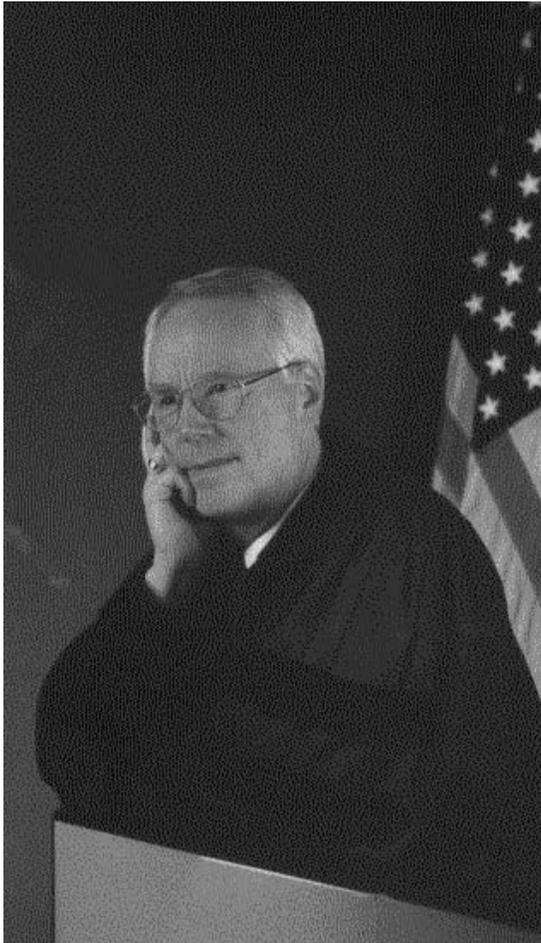


JUVENILE DIVISION of the
Lucas County Court of Common Pleas

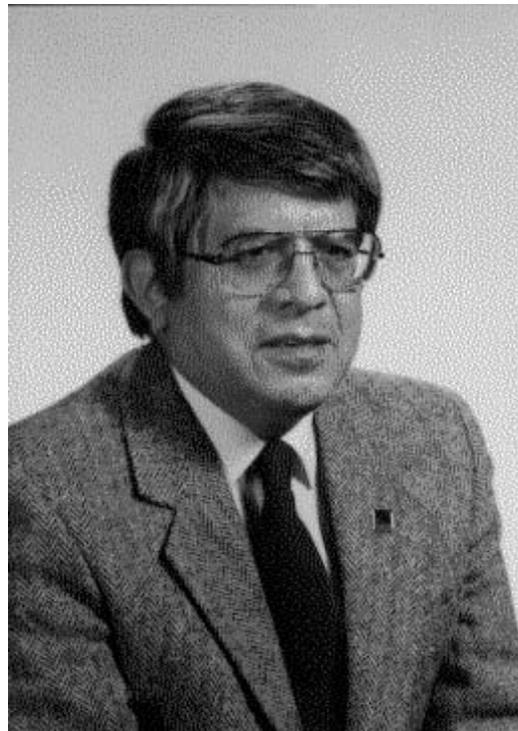
**2002
Annual
Report**







Judge James A. Ray,
Administrative Judge



Judge Joseph A. Flores

Court of Common Pleas Juvenile Division Lucas County, Ohio

**James A. Ray
Judge**

**Joseph A. Flores
Judge**

Dear Lucas County citizens:

In compliance with the Ohio Revised Code, we respectfully submit the Annual Report for the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division for the calendar year 2002.

This report highlights the numbers, types, and dispositions of cases brought before us and other pertinent information on programs and services offered by the court.

Through this report we have attempted to chronicle our efforts to improve public safety and the quality of life in Lucas County for all its citizens. we commit our energy, efforts, and expertise to the same in 2003.

Judge James A. Ray
Judge Joseph A. Flores

**Juvenile Justice Center 1801 Spielbusch Avenue Toledo, Ohio 43624
Information 419-213-6722 Fax 419-213-6898**

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For more information, please see our website at <http://www.co.lucas.oh.us/Juvenile/>

DESCRIPTION AND JURISDICTION 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 9 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.

The sections in 2151. 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. 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 therefor 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. of the Revised Code is executed and enforced, and in which the parties are assured a fair hearing, and their constitutional and other legal rights are recognized and enforced.

[Source: Ohio Juvenile Law, by William Kurtz & Paul Giannelli, Banks-Baldwin Law Publishing Co.]

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 within 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.

MISSION STATEMENT OF THE JUVENILE DIVISION

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.

2002 LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT GOALS

I Administration

1. Articulate a new/revised Mission Statement and annual theme.
2. Continue to develop and enhance University relationships.
3. Expand/develop four quarterly and one annual meeting with objectives, to develop opportunities.
4. Identify potential program cuts/reallocations.
5. Evaluation and sharing of budget information on what we can control.
6. Articulate clear expectations for Lucas County Sheriff's Office security.

II Human Resources and Staff Development

1. Create blue prints with needs, obstacles, time lines, resources, and supervision for Court Training Academy.
2. Develop protocol for all types of training, while coordinating training from various departments.
3. Initiate performance evaluation system.
4. Identify what policies and procedures we have and do not have; establish time lines for editing, developing and implementing those policies.
5. Address personnel issues (Example: FLSA - exempt/non-exempt, comp time, vacation, sick, flex times).
6. Enhance/Develop recruitment strategies for front line staff.
7. Develop and implement training for detention center staff.
8. Enhance aesthetic of training room areas.

III Juvenile Detention Center and Youth Treatment Center

1. Review/develop behavior management system.
2. Initiate training for detention center staff.
3. Improve cost, nutrition, palatability of food served in detention center.
4. Develop bed utilization plan.
5. Continue to decrease length of stay of juveniles at Youth Treatment Center.
6. Review efficiency of processing intakes in Juvenile Detention Center.
7. Address political and educational components of Detention Center school.

IV Information Systems

1. Develop case management review system.
2. Automate private cases on JIS.
3. Develop probation management reporting system.
4. Eliminate paper journal; develop combined journal and case docketing system.
5. Integrate juvenile photo records with JIS.

V Legal

1. Ensure compliance with HB 57, HB 187, SB 3 and SB 17.
2. Ensure compliance with 6th District Appellate Court decisions.
3. Revise attorney appointment systems.
4. Develop model for Juvenile Drug Court.
5. Establish and ensure compliance with GAL standards.
6. Establish and implement productivity standards for Caseflow Services.
7. Investigate reimbursement for administrative costs of IVE.
8. Bring off site mediations into Juvenile Justice Center; identify cost/budget implications of same.
9. Initiate mandatory parental education piece for mediations.
10. Review Court Intake processes.
11. Review case docketing allocations.
12. Install lighting in file room over two rear sliding file cases.

VI Probation Services

1. Develop and implement graduation sanctions.
2. Develop internal administrative review process.
3. Evaluate internal programs.
4. Focus on community based probation model and assets.

**2002
DEPARTMENT
NARRATIVES**

The year 2002 could best be described as one of losses.

**COURT
ADMINISTRATION**

**Dan Pompa,
Court Administrator**

The downturn in the state economy resulted in cuts and cost increases in the RECLAIM Ohio program. The court received \$525,000 in cuts and programs were eliminated and services were reduced. Among the fatalities were the Jerusalem Outreach Center and the YWCA Rape Crisis Center which lost all court funding and had to close their doors to court referrals. Internally, the placement budget received a significant cut and mediation services was

affected. In addition to the cuts, the daily per diem rate of incarcerating a youth in a Department of Youth services facility increased from \$105 a day to \$111.

Sandy Isenberg, President of the Lucas County Commissioners and a member of that board for 17 years was defeated in her reelection bid late in the year by Maggie Thurber. Isenberg was a champion of children and family rights with a long history of involvement in various boards and committees dealing with family issues. She had major roles in the construction of the Youth Treatment Center and the Lucas County Juvenile Justice Center. Her insight, commitment, daring, and sense of humor will be missed by all - especially by the families of this county.

Fewer youth in the county were drinking alcohol or

smoking according to a biennial survey of 34,165 youth conducted by the Alcohol and Drug Addictions Services Board (ADAS). Among the findings:

- percentage of students smoking cigarettes decreased from 38 percent two years ago to 29 percent
- marijuana use was down from 30.1 to 25.8 percent

Another study conducted by the Lucas County Health Department and ADAS found that nearly a quarter of Lucas County's seventh through 12th graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.

Budget woes hit county coffers late in the year. County commissioners were warning departments that the county was facing a potential budget shortfall of \$6 million in 2003. The county's general fund budget is about \$130 million.

The most significant statistical information for the year is that there is very little to report. The total number and type of cases coming into the court had not changed significantly - nor had the demographics. Of note:

- the number of violent offenses filed had increased from 248 to 287
- commitments had decreased from 96 to 61 (most likely the lowest number in modern history)
- certifications increased from 11 to 6
- the most commonly referred offense for both girls and boys was safe school ordinance

What follows is a report of sound programs and services being offered by a group of dedicated and hard working employees that together make up the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division.

2002 NEW CASE FILINGS		
LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT		
	2002	2001
Delinquency	5,677	5,615
Traffic	3,548	3,602
Dependency/Neglect/Abuse	460	514
Unruly	502	337
Adult (Contributing)	350	256
Motion Permanent Custody	83	103
Custody	699	642
Support Enforcement	1,393	1,521
Parentage	1,238	1,576
U.R.E.S.A.	137	71
Others	35	30
TOTAL	14,122	14,267

CASE FLOW SERVICES

Pat Balderas,
Administrator of Case Flow Services

*As reported to the Ohio Supreme Court

**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 Magistrates, under the supervision of the Senior Magistrate, adjudicate and dispose of cases by issuing Magistrate orders or Magistrate decisions. Magistrate orders are implemented without judicial review; Magistrate decisions must be reviewed by the assigned Judge before becoming judgment entries.

In 2002, 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, NEGLECT, ABUSE

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 Magistrates, Lucas County Juvenile Court assigns a "floating" Friday docket which can be responsive to fluctuations in the numbers of different types of cases. Each Civil Magistrate hears private custody matters, Child

Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) motions, initial paternity, or civil contempt cases, depending on the needs of the Division. The "floating" Friday docket assists the Court in complying 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.

In 2002, 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 AS EDUCATORS

Magistrates Brian Goodell, Dennis Parish, and Brenda Rutledge developed curriculum and participated as faculty for the Ohio Judicial College. Magistrate Rutledge presented at an Ohio Judicial College video conference "Success in Domestic Relations and Juvenile Mediation." Magistrates Brian Goodell and Donna Mitchell provided training for the Ohio Judicial Conference.

Lucas County Juvenile Court Magistrates assisted the Toledo, Lucas County and Ottawa County Bar Associations in providing Continuing Legal Education on juvenile court issues. Magistrate Rutledge was a guest speaker on "Mediation in Juvenile Court" for the Lucas County Bar Association. Magistrates Goodell, Mitchell and Joyce Woods participated in Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) training.

Magistrates Parish and Goodell served as faculty for the Ohio State Bar Association. Magistrate Laura Restivo presided over a mock trial at Central Catholic High School and trained teachers at the Alternative Learning Center on juvenile justice issues.

Magistrate Fornof is a contributing author to Kurtz & Gianelli's Ohio Juvenile Law. Magistrate Rutledge contributed an article on the "Family Group Decision Making Process" for the Toledo Bar Association newsletter. Magistrate Parish is an adjunct faculty member of the University of Toledo's College of Law, and Magistrate Goodell is a regular contributing author to the Ohio Association of Magistrates quarterly newsletter.

Magistrate Mitchell provided training for The National Drug Court Institute and the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. Magistrate Parish provided ethics based continuing legal education training for judges in Hawaii and Canada.

MAGISTRATE SKILL TRAINING

In 2002, Juvenile Court Magistrates updated their skills by attending state and national conferences and seminars receiving over 140 hours of continuing legal education.

MAGISTRATES AS COMMUNITY AND JUDICIAL LEADERS

- Magistrate Parish serves on the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Judicial College.
- Magistrate Woods continues to serve as a judge for Ohio's high school mock trial competitions in Toledo and Columbus, and Magistrate Rutledge continues to serve as a judge for Ohio's high school mock trial competitions in Toledo.
- Magistrate Susan Cairl trained local 7th and 8th graders to serve as peer mediators and served on the Juvenile Court's Domestic Violence Task Force.
- Magistrates Cairl and Restivo spoke to several

school groups and Block Watch organizations on Juvenile Court procedures.

- Magistrate Fornof served on the Guardian ad Litem Standards Task Force for The Supreme Court of Ohio, and she is a member of the Lucas County Child Abuse Task Force and The Safe Kids/Safe Streets Steering Committee.
- Magistrate Rutledge serves on the Board of Trustees of the Aurora Project, a transitional housing program for women and their children.

INNOVATIONS IN AUTOMATION

As Juvenile Court moves from a paper driven system to an automated system, the 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 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:

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

The Juvenile Court Magistrates train and educate on a local, state and national level.

**LEGAL
DEPARTMENT**

**Mediation Program
Overview**

For the past twelve years, mediators, as neutrals, have facilitated parties in resolving issues that brought them into our Court. Mediation has been found especially

useful in family related matters that are within our Court’s jurisdiction. Empowering parties to negotiate workable solutions to their own problems is preferred by both parties and the court.

The settlement rate of disputes through mediation remains high — across civil mediation case types, over 70% are settled in mediation. In unruly/delinquency mediation case types, the settlement rate increases to well over 90%.

Surveys completed by participants in mediations indicate that the parties are extremely satisfied with not only the mediation process and outcome, but the overall mediation experience that they considered better than having a court hearing. In 2002, 1,468 cases were mediated by staff, contract mediators, interns and volunteers.

The Mediation Department continues to offer skill building and other mediation trainings for staff and contract mediators throughout the year so that families

coming before the court will be provided with well trained and highly skilled mediators. In 2002, mediators were offered trainings in areas of family group decision making and domestic abuse in mediation. The domestic abuse in mediation training was offered in response to the anticipated legislative change that will require this training for all mediators in Ohio who deal with parties who have a history of domestic violence.

We are pleased to report on our mediation programs for 2002 described below. Under the civil classification we discuss custody/visitation and child protection cases. Under the unruly/delinquency classification, we report on unruly/delinquency, truancy prevention, and family violence cases, respectively.

CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAMS

Custody/Visitation Mediation

In 1992, our Court started mediating custody/visitation cases relying primarily upon trained attorney volunteers. Since 1997, these cases have been mediated by staff and highly trained contract mediators.

Child Protection Mediation

We have been mediating child protection cases since 1997. These are complaints in dependency/neglect and/or abuse filed by Lucas County Children’s Services. We mediate cases that seek temporary custody of a child to cases seeking to terminate

1995-2002 CUSTODY/VISITATION MEDIATION PROGRAM COMPARISON								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Cases Mediated	362	413	436	551	460	409	359	304
Agreements	272	354	320	372	322	280	241	225
No Agreement	90	59	116	112	114	107	96	44
Settlement Rate	75%	85%	73%	67%	70%	68%	67%	74%

parental rights - as well as any interim issue that may arise during the pendency of the case.

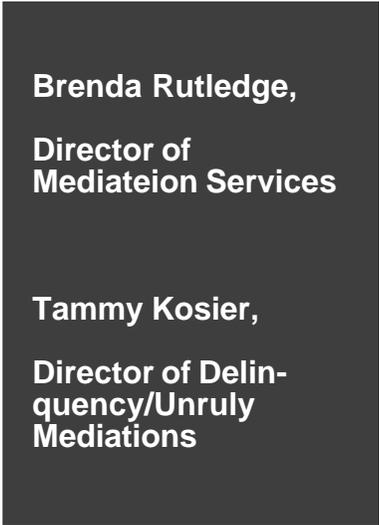
Our mediators for this case type are experienced attorneys who have represented both parents and children in child protection cases in addition to significant mediation training, including advanced child protection mediation training. The child protection mediators are offered advanced or specialized training opportunities annually to enhance their mediation skills.

Child protection mediations may be scheduled at any time from pre-adjudication to post disposition by motion of any party or by court referral. Based upon the overall satisfaction with the process by parties, attorneys, guardians ad litem, and the Court, we believe the trend will be for increased use of mediation in this case type.

In 1998 the court expanded its child protection mediation program to include termination of parental rights (permanent custody) cases. To be sure, the termination of parental rights is a controversial subject

for mediation. We acknowledge that these cases are very emotional and difficult to address, but we have found that in the right cases, it has been far less painful for parents to face the reality of their circumstances in the mediation room, than in the courtroom.

During the first three years of this program, we conducted termination of parental rights mediations under a federal grant which called for cases to be selected for mediation based upon certain baseline criteria, but without regard for the parties wishes or the timing of case. Based upon the program evaluation made at the end of the grant period, it was clear that the timing for these mediations is very critical to the outcome. We now only schedule mediations on termination of parental rights cases upon motion of any party or by bench referral.



1998-2002 CHILD PROTECTION (temporary custody) COMPARISON					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Cases Mediated	72	83	108	95	97
Full Settlement	57	63	88	70	74
Full Settlement Rate	79%	76%	81%	73%	76%

2000-2002 PERMANENT CUSTODY MEDIATION PROGRAM COMPARISON						
	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%
Cases Referred	27		35		14	
Cases Mediated	15		28		12	
Full Settlement	5	33%	11	39%	11	91%
Partial Settlement	3	20%	6	21%	0	
Total Full/Partial Settlement Percentage		53%		60%		91%

UNRULY/DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAMS

Unruly/Delinquency Cases

The unruly/delinquency mediation program continues to resolve many of the growing numbers of status offense cases prior to reaching an official docket. Mediation of these cases saves valuable docket time, yet satisfies the concerns of families and the community in regard to children with truant and unruly behavior issues.

The number of delinquency cases handled by the program continues to increase. In the first several years of the program, 15% of all cases sent to mediation were delinquency. This figure in 2002 is 40%.

Notably in 2002, we implemented mediation for contributing to the delinquency - failure to send cases. We scheduled 79 cases to be mediated between parents and Toledo Public School Pupil Personnel. Fifty-five percent of those cases were resolved through mediation. Not only did the department assist Toledo Public Schools in handling a large number of failure to send filings due to the new Compulsory Education legislation, but we also reduced the impact of this number of cases on judicial hearing dockets.

1995-2002 UNRULY/DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAM ACTIVITY								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mediations Scheduled	345	1061	1365	1076	1150	1188	1024	1230
Mediations Held	227	743	1055	867	792	778	659	773
Full or Partial Settlement	223	721	986	810	751	719	634	748
No Settlement	4	22	69	57	33	54	25	19
No Show	66	141	142	103	121	113	107	238
% Settlement Rate	98%	97%	93%	93%	94%	92%	96%	96%

The majority of these cases continue to be mediated by Court staff and students from the University of Toledo, College of Law, Dispute Resolution Clinic program. The relationship between the Court and the College of Law continues to be strong and mutually beneficial.

Prevention of Truancy Through Mediation

This program was implemented to open the lines of communication between teachers and parents of children who are excessively absent from school. The program evaluations confirm that through this communication, a more positive relationship is developed and maintained between the family and the school which results in better school attendance. In fact, the Ohio Commission on Dispute Resolution and Conflict Management continues to replicate our model throughout the state and the country.

The local program has experienced difficulties due to budget cuts within the school systems. We hope to rebound from a set back in 2001 by reestablishing the program in Toledo Public Schools.

Of note in 2002 is the implementation of the Truancy Prevention Program district wide in the Springfield Local School System. All four of its elementary schools as well as the middle school are now involved. This is one of only a few districts that has the program in each of its buildings. To support this effort, the system hosted several staff and community outreach programs in which Mediation participated. The purpose of the sessions was to familiarize school personnel, families and the community about the program and the Compulsory Education legislation.

During 2002, ninety-five percent of the cases mediated reached full settlement. More importantly, however, the children of those families who mediated, continue to show significantly improved school attendance.

many times following mediation the juveniles are released to their parent or guardian.

The purpose of this mediation is to empower the family in crisis to identify and select mutually acceptable ways of resolving conflicts at home without resorting to physical violence. The agreements reached in mediation may include safety plans, methods of de-escalation, negotiated rules of the house, selection of service providers, and other decisions related to the needs of the particular family.

Due to the delicate nature of these cases, only staff and contract mediators who have extensive mediation experience and training, particularly in the domestic violence area, are assigned to mediate these cases.

The purpose of this mediation is to empower the family in crisis to identify and select mutually acceptable ways of resolving conflicts at home without resorting to physical violence.

Family Conflict Mediation

In the fifth year of this program, we continue to see an increased need for mediation in cases of juvenile domestic violence in conjunction with the child being held in Detention. Because it is imperative for the Court to monitor detention levels, the Mediation Department carefully assesses the cases for appropriateness of mediation. If a magistrate sends a case to mediation, based in part on this assessment,

LOOKING AHEAD

We will continue to offer three Basic Mediation trainings per year to correspond with the University of Toledo, College of Law, semester system. The law interns, through their dispute resolution clinic, provide a consistent body of mediators for our unruly/delinquency docket. The training is also available at no charge to persons in the community who in turn agree to mediate five unruly cases for us in exchange for the training.

1998-2002 FAMILY CONFLICT COMPARISON					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Cases Considered	29	158	311	360	395
Cases Mediated	29	104	103	142	184
Full Agreement	19	82	88	118	155
% Full Agreement	65%	78%	85%	83%	84%

Mediation staff became part of the Juvenile Court in-house training by presenting a number of half-day trainings to court employees on “Conflict Management in the Workplace.” The training was well received and 150 of the 293 court employees attended in 2002. The program is expected to be offered to court employees periodically throughout 2003. We view this activity as

further affirmation that the Mediation Department is fully integrated into the court system for docket management and staff development and enrichment.

The Mediation Department is looking to develop a mandatory parenting education program for never-married parents who file a complaint or motion for the allocation of parental rights. This program is designed to educate the parents so they have the information necessary to design a

workable parenting plan for their child. Key areas to be addressed are the developmental needs of their child, understanding how their behaviors impact the child, and conflict resolution. We will also be looking for a funding source for this very important program.

In addition, an important court protocol is being devised for handling parties involved in domestic violence and who are referred to Mediation. The protocol is designed to properly screen and manage the safety of parties where domestic violence or civil protection orders are in effect when being referred to mediation.

The Mediation Department is committed to continued recruiting, mentoring, training and providing opportunities to practice for those demonstrating their commitment and interest in helping people resolve their own disputes in the court setting. As in the past, the success of our programs is attributed to our skilled staff and contract mediators, and the commitment of our Judges and Magistrates to the process.

The number of family conflict cases mediated has increased from 104 in 1999 to 184 in 2002.

The Lucas County Family Drug Court is pleased to have completed its third calendar year. The Lucas County Family Drug Court was designed to provide support for parents who have lost custody of their children, in part due to substance abuse. The goal is to reunify parents and children in safe, appropriate homes. The program accepted its first participant in March of 2000, and has served 93 clients through 2002.

PROGRAM EXPANSION AND ENHANCEMENT

During 2001, the Family Drug Court served 48 parents. The program received support from an Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services Grant in the amount of \$150,000; House Bill 484 funds in the amount of \$66,718 for treatment services through the Lucas County Alcohol and Drug Addiction Board; as well as in-kind services from both the Lucas County Juvenile Court and Lucas County Children Services. Family Drug Court sought to increase the number of parents served from 48 to approximately 60-80 parents. In September 2002, the Court was awarded a three-year \$1.2 million Expansion and Enhancement Grant from CSAT-SAMHSA. The grant allowed funding to expand from 40 to 60 participants in year one of the grant cycle and then 10 additional participants each year resulting in a total capacity of 80 parents at the end of three years.

During 2002, 44 parents were admitted to the Family Drug Court, and by the end of 2002, the Family Drug Court exceeded its goal by serving a total of 70 parents.

In addition, the grant provided funding to provide enhancement services for the parents in Family Drug Court. These services would be in addition to the following services already provided to the participants

such as immediate access to substance abuse treatment services, intensive case management provided by Lucas County Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC), judicial supervision through weekly to monthly compliance hearings, and transportation assistance of bus tokens and passes. The enhancement services included: parenting services including the Strengthening Families Program provided by Urban Minority Alcohol Drug Addiction Outreach Program (UMADAOP) and intensive in-home based services provided by East Toledo Family Center; post-treatment groups provided through Lucas County TASC and UMADAOP; educational testing, tutoring and the Employability Skills Achievement Program through the Read For Literacy Program; vocational testing and monthly vocational workshops through the University of Toledo’s Learning Enhancement Center; and mediation and family group conferencing through the Lucas County Juvenile Court. After receiving the SAMHSA grant announcement, the Family Drug Court spent the remainder of 2002, securing contracts with the new service providers identified in the grant.



FAMILY DRUG COURT PROCESS: CONTEMPT VS. NON-CONTEMPT

When the Family Drug Court began in March 2000, all clients entered through a contempt hearing:

- At the Shelter Care hearing, in cases where the complaint alleges substance abuse issues, the court orders an assessment and treatment as recommended along with drug testing.
- At any point after the Shelter Care hearing, if the parent violates the order for assessment, treatment or drug testing, then a motion to show cause can be filed against the parent by the LCCS Attorney.

- At the Motion to Show Cause Hearing, if the parent is found in contempt, then they have an option of entering into Family Drug Court with a suspended 30-day sentence in jail or immediate sentencing with the Judge.
- Upon entry into Family Drug Court, the parent has immediate access to Drug Court services and begins attending weekly compliance hearings with the Judge and Magistrate.

Five drug-free babies were born in 2002 to parents in Family Drug Court, for a total of 12 drug-free babies born to clients since the program began.

Beginning in July 2002, an additional procedure to enter Family Drug Court was established, which does not involve a contempt hearing. The process was established in order to engage the participants earlier in the history of the child protection cases and to offer the same opportunities and access to services for parents who choose to voluntarily participate in the Family Drug Court without the

contempt hearing through the following process:

- LCCS monitors cases, which come through assessment for possible Family Drug Court involvement.
- If a parent expresses interest in the Family Drug Court program, they may enter through a court hearing at any point, beginning with Shelter Care or Adjudication/Disposition.
- LCCS makes Family Drug Court a part of the case plan, which then becomes a court order.
- If Adjudication/Disposition has already taken place, then the LCCS Attorney can file a Motion to Change Case Plan Services, and add Family Drug Court into the case plan through a court hearing.
- If a parent enters Family Drug Court voluntarily through a non-contempt hearing, their compliance will be closely monitored through regular court hearings. At any point during this process, if the parent violates a court order, a motion to show cause can be filed by the LCCS Attorney. A contempt hearing will be held,

where the parent could receive a 30-day suspended sentence in jail if found in contempt.

Due to the increased number of participants, in December, an additional half day of docket time was allocated to Family Drug Court.

SUMMARY

Overall, the Lucas County Family Drug Court has had an extremely productive year full of change. During 2002, 34 clients were terminated from Family Drug Court. Nine of the 34 clients received a neutral discharge, which means that they failed to engage in treatment services during the first 30 days due to AWOL status or incarceration for criminal charges not related to Family Drug Court. Twelve of the 34 clients successfully completed the program and were reunified with their children, while 13 of the 34 clients received an unsuccessful termination from the program. It should be noted that the 13 unsuccessful terminations were positive events for the children involved, in that earlier termination of parental rights facilitated permanency in safe, appropriate, adoptive homes at an accelerated rate. In addition, 5 drug-free babies were born in 2002 to parents in Family Drug Court, for a total of 12 drug-free babies born to clients since the program began. The Lucas County Family Drug Court Team is a dedicated team that continues to strive towards enhancing services for their participants and developing improved collaboration between involved agencies.

2002 was Community Detention’s second full year in operation. The concept of a Continuum of Detention was introduced to Lucas County in 2000. Judicial Officials choose between the following levels of Detention:

Level 1 – Secure Detention: Lucas County Detention Center, “Traditional lock-up.”

Level 2 – Detention Reporting Center (Community Detention): Youth are supervised in their home and at school through daily contacts, and report six days per week to the East Toledo Family Center for a minimum of 34 hours of structured programming. Youth who do not attend school are required to attend 51 hours of programming.

Level 3 – Home Detention (Community Detention): Youth are supervised in their home and at school with a minimum of 2 surveillance contacts per day and 6 hours of weekly programming at the East Toledo Family Center.

Levels 2 and 3 are commonly referred to as the levels of Community Detention (CD). The focus of Community Detention is to serve pre-adjudicated youth. The maximum capacity of Community Detention is 55.

Community Detention services are provided through a contractual agreement by the East Toledo Family Center (ETFC). The Court utilizes Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funding to pay for services.

Programming offered by ETFC for Community Detention youth includes but is not limited to:

- *Thinking for a Change* classes
- Cognitive Behavior Management (Responsible Thinking Plans)
- Tutoring
- Monitoring school attendance and behavior at home
- Job Readiness Course
- Basic Living Skills
- Community Service Projects (including structured projects at the Cherry Street Mission and Sparrow’s Nest).
- Structured Recreation Activities
- Drug Testing
- Group discussions.

More youth were served through CD Programming in 2002, than in any previous year. Youth and parent survey results illustrate appreciation for the efforts of ETFC staff:

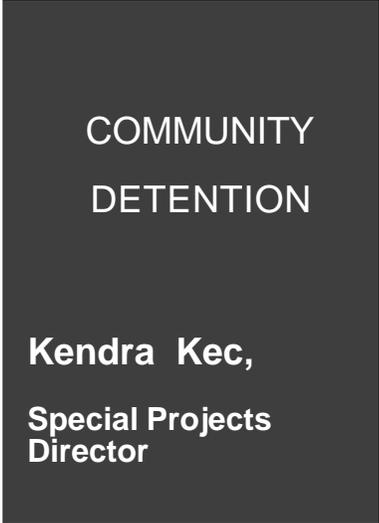
“My son’s attitude has greatly changed around home. He realizes that he made poor choices in friends and in his actions.” - mother of CD youth

“Keep up the good work. I appreciate what you are doing for the youth and my child. It shows that you really care. Thank you.” - parent of CD youth

“It (Community Detention Program) has helped me become close to my mother and grandmother.” – CD youth

“It (Community Detention Program) has helped me to become more helpful and understand more about life and myself.” - CD youth

East Toledo Family Center has worked together with the Probation Department to ensure youth on both



Probation and Community Detention are receiving individualized case management services. The East Toledo Family Center staff is always looking for new and better ways to serve youth. The data on the following pages illustrates the large number of youth served through Community Detention program.

ACTIVE REFERRALS: REFERRALS MADE BETWEEN 01/01/02 AND 12/31/02			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LEVEL 2 (51% of all CD referrals)			
# of youth	418 (78%)	107 (22%)	525
# of days in program	8,235	2,080	10,315
Average length of stay (days)	20	19	
LEVEL 3 (49% of all CD referrals)			
# of youth	398 (77%)	117 (23%)	515
# of days in program	7,967	1,913	9,880
Average length of stay (days)	20	16	
TOTAL			
# of youth	816 (79%)	227 (21%)	1,043
# of days in program	16,202	3,993	20,195

It cost on average approximately \$18 to serve each youth per day in Community Detention. A total of 1,043 referrals were served at a total cost of \$353,966.00. The 1,043 referrals spent a 20,195 days in the program.

To serve that same number of youth for the same number of days in secure detention would cost approximately \$2,019,500.00 (at an approximate cost of \$100.00 per day).

TERMINATED REFERRALS: Referrals terminated between 1/1/02 and 12/31/02

There were a total of 863 referrals terminated from all levels of Community Detention during Calendar Year 2002. This is a 13% increase from the number of referrals terminated during 2001 (745). (This number does not include 48 referrals made during the year which were still pending as of 12/31/02, nor does it include 132 referrals transferred, as part of the behavior management program from Level 2 to Level 3 or from Level 3 to Level 2). Six hundred and fifty-four referrals (76%) successfully completed all requirements of Community Detention. In order to successfully complete the program, participants attended court hearings as scheduled and were not placed back into Secure Detention. Two hundred and nine referrals (24%) either had a warrant filed for their arrest and/or were placed back into Secure Detention; thus, they were terminated from Community Detention unsuccessfully.

The charts on pages 76 and 77 provide details on the success rates of the different levels of Community Detention from January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002.

SUMMARY

After its second full year in operation, Community Detention continues to achieve the main goal for which it was designed. Secure Detention population was maintained at a safe level and youth were adequately served in the community while ensuring public safety. Lucas County’s judicial staff has become comfortable with placing non-violent youth in Community Detention levels, realizing that some youth are better served by the programming offered through Community Detention.

Upon reviewing 2002 Community Detention data, the following can be summarized:

- The number of youth served in Community Detention increased from 2001 to 2002 by 13%.
- The average cost per youth served per day decreased dramatically, from approximately \$30 in 2001 to \$18 in 2002.
- Fifty-one percent (51%) of all Community Detention cases were served in Level 2 during 2002, compared to fifty-eight percent (58%) during the 2001.
- 76% of all Community Detention Terminations were successful in 2002.

- During 2002, males and females had the exact same success rate (76%)
- The success rate for minorities was lower than the success rate for caucasian youth. It has also decreased from the success rates of 2001 and 2000.

These conclusions must be kept in mind while planning programmatic changes for the future. It is important for all of the staff involved with Community Detention to strive to meet the needs of the diverse population served.

While ensuring public safety, Community Detention has demonstrated it is able to effectively meet the needs of each individual it serves through linkage to a wide variety of Community Services. Further, it is a more cost-effective option than secure detention. Community Detention provides the youth with the opportunity to succeed within the community. The Community Detention staff looks forward to 2003, with hopes of building on its present accomplishments.

76% of all Community Detention referrals during 2002 were terminated successfully and the daily per diem rate was \$18.

CASA/GAL trained during 2002 was 63. An additional 6 attorney GAL completed the required CASA/GAL training, for a total of 69 CASA/GAL volunteers trained by the CASA/GAL program in 2002.

In the year 2002, the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA), Citizen Review Board (CRB), and Closure Board (CB) volunteer programs completed another year of exemplary service.

2002 CASA/GAL ACTIVITY

Total Cases Referred - 456
 CASA Volunteer Hours - 42,302
 Cases Assigned to CASA/GAL - 174 (38%)
 Cases Assigned to Atty/GAL - 282 (62%)

COURT
APPOINTED
SPECIAL
ADVOCATES

CITIZENS REVIEW
BOARD

CLOSURE BOARD

Carol Martin, Director

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA) are trained citizen volunteers who serve as Guardians ad Litem (GAL) in the Lucas County Juvenile Court system. They 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's progress toward a permanent home until s/he is no longer involved in the court system.

The goal of the CASA/GAL advocate is to ensure 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 a 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 GAL. Supporting the CASA volunteers is a two-person secretarial staff and an administrative staff; including director, staff attorney/case manager, and part time recruitment/training coordinator.

Two CASA/GAL training classes were held during 2002 (March and October). The total number of

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

2002 CRB REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITY

Total Reviews - 2191
 Hearings Held - 9
 Caseworker Appearances - 19
 CRB Volunteer Hours - 3264

Citizen Review Board established a specialized **Closure Board** in July, 1995. Its existence ensures that a thorough, final review of each termination case is held before returning the child home. Documentation of the Closure Board's review findings is forwarded to the judge or magistrate prior to termination hearing. Closure Board reviewed 82 cases and logged 246 volunteer hours in 2002.

2002 CLOSURE BOARD ACTIVITY

Cases Reviewed - 82

Cases Terminated With Protective
Supervision - 72

Cases Terminated Without Protective
Supervision - 43

Cases Terminating LCCS Protective
Supervision - 77

Motions Received Too Late To Review - 110

Closure Board Volunteer Hours - 246

As of December 31, 2002, there were 110 active CASA/GAL volunteers, 60 attorney/guardians ad litem, 33 CRB members, and 8 Closure Board volunteers. In the year 2002, CASA, CRB, and Closure Board volunteers collectively donated over 45,800 hours to the Lucas County Juvenile Court.

TRAINING:

The Lucas County CASA/GAL program is designated a Northwest Ohio CASA/GAL Training Center by the Ohio Department of Human Services and the Ohio CASA/GAL Association, Inc.

CASA/GAL volunteers and prospective attorney Guardians ad Litem are required to complete 40 hours pre-service training. In addition, CASA/GAL volunteers are required to complete 12 hours annually of in-service training. Several innovative programs enhance the education and retention efforts of CASA/CRB, including:

Volunteer Mentors- utilizes experienced CASA/GAL to mentor and supervise CASA/GAL volunteers. In this intermediary level of volunteer supervision, each mentor is assigned one to four new volunteers per year. The mentors report to CASA/GAL administrative staff on their mentees and discuss ideas, issues and concerns with the CASA/GAL administrative staff. In 2002, 51 mentors served CASA volunteers.

Learning Lunches- invite guest speakers to speak to CASA/CRB volunteers over the lunch hour, 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- was initiated by Judge Ray and the CASA/GAL program in 1995 so that CASA/GAL, CRB and CB volunteers would have the opportunity to speak informally with LCJC judges and magistrates. This remained a very popular program in 2002.

The Judge's Series- commenced in the fall of 2000 at the request of Judge Ray. It is designed to educate court staff, attorneys, mental health providers, hospital staff, CASA/GAL and CRB volunteers, child welfare workers and the public to the special needs of the children served by the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

Board of Trustees Training- emphasized committee work, training and strategic planning in 2002. This Board retreat is held annually. New Board members are given a "Welcome to the Board" training by CASA/CRB director and the chair of the CASA/CRB Board nominations committee. Two new Trustees joined the CASA/CRB Board in 2002.

CASA/GAL Class Reunions- allows CASA/GAL volunteers to gather to discuss specific case issues and problem solve roadblocks to advocacy, post-training.

Citizens Review Board Training- is an annual training open to all CASA/GAL and Attorney/GAL to educate them on the purpose and role of the Citizen Review Board and Closure Board. A mock CRB hearing is presented.

Conferences- attendance on the state and national level are encouraged for CASA/GAL and CRB volunteers. The CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. is committed to financially assisting volunteers who wish to attend these important training opportunities.

PRIVATE PAID CASA/GAL PROGRAM-

In private custody and/or visitation cases, a CASA/GAL volunteer may be appointed at the request of a magistrate or judge. Hours are billed at the rate of \$15/hour and proceeds are directed to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. (501 C 3). During 2002, a total of twenty (20) "paid private" CASA/GAL cases were assigned. All fees are collected by the Lucas County Juvenile Court Clerk's office and are paid to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. Monies received from this program are used to fund training opportunities for CASA and CRB volunteers. In 2002, the Volunteer Association Board received \$3,500.00 remuneration from this program.

STANDARDS:

In 2000, the Ohio CASA/GAL Association, Inc. implemented a set of standards for CASA/GAL programs statewide. In order to qualify for trickle-down license plate dollars, each CASA/GAL program must annually meet increasingly stringent Ohio CASA standards. In 2002, the Lucas County CASA/GAL program was found to be in compliance with required state CASA/GAL standards. A check for \$2,300 was received from license plate funds.

AWARDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS- 2002:

- Trained sixty-nine new CASA/GAL. Assigned 787 children a guardian ad litem in 2002, 38% of those received a CASA volunteer to advocate for their best interests.
- Last year Citizens Review Board volunteers reviewed nearly 2200 case plans for children in out-of-home care.
- CASAs and CRB members were notified of nearly 50 specialized trainings through the CASA/CRB

office in 2002. The CASA/CRB Board of Trustees again offered substantial reimbursement for CASA and CRB volunteers' ongoing education.

- Published a monthly newsletter, *The Voice*. *The Voice* was sent in color, with graphics.
- With the help of the LCJC Information Systems reports were able to be submitted by email.
- Received the Toledo Chapter of The Association for Women in Communication 2002 Crystal Award of Excellence for the CASA billboard.
- Secured a VOCA grant through the Ohio Attorney General's office to help fund a CASA staff attorney.
- Organized a five county Regional CASA Team to better serve recruitment, name recognition and educational needs of Northwest Ohio CASA programs.
- Continued our pledge to work collaboratively with other agencies to better serve the best interest of our community's abused and neglected children and the volunteers who serve them. In 2002 CASA/GAL and CRB collaborated with: The Toledo-Lucas County Library, The Family And Child Abuse Prevention Center, The Cullen Center, Lucas County Children Services, Connecting Point, the Toledo Bar Association, The University of Toledo College of Law, the UT College of Health and Human Services, Bowling Green State University, and the University of Michigan School of Social Work, the Ohio CASA Association and the National CASA Association.
- CASA/GAL and CRB staff, Board and volunteers participated in the planning and execution of The Cousino Navy Bistro Golf Classic outing/fundraiser. The result was receipt of a \$19,000.00 donation to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. (Board of Trustees).
- Internships were awarded to students from the University of Michigan graduate school of social work, the University of Toledo College of Law, Bowling Green State University, and Owens Community College.

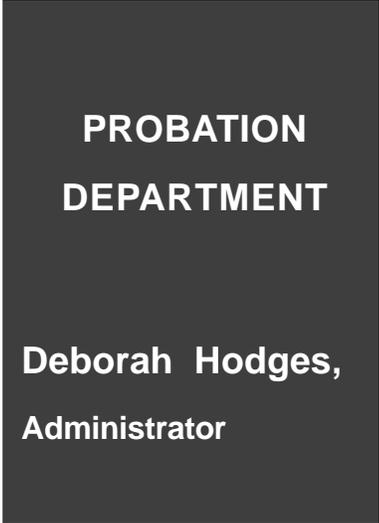
The Probation Department is committed to the balanced approach framework which emphasizes a commitment to competency development, accountability, and community protection. As such, the department strives to hold juvenile offenders accountable for delinquent activity, while providing referral to resources 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 provides 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 2002, 903 youth were referred to Probation. A

comprehensive social history was completed on each youth prior to assignment to a Probation Officer. The average number of youth on probation throughout the year was 635 . These youth and families received case management services, in addition to a wide array of services both internally and externally in the community. Services range from interventions geared for low risk offenders to intensive supervision for high risk felony offenders. Probation Officers develop treatment plans for each offender and link youth and families to services in the community. In addition, Probation staff provide a wide array of services which include family counseling, substance abuse screening and assessment, sex offender screening and linkage to education and treatment, restitution and community service programs, and placement services. Should community protection become an issue, the probation staff may utilize secure detention, community detention, electronic monitoring and drug testing of youth to ensure compliance to court orders and reduce the risk to the community.

The department strives to closely collaborate with community agencies to enhance service delivery to youth and families, and to increase the opportunities for success for each youth on probation. Probation staff contribute through participation in many committees and work groups, and attend staffings for youth and families, in various agencies throughout the county. Agencies such as the Lucas County Cluster, Lucas County Children Services Board, Lucas County Mental Health Board, Lucas County Family Council, and the Lucas County Department of Job and Family Services are just a few of the agencies with which the department collaborates on a regular basis. Probation Officers also work closely with area schools in the county by conducting school visits and attending



educational staffings when necessary.

Ultimately, the Probation department works to fulfill the court's mission to a) ensure public safety, b) work with the community to develop and enforce standards of responsible behavior for adults and children, c) to ensure the balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions. To this end, we focus our energies.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

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

2002 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY	
-INTAKE UNIT-	
Assessment Reports	703
Social History Investigations	177
Certification Reports	14
Out-of-Town Investigations (O.T.I.)	9
Total 2002 Reports	903
Total 2001 Reports	910
-CASE ASSIGNMENTS-	
High Risk	259
Regular Risk	373
Low Risk	142
Divert	0
Total 2002 Assigned	774
Total 2001 Assigned	710
-CASES TERMINATED-	
Total 2002 Prob. Cases Terminated	691
Total 2001 Prob. Cases Terminated	686

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT (I.S.U.)

The mission of the Intensive Supervision Unit is to reduce the number of youth committed to the Ohio

Department of Youth Services, by providing community-based supervision and interventions for high risk felony offenders. Essential components of this program center around case management which involves the intensive supervision of the youth. Surveillance officers are utilized to provide increased supervision and tracking of the youth. The program places a strong emphasis on education, competency development, and counseling to assist youth in successful completion of the program.

2002 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT ACTIVITY	
Number of Youth Referred	68
Number of Youth Accepted	36
Number of Youth Terminated	94
Successful Termination	41
Unsuccessful	19
Other	34

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 projects at 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 **\$2,621,454.92.**

2002 PLACEMENT ACTIVITY	
Youth Referred	33
Youth Placed in 2002	5
Total Youth in Placement	28
Cases Terminated	46
Successful Terminations	11
Unsuccessful Terminations	6
Other Terminations	29
*Total Placement Costs	\$760,196.81

*Total includes the Court's contribution of \$94,240.00 to the Lucas County Children's Cluster.

2002 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY	
Referrals	1,056
Cases Terminated	896
Successfully Terminated	888
Amount Restitution Recovered	\$158,462.37
Total Hours Worked	18,238

FAMILY COUNSELING

The Family Counseling Program uses 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.

2001 FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY	
Number of Families Referred	84
Number of Families Assigned	55
Number of Families Terminated	77
Number of Sessions Held	632

PLACEMENT SERVICES

Placement Services provides out-of-home placements for the purpose of treatment to prevent further delinquent behavior. The Court requires that recommendations to remove a youth from home be made only after all efforts to work with the youth/parents within the home setting have been exhausted. Once a decision is made to remove a youth from the home, the least restrictive alternate placement will be considered. When possible, the department strives to utilize community-based treatment as opposed to removing youth from their homes. All residential placements are initially screened for approval by the Placement/Administrative Review Committee. All cases are reviewed by the committee every 90 days to assure that treatment goals are met and that reunification of the family is achieved in a timely manner. In most cases the out-of-home placement is a temporary episode that ceases once the treatment goals and objectives for the youth and family have been met.

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.). Over the years, S.A.S. has shifted its focus from providing education to a more comprehensive approach of screening, assessment, and referral. As a result, more youth are linked to treatment and/or services in the community including drug/alcohol

education classes, out-patient counseling, day treatment, in-patient treatment, and residential placement if necessary.

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 related topics.

The Probation department attempts to embrace the delicate balance between consequences and rehabilitation.

2002 SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES ACTIVITY	
Referrals	752
Successful Terminations	674
Unsuccessful Terminations	98
Other	137
S.A.S. Terminations	909
Referrals to C.A.P.	153
C.A.P. Successful Completions	109
C.A.P. Unsuccessful Completions	39
Other	14

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. 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.

2002 SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT (S.O.T.) ACTIVITY	
Number of Referrals	46
Number of Assessments Completed and Staffed	50
Number of S.O.T. Group Sessions	48
Number of Individuals in S.O.T. Group	53
Number of Individual Sessions	984
Number of Parent Support Group Sessions	48
Cases Terminated Successfully	63
Cases Terminated Unsuccessfully	12
Cases Terminated - Other	4

By the end of calendar year 2002, Juvenile Division Employees had attended 319 various training programs, covering 193 juvenile justice related topics and completed nearly 9,000 hours of training. Moreover, twenty-five (25) new employees had completed 2,000 hours of orientation and job specific training during the calendar year.

Core training programs developed in prior years continued to be offered and included:

- CPR
- Documentation Training
- How to Excel at Verbal Intervention
- First Aid
- Juvenile Information Systems (JIS Computer Training)
- Non-Violent Crisis Intervention
- Security/Fire Prevention & Emergency Action Plan
- Structural Family Therapy
- Suicide Awareness/Prevention & Emergency Response
- The Art of Setting Limits.

Additional “Core Training Programs” were developed and conducted, in the following subject areas during the year, as well:

- Conflict Management in the Workplace
- Cultural Competency: Individually & Organizationally
- Drug/Alcohol Awareness
- Employee Handbook Orientation & Overview

By midyear, our Training Database was developed, staff training files were established, and verifiable training data for all staff was entered into the record keeping system for calendar years 2000 and 2001. Baseline data showed that Juvenile Division Employees completed 4,247 hours of training in the year 2000, and 5,147 hours in 2001. The 8,958 hours of training

received by employees in the year 2002, represents a 72% increase over training hours received in 2001, and a 134% increase over calendar year 2000 baseline data.

Over the course of the calendar year, 2,071 staff attended the 319 training events that covered 193 topics. The various training events included: 167 internally conducted training programs, 20 county sponsored training programs and 132 external training programs. Within the Juvenile Division: Juvenile Court Staff (988) completed 4,956 hours of training; Juvenile Detention Center Staff (629) completed 2,281 hours of training and Youth Treatment Center Staff (453) completed 1,720 hours of training.

The 167 internally conducted training programs accounted for 85% of all staff participating in training and nearly 72% of all training hours completed. County sponsored training represented just over 2.5% of staff attending training and about 2.5% of the training hours received. External training (local/out of county/out of state) accounted for about 12% of staff attending training and represented just over 25% of the training hours completed for the year.

In October, individual training records were distributed to all staff for review and audit. The individual staff records list all training completed in the years 2000, and 2001 and all training received since that time.

By year’s end, The Information Systems Department had fine-tuned the various reports that were needed and Department Heads were receiving quarterly updates on staff training completed and required. The establishment of the training database allowed timely year-end training reports to be sent to all Department Heads.

STAFF
DEVELOPMENT
AND TRAINING

Gary Lenhart,
Staff Development
Administrator

**JUVENILE
DETENTION
CENTER**

**Antonio Garrett,
Administrator**

**Bruce Williams,
Assistant
Administrator**

In 2002, the Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center facility completed its first full year of operation at its new site, 1801 Spielbusch Avenue. Population control,

safety, and behavior management are three great concerns this juvenile detention center faces.

The bed capacity of the new facility is one hundred and twenty-five. As it did in 2001, Lucas County Juvenile Court continued its efforts to efficiently manage the population of the detention center. Presently, the detainee population is being maintained at an average of fifty-five youths per day.

The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center is still evolving in process and function. The primary objective is to keep youth and staff experiences at the facility as safe as possible, adding and adjusting programs and procedures to serve this purpose. The community detention component of the juvenile court system continued to provide a strong, positive influence on the final numbers for daily population. In many ways, each task and function of the detention center can aid administration and court staff in their efforts to maximize the productivity of the employees, the assessment and improvement of detainees' personal needs and attitudes, and offer a safe environment to both. Some of the facets of the detention center and its function that have continued to be helpful are the cameras and radios throughout the facility, utilization of detainee handbooks and a daily administrative staff review of each youth's status while in detention have been aids in treatment.

The use of an orientation unit within the detention center continued to be a great value, as well. This program has been adjusted to make it more gender specific, throughout 2002. Orientation now takes place in primarily separate settings, males in one area and females in another area.

Features that have been added to the detention center's programming in the year 2002 include an art program and a library. As a result of the art program, the facility, itself, now looks much more colorful and exciting. The art program has given both youth and staff a positive outlet through which to express themselves. The library, still in an early stage of development, has features that will continue to offer many benefits to youth while they proceed through the judicial process.

By the end of 2001, it was a desire that the detention center might enlist the aid of a renowned expert to help us expand our efforts toward improving the detention facility. Since that time, such assistance was contracted with the National Juvenile Detention Services Association. The Association will support the development of a state of the art behavior management program, specifically designed for the use of Lucas County Juvenile Court Detention Center. By the end of 2002, a schedule had been put in place for the National Juvenile Detention Services Association to assist a core group of detention staff in putting together a detention curriculum that all staff will then be trained to implement. Once implementation of this behavior management program is in place, we believe that our facility will be able to operate at a superior level. The level we hope to achieve is one at which every parent will feel that their detained child will be in a healthy and safe environment during their stay at the Lucas County Juvenile Detention Facility.

The juvenile detention center hopes to have the new behavior modification program in full operation mode by June of 2003.

The Psychology department also oversees and tracks referral of youth to Court Diagnostic and Treatment Center for purposes of certification evaluations.

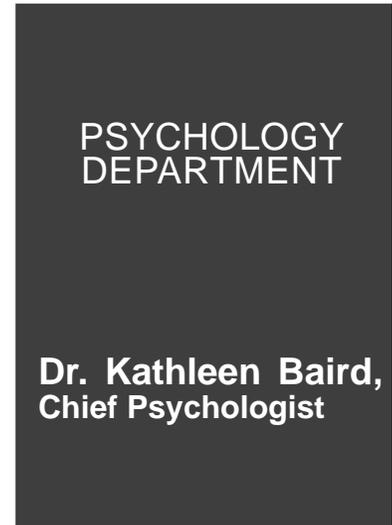
The Psychology Department, which is located within secure detention, provides a range of services to the Juvenile Court. The department consists of one full-time psychologist, one part-time psychology assistant, a full-time secretary, and a part-time psychology intern contracted through the University of Toledo. A primary function of the department is to conduct comprehensive psychological evaluations via referrals from Judges, Magistrates, and Probation Officers. The evaluations are conducted with court-involved youth in the community, and with youth currently in secure detention. Evaluations also assist in judicial decision-making and treatment planning.

The Department completed 85 comprehensive evaluations during 2002. The number of referrals per year has held fairly constant for the past three years, with 90 and 91 completed for 2000 and 2001, respectively. The following table details the 2002 statistics regarding age, gender, minority, and whether or not the youth was in secure detention for comprehensive evaluations completed by the department.

2002 PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS	
Total Evaluations Completed	85
Evaluations Cancelled Prior to Completion	6
Youth Detained	52 (61%)
Not Detained	33 (39%)
Minority	38 (45%)
Non Minority	47 (55%)
Male	73 (86%)
Female	12 (14%)
Age 13 and younger	23 (27%)
Age 14 and older	62 (73%)

In recent years, there has appeared to be an increased number of youth placed into secure detention with a history of mental health problems and/or treatment. In light of this, the department initiated a standardized mental health screening (Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument - MAYSI) of all youth. This process, performed within eight hours of their placement into the facility, began in 2001; 2002 was the first full year of data collection. Collection of data, however, is not the sole purpose. Once each individual screening form is scored, a determination is made regarding the need for further service. A youth obtaining an elevated score on the MAYSI is administered a more comprehensive test of psychological status and behavioral problems (Achenbach Youth Self Report - YSR). Dependent on the results of this second test, youth could be referred to the Unison program located within secure detention. The Chief Psychologist oversees the Unison program and supervises the establishment of individual behavioral plans for youth identified with mental health and/or severe behavioral problems. The following table provides data resulting from mental health screening.

2002 Massachusetts Youth Screening Inventory (MAYSI)	
Total MAYSI Administered	2,906
MAYSI with Elevated Scores	706 (24%)
Number of YSR Administered	291 (10%)
Number of Youth Released Prior to YSR Being Administered	415 (14%)
Number Referred to Unison Program	191 (6.5%)



Data obtained from the MAYSI is also being used in a project initiated by the Cullen Center located at the Toledo Hospital. The Psychology department has been working with the Cullen Center on a grant funded project to examine the tendency of trauma history to lead to juvenile delinquency, and will continue to do so. This project is in its initial stages, and the MAYSI data is being utilized to help determine whether or not a screening instrument can reliably predict if youth reporting a history of trauma are also reporting clinical levels of psychological symptoms and resultant behavioral problems. If the data analysis provides evidence that this is a reasonable correlation, the next step of the project will be to develop a protocol for a more comprehensive trauma evaluation and referral for trauma-focused services. Hopefully, this could eventually lead to an increased range of services for youth with mental illness, a history of trauma, and delinquent behavior.

The relationship between the Court Psychology department and the University of Toledo Graduate Clinical Psychology program, which was initiated in 2001, was continued throughout 2002. Using an academic calendar year, the second Masters level psychology intern was accepted to work in our Psychology department. The intern acquires valuable clinical experience in conducting psychological evaluations, mental health screenings, consultations, and group therapy as the Court gains another member to the Psychology department. This has been especially beneficial in that the Court was able to eliminate outside contracts used previously for

psychological evaluations when the number of referrals were greater than the department could manage. The relationship with the University has also led to the Court Psychologist assignment to dissertation committees for two graduate students conducting their research with youth in the Juvenile Detention Center.

In addition to the above mentioned youth assessment functions, the Psychology department also provides consultation services to other departments within the Court about mental health issues in general and individual youths. Participation by the Court Psychologist on the Probation Placement Committee and at the weekly meetings for detention population control allows for frequent exchange of mental health information.

Another endeavor of the Psychology Department initiated in 2002 was a pilot study for an art program, to work with youth in secure detention. Data was collected from youth and from juvenile detention officers that will be analyzed to determine the level of satisfaction with the art program, as well as the impact in a behavior management aspect. While the statistical analysis is not yet completed, preliminary results look promising that youth involved in the art pilot not only enjoyed their participation, but were better behaved than youth not participating in art. The final goal for the art pilot will be to acquire funding to allow the pilot to continue and eventually expand to all units in detention.

The Lucas County Youth Treatment Center (Y.T.C.) is a secure 44 bed residential correctional facility for adjudicated juvenile felony offenders who would otherwise be committed to a state institution. The mission of the Lucas County Youth Treatment Center is to use the strengths of individual, family, and community systems to provide effective residential correction to Lucas County Juvenile Court-committed youth. A total of 294 youth, 251 males and 43 females, have been placed at Y.T.C. since it opened in June, 1995. The systems-based program involves treatment planning that includes 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. In addition to participating in family, group and individual counseling, all residents work to complete any ordered restitution. They also learn to correct the thinking errors that support criminal behavior. This cognitive-behavioral work is an important part of residents changing the way of thinking that they use to excuse their illegal acts.

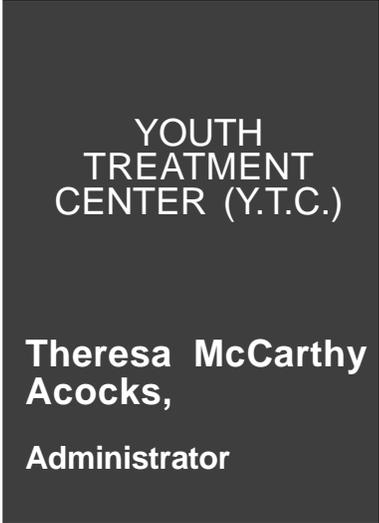
<p>2002 Youth Treatment Center Activity</p> <p>Referrals - 81</p> <p>Youth Deferred to a less restricted setting - 4</p> <p>Youth accepted for placement - 33</p> <p>Males Placed - 29</p> <p>Females Placed - 4</p> <p>Total Terminations - 32</p> <p>Successful Terminations - 29 (91%)</p> <p>Unsuccessful Terminations - 3 (9%)</p>
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Residents' many successes in school are important in developing their sense of competency and increasing

their employability. More than 95% of the residents who have taken the GED have successfully passed. Toledo Public School teachers are treatment team members who also cooperate with the activity specialist to develop community based projects such as: teaching the RainForest curriculum and other science projects to various elementary schools through the Tapestry Program; serving lunch at the Cherry Street Mission; going on the annual trip to Stone Lab; planning and implementing the annual summer school joint curriculum and end of summer program/cookout; taking field trips to COSI and the Toledo Museum of Art. In August, "Get It How You Live!", the second annual performance piece created by residents and staff under the direction of artist-in residence Michael Lippert, was presented to invited guests, including residents' families, Court employees and community members.

The activity therapist coordinates many activities with the teachers. In addition, she provides art therapy, plans and organizes activities such as spiritual enrichment, Toledo Grows! gardening at Ten Eyck Towers, cleaning the Mud Hens stadium, sports intramurals, pet therapy, public choir performances, and numerous field trips.

The Aftercare Supervisor initiated the participation of Y.T.C. residents and Aftercare youth in the public awareness community service program, Victim Forum. Victims and offenders speak on separate panels at differing times. Current and former residents voluntarily speak to public groups about their stories of their criminal choices, the effects on their victims, their need to pay back their victims and the community, and the work they are doing to correct their thinking and behaviors. Victim Forum has been a



meaningful experience for the participating youth, who take responsibility for themselves and their actions in a public forum, and who participate in giving back to the community.

The Aftercare program continues to collaborate with the families, residents, and Y.T.C. staff while the youth are in Y.T.C., preparing for the challenging transition

back to full-time community living in fourth phase. Aftercare is designed to decrease recidivism and to promote the youth and family's positive participation in the community. The program offers counseling, 24 hour access for crisis intervention, referrals to community services, case-management, and Juvenile Court accountability. Eight months is the average length of aftercare.

Common issues arising in aftercare include thinking error relapses, the

youth's interactions with former peer groups, resurfacing of former unhelpful family patterns, substance abuse relapse, and failure to make use of mental health services and psychiatric medications when needed. Typically three out of four youth

successfully complete aftercare without any new offenses. Two years after completing Y.T.C., three out of four youth are free of new felony charges, which is a significant improvement over their prior histories

Y.T.C. continued the goal of decreasing the length of stay in 2002.

The average length of stay increased almost four weeks for those completing successfully. The new average was greater than 2001 and less than 2000.

The average length of stay decreased about four and a half months for those completing unsuccessfully compared to 2001, and almost 6 months compared to 2000.

There can be great variability in comparisons because a particularly long or short stay can affect the average due to the small numbers involved each year.

The decreases/increases may vary dramatically from year to year without reflecting a true long-term difference, which will need to be tracked for several years for accurate measurement.

Y.T.C. will continue the goal of decreasing length of stay throughout 2003.

91% of the youth placed at YTC were successfully terminated.

YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER DATA					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Referrals	93	100	118	98	81
Admissions	42	33	35	42	33
Terminations	40	36	37	23	32
Successful	33 (75%)	27 (75%)	26 (70%)	20 (87%)	29 (91%)
Unsuccessful	7 (25%)	9 (25%)	11 (30%)	3 (13%)	3 (9%)

The Community Integration and Training for Employment (CITE) Project, initiated in January of 2000, assists delinquent youth with community reentry following incarceration. The project is supported by a grant from the Byrne Memorial Fund and matching funds from Lucas County. The grant was awarded through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and the Regional Planning Unit. The staff consists of a full-time Project Director, a contractual, part-time Project Consultant and graduate student interns who are supervised by the Project Director. The CITE Project operates at the Lucas County Youth Treatment Center and the Lucas County Juvenile Justice Center.

The CITE Project has three main components:

- Development of employment skills and career exploration
- Community service that joins clients with community service centers in their neighborhood
- Opportunities to plan and participate in diverse recreational and leisure activities through a Venture Crew chartered with the Boy Scouts of America.

In addition, the CITE Project, in collaboration with the Office of Admissions at the University of Toledo, offers a college preparation support group to eligible and interested youth.

New clients receive screening, assessment, interest inventory (Self Directed Search) and interpretation, and an individualized needs-based treatment plan. Thereafter, clients attend 16 weekly 90-minute educational groups. These group sessions address soft skills such as communication, self-awareness, self-

management, and attire. Other topics covered include career exploration, completing job applications, job seeking skills, resume writing, and interviewing skills. Guest speakers from the community assist in interviewing practice and provide information about employer needs and expectations.

Job shadowing experiences are tailored to each youth's interest. Job coaching is provided to help clients find and maintain employment. The CITE Project is a skill and strength-based program. Follow-up services are provided on an as-needed basis. Clients are terminated after 12 months or successful program completion. Following termination, employees follow-up on clients at 3, 6, 9, and 12 month intervals.

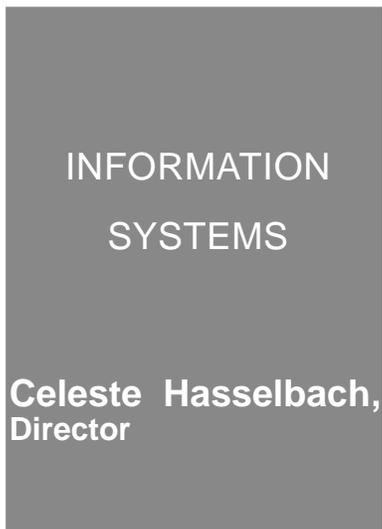
The CITE Project provides services to approximately 40 youth per year.

The program has expanded to serve youth on probation with the Juvenile Court adding to the services that continue to be provided to juveniles released from the Youth Treatment Center. To date, the CITE Project has served over 90 youth. Over 67 youth have gained employment with assistance from CITE and many have learned to find employment on their own. The average length of employment has increased from 3.2 months to approximately 5.4 months. None of the youth who successfully completed all phases of the CITE Program have been re-committed for new criminal activity.

The CITE project refers eligible and appropriate youth to Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funded job training, and Youth Build. Further, clients requesting employment services beyond termination are assisted upon client request.

COMMUNITY
INTEGRATION AND
TRAINING FOR
EMPLOYMENT
(CITE)

**Charlie Johnson,
Director**



In 2002, Information Systems assisted the Clerks Office in implementing a solution for combining the case docket and journal into a single electronic format. The

goal was to accomplish this without typing the orders to produce the journal entry for signature and redundantly typing the information from the journal entry to reflect the detail on the case docket. This was successfully achieved, using our case management system to create automatic temporary docket entries that match the printed journal entry. Upon the court order's signing and journalizing, the temporary entries post to the case

docket and the Court's journal logs the necessary detail. This is the current process for permanent/private custody, dependency, neglect, abuse, parentage, custody/visitation, and support cases.

Information Systems worked with the grants coordinator and the Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS) to provide electronic submission of required reports. On a monthly basis the Youth Tracking Forms and Felony Report are submitted electronically to ODYS. This process has saved the Court time in processing the tracking forms and has made entry into the ODYS system more efficient.

Information Systems developed an Employee Training database designed according to the specifications and requests of the Staff Development Administrator. This database was created using Microsoft *Access*. Basic employee data was imported to initialize the database. Training records were back loaded for 2000 and 2001, and are updated by the Staff Development Administra-

tor, keeping it current. Reports were developed for use by individual employees and department managers.

Information Systems supported the Human Resource Administrator with preparing and defining the use of Knowledge Point's *Performance Now!*, a performance evaluation application. Assistance was provided for training of end users and execution of this software.

Many new statistical and management reports have been developed for use in the ongoing review of productivity throughout the Court and Juvenile Detention Center. Statistical information regarding the volume and demographics of the clients served has been very valuable in evaluating the effectiveness of programming offered through the Court's Probation Department. Management reporting designed for Detention has provided information to support decisions of staffing and other natures. Information is available on bookings, admissions, daily population, and releases. These reports are available at the finger tips of managers who require them for whatever reporting period is being evaluated.

Judge Ray expressed an interest in using voice recognition software for dictation and with support and assistance from Information Systems began using *Dragon Naturally Speaking* by ScanSoft. The Judge is able to verbally dictate directly to word processing and email. This has provided him with an efficient hands free input option.

Ongoing equipment needs were met throughout the Court during 2002. The Clerks Office saw the installation of a new group laser printer and the replacement of 20 desktop computers. A new group laser printer was installed in the Fileroom to more efficiently handle the large volume of printing for case preparation. The Probation Department received two new group laser printers to more effectively distribute printing among the fifty-plus staff members. The Fiscal department received a small group printer to replace an outdated model.

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; purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment; and liaisonship with the County Facilities Department to coordinate building maintenance and custodial services.

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION		
LINE ITEM ACCOUNT	JUVENILE	DETENTION
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,923.28	\$ -
Salaries (Employees)	\$5,120,236.82	\$2,095,730.23
TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT	\$5,148,160.10	\$2,095,730.23
Supplies	\$131,757.42	\$184,925.30
Supplies - Postage	\$97,758.20	\$ -
Drug Testing	\$22,356.52	\$ -
Equipment	\$36,744.05	\$28,274.27
Motor Vehicles	\$3,327.50	\$ -
Contract Repairs	\$43,129.59	\$12,565.60
Contract Services	\$144,414.72	\$299,281.80
Travel/Training	\$70,157.91	\$5,261.95
Expenses Foreign Judges	\$64.52	\$ -
Per Diem Foreign Judges	\$156.00	\$ -
Advertising & Printing	\$7,463.71	\$ -
Witness Fees	\$4,823.00	\$ -
Transcripts	\$11,931.05	\$ -
Child Placement	\$53,500.00	\$ -
Medical Supplies/Fees	\$ -	\$7,718.07
Other Expenses	\$82,785.95	\$3,202.72
Telephones	\$104,573.58	\$19,103.00
FICA	\$50,639.76	\$21,192.02
Workers Compensation	\$10,548.17	\$3,900.81
PERS	\$719,444.11	\$278,232.31
Insurance Benefits	\$1,042,819.87	\$359,207.48
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	\$2,638,458.63	\$1,222,865.33
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES	\$7,786,618.73	\$3,318,595.56
2001 BUDGETED EXPENSES	\$7,536,531.91	\$3,232,628.53
CHANGE FROM 2001	\$250,086.82	\$85,967.03
PERCENT CHANGE	3.32%	2.66%

FISCAL AND BUSINESS

**Ralph Sochacki,
Finance Director**

**Lenora Pettaway,
Business Office
Manager**

Description of Court Costs, Fines and Fees Collected	
Fines and Court Costs	\$263,795.41
State Reparation Paid	\$68,608.15
Ohio State Highway Patrol	\$59,613.07
Traffic Law Library	\$27,313.54
Traffic City Highway	\$4,395.60
Sheriff Fees	\$3,796.68
Restitution Cash Payments	\$82,600.42
Legal Research Fees	\$13,497.55
Computer Automation Fees	\$71,422.56
Blood Testing Fees	\$2,904.00
Custody Investigations	\$15,100.00
Child Placement Support Payments	\$915.00
Reimbursement for Court Appointed Attorneys	\$526.68
Publication Fees & Miscellaneous Revenue	\$373.10
Township Fees	\$9,600.27
Juvenile Court - Microfilming Fees	\$10,002.07
Juvenile Court - Postage Fees	\$3,675.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Services Fees	\$18,370.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Court Cost Fees	\$39,584.20
Subtotal Juvenile Court Fines/ Costs/Fees	\$696,093.30
Prior Year Receipts	\$760,256.94
	-8.44%

DESCRIPTION OF GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	
Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio Funds	\$1,163,552.50
Department of Youth Services Base Funding	\$711,033.19
Title V	\$77,491.66
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds	\$2,067,633.88
JAIBG	\$265,808.43
CASA	\$22,211.00
Americorp	\$5,169.11
Byrne	\$67,571.01
Drug Court	\$54,282.42
Subtotal Grant & Subsidy Funds Received	\$4,434,753.20
Prior Year Receipts	\$3,937,319.42
	12.63%

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE	
Juvenile Assistance Trust & Interest Deposits	\$2,357.31
State of Ohio Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment	\$150.00
Total Other Revenue	\$2,507.31
Prior Year Receipts	\$3,745.85
	-33.06%

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS	
Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$370,522.88
Title IV-E Placement Reimbursement	\$204,831.84
Juvenile Justice Center (State Reimbursement)	\$ -
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	\$79,611.67
Keep Toledo/Lucas County Beautiful Program	\$1,500.00
SUBTOTAL CONTRACT & STATE REIMBURSEMENT	\$656,466.39
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS (-77.19%)	\$2,878,483.90

2002 STATISTICS

1. OFFENSES DISPOSED

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.

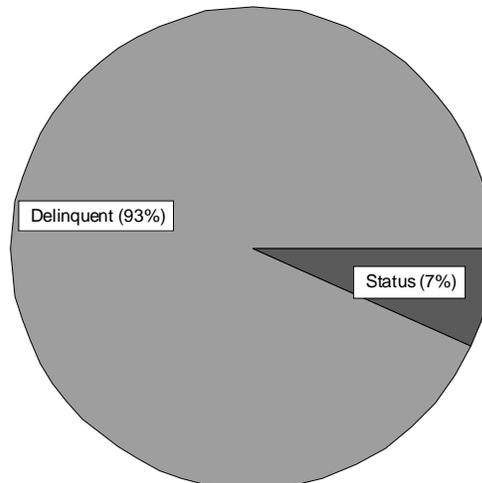
VOLUME OF OFFENSES

Juvenile offenses disposed during 2002 totaled 10,407, an increase of 65, or less than 1%, from 2001. Of this a total of 7,223, or 69%, of the offenses were disposed by formal court proceedings and 3,184, or 31%, of the offenses were handled unofficially. This compares to 67% of the offenses being handled formally during 2001.

DELINQUENT VS. STATUS OFFENSE

Of the 7,223 formal offenses, 6,752, or 93%, were delinquency and 471, or 7%, were status offenses. This compares to 95% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 2001. Of the 3,184 unofficial offenses, 1,964, or 62%, were delinquent offenses and 1,220, or 38%, were status offenses. This compares to 53% delinquent cases during 2001.

Delinquent Vs. Status Offenses



SEX OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

Of the 10,407 offenses 7,170 (or 69%) included boys and 3,193 (or 31%) included girls, while the sex was undetermined in 44, or 1%, of the offenses. This compares with 68% for boys and 31% for girls during 2001.

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	5204 77%	1541 23%	7 >1%	6752
Status Offenses	215 46%	256 54%	0 >1%	471
Unofficial	1751 55%	1396 44%	37 1%	3184
Totals	7170 69%	3193 31%	44 <1%	10,407

RACE OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

Of the 10,407 offenses 5808 (or 56%) were non-white youth and 4380 (or 42%) were white youth. This compares with 54% for boys and 44% for girls during 2001.

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	3428 51%	344 5%	2850 42%	67 1%	63 1%	6752
Status Offenses	269 57%	20 4%	170 36%	6 1%	6 1%	471
Unofficial	1475 46%	175 5%	1360 43%	24 1%	150 5%	3184
Totals	5172 50%	539 5%	4380 42%	97 1%	219 2%	10,407

The following tables categorize individual offenses that were adjudicated during 2002. These categories include Robbery/Theft, Sex, Injury to Person, Weapon, Drug, Alcohol, Property Damage, Status, and Other Offenses. At the bottom of each table is the sum totals of all Adjudicated offenses and offenses that were dismissed during 2002 and 2001.

JUVENILE OFFENSES FOR 2002

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Breaking and Entering	50	5	0	55
Attempted Breaking and Entering	19	0	0	19
Burglary	78	5	0	83
Attempted Burglary	20	1	0	21
Complicity to Burglary	6	0	0	6
Complicity to Attempted Burglary	1	1	0	2
Extortion	2	0	0	2
Forgery	1	1	0	3
Attempted Forgery	2	1	0	3
Grand Theft	3	0	0	3
Attempted Grand Theft	1	0	0	1
Grand Theft Auto	40	1	0	41
Attempted Grand Theft Auto	12	0	0	12
Complicity to Attempted Grand Theft Auto	3	0	0	3
Misuse Credit Card	0	1	0	1
Petty Theft	180	103	0	283
Attempted Petty Theft	4	1	0	5
Complicity to Petty Theft	6	5	0	11
Receiving Stolen Property	87	4	0	91
Attempted Receiving Stolen Property	16	2	0	18
Receiving Stolen Property (motor vehicle)	46	1	0	47
Attempted Receiving Stolen Property (motor vehicle)	14	0	0	14
Robbery	37	3	0	40
Aggravated Robbery	28	2	0	30
Attempted Robbery	5	2	0	7
Complicity to Robbery	3	1	0	4
Complicity to Aggravated Robbery	3	0	0	3
Complicity to Attempted Robbery	0	2	0	2
Theft	63	23	0	86
Attempted Theft	2	0	0	2
Complicity to Theft	2	1	0	3
Theft by Intimidation	2	0	0	2
Theft of Gun	1	0	0	1
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	108	21	0	129
Unlawful Use of Property	35	16	0	51
Attempted Unlawful Use of Property	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Unlawful Use of Property	3	0	0	3
2002 Adjudicated Offense Totals	884	204	0	1088
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	836	215	1	1052
2002 Dismissals	412	101	1	514
2001 Dismissals	332	116	4	452

TABLE 4: SEX OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2002

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Gross Sexual Imposition	9	3	0	12
Attempted Gross Sexual Imposition	4	0	0	4
Gross Sexual Imposition - Force	5	0	0	5
Public Indecency	5	2	0	7
Rape	6	0	0	6
Attempted Rape	1	0	0	1
Sexual Imposition	4	0	0	4
2002 Adjudicated Offense Totals	34	5	0	39
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	53	4	0	57
2002 Dismissals	14	4	0	18
2001 Dismissals	33	2	0	35

TABLE 5: INJURY TO PERSON OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2002

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Assault	115	56	1	172
Aggravated Assault	8	2	0	10
Attempted Assault	4	2	0	6
Attempted Aggravated Assault	1	2	0	3
Complicity to Assault	0	1	0	1
Assault - Negligent	1	0	0	1
Domestic Violence	141	55	0	196
Endanger Children	1	2	0	3
Attempted Endanger Children	0	1	0	1
Felonious Assault	20	0	0	20
Attempted Felonious Assault	2	0	0	2
Complicity to Felonious Assault	2	1	0	3
Murder	2	0	0	2
Attempted Murder	0	1	0	1
Aggravated Murder	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	8	0	0	8
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	1	0	0	1
2002 Adjudicated Offense Totals	307	123	1	431
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	320	165	0	485
2002 Dismissals	348	216	1	565
2001 Dismissals	350	181	1	532

OFFENSE STATISTICS

TABLE 6: WEAPON OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2002

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Carrying Concealed Weapon	35	4	0	39
Attempted Concealed Weapon	3	0	0	3
Firearm in Motor Vehicle	1	0	0	1
Possession of Weapon in Public	1	2	0	3
Weapon at School	8	0	0	8
Attempted Weapon at School	1	0	0	1
2002 Adjudicated Offense Totals	49	6	0	55
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	55	4	0	59
2002 Dismissals	28	6	0	34
2001 Dismissals	34	4	0	38

TABLE 7: DRUG OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2002

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Corrupt With Drugs	1	0	0	1
Counterfeit Substance	3	0	0	3
Dangerous Drugs	1	1	0	2
Drug Abuse	144	31	0	175
Attempted Drug Abuse	4	1	0	5
Drug Paraphernalia	50	12	0	62
Permit Drug Abuse	4	0	0	4
Prepare Drugs	2	0	0	2
Attempted Prepare Drugs	2	0	0	2
Prepare For Shipment	1	0	0	1
Trafficking Drugs	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Trafficking Drugs	7	1	0	8
Attempted Trafficking Drugs	2	0	0	2
Attempted Aggravated Trafficking Drugs	3	0	0	3
Complicity to Trafficking Drugs	1	0	0	1
Trafficking Drugs/Marijuana	1	0	0	1
2002 Adjudicated Offense Totals	227	46	0	273
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	253	44	2	299
2002 Dismissals	166	28	0	194
2001 Dismissals	197	25	4	226

TABLE 8: ALCOHOL OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2002

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Consume in Motor Vehicle	1	0	0	1
Consume Underage	9	1	0	10
Consume Alcohol	14	3	0	17
Minor Purchasing	5	1	0	6
Attempted Minor Purchasing	1	0	0	1
Open Container	5	0	0	5
Permit Alcohol	1	0	0	1
Possess Alcohol	2	0	0	2
Prohibition of Minors	70	20	0	90
Attempted Prohibition of Minors	1	0	0	1
2002 Adjudicated Offense Totals	109	25	0	134
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	132	39	1	172
2002 Dismissals	92	43	0	135
2001 Dismissals	70	45	3	118

TABLE 9: PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2002

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Arson	12	1	0	13
Attempted Arson	1	0	0	1
Attempted Aggravated Arson	0	1	0	1
Criminal Damage	72	11	0	83
Attempted Criminal Damage	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Criminal Damage	1	0	0	1
Vandalism	12	0	0	12
Attempted Vandalism	2	4	0	6
2002 Adjudicated Offense Totals	101	17	0	118
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	112	19	0	131
2002 Dismissals	163	38	2	203
2001 Dismissals	135	27	4	166

TABLE 10: STATUS OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2002

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Unruly	35	24	0	59
Unruly/Curfew	6	3	0	9
Unruly/Runaway	5	3	0	8
Unruly/Truancy	7	7	0	14
2002 Adjudicated Offense Totals	53	37	0	90
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	70	28	0	98
2002 Dismissals	197	245	0	442
2001 Dismissals	160	155	1	316

TABLE 11: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2002

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Criminal Mischief	21	3	0	24
Attempted Criminal Mischief	1	0	0	1
Criminal Trespassing	84	13	0	97
Cruelty to Animals	3	0	0	3
Disorderly Conduct	238	76	0	314
Disturbing Public Service	1	0	0	1
Escape	7	4	0	11
Failure to Comply with Police	20	0	0	20
Attempted Failure to Comply with Police	1	0	0	1
False Alarm	2	2	0	4
Falsification	33	14	0	47
Furnish False Info	17	10	0	27
Attempted Furnish False Info	1	0	0	1
Gambling	1	0	0	1
Importuning	1	0	0	1
Inciting Violence	1	0	0	1
Inducing Panic	3	4	0	7
Intimidating Victim/Witness	0	1	0	1
Littering From Vehicle	1	0	0	1
Littering in Public Place	2	0	0	2
Loitering	16	0	0	16
Menacing	20	10	0	30
Aggravated Menacing	23	6	0	29
Attempted Aggravated Menacing	0	1	0	1
Obstruction of Justice	2	1	0	3
Obstruction of Official Business	79	11	0	90
Park Curfew	1	0	0	1
Possession of Cigarettes	3	0	0	3
Possession of Criminal Tools	20	0	0	20
Complicity to Possession of Criminal Tools	1	0	0	1
Resist Arrest	56	14	0	70
Riot	2	1	0	3
Aggravated Riot	3	0	0	3
Attempted Aggravated Riot	5	0	0	5
Safe School Ordinance	399	158	0	557
Attempted Safe School Ordinance	2	0	0	2
Smoking Minor	9	5	0	14
Tampering with Evidence	3	0	0	3
Telephone Harassment	1	0	0	1
2002 Adjudicated Offense Totals	1083	334	0	1417
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	1043	334	0	1378
2002 Dismissals	1138	313	0	1453
2001 Dismissals	1012	316	0	1330

TABLE 12: 2002 OFFENSE SUMMARY

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
1.) 2002 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2794	760	1	3555
a.) 2001 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2804	824	5	3633
2.) 2002 Dismissed Delinquent	2361	749	6	3116
b.) 2001 Dismissed Delinquent	2163	716	18	2897
3.) 2002 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines 1 & 2)	5155	1509	7	6671
c.) 2001 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines a & b)	4967	1540	23	6530
4.) 2002 Adjudicated Status Offenses	53	37	0	90
d.) 2001 Adjudicated Status Offenses	70	28	0	98
5.) 2002 Dismissed Status Offenses	197	245	0	442
e.) 2001 Dismissed Status Offenses	160	155	1	316
6.) 2002 Total Status Offenses (lines 4 & 5)	250	282	0	532
f.) 2001 Total Status Offenses (lines d & e)	230	183	1	414
7.) 2002 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines 1 & 4)	2847	797	1	3645
g.) 2001 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines a & d)	2874	852	5	3731
8.) 2002 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines 2 & 5)	2558	994	6	3558
h.) 2001 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines b & e)	2323	871	19	3213
9.) 2002 Total Offenses Terminated (lines 7 & 8)	5405	1791	7	7203
i.) 2001 Total Offenses Terminated (lines g & h)	5197	1723	24	6944
10.) 2002 Unofficial Case Handling	1765	1402	37	3204
j.) 2001 Unofficial Case Handling	1845	1453	100	3398
11.) 2002 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines 9 & 10)	7170	3193	44	10,407
k.) 2001 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines i & j)	7042	3176	124	10,342

TABLE 13: PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY OFFENSE CATEGORY (Adjudicated & Dismissed)

	2002	2001
Robbery/Theft Offenses (1602 of 7203)	22%	22%
Sex Offenses (57 of 7203)	1%	2%
Injury to Person Offenses (996 of 7203)	14%	15%
Weapon Offenses (89 of 7203)	1%	1%
Drug Offenses (467 of 7203)	6%	8%
Alcohol Offenses (269 of 7203)	4%	4%
Property Damage Offenses (321 of 7203)	4%	4%
Status Offenses (532 of 7203)	7%	6%
Other Offenses (2870 of 7203)	40%	39%

*See chart on top of following page

Percent of Annual Total by Offense Category
(Adjudicated and Dismissed)

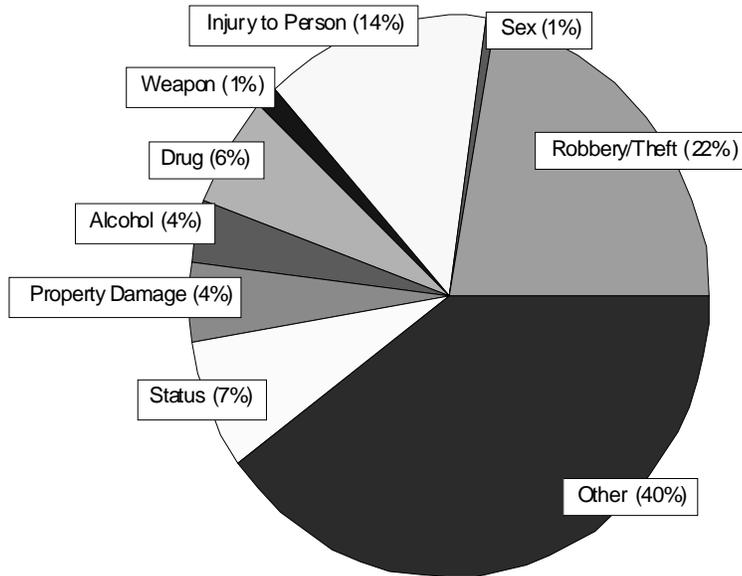


TABLE 14: PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL FOR OFFENSE SUMMARY

	2002	2001
Adjudicated Offenses (Table 12, Line 7)	36% (3645 of 10,407)	36% (3731 of 10,342)
Dismissed Offenses (Table 12, Line 8)	31% (3558 of 10,407)	31% (3213 of 10,342)
Unofficial Case Handling (Table 12, Line 10)	33% (3204 of 10,407)	33% (3398 of 10,342)

FIVE YEAR TRENDS FOR OFFENSES

The following tables chart five year trends for disposed offenses by category.

TABLE 15: GRAND TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSES DISPOSED (Adjudicated/Dismissed/Unofficial)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number Offenses Disposed	9701	8752	10,063	10,342	10,407
Annual Difference	-4%	-10%	15%	3%	<1%

Offenses Disposed

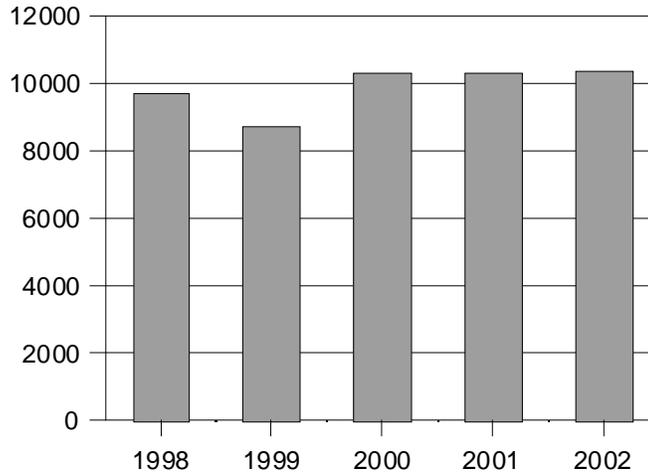


TABLE 16: OFFENSE BY SEX

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Boys	72%	70%	69%	68%	69%
Girls	26%	28%	30%	31%	31%

Sex by Percentage

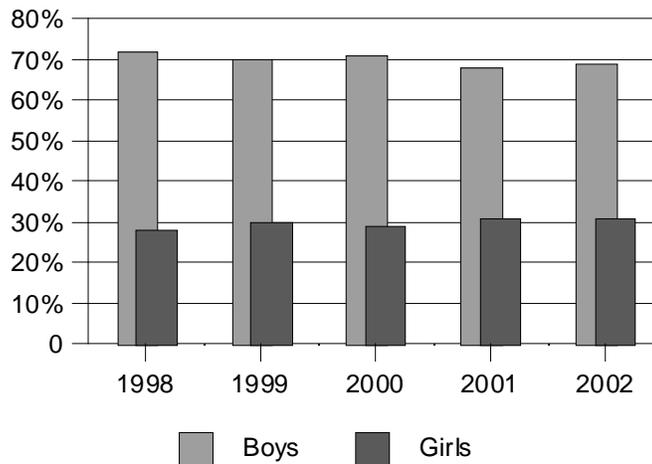


TABLE 17: DELINQUENCY VS. STATUS OFFENSE

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Delinquency	95%	94%	94%	94%	93%
Status	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%

TABLE 18: ADJUDICATED OFFENSES

TABLE 18A: ROBBERY/THEFT OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenses	1003	840	872	1052	1088
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	26%	25%	26%	28%	31%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-90	-163	32	180	36
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-8%	-16%	4%	21%	3%

TABLE 18B: SEX OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenses	50	68	61	57	39
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-33	18	-7	-4	-18
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-40%	36%	-10%	-7%	-32%

TABLE 18C: INJURY TO PERSON OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenses	522	429	407	485	431
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	14%	13%	12%	13%	12%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-92	-93	-22	78	-54
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-15%	-18%	-5%	19%	-11%

OFFENSE STATISTICS

TABLE 18D: WEAPON OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenses	65	56	57	59	55
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-16	-9	1	2	-4
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-20%	-14%	2%	4%	-7%

TABLE 18E: DRUG OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenses	297	284	352	299	273
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	8%	8%	11%	8%	8%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	24	-13	68	-53	-26
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	8%	-4%	24%	-15%	-9%

TABLE 18F: ALCOHOL OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenses	179	221	192	172	134
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-35	42	-29	-20	-38
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-15%	23%	-13%	-10%	-22%

TABLE 18G: PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenses	152	112	112	131	118
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-49	-40	0	19	-13
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-24%	-26%	0%	17%	-10%

TABLE 18H: STATUS OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenses	113	93	96	98	90
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	2	-20	3	2	-8
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	2%	-18%	3%	2%	-8%

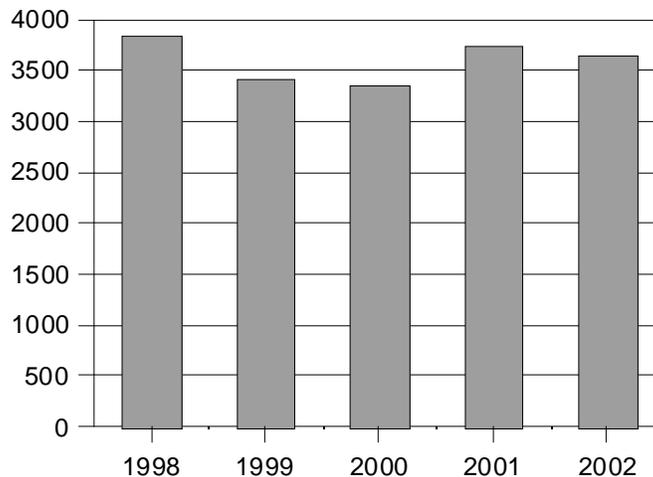
TABLE 18: OTHER DELINQUENT OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenses	1465	1310	1199	1378	1417
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	38%	38%	36%	37%	40%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	48	-155	-111	179	39
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	3%	-11%	-8%	15%	3%

TABLE 19: ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTAL

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Adjudicated Offense Total	3846	3413	3348	3731	3645
Annual Offense Difference	-259	-433	-65	383	-86
	-6%	-11%	-2%	11%	-2%

Adjudicated Offenses



ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

The following tables report Adjudicated Violent Offenses for a five year period. The violent offenses reported are consistent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation reporting standards.

TABLE 20: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED BOYS OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	38	333	35	35	65
Homicide Offenses	4	1	0	2	1
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	26	19	17	22	28
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	14	13	10	16	6
Totals	82	66	62	75	100
Annual Difference	-53%	-20%	-6%	21%	33%

TABLE 21: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL BOYS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Adjudicated Violent Crimes-Boys	82	66	62	75	100
Total Adjudicated Offenses-Boys	3012	2656	2615	2874	2847
Percent Of Violent	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.6%	3.5%

TABLE 22: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED GIRLS OFFENSES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	2	0	0	4	5
Homicide Offenses	3	2	1	0	0
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	19	5	6	4	2
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	24	8	7	8	7
Annual Difference	20%	-67%	-13%	13%	-13%

TABLE 23: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL GIRLS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Adjudicated Violent Crimes-Girls	24	8	7	8	7
Total Adjudicated Offenses-Girls	834	757	731	852	797
Percent Of Violent	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%

TABLE 24: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED OFFENSES TOTALS (Boys & Girls)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	40	33	35	39	70
Homicide Offenses	7	3	1	2	1
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	39	24	23	26	30
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	14	14	10	16	6
Totals	100	74	69	83	107
Trends	-39%	-26%	-7%	20%	55%

Adjudicated Violent Offenses

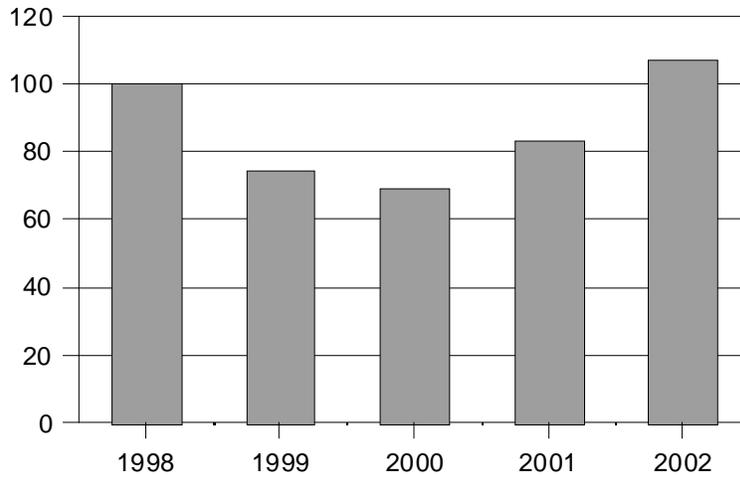


TABLE 25: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL ADJUDICATIONS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Adjudicated Violent Crimes-Boys & Girls	100	74	69	83	107
Total Adjudicated Offenses-Boys & Girls	3846	3413	3348	3731	3645
Percentage Violent of All Adjudicated Offenses	-2.6%	-2.1%	-1.9%	1.8%	-2.9%

2. CASES DISPOSED

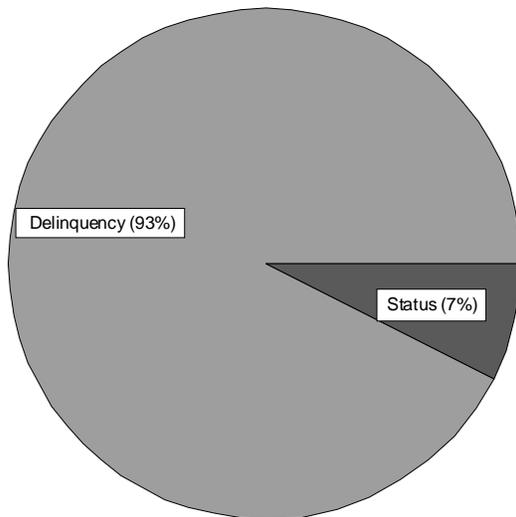
VOLUME OF CASES

A total of 9,536 were disposed during 2002, an increase of 154, or 2%, from 2001. Of this, a total of 6,390, or 67%, of the cases were disposed by formal court action and 3,146, or 33%, were handled unofficially. This compares to 65% of the cases being disposed by formal court action during 2001.

DELINQUENT vs. STATUS UNOFFICIAL STATUS FOR OFFENSES

Of the 6,390 cases disposed by formal court action 5,919, or 93%, were delinquency and 471, or 7%, were status. This compares to 94% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 2001.

Delinquent Vs. Status - Cases Disposed



JUVENILE CASES BY SEX

Of the 9,536 cases, 6,475, or 68%, were boys and 3,014, or 32%, were girls, while the sex was undetermined in 47, or less than 1%, of the cases. This compares to 67% boys and 32% girls during 2001.

Juvenile Cases by Sex

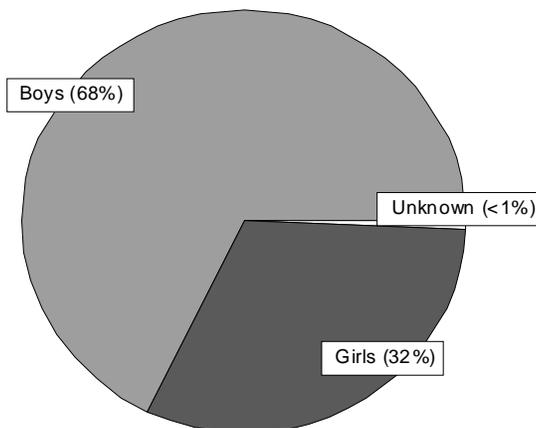


TABLE 26: SEX OF OFFENDER FOR CASES

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Cases	4542 77%	1368 23%	9 <1%	5919 62%
Status Cases	216 46%	255 54%	0	471 5%
Unofficial Cases	1717 56%	1391 44%	38 1%	3146 33%
Total Cases	6475 68%	3014 32%	47 <1%	9536

RACE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES DISPOSED

Of the 9,536 cases, 55% were non-white youth and 43% were white youth. This compares to 53% non-white youth and 44% white youth during 2001.

TABLE 27: RACE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	2943 50%	294 5%	2580 44%	51 1%	51 1%	5919
Status Offenses	271 58%	21 4%	166 35%	7 1%	6 1%	471
Unofficial	1454 46%	174 4%	1340 43%	24 1%	154 5%	3146
Totals	4668 49%	489 5%	4086 43%	82 1%	211 2%	9536

Race of Offender for Cases Disposed

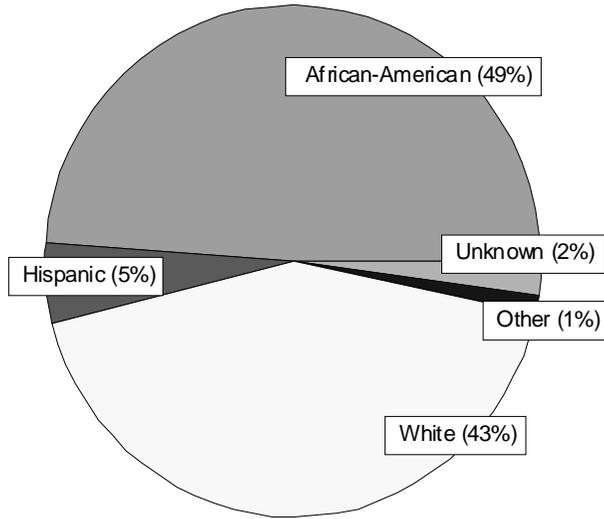


TABLE 28: AGE RANGE OF OFFENDER BY CASE TYPE

AGE	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	9
8	8	0	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	15
9	30	2	32	0	0	3	0	0	1	30	2	36
10	49	1	48	6	2	15	0	0	1	55	3	64
11	103	4	76	25	4	28	3	0	2	131	8	106
12	201	15	133	65	4	110	1	0	4	267	19	247
13	514	31	274	150	30	243	0	0	4	664	61	521
14	740	43	308	269	54	259	0	0	4	1009	97	571
15	866	42	323	286	67	282	1	0	5	1153	109	610
16	931	41	259	284	61	253	1	0	10	1216	102	522
17	1028	37	229	270	31	191	2	0	5	1300	68	425
18	51	0	11	10	1	3	0	0	0	61	1	14
19+	9	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	12	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4542	216	1717	1368	255	1391	9	0	38	5919	471	3146

FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS. REPEAT OFFENDERS BY SEX

A total of 72% of the boys' cases disposed were repeat offenders. This compares to 71% in 2001. A total of 62% of the girls' cases disposed were repeat offenders. This compares to 61% in 2001.

	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders
Boys	28% (1677 of 6027)	72% (4350 of 6027)
Girls	38% (1115 of 2966)	62% (1851 of 2966)
Unknown	95% (58 of 61)	5% (3 of 61)
Total	31% (2850 of 9054)	69% (6204 of 9054)

FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS. REPEAT OFFENDERS BY SEX

A total of 63% of White youth were repeat offenders, compared to 76% for African American youth and 71% for Hispanic youth. Percentages for 2001 were 62% repeat offenders in White youth, 74% repeat offenders in African American Youth, and 71% repeat offenders for Hispanic youth.

	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders
Caucasian	37%	63%
African/American	24%	74%
Hispanic	29%	71%
Other	53%	47%
Total	31%	69%

TABLE 31: ZIP CODE OF OFFENDER BY CASE TYPE

CITY	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF
43602	129	3	41	20	5	28	1	0	0	150	8	69
43603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43604	99	1	26	26	7	22	0	0	0	125	8	48
43605	526	28	207	202	31	196	1	0	0	729	59	403
43606	205	13	94	63	16	81	0	0	5	268	29	180
43607	568	24	210	165	21	159	0	0	3	733	45	372
43608	503	19	213	184	29	171	1	0	6	688	48	390
43609	376	26	188	132	15	139	1	0	3	509	41	330
43610	222	12	85	50	12	37	1	0	0	273	24	122
43611	194	6	68	54	6	61	1	0	1	249	12	130
43612	248	13	94	59	11	76	0	0	3	307	24	173
43613	185	10	81	79	11	74	0	0	2	264	21	157
43614	83	5	41	26	7	39	0	0	3	109	12	83
43615	211	5	62	55	17	45	0	0	2	266	22	109
43616	75	1	16	28	1	28	0	0	1	103	2	45
43617	40	0	5	8	1	2	0	0	0	48	1	7
43618	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
43619	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	9
43620	140	8	53	34	3	39	0	0	1	174	11	93
43621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43623	73	2	26	43	6	40	2	0	0	116	8	66
43624	44	18	10	16	32	8	0	0	1	62	50	19
43697	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Subtotal	3951	194	1527	1244	231	1246	8	0	32	5203	425	2805

COUNTY	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF
43412	23	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	26	1	3
43434	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
43504	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3
43522	4	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	10	1	1
43528	65	1	27	16	1	12	0	0	0	81	2	39
43537	123	4	24	16	2	10	1	0	1	140	6	35
43542	20	1	8	4	0	5	0	0	1	24	1	14
43547	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2
43558	57	2	16	13	2	11	0	0	1	70	4	28
43560	84	7	27	24	2	19	0	0	0	108	9	46
43566	43	0	7	7	1	5	0	0	1	50	1	13
43571	22	0	8	2	1	5	0	0	1	24	1	14
Subtotal	452	15	122	91	11	72	1	0	5	544	26	199
Wood Co.	43	0	10	6	1	19	0	0	0	49	1	29
So. Mich.	20	2	22	6	0	27	0	0	1	26	2	50
Not Lucas Co.	30	0	19	9	4	13	0	0	0	39	4	32
Unknown	46	5	17	12	8	13	0	0	0	58	13	30
Grand Total	4542	216	1717	1368	255	1390	9	0	38	5919	471	3145

3. FILINGS

VOLUME OF NEW OFFENSES FILED

A total of 10,861 new offenses were filed during 2002, an decrease of 269 offenses, or 2%, from 2001.

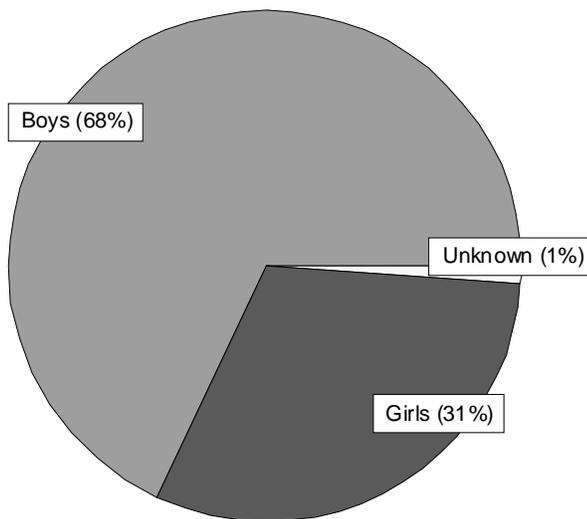
Of these 10,861 new offense filings, a total of 7,566, or 70%, were designated to be handled by formal court proceedings and 3,295, or 30%, were designated to be handled unofficially. This compares to 68% of the cases being disposed by formal court action during 2001.

SEX OF OFFENDERS FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

Of the 10,861 new offenses filed - 7,409, or 68%, involved boys - 3,333, or 31%, involved girls - and 119, or 1%, were offenses for which the juvenile's sex was not recorded. This compares to 68% involving boys and 31% girls during 2001.

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	5395 77%	1625 23%	31 <1%	7051
Status Offenses	231 45%	281 55%	3 <1%	515
Unofficial Offenses	1783 54%	1427 43%	85 3%	3295
Total Offenses	7409 68%	3333 31%	119 1%	10,861

Sex of Offenders for New Offenses Filed



RACE OF OFFENDER FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

During 2002, 55% of the new offenses filed involved minority youth. This compares to 53% minority filings during 2001.

TABLE 33: RACE OF OFFENDER FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED						
	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	2569	360	2984	66	69	7051
	51%	5%	42%	1%	1%	
Status Offenses	281	25	186	7	16	515
	55%	5%	36%	<1%	3%	
Unofficial Offenses	1502	180	1399	30	181	3295
	46%	5%	42%	1%	6%	
Total Offenses	5352	565	4569	103	266	10,861
	49%	5%	42%	1%	2%	

Race of Offender for New Offenses Filed

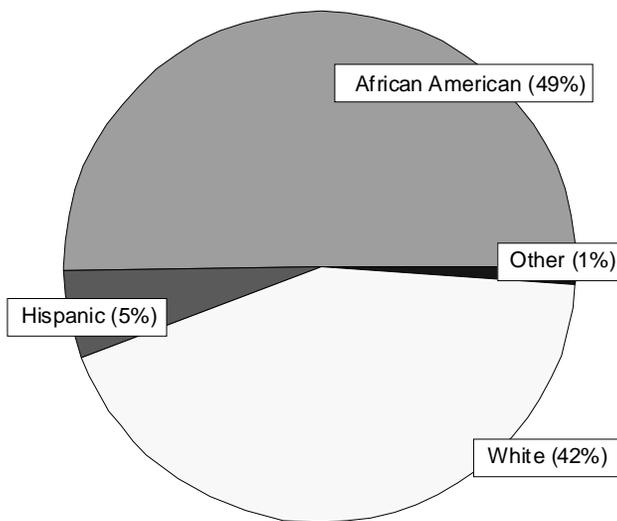
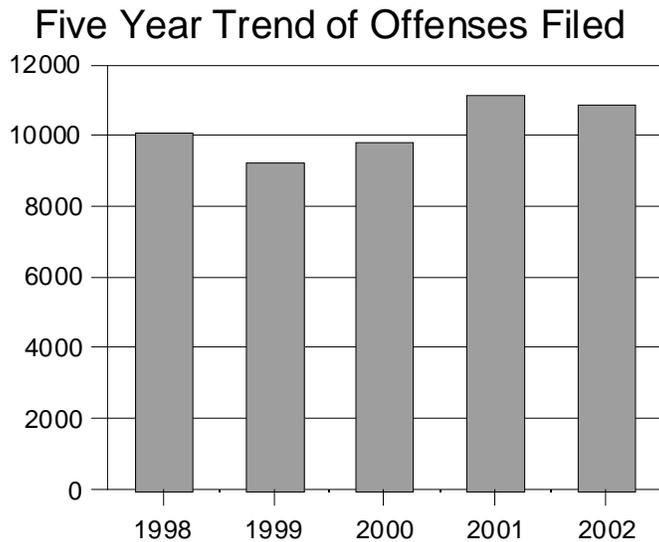


TABLE 34: FIVE YEAR TREND OF OFFENSES FILED

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Delinquency	7071	6263	6029	7205	7051
Status	393	414	386	370	515
Unofficial	2597	2546	3394	3555	3295
Total	10,061	9223	9809	11,130	10,861



The following tables represent the offenses most commonly referred to the Court. A total of 28 offenses represent 87% of all offense filings.

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Assault	314	203	3	520
Breaking and Entering	113	3	1	117
Burglary	194	17	0	211
Criminal Damage	259	51	2	312
Criminal Trespass	237	71	0	308
Disorderly Conduct	268	113	1	382
Domestic Violence	395	218	0	613
Drug Abuse	242	44	0	286
Drug Paraphernalia	113	16	0	129
Falsification	78	43	0	121
Grand Theft Auto	150	9	0	159
Loitering	144	9	1	154
Menacing	65	44	0	109
Aggravated Menacing	77	28	0	105
Obstructing Official Business	260	71	0	331
Petty Theft	480	516	9	1005
Prohibition Minors	146	43	3	192
Receiving Stolen Property - Motor Vehicle	129	7	0	136
Receiving Stolen Property	131	14	3	148
Resisting Arrest	167	60	1	228
Robbery	109	16	0	125
Safe School Ordinance	1137	587	2	1726
Smoking Minor	82	24	0	106
Theft	94	42	1	137
Unruly	365	377	5	747
Unruly/Curfew	246	128	15	389
Unruly/Runaway	89	140	1	230
Unruly/Truancy	236	205	1	442
a) Totals	6320	3099	49	9468
b) Total 2002 Filings	7409	3333	119	10,861
c) 'a' divided by 'b'	85%	93%	41%	87%

The most commonly referred offense is Safe School Ordinance, as was the case during 2001.

	Number of Offenses in 2002	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	1726	16%
Petty Theft	1005	9%
Unruly	747	7%
Domestic Violence	613	6%
Assault	520	5%
Unruly/Truancy	442	4%
% of Total Filings		47%

The most commonly referred boys offense is Safe School Ordinance, as was the case during 2001.

MOST COMMON REFERRED BOYS OFFENSES FOR 2002		
	Number of Offenses in 2002	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	1137	18%
Petty Theft	480	8%
Domestic Violence	395	6%
Unruly	365	6%
Disorderly Conduct	268	4%
Obstructing Official Business	260	4%
% of Total Filings		46%

The most commonly referred girls offense is Safe School Ordinance, as was the case during 2001.

MOST COMMON REFERRED GIRLS OFFENSES FOR 2002		
	Number of Offenses in 2002	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	587	19%
Petty Theft	516	17%
Unruly	377	12%
Domestic Violence	218	7%
Unruly/Truancy	205	7%
Assault	203	7%
% of Total Filings		69%

A total of 287 violent offense filings occurred during 2002, compared to 248 during 2001.

VIOLENT OFFENSES FILINGS FOR 2002				
	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Aggravated & Felonious Assault	77	12	0	89
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	155	19	1	175
Homicide Offense	3	0	0	3
Rape	19	1	0	20
Total	254	32	1	287
% of Total Filings	2%	<1%	<1%	3%

4. COMMITMENTS AND CERTIFICATIONS

There are five categories for commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. Youth who are serving their first term are COMMITTED; youth who are on parole for a prior commitment to the department and are committed for a new felony offense are RECOMMITTED; youth who have a prior commitment and are not on parole or probation and are committed on a new felony are PRIOR COMMITMENT; youth on parole and returned to our institution for a technical violation are PAROLE REVOCATIONS; and, youth who have been given an early release and placed on probation and are returned to the institution for a technical violation are JUDICIAL RELEASE VIOLATIONS.

TABLE 40: 2002 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed	43	1	44
Recommitted	11	1	12
Prior Commitments	5	0	5
Total	59	2	61
Parole Revocations	22	0	22
Judicial Release Violation	0	0	0
Grand Total	81	2	83

A total of 36% of commitments were for felony 1 & 2 offenses, compared to 25% during 2001. A total of 80% were minority youth compared to the 54% during 2001. It should be noted that 49 African-American youth were committed during 2001 and 44 while youth. The number of white youth committed were significantly reduced.

TABLE 41: 2002 COMMITMENTS CHARACTERISTICS

	Commitments	Revocations/Rel. Violations
FELONY LEVEL		
Murder (Aggravated)		
Felony 1	12 (20%)	0
Felony 2	10 (16%)	6 (28%)
Felony 3	7 (11%)	3 (14%)
Felony 4	19 (31%)	7 (32%)
Felony 5	13 (21%)	6 (27%)
Total	61	22
RACE		
African-American	46 (75%)	12 (55%)
Caucasian	12 (20%)	10 (45%)
Hispanic	3 (5%)	0
Total	61	22

FIVE YEAR TRENDS FOR COMMITMENTS
to the Ohio Department of Youth Services (Excludes Revocations)

TABLE 42: COMMITMENTS					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Boys	106	92	97	88	59
Girls	5	6	8	8	2
Total Commitments	111	98	105	96	61
Annual Difference	-40	-13	7	-9	-35
	-26%	-12%	8%	-9%	-36%

TABLE 43: COMMITMENTS VS. RECOMMITMENTS					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Commitments	91	80	83	71	44
Percent of Total	82%	82%	79%	74%	72%
Prior & Recommitments	20	18	22	25	17
Percent of Total	18%	18%	21%	26%	28%

TABLE 44: REVOCATIONS					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Boys	21	25	25	14	22
Girls	4	2	4	3	0
Total Revocations	25	27	29	17	22

TABLE 45: COMMITMENTS & REVOCATIONS					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Commitments	111	98	105	96	61
Total Revocations	21	25	29	17	22
Grand Total	132	123	134	113	83
Annual Difference	-39	-9	11	-21	-30
	-23%	-7%	9%	-16%	-27%

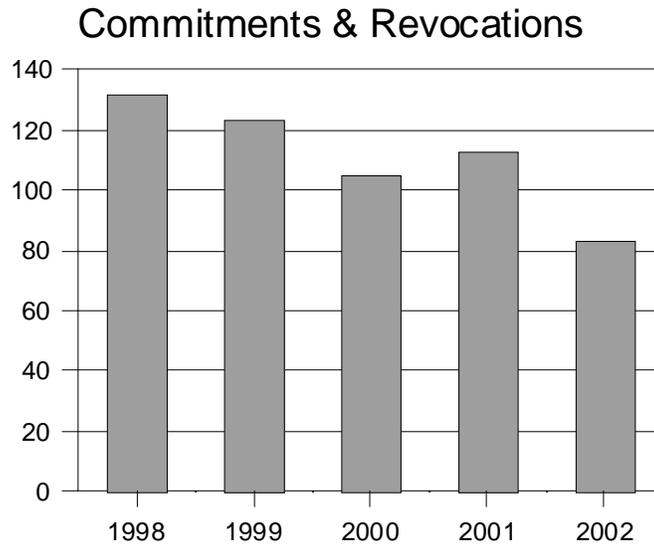


TABLE 46: CERTIFICATION SUMMARY FOR 2002

Carried from 2001	2
Filings	24
Certified	11 (1 from 2001 Filings)
Committed	4
YTC Placement	2
Dismissed	0
Parole	1 (1 from 2002 Filings)
Probation	3
CCNO	1
Other	1
Carried to 2003	3

CERTIFICATIONS TO GENERAL TRIAL DIVISIONS

During 2002, 11 youth were certified to stand trial as an adult on 24 filings by the prosecutor. This compares to 6 certifications (83% increase) on 10 filings (140% increase) during 2001.

Certification Offenses	-
Arson	0
Breaking & Entering	20
Burglary	1
Aggravated Burglary	0
Child Endangerment	2
Failure to Comply	5
Felonious Assault	0
Grand Theft Auto	1
Murder	1
Aggravated Murder	2
Attempted Murder	0
Possession of Criminal Tools	1
Rape	1
Receiving Stolen Property	1
Robbery	1
Aggravated Robbery	1
Total Offenses	37
Sex	-
Male	10
Female	1
Race	-
Caucasian	8
African/American	3
Hispanic	0
Other	0
Age	-
15	0
16	2
17	2
18	5
19	1
23	1

5. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

TABLE 48: TRAFFIC OFFENSES BY SEX & RACE FOR OFFENSES DISPOSED

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
African/American	842	244	0	1086
Hispanic	145	30	0	175
Caucasian	2203	1195	1	3399
Other	35	18	0	53
Unknown	34	8	0	42
Totals	3259	1495	1	4755

TABLE 49: FIVE YEAR TREND FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES FOR OFFENSES DISPOSED

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Boys	4292	3896	3475	3175	3259
Girls	1836	1720	1653	1483	1495
Total	6128	5616	5131	4662	4755

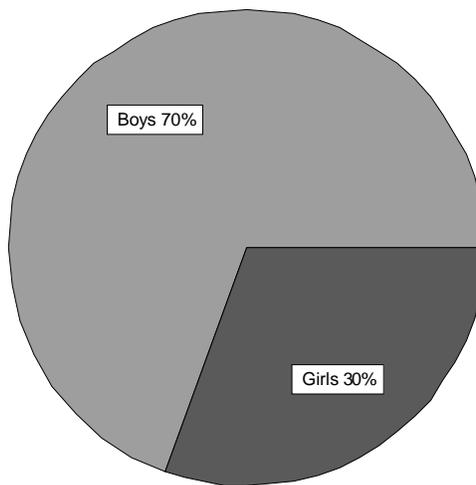
6. DETENTION STATISTICS

TABLE 50: BOOKING AND ADMISSION BY SEX

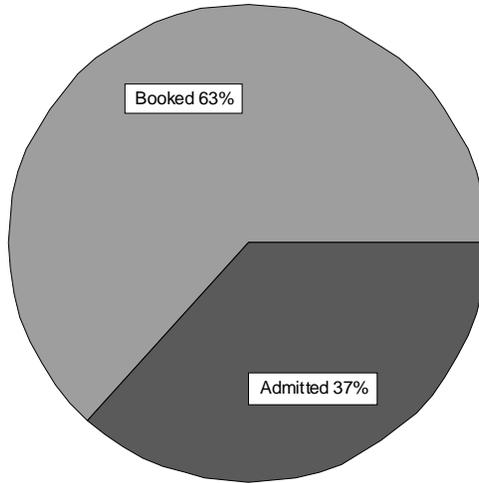
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Booked	4062	1781	5843
Admitted	2347	885	3232

Boys make up 70% of the bookings, while 57% of those boys are admitted and represent 73% of total admission. Girls make up 30% of bookings, 50% of those girls are admitted and make up 27% of total admission.

Total Bookings



Boys



Girls

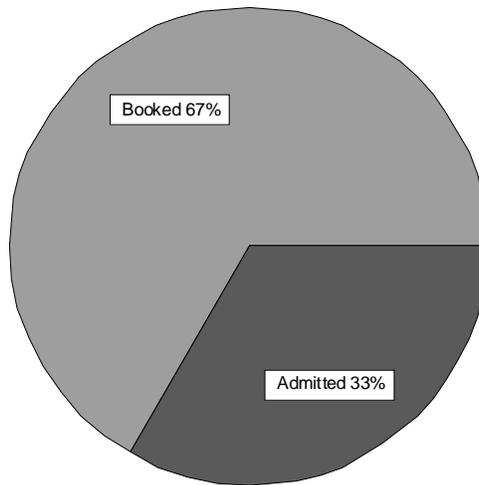
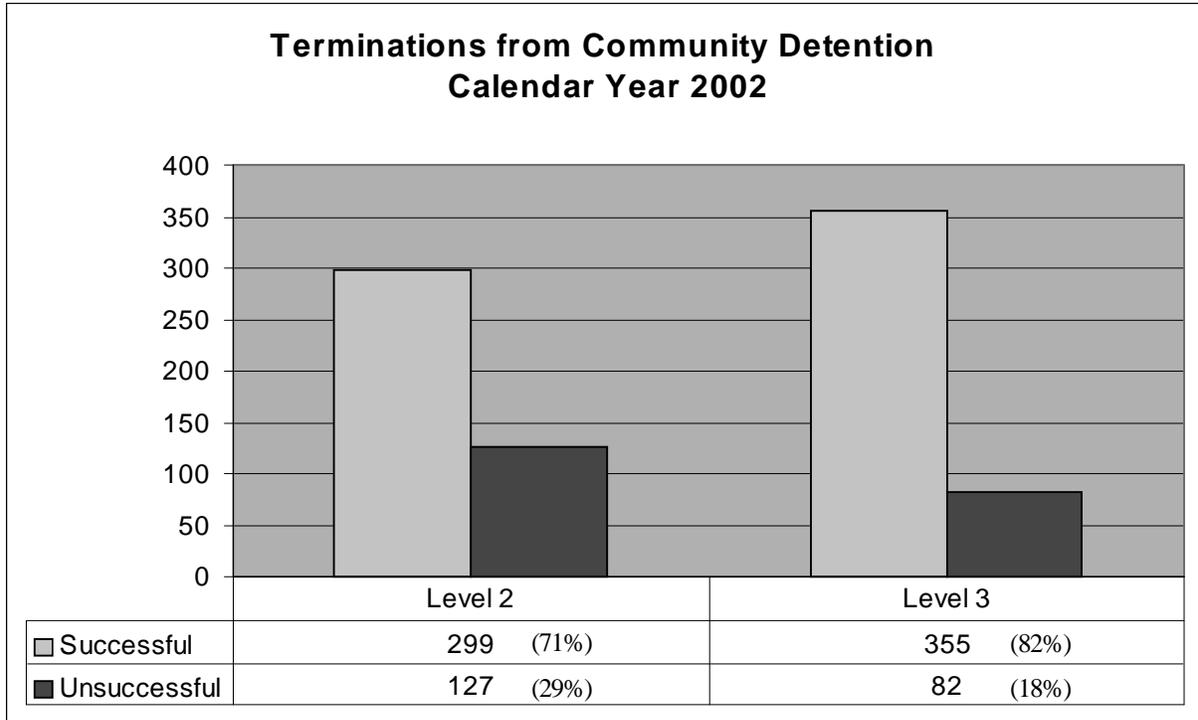


TABLE 51: BOOKING AND ADMISSION BY RACE

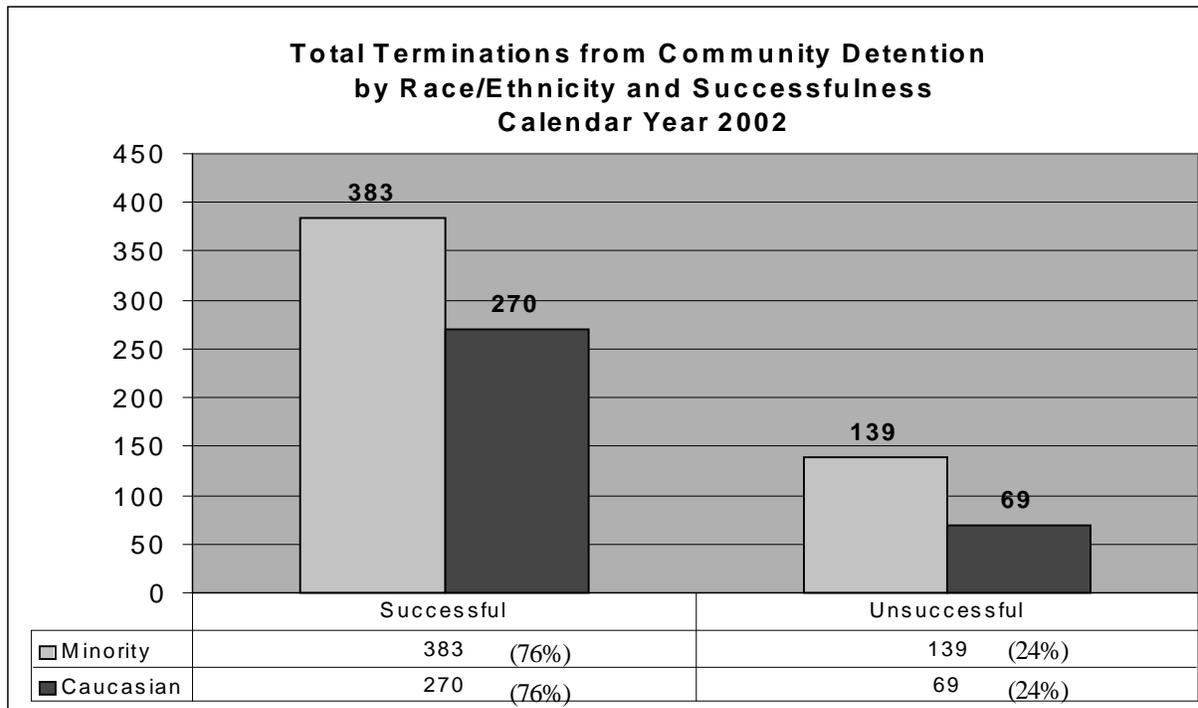
	Afr/Amer	Hispanic	White	Other	Unknown	TOTAL
Booked	3260	354	2164	62	3	5843
Admitted	1832	184	1184	30	2	3232

There was a total of 23, 101 bed days for 3,282 active admissions for 2002. An active admission could represent a youth who was actually admitted prior to 2002 and not released until after the beginning of the new year.

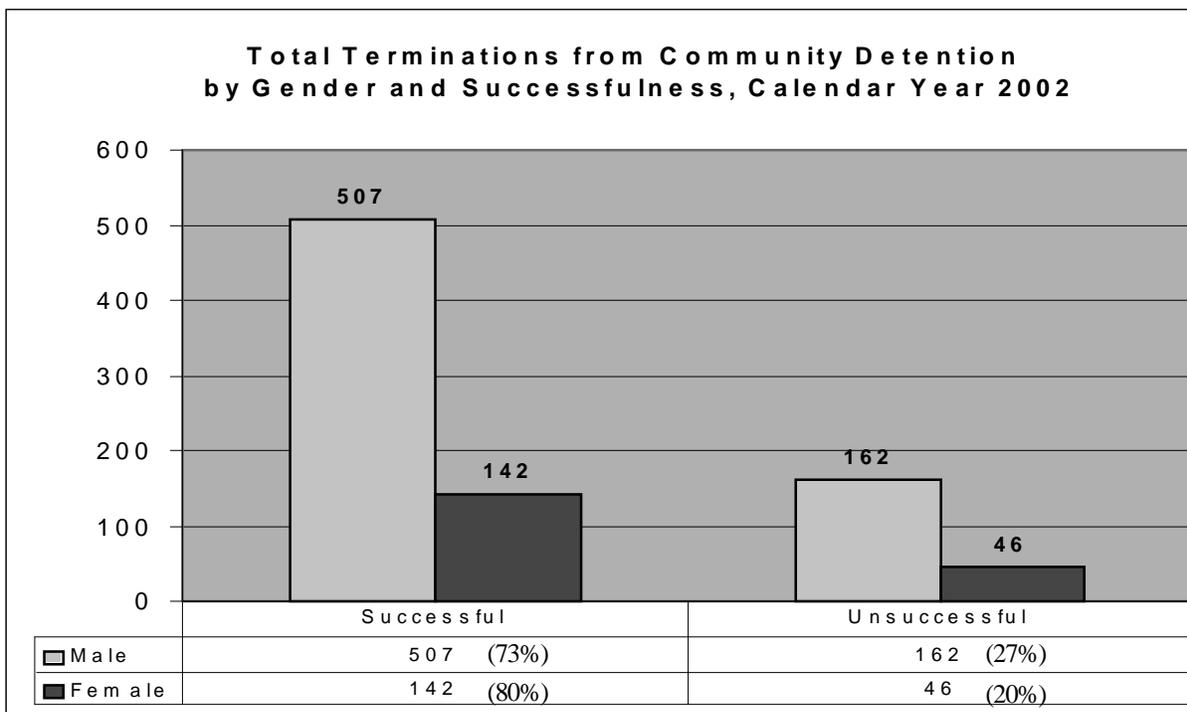
7. COMMUNITY DETENTION STATISTICS



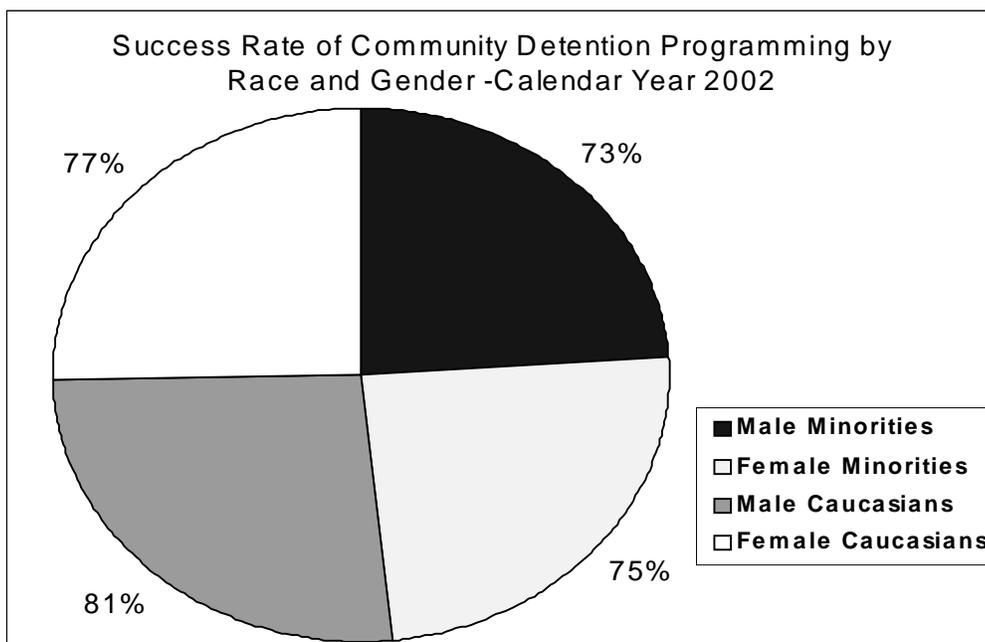
As displayed below, the success rate for minority referrals involved in Community Detention was 74%, whereas Caucasian referrals completed successfully 80% of the time. (Note, the race was unknown in one unsuccessful case and one successful case; thus those cases are not accounted for in the chart).



Seventy-six percent (76%) of all male and female referrals involved in Community Detention completed successfully. Note, the gender of 6 terminations is unknown, thus those terminations are not reflected in this table.



Looking at success rates more closely it was found that: Male Minorities had the lowest success rate of 73% and Male Caucasians had the highest success rate of 81%. Meanwhile, Female Caucasians had a success rate of 77% while Female Minorities had a success rate of 75%.



Administrative and Supervisory Staff With Contact Information

Judge James A. Ray
Administrative Judge
(419)213-6717

Judge Joseph Flores
(419)213-6778

Dan Pompa
Court Administrator
(419)213-6700

Donna Mitchell
Chief Legal Counsel
(419)213-6762

Deborah Hodges
Administrator of Probation Services
(419)213-6612

Michael Brennan
Assistant Administrator
(419)213-6611

Kendra Kec
Special Projects Director
(419)213-6712

Celeste Hasselbach
Information Systems Director
(419)213-6697

Gary Lenhart
Staff Development Director
(419)213-6695

Pat Balderas
Administrator of Case Flow Services
(419)213-6736

Terri Acocks
Youth Treatment Center Administrator
(419)213-6161

Tony Garrett
Juvenile Detention Center Administrator
(419)213-6723

William Hutchenson
Civil Magistrate
(419)213-6685

John Yerman
Delinquency Magistrate
(419)213-6744

Judy Fornof
Civil Magistrate
(419)213-6680

Geoff Waggoner
Delinquency Magistrate
(419)213-6745

Brian Goodell
Civil Magistrate
(419)213-6682

Joyce Woods
Civil Magistrate
(419)213-6681

Sue Cairl
Delinquency Magistrate
(419)213-6742

Laura Restivo
Delinquency Magistrate
(419)213-6743

Dennis Parish
Civil Magistrate
(419)213-6686

Brenda Rutledge
Civil Magistrate
(419)213-6914

Court Appointed Special Advocates
Carol Martin, Director CASA/CRB
Anital Levin, Associate Director, CASA
Judy Leb, Recruiter/Training Coordinator
(419)213-6753
Citizens Review Board/Closure Board
(419)213-6754

Brenda Rutledge
Director Mediation Services
(419)213-6914

Tammy Kosier
Director Delinquency/Unruly Mediations
(419)213-6678

Ralph Sochaki
Fiscal Manager
(419)213-6703

Court-wide Fax
(419)213-6794

THE 2002 ANNUAL REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE JUVENILE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

STATISTICS AND DATA WERE PROVIDED BY SARAH NOPPER, DATA ANALYST, OFFICE OF JUVENILE COURT INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DAN POMPA, COURT ADMINISTRATOR.

FINAL EDITING, PLANNING, AND LAYOUT WAS PERFORMED BY SARAH NOPPER, DATA ANALYST, DAN POMPA, COURT ADMINISTRATOR, AND CELESTE HASSELBACH, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

