**

**Sandra Zollweg**

**SUPERVISORS**

**Byron Graves**

**Patti Redfern**

**Amy Matuszewski**

**ACTIVITIES SPECIALIST**

**Tiffany Brewster**

**RESIDENTIAL SPECIALISTS & CENTRAL CONTROL**

**Cheryl Bath**

**Jennifer Brickner**

**Anthony Brounaugh**

**Andrea Coleman**

**Kenyatta Crenshaw**

**Tamara Elliott**

**Jennifer Farrell**

**Jacquelyn Fisher**

**Steven Fruchey**

**Cheryl Gerwin**

**Tahra Hallick**

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**Susan Macias**

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**Dorothy Shorter**

**Angelo Singleton**

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**Carol Smith**

**Marcus Smith**

**James Sneed**

**George Snelling**

**Kamia Strong**

**Vanessa Thornton**

**Tara Walker**

**Oliver Williams**

**Daryl Wilson**

**Demecia Wilson**

**Peter Wilson**

**Demya Wimberly**

**Janece Wooley**

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**Eleanor Brazzill**

**Margaret Szymanski**

**AFTERCARE COUNSELORS**

**Todd Black**

**Jane Katafias, Supervisor**

**Christina Kennedy**

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