

*2000 annual report
lucas county juvenile court*

Court copy – not for distribution

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 2000, 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 compliance 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 2000, Sixty 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 Judy Fornof, Brian Goodell, Donna Mitchell, Dennis Parish, and Brenda Rutledge developed curriculum and participated as faculty for the Ohio Judicial College. Magistrate Parish's Ethics and Cinema course was presented to over 600 judges and magistrates in Ohio. The course was also presented to judges in Missouri, Texas, Florida and New Jersey.

Lucas County Juvenile Court Magistrates assisted the Toledo, Lucas County and Ottawa County Bar Associations in providing CLE on juvenile court issues. Magistrates Fornof, Goodell, Mitchell and Joyce Woods participated in Court Appointed Special Advocate training. Magistrate Mitchell made a presentation to the Ohio Association of Drug Court Professionals regarding program development and design. Magistrates Parish, Goodell and Rutledge served as faculty for the Ohio State Bar Association.

Magistrate Fornof is a contributing author to Kurtz & Gianelli's Ohio Juvenile Law and supervises interns for the University of Toledo Community and Technical College's Legal Assistant Program. 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 Fornof was a speaker at the Nation Symposium on Improving Outcomes for Abused and Neglected Children. She also established a Permanency Planning Task Force in collaboration with Lucas County Children Services and the Family and Child Abuse Prevention Center.

MAGISTRATE SKILL TRAINING

In 2000, Juvenile Court Magistrates updated their skills by attending state and national conferences and seminars receiving over 120 hours of continuing legal education.

MAGISTRATES AS COMMUNITY AND JUDICIAL LEADERS

Magistrate Parish served on the Ohio Court's Futures Commission and was appointed by Chief Justice Thomas Moyer to the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Judicial College.

Magistrates Fornof and Woods continue to serve as judges for Ohio's high school mock trial competitions in Toledo and Columbus. Magistrate Sue Cairl trained local 7th and 8th graders to serve as peer mediators and served on the juvenile court's Domestic Violence Task Force. Magistrates Mitchell and Fornof served on the Child Protection/Mediation Task Force.

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.

Mediation Program Overview

From its inception in the Juvenile Court in 1991, mediation has met with enormous support by the Judges, magistrates and court staff. Mediation has been found especially useful in dealing with family issues that come within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. The mediator, as a neutral third party, assists and empowers the parties to identify issues and negotiate workable solutions to their problems. In the mediation process, the parties control the outcome of their case instead of a resolution imposed upon them by judicial decree.

The Juvenile Court Mediation program has been very successful in helping people resolve their own disputes. Across civil case types, over 70% of cases mediated result in settlement. The settlement percentage rate rises to over 90% in the unruly/delinquency case types. Settling cases through mediation has two primary effects: one, clearing docket space for magistrates and judges to hear the more difficult and protracted cases; and two, parties who have resolved their conflict through mediation are more satisfied with the outcome and thus more likely to follow the terms of their agreement.

The Mediation Department continues to offer training opportunities throughout the year in order to maintain its well trained and highly skilled staff and contract mediators. In addition, the department closely monitors its programs through user surveys completed at the conclusion of each mediation by mediators, parties, attorneys and guardians ad litem.

Since the first unruly cases were mediated in 1991, we have seen mediation made available in nearly every case type within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. In 2000, nearly 1,600 cases were mediated by staff, contract mediators, interns or volunteers, representing a significant impact to the court caseload and, we believe, in the lives of people who participate in the mediations.

I. Civil Mediation Programs

The Juvenile Court Mediation Department has two main categories of mediation type: civil and unruly/delinquency. Under the civil mediation category, we conduct custody/visitation and child protection mediations.

A. Custody/Visitation Mediation

Our first civil program for mediating custody and visitation cases was introduced in 1992. At that time, these cases were mediated at the court by staff or trained attorney volunteers. In 1997, we began mediating custody/visitation cases at an off-site location to assist with the

volume of case filings. Since then, in general, the on-site custody/visitation mediations are conducted by staff mediators and the off-site custody/visitation mediations are conducted by contract mediators. The contract mediators are trained by and serve at the recommendation of this court.

TABLE 1 - 1994 - 2000 Custody/Visitation Mediation Program Comparison

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cases Scheduled	295	553	694	590	752	701	560
Cases Mediated	131	362	413	436	551	460	409
Agreements	107	272	354	320	372	322	280
Partial/Interim	0	0	0	0	53	24	16
No Agreement	24	90	59	116	112	114	107
No Show	75	168	174	154	162	240	147

In 2000, a total of 409 custody and visitation cases were mediated; with 280 reaching full settlement, or 68%.

1. On Site Mediations

During 2000, 169 bench referrals of custody/visitation cases were made for mediations on site. Of these, 145 cases were actually mediated. The overall rate of full settlement on these cases was 66%.

2. Off Site Mediations

Since 1997, custody/visitation mediations have been held off site at Professional Associates, Inc., a professional association which contracts with the Court to schedule mediations and mediators, send notices, and prepare judgment entries. In 2000, 277 cases were referred off site, and 199 cases were mediated. Full settlement was reached in 69% of the cases mediated.

3. Pre-filing Mediations

In 1998, the Lucas County Juvenile Court, in partnership with Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency, undertook an early visitation access program pursuant to an Ohio Department of Human Services grant. The focus of the grant was to facilitate early communication between parents and establish visitation for non-custodial parents with their children. Once parents have received an administrative order of paternity and child support, they were offered an opportunity, without formally filing with the court, to enter into mediation and work out visitation issues. If they were able to reach agreement through mediation, their agreement would be filed with the court as a consent judgment entry.

The three-year program was concluded on September 30, 2000. However, for the year 2000, we received 114 referrals for pre-filing mediation. Of these, 65 were actually mediated. We reached full settlement in 45 of these mediated cases for a settlement rate of 69%.

B. Child Protection Mediation

The civil mediation program includes child protection mediation. This concerns mediation of complaints in dependency/neglect and/or abuse filed by Lucas County Children's Services. The statistics are set out below distinguished by case disposition -- namely, temporary or permanent custody of children.

1. Dependency/Neglect/Abuse Mediation

The child protection mediation programs continue to receive support by the bench, bar, guardians ad litem, and Lucas County Children's Services legal and casework personnel. In 2000, the fourth year of the child protection mediation program where the agency seeks temporary custody of children, 131 cases were referred to mediation; with 108 cases actually mediated. Of these, 88 reached full settlement, for an 81% settlement rate. This settlement factor represents a significant savings of docket time to the court; but perhaps more importantly, represents for the families an opportunity to participate more fully in designing case plans that address their family's needs. Research shows that these families more quickly engage in services which results in families being more quickly reunified.

TABLE 2: Child Protection (non permanent custody) 1997 - 2000 Comparison

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cases Referred	42	93	102	131
Cases Mediated	30	72	83	108
Full Settlement	24	57	63	88
Partial/Interim	1	9	11	5
No Agreement	5	6	9	14
Full Settlement Rate	80%	79%	76%	81%
Full & Partial Settlement	83%	88%	88%	86%

Child Protection mediations may be scheduled anywhere from pre-adjudication to any point post disposition by motion of any party or the court, and are mediated with the same level of success. Based upon the consistently high rate of settlement experienced in this case type, it is the program intent to increase the number of such cases referred for 2001.

The child protection mediations are facilitated by five trained and experienced contract child protection mediators who are compensated for their services. These mediators are offered advanced or specialized opportunities each year to enhance their child protection mediation skills and to maintain the best skilled and experienced mediators for these very important mediations.

2. Permanent Custody Mediation

In 1998, the child protection mediation program was expanded when a three-year federal grant, through the Department of Health and Human Services, got underway to mediate the termination of parental rights, or permanent custody, cases. Although the first year program results surpassed our most optimistic expectations, in the second year, we experienced the problem of parties not appearing for mediations. We continue to monitor the selection process in order to reduce the no-show rate and avoid skewing the overall evaluation of the program.

TABLE 3: PERMANENT CUSTODY 1999-2000 PROGRAM COMPARISON

	1999	%	2000	%
Cases Referred	41		27	
Cases Mediated	26		15	
Full Settlement	18	69 %	5	33%
Partial Settlement	1	3%	3	20%
Total Full/Partial Settlement %		72 %		53%
No Settlement	7	26 %	7	46%
No Show/FTA	15	36 %	12	44%

II. Unruly/Delinquency Mediation Programs

A. Program overview

The unruly/delinquency mediation program which began in 1991 continues to meet the demand of status offense cases coming to the attention of the court. Numbers of adjudicated status offenders as well as status offenders on probation continues to be low and holding at approximately 5% and 1% respectively of overall cases filed in this category. This is down from 26% and 19% in 1991.

The program continues to receive a steady influx of delinquency cases. While in the first several years, 15% of cases were delinquency, we had notable increases in 1995 and 1999 of delinquency cases to 35% and 47% respectively of cases referred for mediation. In 2000, referrals of delinquency cases constitute 42% of all referrals. The settlement rate of cases mediated in unruly/delinquency cases exceeds 90%.

Table 4: 1994 - 2000 UNRULY/DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Mediations Scheduled	345	848	1061	1365	1076	1150	1188
Mediations Held	227	619	743	1055	867	792	778
Full or Partial Settlement	223	600	721	986	810	751	719
No Settlement	4	19	22	69	57	33	54
No Show	66	89	141	142	103	121	113
% Settlement Rate	98%	96%	97%	93%	93%	93%	92%

The majority of these cases are mediated by 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. The “volunteer” mediator model on which our programs began has all but disappeared in recent years due to the focus and commitment of the court to provide the best skilled, dedicated, and professional mediators for families served by this court.

B. Prevention of Truancy Through Mediation Project

This program continues to expand and demonstrate success. The purpose of this project is to open the lines of communication between teachers and parents of children who are excessively absent from school. It is confirmed that with this communication, a more positive relationship is developed and maintained between the family and the school which results in better school attendance.

In 2000, 288 cases were referred to mediation. Of the 288 cases referred, 185 (64%) were mediated. Of those mediated, 178 (96%) reached full settlement in mediation.

The Court remains active in this program by providing staff support for administration and technical assistance of the program. Students from the University of Toledo, College of Law, who have completed the dispute resolution clinic are selected to mediate at each of the schools and receive a stipend for their mediation services.

The project is being conducted in four elementary schools and one middle school. At the end of 2000, Toledo Public Schools received a grant to extend the project into three more

elementary schools.

During the 1999-2000 school year, the project was formally evaluated. The evaluation showed significant increases in attendance in all but one school and significant decrease in tardiness in all but one school. On average, in Lucas County, students were absent 13.27 days prior to mediation and 7.34 days post mediation. Students were tardy on average 6.45 days prior to the mediation, and 3.23 days after. The evaluation also indicated that parent and school representative satisfaction was extremely high with the mediation process and mediation outcome.

Overall, the model has been declared sound in the prevention of absenteeism at least in the short term. The model is being replicated throughout the State and in other parts of the country. The schools continue to show interest in the program and the program has expanded in the 2000-2001 school year. It is expected that the schools will be self sufficient with regard to internal operation of the program by the year 2002.

C. Family Conflict Mediation

In 2000, the third year of our family conflict mediation program, we offer mediation in cases of juvenile domestic violence where a child is being held in detention. The purpose of this mediation is to empower the family in crisis to identify and select, with the approval of the court, the conditions of the child's release from detention. The conditions may include safety plans, negotiated rules of the house, selection of service providers, and other decisions related to the needs of the particular family.

These cases are mediated primarily by staff and contract mediators. The mediators have had extensive mediation experience and training particularly in the domestic violence area. With the introduction of the Community Detention Program in 2000, our domestic violence mediation program works cooperatively to insure appropriate and timely processing of these cases through the court.

TABLE 5: 1998 - 2000 FAMILY CONFLICT PROGRAM COMPARISON

	1998	1999	2000
Cases considered	29	158	311
Cases mediated	29	104	103
Full Agreement	19	82	88
Partial Agreement	0	5	6
% Full Agreement	65%	78%	85%

During 2000, 311 cases were considered for mediation but only 103 (33%) were mediated. This number is compared to 158 cases considered and 104 (66%) cases mediated in 1999.

The decrease of cases mediated in relation to the number considered is primarily due to the implementation of more in-depth screening of the cases prior to mediation. This more thorough screening is based upon ongoing concerns regarding the appropriateness of mediation of cases surrounding domestic violence situations.

III. Basic Mediation Training

We 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. Although the training is available to persons in the community who agree to mediate five unruly cases in exchange for their training, only a few volunteers are generated in this manner.

IV. Looking ahead

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 in the future is tied to the commitment and talent of the staff and contract mediators.

CASA Department Overview

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA), Citizen Review Board (CRB), and Closure Board (CB) volunteer programs completed another year of exemplary service during 2000.

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

The goal of the CASA/GAL advocate is to ensure that a child's right to a safe, permanent home is acted on in a sensitive and expedient manner. The CASA/GAL follows the case to its satisfactory conclusion with the child's best interest paramount at all times. By law, a qualified CASA/GAL must be appointed as Guardian ad Litem whenever possible (ORC 2151.30 (J) 1). When no volunteer CASA/GAL is available, a paid attorney is appointed Guardian ad Litem. An administrative staff including a director, staff attorney/case manager, a part time recruitment/training coordinator, and a two-person secretarial staff support the CASA volunteers.

2000 CASA/GAL ACTIVITY

Total Cases Referred	406
CASA Volunteer Hours	39,075
CASA/GAL Assigned	170 (42%)
Attorney/GAL Assigned	235 (58%)

Citizens 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 agency is working toward achieving this plan. Citizen Review Board members are professionals, experienced working with children (one lay person is permitted per Board), and receive training with regard to state statutes governing child welfare and Board policies and procedures. The three eight-member Boards each meet twice monthly.

2000 CRB REVIEW BOARDS ACTIVITY

Total Reviews	1425
Hearings Held	9
Caseworker Appearances	21
CRB Volunteer Hours	2914

Citizen Review Board established a specialized **Closure Board** that began operation 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 judges or magistrates prior to termination hearings. Closure Board reviewed 205 cases and logged 648 volunteer hours in 2000.

2000 CLOSURE BOARD ACTIVITY

Cases Reviewed	205
Cases Terminated With Protective Supervision	59
Cases Terminated Without Protective Supervision	62
Cases Terminating LCCS Protective Supervision	84
Motions Received Too Late To Review	13
Closure Board Volunteer Hours	648

Two CASA/GAL training classes were held during 2000 (Spring and Fall). The total number of CASA/GAL trained during 2000 was forty-two (42). An additional four (4) attorney guardians ad litem, and one (1) transfer CASA/GAL were accepted into the program for a total of 47 new CASA/GAL and attorney guardians ad litem added to the Lucas County CASA/GAL program in 2000.

As of December 31, 2000, there were 133 active CASA/GAL volunteers, 53 attorney/guardians ad litem, 28 Citizen Review Board members, and 5 Closure Board volunteers. In the year 2000, CASA, CRB, and Closure Board volunteers collectively donated over 42,600 hours to the Lucas County Juvenile Court.

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

TRAINING:

CASA/GAL volunteers are required to complete twelve hours annually of in-service training. Several innovative programs enhance the education and retention efforts of CASA/CRB including:

Volunteer Coordinators- this intermediary level of volunteer supervision utilizes experienced CASA/GAL to mentor and supervise CASA/GAL volunteers. Each VC is assigned two to six new volunteers. The VC meet with CASA/GAL administrative staff monthly to report on mentees, discuss ideas, issues and concerns. Eleven Volunteer Coordinators served CASA volunteers in 2000.

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

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

Tell It To The Judge- a program initiated by Judge Ray in 1995 so that CASA/GAL, CRB and CB volunteers would have the opportunity to dialogue informally with LCJC judges and magistrates. This proved to be a very popular program again in 2000.

In addition, three new CASA/GAL/CRB training programs were initiated in 2000:

The Judge's Series- commenced in the fall of 2000 at the request of Judge James 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. Over 250 people attended each of the four sessions offered monthly September through December.

CASA/GAL P.S.- a monthly forum that allows CASA/GAL volunteers to gather to discuss specific case issues and problems. Guest speakers are also invited to some CASA/GAL P.S. meetings to present on current issues.

Spring Training- an annual training for all CASA/GAL and CRB volunteers was started in

2000. Each spring a nationally recognized speaker is invited to present a seminar to Court volunteers and employees. In 2000, Leon Levin presented a two-day workshop on "Conscious Communication."

Also in 2000, all Lucas County Juvenile Court guardians ad litem were mandated by the Administrative Juvenile Court Judge to take a half-day **Attorney/GAL Update Training** in order to remain on the attorney/GAL appointment list.

PRIVATE PAID CASA/GAL PROGRAM- in private custody and/or visitation cases (in which the parents have not been married) a CASA/GAL can be appointed at the request of a magistrate of judge if parties are unable to afford attorney guardian ad litem fees. Hours are billed at the rate of \$15/hour and proceeds are directed to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. (501 C 3). During 2000, a total of thirty-three (33) "paid private" CASA/GAL cases were accepted. At a deposit rate of \$150 per case this fund held a \$4,950.00 income potential for the year 2000. Four \$150. deposits were waived by magistrates' order, reducing the year 2000's potential income to \$4,350.00. All fees are collected by the Clerk's office and are paid to the CASA/CRB 501 ©) 3 via the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. Monies received from this program are used to fund training opportunities for CASA and CRB volunteers.

STANDARDS: The Ohio CASA/GAL Association, Inc. implemented a set of standards for CASA/GAL programs statewide. In order to qualify for license plate dollars, each CASA/GAL program must meet the state standards criteria. An audit of the Lucas County program was conducted on site in December, 2000. The Lucas County program was found to be in compliance with required State and National CASA/GAL standards. The *Standards Assessment* document was completed and submitted in a timely manner.

Probation Department

Deborah Hodges, Administrator

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

The Classification System 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 probations 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 the year 2000, the department played a significant role in the development of the Community Detention Program and assisted in staffing the program through the restructuring of staff positions within the department. Two positions were re-structured to provide the necessary staffing for the program within the court, and through this process provided direction regarding the on-going development of the program. This followed over a year and a half of preparation regarding the development of alternatives to detention, and significantly effected the manner in which youth were detained by the juvenile court. Many hours were devoted to program development and staff training for the implementation of the program. The program has made a tremendous impact in the courts ability to hold youthful offenders accountable by offering a full continuum of care. This system allows the court to more effectively control population and reduce the failures to appear for court hearings. It also for the first time provided enhanced community-based supervision for offenders found

appropriate for the program. In this program, youth are restricted through community-based detention and supervision, but are also involved in many different services designed to assist youth in meeting the requirements designated by the court, thereby holding them accountable, and to ultimately support the competency development and success of the youth in the community. Overall, the development of community-based detention, has been a tremendous success for the youth, community, and the court, and has assisted department staff in achieving the mission of helping youth make the necessary changes to not commit further delinquent acts.

In keeping with the goals of the Comprehensive Strategy, the department worked closely with local agencies in the community focused on the development and enhancement of services for youth and families. The Lucas County Mental Health Board in 2001 initiated the creation of the Youth Mental Health Task Force with the goal of accessing the mental health and service needs of youth in Lucas County. Several representatives from the court participated throughout the year in reviewing current services, identifying gaps in services, and ultimately, in making recommendations regarding needed changes in the system. This process involved many agencies throughout Lucas County and resulted in several changes in the way mental health services were delivered to youth in Lucas County. This is a critical need today, as the department continues to see an increase in delinquent youth that also suffer from mental illness. This will be an on-going process and will continue well into 2001, as the department and court are committed to enhancing the mental health service delivery to the youth and families that we serve in Lucas County.

In December of 2000, the Probation Department undertook the task of implementing a new filing system for all cases. This has provided a more organized format for information regarding youth on probation and has resulted in more efficient storage and retrieval of information.

The staff in the department completed 2,255.45 hours of training in 2000. There continues to be a strong emphasis and commitment to training and education with the goal of equipping staff with the necessary tools to effectively and efficiently complete their job tasks.

In 2000, the Probation Department will continue to take an active role in fostering the development of a comprehensive array of community-based services directed toward promoting the rehabilitation of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. This will involve the evaluation of existing programs and the current delivery of services to the youth and families that are served.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

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

TABLE 1
2000 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY

INTAKE UNIT

Assessment Reports	779
Social History Investigations	145
Certification Reports	19
Out of Town Investigations (O.T.I.)	9
TOTAL 2000 REPORTS	952
TOTAL 1999 REPORTS	907

CASE ASSIGNMENTS

High Risk	434
Regular Risk	252
Low Risk	115
Divert	6
TOTAL 2000 ASSIGNED	808
TOTAL 1999 ASSIGNED	729

CASES TERMINATED

2000 Probation Cases Terminated	717
1999 Probation Cases Terminated	760

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. Other components include increased family involvement, and a surveillance system, which provides increased supervision and tracking of the youth. The program places a strong emphasis on education, competency development, and counseling to assist youth in successful completion of the program.

TABLE 2

**2000 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT
ACTIVITY**

Number Youth Referred	103
Number Youth Accepted	65
Number Youth Terminated	84
Successful Termination	20
Unsuccessful	24
Other	40

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 **\$2,299,314.13**.

TABLE 3

2000 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY

Referrals	891
Cases Terminated	849
Successfully Terminated	836
Amount Restitution Recovered	\$157,553.34
Total Hours Worked	16,292

PLACEMENT SERVICES

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

TABLE 4

2000 PLACEMENT ACTIVITY

Youth Referred	54
Youth Placed in 2000	34
Total Youth in Placement	45
Cases Terminated	46
Successful Terminations	17
Unsuccessful Terminations	14
Other Terminations	15
*Total Per Diem Costs	\$793,722.16
Purchase Service Day	8,242

***Total includes the Court's contribution of \$123,000.00 to the Lucas County Children's Cluster.**

FAMILY COUNSELING

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

TABLE 5

2000 FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY

Number of Families Referred	52
Number of Families Assigned	52
Number of Families Terminated	78
Number of Sessions Held	582

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (S.A.S.)

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

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

TABLE 6

2000 SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES ACTIVITY

Assessment Referrals	943
Referrals to Other Agencies for D/A Education/Treatment	648
Referrals to C.A.P.	170
C.A.P. Successful Completions	133
C.A.P. Unsuccessful Completions	5
Other	10
S.A.S. Terminations	789

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

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

treatment, provide short-term psycho-educational classes, sexual offender specific groups, individual and family counseling, and parent support groups.

TABLE 7
2000 SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT
(S.O.T.) ACTIVITY

Number of Referrals	66
Number of Assessments Completed and Staffed	67
Number of S.O.T. Group Sessions	44
Number of Individuals in S.O.T. Group	14
Number of Individual Sessions	528
Number of Parent Support Group Sessions	44
Cases Terminated Successfully	55
Cases Terminated Unsuccessfully	2
Cases Terminated - Other	7

POLICE PROBATION TEAM (P.P.T.)

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

Detention Department

Antonio Garrett, Administrator

Bruce Williams, Assistant Adm.

Miraculously, the construction of the new Juvenile Justice and Detention Center were under construction as we approached our 100 years of juvenile justice in America (1899-1999).

The new detention facility is known as "Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center." Many of us will have memories of Child Study Institute (C.S.I.), and have difficulty adjusting to a new facility with a new name, new address, and that is electronically operated. However, most of us (staff) are looking forward to working in an environment that hard work, technology and a vision has afforded us.

The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center will provide temporary detention for juvenile delinquents who come to the attention of the court. The Lucas County detention center is committed to a philosophy of protecting a child's right to full physical, mental and moral development. The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center staff will manage youths' behavior in an authorized, non-punitive, trained, supervised manner, in an effort to maintain order, control and security.

The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center is a secure facility with 125 single rooms plus an isolation room in each of the eight units.

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

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

This year the U.T. Court Academy staff provided Christmas gifts for detainees and gave a Christmas party, as well.

Two new components that were added to the CSI/UT Academy Program are progressing better than anticipated. Dr. Marion Boss is now coordinating the entire Criminal Justice Department at UT. The Court Academy continues to increase the number of detainees who receive their GED and completing more educational assessments on detainees. Gym and physical activities are conducting on-site at both an indoor gymnasium and outdoors. Several community agencies, including the Toledo/Lucas County Public Library, Y.W.C.A. Rape crisis Center, Alcoholic anonymous, Toledo Health Department, and the Cordelia Martin Center provide additional services.

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

During the past year, both local and national speakers and presenters were on hand to provide motivation, education and inspiration.

Expansions in term of programming includes our Community Detention Program as well as a drop off site that has been provided by our Toledo Police Department.

We will for the first time have in place in our new facility a detainee handbook, detainee grievance procedure and a revised behavior modification program that is more detainee friendly in that the philosophy is positively oriented.

Youth Treatment Center

Theresa McCarthy Acocks, Administrator

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. A total of 224 youth, 190 males and 34 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.

2000 Youth Treatment Center Activity

TABLE 1

Referrals	118
Youth diverted to a less restricted setting	01
Youth accepted for placement	37
Males Placed	31
Females Placed	04
Total Terminations	34
Successful Terminations	25 (74%)
Unsuccessful Terminations	09 (26%)

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.

Residents' many successes in school are important in developing their sense of competency and increasing their employability. More than 95% of the residents that 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 Rain Forest 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; and taking care of the Toledo Grows! garden at Ten Eyck Towers.

Projects begun in 1999 continue: Karen Kiemnec continues to volunteer Rainbow Dancing as a treatment resource for residents; The Change Project continues to focus on developing supplements to Y.T.C.'s treatment program; M.C.O. psychiatry residents visit Y.T.C. and the Aftercare program as part of their community rotation; and Creative Week occurs bimonthly.

Y.T.C. reviewed the decision-making process for community release privileges early in 2000, after four late third phase residents unsuccessfully completed the program. A new protocol was developed for third phase out-of-building privileges. This tool has helped Y.T.C. more effectively work with third phase residents, who have since had only successful completes.

Most Y.T.C. residents return to the homes of their parents or guardians upon successfully completing the program. A small number no longer need a secure setting for community safety, but are not yet able to return to their family home. In 2000, the Court provided placement resources for Y.T.C. youth. Four youth were placed in treatment foster care. Three of the four had committed sexual offenses against family members. Additional time and family and individual treatment were needed for a safe, successful return home or move to completely independent living.

In 2000, Y.T.C. participated in a second Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (C.P.A.I.) by the University of Cincinnati Center for Criminal Justice Research. The C.P.A.I. is a validated instrument that measures six scored program areas with specific suggestions for possible improvement. It is used as a guide for best practices in program development, implementation and ongoing improvement. The first C.P.A.I. was completed in 1999 and earned a Satisfactory rating, without need for improvement noted.. Y.T.C.'s second C.P.A.I. earned a Very Satisfactory, the highest possible classification, which has been earned by only 8% of the assessed programs nationwide.

Information Systems

Celeste Hasselbach, Director

The Court entered the year 2000 with a commitment to the ongoing and increasing importance of data for our daily operations. This commitment evidenced itself in the hiring of an additional staff member in Information Systems to fulfill the position of Data Analyst, and the request for the County's Data Processing Department to provide one additional person, which resulted in the assignment of one of their existing staff to fill the role of Court Software Support Specialist.

The Court continued to expand the use of our Case Management software by implementing online processing of Dependency, Neglect, Abuse (Child Protection) cases. All new cases filed in the year 2000 for this case type are online. The Clerks' staff also back loaded all cases that were pending going into 2000 in an effort to allow online entry of all new activity on those cases, including scheduling of hearings, printing of forms, and maintenance of the case docket.

Bringing Child Protection cases online meant that 95% of all cases were being processed online. This presented us with the opportunity to generate a single, court wide, hearing docket without any duplicate entry of hearing information. The entire docket for each Judge and Magistrate could now be reviewed in the same format with all pertinent pieces of information related to each hearing, regardless of case type.

Legislative changes affected our notification process for victims placing responsibility for notification on the Court and on the prosecutor. In an effort to efficiently communicate with the victims, the Court made our case management system available to the prosecutor for purposes of fulfilling their portion of the notification process. Most of the information required by the prosecutor was available in the Court's case management system. Rather than simply provide them paper notice and have the prosecutor create a duplicate system to deal with notification, we worked with them to create documents to meet their needs and the needs of the victims.

Information Systems assisted with many improvements in Detention during 2000. We provided a support role in the installation and implementation of the LiveScan electronic fingerprint system, which was provided to our Detention Center by the Attorney General's office. This has given our detention intake staff the ability to process fingerprints for youth as required by statute and electronically transmit those prints to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

Information Systems also worked with Detention to customize the software for our Detention Information System. Screens, forms, and reports were designed and procedures were put in place to process all booking information using the online system. Data was processed within 24 hours of booking or release activity. This gave us the ability to create our population reports without redundant daily processing of information. We also began providing our official daily population reports to all appropriate staff by emailing it to a shared account. This eliminated the need to create nearly 100 paper copies, and improved time of availability significantly. Once the detention data base was online, we began back loading information using the information recorded on Admission/Release cards for all activity in 2000. This has provided us with a solid baseline of data for ongoing reporting.

A detention assessment and scoring instrument was developed for use in determining whether or not a youth should be detained or released at the time of booking. Once that instrument was finalized, Information Systems automated the process and made it available for scoring any youth for whom a complaint was filed. Staff processing complaints now have the ability to use data available across our Juvenile Information System, Juvenile Probation Information System and Detention Information System to score the youth for determining whether or not they should be held in detention or released. This has given the Judges and Magistrates valuable information for making decisions upon arraignment.

In an effort to keep pace with improvements in technology 35 computers were replaced or newly installed throughout the Court.

Human Resources

Betty Hutchinson, Administrator

The Human Resources Department is committed to being a strategic, proactive partner of the Court. Human Resources acts as a conduit between employees and management, monitors compliance with employment laws and manages the Courts human resources to ensure Court goals and objectives are met. The primary mission of the Human Resources Department is to design and implement legally sound HR policies that will support Court goals and fulfill workforce needs as conditions change.

Core Human Resources responsibilities include:

- Design and delivery of Human Resources programs, practices and processes that meet the needs of the Court and its employees.
- Support line supervisor efforts to achieve Court goals through effective management of employees.
- Contribute to organizational development and strategic planning through developing Human Resources practices that enhance overall efficiency and competency.

Human Resources services include:

Recruitment – to attract qualified candidates who will enhance organizational effectiveness.

Successful recruitment functions also engage in position control, monitor turnover and succession and match labor force projections to court plans for growth and reduction.

Selection – to assist line managers in selection of better employees. Careful selection at all levels reduces turnover, increases productivity and contributes to Court effectiveness. Human Resources also manages hiring practices that comply with all requirements of federal, state and local Equal Employment Opportunity laws.

Placement – to help line managers match employee skills to job requirements which may involve rewriting job position descriptions, identification of training needs, and reorganization of job tasks and/or positions within the Court.

Compensation and Benefits – to ensure effective cost utilization and management of payroll practices, compensation packages and benefit plans within the guidelines set forth by the Court.

Employee Development – to incorporate the trends toward leaner, more streamlined staffing levels with an emphasis on training and cross training which is essential to avoid a crisis resulting from

one person's absence or departure. With the rapidly changing technological and competitive environments today, keeping employees up to pace through retraining is critical to the Court's success.

Employee Productivity and Morale – to monitor and assist line managers in monitoring employee morale that ultimately affects productivity and effectiveness. Fostering employee loyalty and commitment is an ongoing challenge in today's fast paced world.

Legal Compliance – to monitor compliance with all legal requirements such as Equal Employment Opportunity, Fair Labors Standards Act, ADA, ADEA, FMLA, personnel records, safety, health and benefits regulations.

Retention – to identify and further develop formalized employee retention practices. Turnover can have a significant impact on Court productivity and employee morale. High turnover increases costs of recruiting and training.

Advise Line Management – to develop, educate, and influence supervisors to motivate, manage and discipline employees effectively and consistently is an essential Human Resources function. Human Resources success depends upon effective implementation of its programs and polices by line managers. Human Resources must also understand the unique challenges facing particular managers in order to come up with timely, well researched, and practical solutions to problems faced by individual line managers.

Support Court Strategy – to ensure cost effective, efficient utilization of both material and human resources. Human Resources must fully understand the Court's business, the internal and external factors affecting it and both short and long term plans of the Court. This is critical to foster continued Court development, predict future legislation and regulation while recommending appropriate and timely corrective actions.

Human Resources Year 2000 In Review

During the year 2000 one of the main focuses of Human Resources was the streamlining and standardization of Court disciplinary processes. This included:

- Identification of the purpose of discipline
- Steps to take as part of the disciplinary process and time frames to accomplish it within
- Appropriate, complete and objective documentation of disciplinary events and issues
- Appropriate utilization of terminology
- Communication of performance standards and expectations
- Delineation between fairness and equal treatment
- Mitigating factors to consider during disciplinary processes
- Role of line managers, department heads and human resources in the disciplinary process
- Guidelines for identification of performance problems, tardiness and sick leave abuse patterns

- Development and implementation of standardized disciplinary action and significant performance vents forms
- Presentation to all staff members prior year summary of attendance; complete with identification of potential problem areas if applicable

Human Resources Accomplishments

In addition to this major component, Human Resources accomplished the following during the year 2000:

- Implementation of the DMG Salary Survey and salary schedule revisions
- Revision of all job position descriptions within the court utilizing standardized format and ensuring consistency across all departments.
- Compilation of Court Training Academy vision resulting in the formulation of the new position of Staff Development Administrator to focus specifically on the CTA and staff development.
- Identification and purchase of a HRIS system for implementation during 2001. This system will ensure the maintenance of accurate personnel information for all Court personnel.
- Identification and purchase of automated Performance Evaluation system for implementation in 2001. This software will ensure the timely, effective, and consistent completion of performance evaluations on Court personnel.
- Record retention schedules were implemented in accordance with state and federal regulations regarding the various types of materials maintained.
- Hiring process revision to allow for flexibility and creativity to fill key positions and hard to fill positions throughout the Court.
- Regular updates to the Administrative Reference Guide provided to all administrators, directors, managers and supervisors regarding pertinent legal concerns, staffing issues, and management and supervisory practices.

2000 Hiring and Staffing Related Statistics

Statistics for hiring and staffing related concerns for the year 2000 are as follows:

The Juvenile Court received and processed 859 applications for employment.

Referral sources for applications received are outlined in the following descending order:

Newspaper Ad	269	31.32 %
Walk In	144	16.76 %
Friend	113	13.15 %
Juvenile Court Employee	109	12.69 %
Other	76	8.85 %
OBES	61	7.10 %
College/University	45	5.24 %
Relative	23	2.68 %
Unknown	19	2.21 %

5 positions within the Court were reviewed and reclassified

20 Court staff were promoted, went from part time to full time or participated in a lateral move within the Court itself

43 new hires from outside the Court

Turnover for the year 2000 was 47 positions or 17.47 % with 7 retirements, 15 resignations, 9 terminations, 2 temporary positions eliminated and 14 promotions; eliminating promotions turnover was 33 positions or 12.26 %.

Absence statistics are as follows: *(in hours utilized)*

Vacation Hours Taken	24,694
Sick Hours Taken	19,490
Compensatory Time Taken	4,807
Leave Without Pay Taken	2,833
Administrative Time Taken	983
Suspensions Served	<u>136</u>
Total Time Absent For Staff	52,943 Hours

This is the equivalent of having 25.5 people off every day for the entire work year.

There were 694 documented instances of tardiness.

Family and Medical Leave constituted a total of 7,399 hours for 24 staff members throughout the year. *(Total included in absence statistics above.)*

Fiscal and Business

Ralph Sochacki, Finance Director

Lenora Pettaway, Business Office Manager

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

DESCRIPTION OF COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES COLLECTED	
Fines and Court Costs	\$ 356,682.63
State Reparation Paid	\$ 85,452.95
Ohio State Highway Patrol	\$ 52,484.14
Traffic Law Library	\$ 33,890.92
Traffic City Highway	\$ 3,385.00
Sheriff Fees	\$ 3,376.94
Restitution Cash Payments	\$ 76,422.34
Legal Research Fees	\$ 21,233.29
Computer Automation Fees	\$ 50,027.70
Blood Testing Fees	\$ 8,975.00
Custody Investigations	\$ 3,900.00
Child Placement Support Payments	\$ 1,799.60
Reimbursement for Court Appointed Attorneys	\$ -
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 2,535.38
Township Fees	\$ 12,179.60
Juvenile Court - Microfilming Fees	\$ 8,760.00
Juvenile Court - Postage Fees	\$ 4,380.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Services Fees	\$ 19,740.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Court Cost Fees	\$ 44,483.00
Subtotal Juvenile Court Fines/Costs/Fees	\$ 789,708.49
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	\$ 747,189.71
	5.69%

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION		
LINE ITEM ACCOUNT	JUVENILE	DETENTION
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$ 27,852.78	\$ -
Salaries (Employees)	\$ 4,680,691.45	\$ 1,840,614.79
TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT	\$ 4,708,544.23	\$1,840,614.79
Supplies	\$ 101,764.41	\$ 234,638.33
Supplies - Postage	\$ 42,704.33	\$ -
Drug Testing	\$ 16,884.53	\$ -
Equipment	\$ 47,511.14	\$ 11,028.60
Motor Vehicles	\$ 5,425.38	\$ -
Contract Repairs	\$ 37,544.24	\$ 3,885.93
Contract Services	\$ 169,568.14	\$ 354,085.31
Travel Training	\$ 70,367.80	\$ 14,824.82
Expenses Foreign Judges	\$ -	\$ -
Per Diem Foreign Judges	\$ 1,960.00	\$ -
Advertising & Printing	\$ 10,930.88	\$ -
Witness Fees	\$ 6,308.00	\$ -
Transcripts	\$ 10,288.85	\$ -
Child Placement	\$ 18,420.21	\$ -
Medical/Supplies/Fees	\$ -	\$ 7,845.08
Other Expenses	\$ 82,291.37	\$ 1,653.00
Telephones	\$ 88,850.68	\$ 12,602.16
FICA	\$ 42,296.58	\$ 16,485.37
Workers Compensation	\$ 6,542.48	\$ 1,930.37
PERS	\$ 564,496.24	\$ 214,186.87
Insurance Benefits	\$ 744,585.74	\$ 272,495.74
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	\$ 2,068,741.00	\$ 1,145,661.58
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES	\$ 6,777,285.23	\$ 2,986,276.37
1999 BUDGETED EXPENSES	\$ 6,464,435.43	\$ 2,744,886.39
CHANGE FROM 1999	\$ 312,849.80	\$ 241,389.98
PERCENT CHANGE	4.84%	8.79%

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE	
Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits	\$ 1,966.51
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	\$ 1,966.51
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	\$ 8,923.98
	-77.96%

DESCRIPTION OF GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	
Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio Funds	\$ 1,080,476.14
Department of Youth Services Base Funding	\$ 895,508.00
Department of Youth Services 502 Detention Subsidy	\$ 156,928.00
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds	\$ 1,754,481.64
Police Probation Team Project	\$ 4,147.60
JAIBG	\$ 412,437.00
Americorp	\$ 12,744.99
Adoptions Opportunity	\$ 8,907.49
Drug Court	\$ 46,000.00
SUB TOTAL GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	\$ 4,371,630.86
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	\$ 5,450,406.13
	-19.79%

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS	
Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$ 356,882.12
Title IV-E Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$ 238,576.53
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	\$ 130,332.42
Keep Toledo/ Lucas County Beautiful Program	\$ 5,000.00
SUBTOTAL CONTRACT & STATE REIMBURSEMENT	\$ 730,791.07
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	\$ 248,123.85
	194.53%

Juvenile Statistics For the Year 2000

Information is collected and entered into the Lucas County Juvenile Information System (JIS). The capability exists to have data reported in a number of ways. For the purpose of the annual report, data is reported: by offenses disposed, cases disposed, and filings 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.

1. Offenses

VOLUME OF OFFENSES

Juvenile offenses disposed during 2000 totaled 10,063, an increase of 1,311, or 15%, from 1999. Of this a total of 6,714, or 67%, of the offenses were disposed by formal court proceedings and 3,349, or 33%, of the offenses were handled unofficially. This compares to 76% of the offenses being handled formally during 1999.

DELINQUENT VS. STATUS OFFENSE

Of the 6,714 formal offenses, 6,310, or 94%, were delinquency and 404, or 6%, were status offenses. This compares to 94% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 1999. Of the 3,349 unofficial offenses, 1,914, or 57%, were delinquent offenses and 1,435, or 43%, were status offenses. This compares to 66% delinquent cases during 1999.

SEX OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

Of the 10,063 offenses 6,932 (or 69%) included boys and 3,067 (or 30%) included girls, while the sex was undetermined in 64, or less than one percent, of the offenses. This compares with 70% for boys and 30% for girls during 1999.

Sex of Offender for Offense

	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Delinquency Offenses	4887 77%	1419 22%	4 >1%	6310
Status Offenses	175 43%	229 57%	0	404
Unofficial	1870 56%	1419 42%	60 2%	3349
Totals	6932 69%	3067 30%	64 1%	10,063

(TABLE 2)

Race Of Offender for Offense

	Afr/Amer	Hispanic	White	Other	Unknown	Total
Delinquency	2856 45%	376 6%	3028 48%	32 1%	18 >1%	6310
Status	206 51%	24 6%	172 43%	1 >1%	1 >1%	404
Unofficial	1501 45%	189 6%	1486 44%	22 1%	151 4%	3349
Totals	4563 45%	589 6%	4686 47%	55 >1%	170 2%	10,063

Juvenile Offenses for 2000

(TABLE 3)

Robbery/Theft Offenses	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Attempted Breaking and Entering	20	1	0	21
Breaking and Entering	36	3	0	39
Complicity to Breaking and Entering	3	0	0	3
Complicity to Aggravated Burglary	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Attempted Burglary	2	0	0	2
Burglary	48	3	0	51
Aggravated Burglary	2	0	0	2
Attempted Burglary	17	1	0	18
Complicity to Burglary	8	0	0	8
Attempted Forgery	1	1	0	2
Complicity to Forgery	1	0	0	1
Forgery	8	3	0	11
Grand Theft	25	8	0	33
Attempted Grand Theft	7	1	0	8
Complicity to Attempted Grand Theft Auto	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Grand Theft Auto	1	0	0	1
Attempted Grand Theft Auto	11	0	0	11
Grand Theft Auto	28	2	0	30
Attempted Misuse Credit Card	0	1	0	1
Misuse Foodstamps	1	0	0	1
Petty Theft	9	12	0	21
Attempted Petty Theft	6	0	0	6
Complicity to Petty Theft	6	2	0	8
Receiving Stolen Property (motor vehicle)	9	1	0	10

Attempted Receiving Stolen Property (motor vehicle)	4	1	0	5
Receiving Stolen Property	98	9	0	107
Attempted Receiving Stolen Property	9	0	0	9
Complicity to Receiving Stolen Property	2	0	0	2
Robbery	20	0	0	20
Aggravated Robbery	15	0	0	15
Attempted Robbery	4	0	0	4
Attempted Aggravated Robbery	4	0	0	4
Complicity to Aggravated Robbery	3	0	0	3
Theft	175	96	0	271
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	82	17	0	99
Complicity to Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	3	0	0	3
Unlawful Use of Property	29	10	0	39
Complicity to Unlawful Use of Property	1	0	0	1
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	700	172	0	872
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	696	144	-	840
2000 Dismissals	381	116	0	497
1999 Dismissals	415	124	-	539

(TABLE 4)

Sex Offenses	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Gross Sexual Imposition	28	3	0	31
Attempted Gross Sexual Imposition	2	0	0	2
Public Indecency	3	0	0	3
Rape	10	0	0	10
Attempted Rape	1	0	0	1
Sexual Battery	1	0	0	1
Sexual Imposition	12	0	0	12
Soliciting	0	1	0	1
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	57	4	0	61
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	61	7	-	68
2000 Dismissals	52	1	0	53
1999 Dismissals	32	5	-	37

(TABLE 5)

Injury to Person Offenses	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Assault	116	60	1	177
Aggravated Assault	7	5	0	12
Attempted Assault	2	2	0	4
Attempted Aggravated Assault	3	1	0	4
Complicity to Assault	2	1	0	3
Child Enticement	1	0	0	1
Attempted Domestic Violence	0	1	0	1
Domestic Violence	123	62	0	185
Felonious Assault	10	1	0	11
Complicity to Felonious Assault	1	0	0	1
Involuntary Manslaughter	0	1	0	1
Kidnaping	3	0	0	3
Aggravated Murder	2	0	0	2
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	1	0	0	1

Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	0	1	0	1
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	271	135	1	407
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	289	140	-	429
2000 Dismissals	362	182	0	544
1999 Dismissals	321	172	-	493

(TABLE 6)

Weapon Offenses	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Carrying Concealed Weapon	27	5	0	32
Attempted Concealed Weapon	3	0	0	3
Cert Hand Proh	1	0	0	1
Discharge Firearms	1	0	0	1
Firearm in Motor Vehicle	1	0	0	1
Illegal Conveyance Weapon	1	0	0	1
Possession of Weapon in Public	1	0	0	1
Possession of Dangerous Weapon Ordinance	2	2	0	4
Possession of Weapon in Detention	0	1	0	1
Weapon at School	11	0	0	11
Attempted Weapon at School	0	1	0	1
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	48	9	0	57
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	50	6	-	56
2000 Dismissals	52	4	0	56
1999 Dismissals	37	10	-	47

(TABLE 7)

Drug Offenses	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Counterfeit Substance	10	1	0	11
Dangerous Drugs	1	0	0	1
Displaying Drug Samples	0	1	0	1
Drug Abuse	182	20	1	203
Attempted Drug Abuse	14	0	0	14
Drug Paraphernalia	84	8	0	92
Attempted Drug Paraphernalia	1	0	0	1
Attempted Aggravated Possession of Drugs	1	0	0	1
Prepare Drugs	8	0	0	8
Attempted Prepare Drugs	13	0	0	13
Aggravated Trafficking Drugs	4	0	0	4
Attempted Aggravated Trafficking Drugs	1	0	0	1
Attempted Trafficking Drugs	1	0	0	1
Trafficking in Drugs	1	0	0	1
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	321	30	1	352
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	253	31	-	284
2000 Dismissals	180	43	1	224
1999 Dismissals	142	22	-	164

(TABLE 8)

Alcohol Offenses	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Abuse Harmful Intoxicants	1	0	0	1

Consume Underage	14	6	0	20
Consume Alcohol	17	6	0	23
Minor Purchase	1	1	0	2
Minor Purchasing	1	1	0	2
Misrepresentation Alcohol	2	0	0	2
Open Container (Rep)	1	0	0	1
Open Container	1	0	0	1
Permit Alcohol	1	1	0	2
Prohibition of Minors	112	26	0	138
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	151	41	0	192
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	149	72	-	221
2000 Dismissals	93	33	0	126
1999 Dismissals	65	32	-	97

(TABLE 9)

Property Damage Offenses	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Arson	4	0	0	4
Complicity to Criminal Damage	5	0	0	5
Criminal Damage	85	8	0	93
Vandalism	6	1	0	7
Attempted Vandalism	3	0	0	3
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	103	9	0	112
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	95	17	-	112
2000 Dismissals	171	31	0	202
1999 Dismissals	168	36	-	204

(TABLE 10)

Status Offenses	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Unruly	46	25	0	71
Unruly/Curfew	3	2	0	5
Unruly/Runaway	4	4	0	8
Unruly/Truancy	7	5	0	12
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	60	36	0	96
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	60	33	-	93
2000 Dismissals	163	208	0	371
1999 Dismissals	130	186	-	316

(TABLE 11)

Miscellaneous Offenses	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Contributing to Minor	8	0	0	8
Criminal Mischief	19	3	0	22
Complicity to Criminal Mischief	1	0	0	1
Criminal Trespassing	80	13	0	93
Discharge Fireworks	1	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	232	99	0	331

Drivers License Misrepresentation	1	0	0	1
Escape	9	2	0	11
Failure to Comply with Police	17	3	0	20
Attempted Failure to Comply with Police	2	0	0	2
Failure to Report a Crime	1	0	0	1
False Alarm	4	0	0	4
False Name/Info	1	1	0	2
Falsification	40	17	0	57
Furnish False Info	26	11	0	37
Inducing Panic	4	0	0	4
Intimidating Victim/Witness	1	0	0	1
Intimidation	0	1	0	1
Keep Place	1	0	0	1
Killing Animals	2	0	0	2
Loitering	14	0	0	14
Menacing	23	4	0	27
Aggravated Menacing	14	2	0	16
Complicity to Menacing	0	1	0	1
Molest Wildlife	1	0	0	1
Obstruction of Justice	3	0	0	3
Obstruction of Official Business	36	11	0	47
Permit Drug Abuse	3	0	0	3
Possession of Criminal Tools	8	0	0	8
Possession of Fireworks	2	0	0	2
Public Gaming	1	0	0	1
Resist Arrest	52	20	0	72
Riot	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Riot	4	0	0	4
Attempted Riot	1	0	0	1
Attempted Aggravated Riot	2	0	0	2
Safe School Ordinance	277	107	0	384
Attempted Safe School Ordinance	1	0	0	1
Smoking Minor	1	0	0	1
Telephone Harassment	9	0	0	9
Aggravated Trespassing	1	0	0	1
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	904	295	0	1199
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	1003	307	-	1310
2000 Dismissals	993	299	1	1293
1999 Dismissals	1049	329	-	1378

(Table 12)

2000 Offense Summary

	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
1.) 2000 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2555	695	2	3252
a.) 1999 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2596	724	-	3320
2.) 2000 Dismissed Delinquent	2284	709	2	2995
b.) 1999 Dismissed Delinquent	2229	730	-	2959
3.) 2000 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines 1 & 2)	4839	1404	4	6247
c.) 1999 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines a & b)	4825	1454	-	6279
4.) 2000 Adjudicated Status Offenses	60	36	0	96
d.) 1999 Adjudicated Status Offenses	60	33	-	93

5.) 2000 Dismissed Status Offenses	163	208	0	371
e.) 1999 Dismissed Status Offenses	130	186	-	316
6.) 2000 Total Status Offenses (lines 4 & 5)	223	244	0	467
f.) 1999 Total Status Offenses (lines d & e)	190	219	-	409
7.) 2000 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines 1 & 4)	2615	731	2	3348
g.) 1999 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines a & d)	2656	757	-	3413
8.) 2000 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines 2 & 5)	2447	917	2	3366
h.) 1999 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines b & e)	2359	916	-	3275
9.) 2000 Total Offenses Terminated (lines 7 & 8)	5062	1648	4	6714
i.) 1999 Total Offenses Terminated (lines g & h)	5015	1673	-	6688
10.) 2000 Unofficial Case Handling	1870	1419	60	3349
j.) 1999 Unofficial Case Handling	1150	914	-	2064
11.) 2000 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines 9 & 10)	6932	3067	64	10,063
k.) 1999 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines i & j)	6165	2587	-	8752

(TABLE 13)

Percent Of Annual Total By Offense Category

	2000	1999
Robbery/Theft Offenses	20%	25%
Sexual Offenses	2%	2%
Injury to Person Offenses	14%	13%
Property Damage Offenses	5%	3%
Status Offenses	7%	3%
Drug Offenses	9%	8%
Alcohol Offenses	5%	5%
Weapon Offenses	2%	2%
Other Offenses	37%	38%

(Table 14)

Percent of Annual Total For Offense Summary

	2000	1999
Adjudicated Offenses	33%	43%
Dismissed Offenses	33%	38%
Unofficial Case Handling	33%	10%

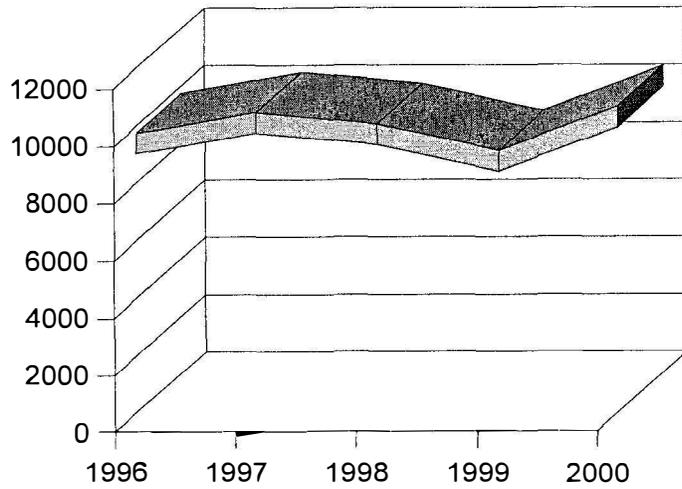
FIVE YEAR TRENDS FOR OFFENSES

(Table 15)

Juvenile Offense Disposed

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number Offenses Disposed	9380	10109	9701	8752	10063
Annual Difference	33%	8%	-4%	-10%	15%

Offenses Disposed

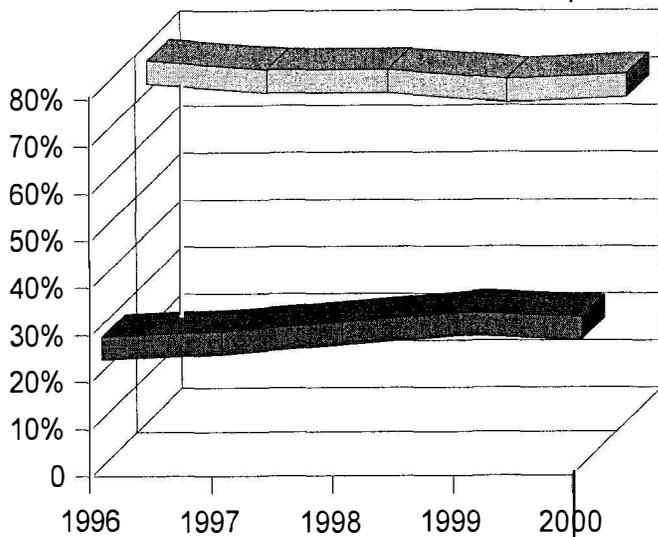


(Table 16)

Offense by Sex

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Boys	74%	72%	72%	70%	69%
Girls	25%	26%	28%	30%	30%

Sex by Percentage



(Table 17)

Delinquency vs. Status Offense

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Delinquency	93%	95%	95%	94%	94%
Status	7%	5%	5%	6%	6%

(Table 18)

Adjudicated Offenses

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Robbery/Theft Offenses	1123	1093	1003	840	872
Percent of Annual Total	28%	27%	26%	25%	26%
Annual Offense Difference	151	-30	-90	-163	32
	16%	-3%	-8%	-16%	4%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sex Offenses	56	83	50	68	61
Percent of Annual Total	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Annual Offense Difference	-1	27	-33	18	-7
	-2%	48%	-40%	36%	-10%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Injury to Person Offenses	627	614	522	429	407
Percent of Annual Total	16%	15%	14%	13	12%
Annual Offense Difference	29	-13	-92	-93	-22
	5%	-12%	-15%	-18%	5%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Weapon Offenses	114	81	65	56	57
Percent of Annual Total	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Annual Offense Difference	-15	-33	-16	-9	1
	-12%	-29%	-20%	-14%	2%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Drug Offenses	271	273	297	284	352
Percent of Annual Total	7%	7%	8%	8%	11%
Annual Offense Difference	51	2	24	-13	68
	23%	1%	8%	-4%	24%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alcohol Offenses	218	232	179	221	192
Percent of Annual Total	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%
Annual Offense Difference	108	14	-35	42	-29
	98%	6%	-15%	23%	-13%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Property Damage Offenses	205	201	152	112	112
Percent of Annual Total	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%
Annual Offense Difference	-22	-4	-49	-40	0
	-10%	-2%	-24%	-26%	0%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Status Offenses	147	111	113	93	96
Percent of Annual Total	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Annual Offense Difference	-19	-36	2	-20	3
	-11%	-24%	2%	-18%	3%

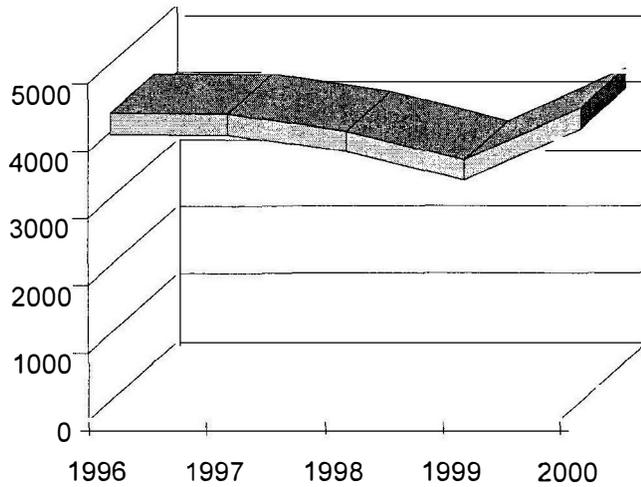
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Other Delinquent Offenses	1314	1417	1465	1310	1199
Percent of Annual Total	33%	35%	38%	38%	36%
Annual Offense Difference	128	103	48	-155	111
	11%	8%	3%	-11%	8%

(Table 19)

Adjudicated Offense Total

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Adjudicated Offense Total	4111	4105	3846	3413	3348
Annual Offense Difference	446	-6	-259	-433	-65
	12%	<1%	-6%	-11%	-2%

Adjudicated Offenses



ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

(Table 20)

Violent Crime Index Adjudicated Boys Offenses

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	102	72	38	33	35
Homicide Offenses	5	9	4	1	0
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	53	44	26	19	17
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	17	19	14	13	10
Totals	177	144	82	66	62
Annual Difference	+18%	-19%	-53%	-20%	-6%

(Table 21)

Adjudicated Violent Crimes Compared To All Boys

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total Adjudicated Offenses-Boys	3304	3283	3012	2656	2615
Percent of Violent	5.4%	4.3%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%

(Table 22)

Violent Crime Index Adjudicated Girls Offenses

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	9	7	2	0	0
Homicide Offenses	0	0	3	2	1
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	9	13	19	5	6
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	18	20	18	8	7
Annual Difference	20%	11%	-10%	-56%	-12%

(Table 23)

Adjudicated Violent Crimes Compared To All Girls

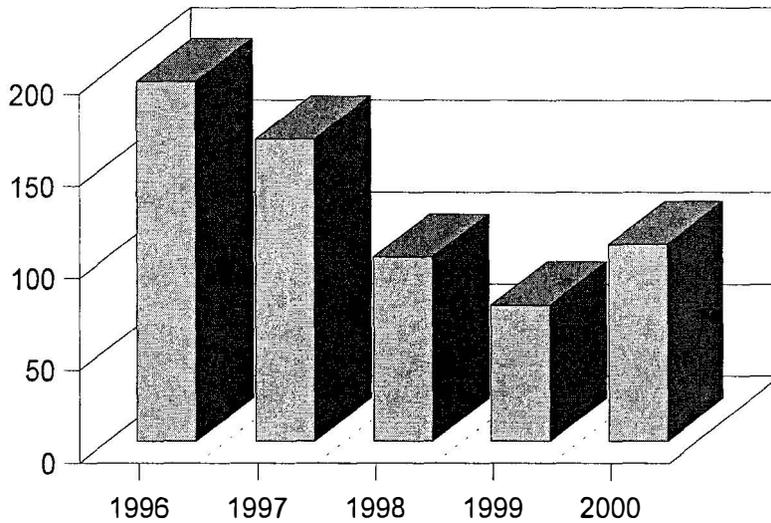
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total Adjudicated Offenses-Girls	807	822	834	757	731
Percent of Violent	2.2%	2.4%	2%	1%	1%

(Table 24)

Violent Crime Index Adjudicated Offenses Totals

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	111	79	40	33	35
Homicide Offenses	5	9	7	3	1
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	62	57	39	24	23
Rape and Felonious Sexual Penetration	17	19	14	14	10
Totals	195	164	100	74	69
Percentages	+18%	-16%	-39%	-26%	-7%

Adjudicated Violent Offenses



(Table 25)

Adjudicated Violent Crimes Compared to All Adjudications

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total Adjudicated Offenses	4111	4105	3846	3413	3348
Percentage	4.7%	-4.0%	-2.6%	-2.1%	-1.9%

2. Cases Disposed

Volume of Cases

A total of 8,603 were disposed during 2000, an increase of 874, or 10%, from 1999. Of this, a total of 5,321, or 62%, of the cases were disposed by formal court action and 3,282, or 38%, were handled unofficially.

This compares to 74% of the cases being disposed by formal court action during 1999.

Delinquent vs. Status Unofficial Status For Offenses

Of the 5,321 cases disposed by formal court action 4,914, or 92%, were delinquency and 407, or 8%, were status.

This compares to 94% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 1999.

Juvenile Cases By Sex

Of the 8,603 cases, 5,771, or 67%, were boys and 2,769, or 32%, were girls, while the sex was undetermined in 63, or 1%, of the cases. This compares to 69% boys and 31% girls during 1999.

(Table 26)

Sex of Offender for Cases

	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Delinquency Cases	3764 77%	1148 23%	2 <1%	4914 57%
Status Cases	178 44%	229 56%	0	407 5%
Unofficial Cases	1829 56%	1392 42%	61 2%	3282 38%
Total Cases	5771 67%	2769 32%	63 1%	8603

(Table 27)

Race of Offender for Cases

	Afr/Am	Hispanic	White	Other	Unknown	Total
Delinquency	2259 46%	293 6%	2325 47%	17 <1%	20 <1%	4914
Status	207 51%	24 6%	172 42%	2 <1%	2 <1%	407
Unofficial	1463 45%	185 6%	1462 45%	21 <1%	151 5%	3282
Totals	3929 46%	502 6%	3959 46%	40 <1%	173 2%	8603

(Table 28)

Age Range of Offender by Case Type

AGE	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	Unoff
5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
7	0	0	10	1	0	0	1	0	10
8	10	0	14	0	0	2	10	0	16
9	17	0	29	3	0	8	20	0	37
10	44	0	41	2	1	19	46	1	60
11	75	0	78	8	1	36	83	1	114
12	175	5	142	57	7	81	232	12	223
13	395	24	233	143	17	224	538	41	457
14	569	27	311	222	35	298	791	62	609
15	675	34	312	261	55	285	936	89	597

16	888	51	329	232	71	237	1120	122	566
17	857	35	304	209	39	190	1066	74	494
18	40	1	19	7	0	5	47	1	24
19+	16	1	0	2	2	1	18	3	1
Unknown	3	0	2	1	1	6	4	1	8
Total	3764	178	1829	1148	230	1392	4912	408	3221

(Table 29)

First Time Offenders Vs Repeaters by Sex

	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders
Boys	30%	70%
Girls	42%	58%

(Table 30)

First Time Offenders Vs Repeaters By Race

	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders
Caucasian	37%	63%
African/American	23%	77%
Other	28%	72%
Unknown	79%	21%

(TABLE 31)

Zip Code of Offender by Case Type

CITY AREAS	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	Del	Stat	Unoff	Del	Stat	Unoff	Del	Stat	Unoff	Del	Stat	Unoff
43600	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
43602	80	0	44	19	4	29	0	0	2	99	4	75
43604	106	11	53	29	3	35	0	0	1	135	14	89
43605	459	4	230	153	22	177	0	0	1	612	26	408
43606	187	9	75	65	52	51	1	0	3	253	61	129
43607	403	28	231	110	28	159	0	0	9	513	56	399
43608	396	21	223	157	22	151	0	0	3	553	43	377
43609	358	15	185	95	12	186	0	0	8	453	27	379
43610	163	8	85	51	6	61	0	0	1	214	14	147
43611	202	6	86	64	10	83	0	0	1	266	16	170
43612	194	6	116	53	9	64	0	0	1	247	15	181
43613	165	5	67	27	6	56	0	0	3	192	11	126
43614	65	0	31	18	3	26	0	0	3	83	3	60
43615	172	12	95	53	16	79	0	0	6	225	28	180
43616	101	0	25	24	1	19	0	0	0	125	1	44
43617	9	0	7	2	0	5	0	0	1	11	0	13
43618	16	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	16	0	3
43619	14	0	2	1	0	7	0	0	0	15	0	9
43620	86	7	61	33	13	40	0	0	1	119	20	102
43623	55	4	35	30	7	22	0	0	1	85	11	58
43624	18	3	8	10	2	5	0	0	0	28	5	13
Subtotal	3250	139	1661	994	216	1257	1	0	45	4245	355	2963

COUNTY AREAS	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	Del	Stat	Unoff	Del	Stat	Unoff	Del	Stat	Unoff	Del	Stat	Unoff
43412	9	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	2
43434	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
43504	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	4
43522	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
43528	47	2	28	9	3	13	0	0	1	56	5	42
43537	64	1	19	23	2	18	1	0	1	88	3	38
43542	10	1	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	14	1	4
43547	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1
43558	39	2	20	9	2	18	0	0	0	48	4	38
43560	83	6	22	22	6	15	0	0	1	105	12	38
43566	14	0	4	4	0	8	0	0	0	18	0	12
43571	38	0	7	8	2	2	0	0	2	46	2	11
Subtotal	315	13	103	83	15	82	1	0	5	399	28	190
Wood Co.	14	1	15	6	2	18	0	0	1	20	3	34
So. Mich.	38	2	10	18	0	20	0	0	0	56	2	30
Out Of Lucas Co.	33	2	21	17	1	11	0	0	1	50	3	33
Unknown	35	7	19	16	12	11	0	0	2	51	19	32
Grand Total	3685	164	1829	1134	246	1399	2	0	54	4821	410	3282

3. Filings

Volume of New Offenses Filed

A total of 9,809 new offenses were filed during 2000, an increase of 587 offenses, or 6%, from 1999.

Of these 9,809 new offense filings 6,415, or 65%, were designated to be handled by formal court proceedings and 3,394, or 35%, were designated to be handled unofficially. This compares to 72% that were designated to be handled by formal court proceedings during 1999.

Sex of Offenders for New Offenses Filed

Of the 9,809 new offenses filed - 6,681, or 68%, involved boys - 3,024, or 31%, involved girls - and 104, or 1%, were unknown. This compares to 69% involving boys and 30% involving girls during 1999.

(Table 31)

Sex of Offenders for New Offenses Filed

	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Delinquency	4663 77%	1348 22%	18 <1%	6029
Status	176 46%	208 54%	2 <1%	386
Unofficial*	1842 54%	1468 43%	84 3%	3394
Total	6681 68%	3024 31%	104 1%	9809

Race of Offender for New Offenses Filed

During 2000, 54% of the new offenses filed involved nonwhite youth. This compares to 52% nonwhite filings during 1999.

(Table 32)

Race of Offender for New Offenses Filed

	Afr/Amer	Hispanic	White	Other	Unknown	Total
Delinquency	2765 45%	353 6%	2843 48%	32 1%	36 <1%	6029
Status	193 51%	18 6%	169 42%	1 <1%	5 <1%	386
Unofficial*	1577 45%	167 6%	1451 44%	19 <1%	180 5%	3394
Total	4535 45%	538 6%	4463 46%	52 1%	221 2%	9809

Five Year Trend of Offenses Filed

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Delinquency	5705	6042	7071	6263	6029
Status	401	356	393	414	386
Unofficial*	3204	2978	2597	2546	3394
Total	9311	9377	10061	9223	9809

*includes delinquency and status

Offense Filings of 100 or More

	Boys	Girls	Total
Assault	363	247	610
Burglary	151	22	173
Criminal Damage	263	40	303

Criminal Trespass	208	58	266
Curfew	71	36	107
Disorderly Conduct	228	102	330
Domestic Violence	369	191	560
Drug Abuse	244	44	288
Drug Paraphernalia	166	27	193
Grand Theft	87	27	114
Grand Theft Auto	96	12	108
Obstructing Official Business	208	70	278
Prohibition Minors	187	57	244
Receiving Stolen Property	170	15	185
Resisting Arrest	169	74	243
Safe School Ordinance	793	436	1229
Theft	445	416	861
Unruly	423	354	777
Unruly-Curfew	263	108	371
Unruly-Runaway	119	192	311
Unruly-Truancy	228	186	414
a) Totals	5251	2714	7414
b) Total 2000 Filings	6681	3024	9705
c) 'a' divided by 'b'	79%	90%	76%

Most Common Referred Offenses for 2000

	Number of Offenses in 2000	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	1229	13%
Theft	861	9%
Unruly	777	8%
Assault	610	6%
Domestic Violence	560	6%
Unruly-Truancy	414	4%
% of Total Filings		46%

Most Common Referred Boys Offenses for 2000

	Number of Offenses in 2000	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	793	12%
Theft	445	7%
Unruly	423	6%
Domestic Violence	369	6%
Assault	363	5%
Criminal Damage	263	4%
Unruly-Curfew	263	4%
% of Total Findings		44%

Most Common Referred Girls Offenses for 2000

	Number of Offenses in 2000	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	436	14%
Theft	416	14%
Unruly	354	12%
Assault	247	8%
Unruly-Runaway	192	6%
Domestic Violence	191	6%
% of Total Findings		60%

Violent Offenses Filings for 2000

	Boys	Girls	Total
Aggravated & Felonious Assault	44	18	62
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	75	1	76
Homicide Offense	1	1	2
Rape	30	0	30
Total	150	20	170
% of Total Filings	2%	<1%	2%

4. Commitments & Certifications

(Table 33)

2000 Commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed	76	7	83
Recommitted	13	0	13
Prior Commitments	8	1	9
Total	97	8	105
Parole Revocations	25	4	29
Judicial Release Violation	1	0	1
Grand Total	123	12	135

(Table 34)

2000 Commitments Characteristics

	Commitments	Revocations/Rel. Violations
FELONY LEVEL		
Murder (Aggravated)	0	
Felony 1	7 (6.7%)	3 (10%)
Felony 2	13 (12.4%)	2 (6.7%)
Felony 3	15 (14.3%)	5 (16.7%)
Felony 4	34 (32.3%)	10 (33.3%)
Felony 5	36 (34.3%)	10 (33.3%)
Total	105	
RACE		
African-American	64 (60.9%)	17 (56.7%)
Caucasian	36 (34.3%)	10 (33.3%)
Hispanic	5 (4.8%)	3 (10%)
Total	105	

Five Year Trends for Commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services (Excludes Revocations)

(Table 35)

Commitments

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Boys	167	144	106	92	97
Girls	6	7	5	6	8
Total Commitments	173	151	111	98	105
Annual Difference	18	-22	-40	-13	7
	12%	-13%	-26%	-12%	8%

Commitments vs. Recommitments

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Commitments	9126	117	90	80	83
Percent of Total	73%	77%	81%	87%	86%
Recommitments	47	44	21	12	13
Percent of Total	27%	23%	19%	13%	14%

Revocations

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Boys	28	20	21	25	25
Girls	1	0	4	2	4
Total Revocations	29	20	25	27	29

Commitments & Revocations

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total Commitments	173	151	111	98	105
Total Revocations	28	20	21	25	29
Grand Total	201	171	132	123	134
Annual Difference	24	-30	-39	-9	11
	14%	-15%	-23%	-7%	9%

CERTIFICATIONS TO GENERAL TRIAL DIVISIONS

During 2000, 8 youth were certified to stand trial as an adult on 19 filings by the prosecutor. This compares to 20 certifications (33% decrease/increase) on 36 filings (23% decrease) during 1999.

(Table 36)

Certification Offenses		
	Aggravated Burglary	1
	Aggravated Robbery	2
	Receiving Stolen Property	6
	Felonious Assault	0
	Burglary	1
	Kidnaping	2
	Rape	2
	Attempted Rape	0
	Petty Theft	2
	Failure to Comply	1
	Robbery	0
	Arson	0
	Drug Abuse	0
	Attempted Murder	0
	Aggravated Murder	1
	Assault	0
	Total Offenses	18
Sex		
	Male	8
	Female	0
Race		
	Caucasian	4
	African/American	4
	Hispanic	0
	Other	0
Age		
	15	1
	16	3
	17	4
	18	0