

**LUCAS COUNTY
JUVENILE COURT**

Annual Report, 1983

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administering juvenile justice

"Fitting in - most people struggle with that question at some time in our lives. In determining where we fit in, many duties and obligations are considered.

"The Lucas County Juvenile Court has a definite place in the community. Each segment of society - be it child, parent, the Court, school or social agency - has a role to perform. Each segment is a piece of the puzzle, struggling to fit in.

"The Juvenile Court plays a pivotal role in this puzzle, as a catalyst to bring the community together. We are here to support the family - not replace it. That growing awareness of working together among groups is truly unique to Toledo. We have energetic people here - they're willing to roll up their sleeves and help."

Judge Devine

Progress is a word used routinely to measure the successes or failures of a service or business.

The Lucas County Juvenile Court views its progress in terms of philosophy, and court director Lawrence Murphy believes there's been significant philosophical developments.

The Family Court Center truly reflects a family attitude: a focus away from simply the "child" and towards the "family" as a unit. "We're not going to make any headway in reversing delinquent behavior unless we're able to have a total family involvement," says Murphy.

Caseload management has increasingly emphasized family counseling; community social and private service agencies work closely with the court to provide offenders specialized services; placements are made locally whenever possible, with an eye towards the timely return of the child to the family.

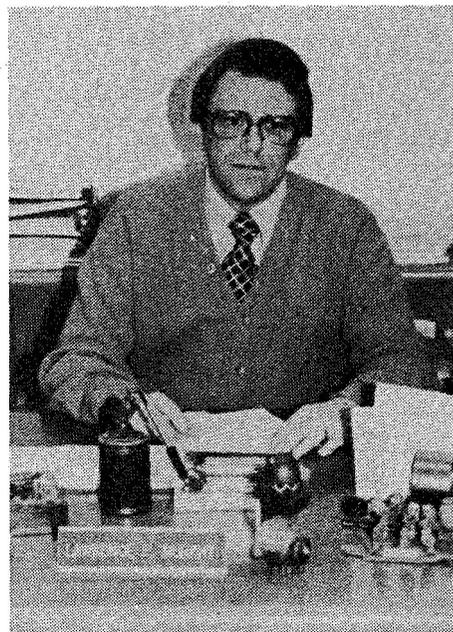
"But treatment is based on accountability," Murphy says. "A child's problem is not viewed as an excuse for what he/she did. We're saying we can't let the kids go with no bottom line of accountability."

The accountability approach to juvenile justice permeates the entire court's operations. Counselors and specialists integrate basic court values into the child's treatment, while emphasizing the consequences of the child's actions as well. Counselors are encouraged to violate a child's probation if the terms of that arrangement aren't being met.

"In the final analysis, the kids are accountable for their actions."

Accountability is also a primary consideration of many of the court's programs, such as restitution and diversion. Youths see the immediate effect of their actions, as well as learning to view their "repayment" in very real terms.

The community is continuously involved in the



Court director Lawrence Murphy

court's operations. Specialists lend their unique skills to such groups as the Advisory Board, Placement Consortium and C.A.R.E.S. Volunteers work throughout the court, as probation counselors, reading tutors, court-appointed special advocates, etc. By maintaining that important link with the community, the Court benefits in many ways - not just from the special skills the volunteer can offer, but also from the dedication the volunteer exhibits in working with troubled youth.

Future directions will serve to reinforce the involvement of the court in the family environment, with even greater emphasis on family therapy and drug and alcohol counseling. Local placement and treatment of offenders will be stressed, either as court services or with the continued cooperation of community agencies.

Referee Division: hearing the court's cases

In recent years, Supreme Court decisions and resulting changes to the Court have required use of legally trained referees rather than those trained in the Social Sciences. All complaints are screened through the Juvenile Prosecutor's office and formally filed with the Clerk of Courts.

To insure that all legal safeguards are provided during the formal hearing process attorneys with specialized knowledge of juvenile law and the rules of procedure are needed to serve as referees. All juvenile referees, with one exception, are attorneys.

Attorney referees hear cases of delinquency, dependency, traffic, parentage and child support. Hearings involving status offenders — those accused of being truant from school, having unruly behavior and being runaways are heard by the non-attorney referee.

Referee decisions are made as recommendations to the judge, who is ultimately responsible for each case registered in Juvenile Court.



Chief Referee Lou Fulop

parentage is equitable approach

When the State of Ohio adopted a modified version of the Uniform Parentage Act in 1982, it set into motion many changes in the Court's handling of parentage, custody, support and other related cases.

In the Lucas County Juvenile Court, many changes are evident. The most noticeable is the revision of the department's name — from paternity to parentage — a move which parentage referee Geoffrey Waggoner says reflects the Court's changing attitude toward the illegitimate child. "Illegitimacy is no longer a stigma. The new law represents more fairness toward the child and defendant," he says.

The 1982 law revisions made the procedure heard as a civil case by referee, and provides for extensive genetic testing in contested parentage cases. Waggoner says that equity is maintained

by the new law's ruling that both mother and father can file parentage suits. In the past, only an unmarried mother could file a parentage suit.

In addition, the parentage division handles child support requests; reciprocal cases (in which the defendant resides within Lucas County and the plaintiff in another county or state); and post-parentage motions (for changes to visitation, custody, etc).

Waggoner says that the department is growing continuously and that the laws are rapidly changing. Under the new law the child has to be made a party to all actions, and motions can be made on behalf of the child as well. All actions of the court are designed to protect the rights of the child. "We're here to determine the truth," Waggoner says.

Paying for school absence is parents' duty

The Truancy Program operates through the cooperation of the Court, the Children Services board and local school systems. If truancy continues despite warnings, conferences and school hearings, the child is officially "ordered" back to school.

The implementation of an "unofficial preliminary hearing" by the Truancy Department of the Juvenile Court has been successful, according to Court Director Lawrence Murphy. The uniqueness of the approach is that the parent, not the child, is requested to appear in Court.

If school personnel feel the parent is at fault, the parent is requested to appear at Court for the "unofficial hearing." The purpose of the hearing is to let parents know there is a problem. "Parents are usually aware that something is happening," Murphy says. "They just don't think it's a problem."

Sometimes parents' needs to shelter the children, or an inability to untie the "apron strings" results in their letting their children stay home from school. "We work with the parents so they understand and develop a healthy attitude toward school," says Murphy.

Starting in 1982, the approach has been targeted, but not limited, to grade school children. If the parents do not appear, a complaint is filed ordering the youth and parents into court for an official court hearing. Of the parents who did appear, school officials are reporting an 85 percent successful attendance rate by their children.

This approach has merit, according to Murphy. It is saving a great deal of time and money in the processing of cases and is having an impact. School officials have been pleased and parents are taking responsibility in getting their children to attend school.

Serious approach to traffic offenses

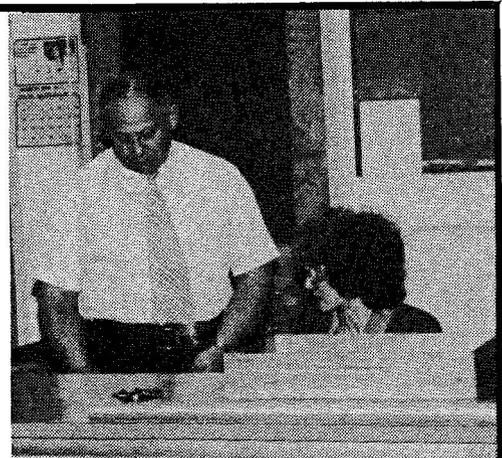
Nationally, automobile accidents are the single largest cause of injury and death among teenagers. To address this problem, the Juvenile Court, in 1978, completely revised its philosophy and method of handling traffic violators.

"We take traffic cases seriously," says Referee Donna Greenfield, who convenes Traffic Court first thing every morning. "Everyone coming before me will possibly lose his or her license for a period of time — up to a year — along with a fine. We have to let them know that driving is a privilege and this privilege will only be given to those who can act responsibly."

Traffic Court was previously handled on a rotating basis among referees. Greenfield now handles all traffic complaints. The advantage to this arrangement, says Greenfield, is a consistent response to all violators.

The results have been dramatic: a 34% decrease in traffic complaints from a 1977 high of 6,433 to 4,291 in 1983. Although the economy and price of gasoline has had a significant impact on the decrease, Greenfield says that "our get-tough approach" has also significantly affected the numbers. Violators, especially repeaters, are not on the road. Losing driving privileges tells the kids and their parents the Court means business.

The Business office is the nerve center of the Juvenile Court, handling annual budget preparation and control; financial reports and records for state and federally subsidized projects; support and collections; purchasing of equipment and supplies; and building security and maintenance.



Business Manager Frank Landry

probation services are diverse

"We're here to support the family. There are few success stories here at the Court without family involvement."

Judge Devine

Probation services seek to find solutions to the problems of not only the juvenile offender, but his or her family as well, through many approaches.

Believing that the home environment is a primary motivator in a child's behavior, the department, under the leadership of Judge Devine and department administrator Michael Walsh, has developed numerous plans toward the stabilization of the family. Utilizing a philosophy of investigation, assessment, discussion and treatment, counselors involve the family in all aspects of probation. The removal of the child from the home, however, is also an alternative of probation.

Outside influences also greatly affect the juvenile offender's behavior, and are considered seriously by the department. Emphasis is placed on the possible effect of drug and alcohol use on the child's behavior, and is addressed in a number of programs. The Jerusalem Outreach Program is a unique plan that addresses

the needs of the central city child. Basic academic problems can be addressed through the Reading Program.

The child is taught realization of his/her responsibility throughout the court's programs, especially through the Restitution and Diversion Programs. Delinquency prevention is also an ongoing vision within the department.

The department also coordinates regular trips to various adult penal institutions. At the Marion Correctional facility, Marion, Ohio, a formal program is run by inmates to stress to probationers the reality of continued criminal behavior. Court, school and other social agency personnel (along with probationers) visit the facilities.

In addition, the Court volunteer is definitely in evidence in the Probation Department, a large utilizer of volunteers as probation counselors.

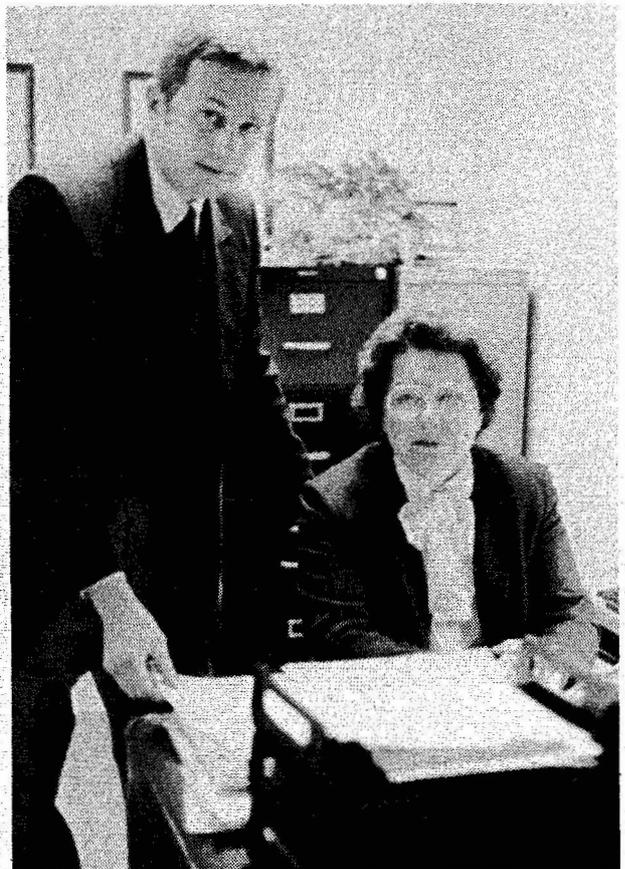
probation: focus on family

An attitude towards more counseling of families while maintaining a closer control of the child's activities is the focus of the Probation Department. Under the direction of Michael Walsh, counselors work in district teams to identify and help solve the problems facing the families of probationers.

"We're helping the family look at alternatives," says Walsh. "We're helping to re-direct the family."

Counselors are teamed to work in four geographic areas of Lucas County, providing a more intensive counseling effort. "It really has helped the morale of the counselors. They don't feel so isolated; they're able to discuss cases as a unit, and plan their response as a unit," says Walsh.

The counselor works with the child and family to develop a probation contract with clear expectations throughout the probation period. "Our plan is to gradually wean them away from the counselor and back to parental control" over the probation period, Walsh says.

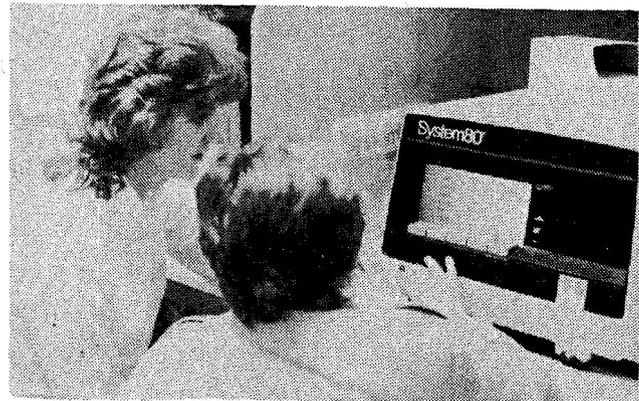


Probation Services Administrator Michael Walsh, with administrative secretary Virginia Semler

Reading program has many benefits

To develop and improve an individual's self-image through personal attention and instruction - that is the primary objective of the Probation Department's Reading Program. Developed in 1980 and staffed with a large percentage of volunteer tutors, the program was established to address a specific educational problem among a large group of juveniles referred to the Court. It was determined through a study of 60 students that although the average age was 14.5, the reading level averaged grade 3.5.

Volunteer tutors are matched to probationers, and provide a wide range of materials which should spark the student's interest in reading. Volunteers work with the students to help them increase their self-concept



A youth is assisted with a reading exercise by program administrator Janice Schiffer.

while aiding them in acquiring reading skills. An ultimate objective is the re-integration of the student into the academic world.

Meeting central city needs

An effort to provide alternatives to a socially disorganized area of Toledo resulted in a marriage of the Juvenile Court and the community to create the Jerusalem Outreach Center.

The relationship began in 1979 to address the special problems of the predominantly black population of central city in Toledo. "Most of these kids have no involvement in groups," says Henry Norwood, Probation Department Liaison to the center.

Rev. Harry Crenshaw of the Jerusalem Baptist Church sought to solve this problem by organizing with such community residents as educators, counselors, etc., outside the church setting. A formal program that emphasized counseling and tutoring was begun in 1982.

The center was entirely experimental, says Norwood. "We were the first in this area of the nation. We had no prototype to follow."

A maximum of 20 probationers are enrolled in the 15 week session. They are selected under the following criteria:

- *they are on probation
- *they reside in the central city
- *they need tutorial services
- *they need individual or family counseling.

Probationers are brought to the center by van and are involved in school and counseling-related areas. They are returned home by van each day.

"We're taking a common sense approach," says Norwood. "The institution (church) exists in the community, the kids are in need, and there are people willing to address those needs.

"We create a support mechanism in the community by letting the kids know how things should be, not how they are. We expose them to aspects of learning - we become their springboard to meaningful activities."

One of the first efforts to utilize volunteers in a criminal justice setting, the Volunteer Probation Counselors are now an integral part of the probation department. Director Andrea Loch says the volunteers "have real initiative, involvement," in counseling. Instead of simply volunteering for community service work, "direct service work is much more difficult."

Volunteers supervise first or second offenders - "the cream of the crop" - and handle only one case at a time. The more serious cases are left for full-time probation department counselors who are well trained and better able to



Volunteer probation counselor Stacy Connolly works with a youth.

handle the diversity of the more sophisticated cases.

The volunteers are

trained in the knowledge of court operations, attitudes towards offenders

and counseling and listening skills.

restitution= responsibility

The direct relationship between youth and crime is demonstrated by the Restitution Program. By requiring youth to reimburse their victims for the loss or damage they caused, the youth are accountable to the community.

"It's a very logical thing for the criminal justice system to do," says coordinator Dan Pompa. "We're reality-based in our approach."

Restitution has always been accepted as an honorable method of "paying" for one's crimes. The concept formally came to the Juvenile Court system in the 1950s. Toledo was among the pioneers in the field, and is recognized as a national leader in the successful development of restitution programs.

The Restitution Program handles all aspects of court-ordered restitution: victim assistance, loss assessment and monitoring of payments for youth with a means of making restitution. Youth found guilty of property-damage crimes are referred to the Program to make monetary restitution or perform non-paid public service work.

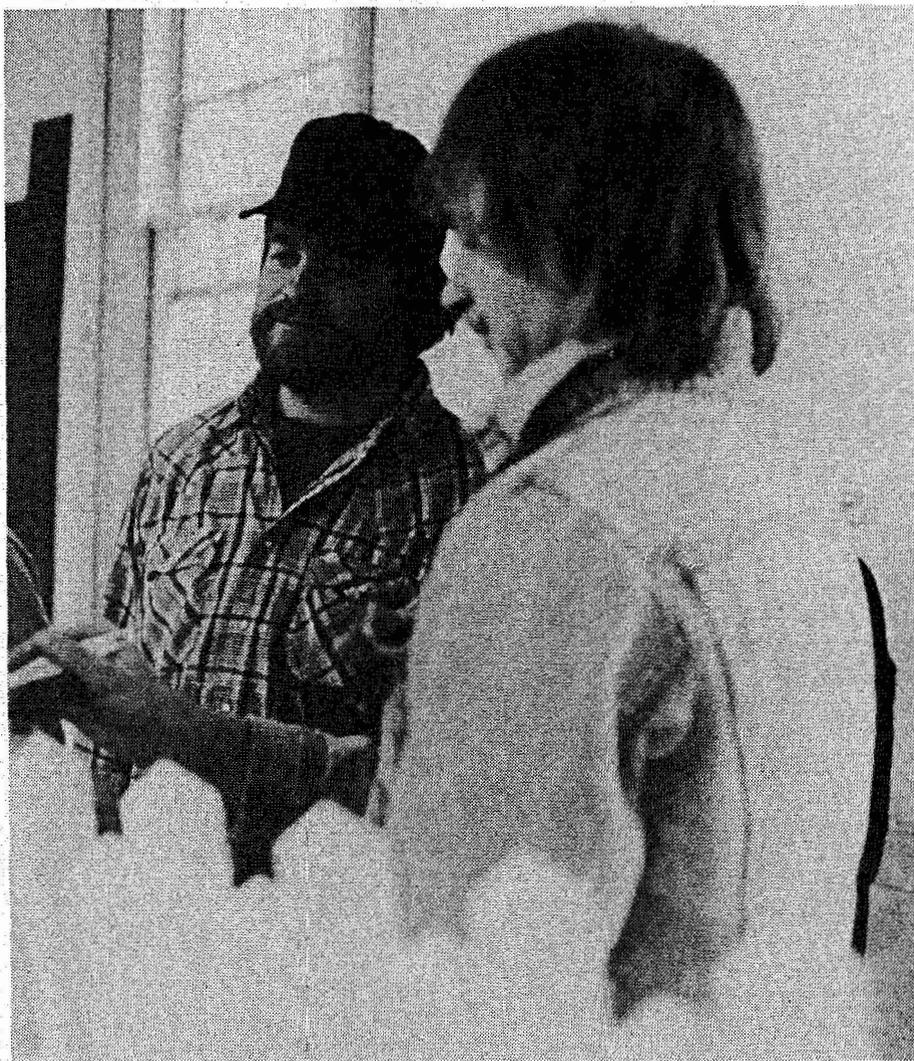
A unique aspect of the Restitution Program is the operation of supervised work crews. A wide variety of community service projects are completed by these crews at Toledo area parks, schools, the Toledo Zoo and public service agencies. They are also active in the set up and dismantling of the Crosby Gardens Festival of the Arts and the Toledo Festival each year.

The Restitution program was funded in November, 1978, by a three and one-half year federal grant from the Office of Prevention

(L.E.A.A.). During this period, the program held the distinction of being one of the largest of 46 projects funded across the country by this office.

Various local corporations and foundations have made financial donations to the Restitution Program since the end of the federal grant to underwrite subsidized labor costs.

"Accountability and responsibility, that's what the program is all about," says Pompa. Although the program doesn't purport to be rehabilitative, it has "an impact on all the kids who come through." The program is successful and cost effective community-based treatment in which youth, victims and the community all benefit. Since its inception, the program has realized a successful completion rate of over 90 percent. But its primary goal is much simpler; making youth pay for their crimes.



Restitution Crew Leader Joe Schwartz supervises the work of a probationer.

Bonding families through structured group counseling



Probation Counselor Tony Garrett works in family counseling with a probationer and his family.

In keeping with the philosophy of keeping families together by building on their strengths, Probation Services contracted with the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic in 1981 to teach eight counselors structural family counseling techniques. According to Walsh, "We found that in most cases the situation was not hopeless and parents really do care for their children and want to do what is right for them."

The sessions were especially designed for court counselors by Dr. Stephen Greenstein. Sessions were unique in that counselors videotaped actual groups with their families and the tapes were critically reviewed by Dr. Greenstein and the counselors. The counselors learned through the review how to expand, improve and acquire new skills and techniques in counseling families. The focus was on family structure

as the context for planned, problem-oriented therapy. From these sessions, counselors learned how to read, join and re-structure family systems.

Counselors have continued training since 1982 through sessions at Catholic Social Services. With the purchase of additional audio-visual equipment and installation of one-way glass in one of the department's interviewing rooms, sessions were taped with no distractions to the family. The tapes are reviewed not only at the training sessions but also by probation staff at regularly scheduled meetings within the department.

With a third year of training scheduled, the goal, according to Walsh, is to have core staff proficient in the area of family counseling so that they may train additional counselors.

Diversion program discourages repeaters

Richard Sansbury says the common band among most youth who violate the law is that they don't think much about or know the consequences of their act until it's too late.

The Juvenile Diversion Program provides an alternative to discourage youth from further court involvement. The program is based on the accountability concept that exposes youth to information regarding consequences of further unlawful acts.

First offenders who are eligible for the program are referred by the Judge & Court referees. After successfully completing 8 or 4 sessions (depend-

ing on age), the charge is considered for dismissal. The session content includes the law & the violation; respecting the rights & property of others; goal setting; importance of education; dangers of alcohol & drug use, & a tour of the Child Study Institute.

Community participation is paramount to program success in that efforts & expertise is concentrated on a common problem. Local agencies that actively participate are the Toledo Police; City of Toledo Parks & Recreation; Juvenile Intervention Program; Substance Abuse Services Inc. (S.A.S.I.); Tennyson Center; & Talent Search.

placement:living in the community

While the counseling and rehabilitative needs of each probationer within the court are unique, so are the services offered them. The Probation Department has utilized a wide variety of sources, both public and private, while maintaining a local perspective.

In 1980, Judge Devine sought the expertise of Dr. James King of the University of Toledo to study the counseling needs of families of probationers. He recommended that counseling begin while the child is detained, with the hope that it continue when the child is released.

A grant was sought, on Dr. King's recommendation, to begin a local counseling center to serve probationers who aren't being detained.

That's where Cummings/Zucker comes in. Reality-based in approach, the center provides intensive family counseling under three plans:

1. an extensive day treatment
2. a family teaching, group home environment
3. A chemical dependency group home program

A combination of counseling, institutional time and family influences are utilized in Cummings day treatment. Youth spend their evenings at home with family, but spend up to 12 hours daily at the Cummings Center in school, recreation and counseling. Counselors pick up and return children to their homes each day, and report the child's daily activities.

The time a child spends at Cummings gradually decreases, depending on his/her progress, and will include more time at home and eventually more time back in their own schools.

Carol Smith of Cummings/Zucker says the probation counselors are actively involved in the treatment procedure. Parents are informed each day of the child's progress; family counseling takes place weekly.

"Winners are the people who can lead themselves."

"The goal of Cummings/Zucker," says Smith, "is to assist a child and his/her family to develop control devices, to maintain a home environment.

"The family is involved in the treatment-an alternative to placing the child out of the home," says Michael Walsh, probation department director. The approach seems to be working: since July, 1980, over 80 percent of the probationers involved in the program have not repeated.

For the youth involved with drugs, the return to a life without substance abuse can be particularly difficult. The Court approaches this problem from a strict, yet peer-oriented direction. Some of their probationers are assigned to the Sibley group home, an environment, which requires cooperation and work, but offers an opportunity to discuss problems with peers experiencing the same feelings.

"Nothing's made an impression like here," says a resident of Sibley Group Home. This resident had been involved in a number of institutional treatments, but feels "they don't play games



Study is important to the progress one makes at Sibley Group Home and is emphasized daily.

"We use a family setting to try to correct behavior..."

here."

Residents rise early (about 6 a.m.) and have a morning meeting and prepare breakfast before classes start at 8 a.m. School lasts until around 3 p.m., and is followed by recreation time. Family conferences, group counseling and chores fill the evenings, which end with bed at 10 p.m. (except weekends).

The program is similar to Cummings/Zucker in its use of a gradual return to school and home. Residents earn their privileges from work they do around the house and the personal progress they make. The emphasis is on education, with physical fitness and a return to the family as primary objectives.

The residents are motivated by this approach to changing their lives: "I really want to prove myself," said one Sibley resident.

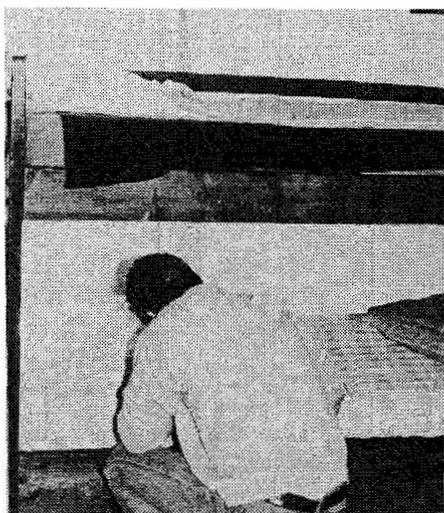
Foster and private home placements are made with an eye toward keeping the child as close to his or her home as possible.

While a child is living in a foster home, counseling continues through the "extended" family which includes the child, his/her family, the foster family and officials from the court.

"The program offers treatment in the least restrictive setting," says foster home department coordinator Terry McCarthy. "We use a family setting to try to correct behavior."

Discussions center on the consequences of the child's actions; again, a reality-based approach. Their goal is to return the child to his/her family within a year.

Private placements can be either local or throughout the nation, and feature counseling within an institutional setting.



Life at Sibley Group Home includes work - like keeping your room clean.

court & community together

"In the future, the quality of education and life of our children and community will be greatly enhanced as a result of the efforts we put forth now. The Court must be instrumental in bringing the community together to fight substance abuse."

Judge Devine

tackling substance abuse with community aid

Substance abuse is a problem reaching into every corner of the community; it is also a problem no single force can overcome. Statistics indicate that marijuana use is common:

*32 percent of high school seniors use marijuana;

*60 percent of high school seniors have tried marijuana;

*32 percent of 14-15 year olds have used marijuana;

*8 percent of 12-13 year olds have used marijuana

Alcohol abuse is much more common; and, sadly, becoming much deadlier. Consider these facts:

*alcohol use usually precedes use of other drugs;

*more than 75 percent of America's youth drink by age 16;

*among high school seniors, 60 percent drink once a month, 25 percent once a week;

*19 percent of 12-17 year olds who drink are problem drinkers compared to seven percent of adults (problem drinkers);

*8,000 teen and young adults die in drinking-related accidents every year; another 40,000 suffer injuries.

In Ohio, there were over 3,000 juveniles arrested for drug law offenses in 1980. Juvenile Court referrals show that over 50 percent of delinquencies are drug or alcohol related.

"None of us can handle the problem alone. We all have to work together," This attitude, says Catherine Champion of the Juvenile Court's Probation Department, was the logic behind the court's reorganization of its approach to substance abuse intervention in 1981. The process begins as soon as a counselor suspects a problem; the Court joins hands with a wide variety of community agencies (both public and private) to seek a solution.



The C.A.R.E.S. program is directed by Bette Grotke.

Champion says that certified counselors assess a child for problems. If in-patient treatment is needed, the youth is referred to either the Adolescent Alcoholism Treatment Center of the Toledo Hospital or the Tennyson Center of St. Vincent Hospital. Both facilities offer an intensive residential program lasting as long as 47 days, with weekly aftercare of up to 12 weeks. Parents and family are also involved in the recovery process through the counseling sessions.

The Cummings-Zucker residential group homes located on Sibley and Cass Roads in Toledo offer a peer group approach to substance abuse intervention. Emphasis is placed on an

eventual return to a "normal" lifestyle at home and school.

Champion says that the Court receives additional, volunteer support from a former alcohol abuser. This 17 year old girl discusses substance abuse with girls housed in the Child Study Institute (CSI). "The response has been tremendous," says Champion. "The CSI residents are really expressing themselves.

The Court, throughout the probation period, is involved in any in-patient treatment programs, and participates in weekly staff meetings. They work towards adjustments in probationers' goals, while developing their own awareness and education. Champion says that since 1981 over 250 interventions have been made by the Court.

Out patient abuse counseling is widespread, offering some of the most complete service available anywhere to abusers and their families. Among the many abuse prevention and intervention programs in this area are:

C.O.M.P.A.S.S. Alcoholism Out-Patient Service

Family Services of Greater Toledo

Juvenile Intervention Program

Lucas County Mental Health Board

Substance Abuse Services, Inc.

Alcoholics Anonymous

Al-Anon and Alateen

Drug Addicts Anonymous

Parents Helping Parents/Tough Love

Northwest Ohio Regional Council on Alcoholism

Families Anonymous

"It's not necessary to add separate court programs. We work hard with the community."

"We believe that alcohol and/or chemical dependency among youth and adults is a primary, progressive and chronic disease, adversely affecting individuals and their families physically, emotionally, socially and spiritually."

A "phenomenally successful" program of chemical abuse prevention and intervention was developed in 1981 by Judge Devine and the Junior League of Toledo, and has earned respect throughout the Midwest, including the praise of Ohio's First Lady, Dagmar Celeste.

A multi-disciplined approach to dealing with the rising problem of substance abuse among the community's youth was sought for the entire community. Out of that joining of the area's schools, police, treatment and support groups came Toledo/Lucas County C.A.R.E.S., an effort to increase the education, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention efforts in the community

C.A.R.E.S. (Chemical Abuse Reduced Through Education and Services) seeks to coordinate the services of a wide variety of areas in an effort to "set the example," according to Mrs. Celeste. "We must organize a therapeutic community to overcome denial (of the problem)," she says. "The answer lies in the community as a whole."

C.A.R.E.S. definitely utilizes the community. The group is divided into six task forces, utilizing specialists in treatment and prevention.

Community awareness: To inform the community at-large about the problems of teenage substance abuse. A slide presentation and speaker's bureau are instrumental in this pro-



Members of a C.A.R.E.S. advisory board - Bernice Gosling, Tom Baker, Russ Working, Mike Beier, Tom Bodi and Julie Mahoney - discuss the progress of their committee's work.



Sue Ann Wilson and Bette Grotke of the Junior League of Toledo, along with Judge Devine, receive the Outstanding Volunteer Project Award from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

gram.

Education/Enforcement: To develop policies and programs within the schools and with law enforcement agencies to deal with substance abuse. Fifteen local communities, their schools and law enforcement departments, have joined in the county-wide effort.

Treatment: To address the growing treatment need of the teenage substance abuser.

Support Group: To initiate parents and peer support groups.

Strengthening the Family: To research, develop and/or initiate programs which promote the importance of responsible family living.

Juvenile Justice: Bringing together the court, police, Ohio Department of Youth Services, prosecutor's office, probation department and private bar, with these objectives:

- *develop a hot line to provide police and court an alternative to parents to call for referral for services;

- *recommend uniform police department guidelines for how to handle substance abuse referrals for local police departments;

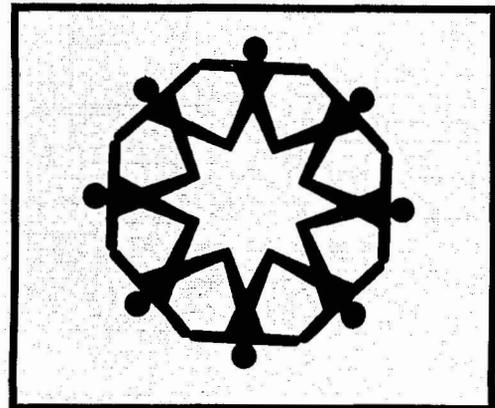
- *recommendation of prosecutorial guidelines

in handling juvenile court cases in which substance abuse is involved; and

- *programming for local attorneys addressing the meeting of their clients' best interest.

Mrs. Celeste says, "Ohio must be challenged to recapture the leadership role (we had) in treatment. We must focus on recovery - it is our next significant stride."

"We must change the environment," says Judge Devine. "We must help the family to deal with the problem" of substance abuse.



placement consortium: community working for youths

Utilizing a variety of resources toward the effective treatment of troubled youths - that's the purpose of the Court's Placement Consortium.

In mid-1982 the Court's Probation Department realized that the year's placement budget has almost been expended. In addition, Judge Devine also felt the "hospital model" of staffing cases would be a more effective method of exploring treatment alternatives, without having to rely on the singular judgement of the Probation Counselor in deciding to remove a youth from his or her home.

In a system where all action is based on information, a missing piece may be crucial to the resolution of the matter. By directly involving all those agencies having contact with a youth, Judge Devine feels all alternatives may be explored.

Judge Devine was actively involved in the initial meetings in early 1983, and persuaded the Director of the Lucas County Children Services Board, the Superintendents of the Toledo and Lucas County Schools, the Executive Director of the Mental Health Board, the Deputy Director of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (Region Two) and other local service providers to be active participants during the experimental period.

Each week, Probation Department personnel would present case histories of six adolescents who were identified as multi-problemled and difficult to place. The committee developed and coordinated a treatment plan which reflected the variety of services available and necessary to meet the needs of adolescents and their families.

The committee also served as a forum for resolution of conflicts, sharing of information and support and was improving the relationships among all the agencies involved. Most importantly, cases could be jointly funded by multiple agencies where boundaries overlapped.

Consortium Coordinator Fred Baxter says nearly 20 community agencies may be involved in the disposition of a case. "It's our responsibility to exhaust all the alternatives," Baxter says, adding that the removal of the child from the home is the last they consider. "We try to find creative alternatives," he says.

A potential case is submitted to Baxter for screening by any community source (such as schools, law enforcement officials, the Department of Youth Services, mental health and retardation, etc.). If the case is judged appropriate for consideration by the Consortium, a hearing date is set. Prior to the hearing, any agency (public or private) which may possibly have information concerning the case is notified, and asked to provide input at the hearing.

It was decided to make the committee permanent and it was named the Lucas County Placement and Service Consortium. The Consortium is divided into two groups:

1. Executive Planning and Conflict Resolution Group: Composed of the executive directors of major funders, policy-makers and planners of children services in Lucas County, the group will seek joint funding solutions, policy resolutions, high level coordinations and appropriateness of services provided.

2. Placement, Providers, Case Planning Group: This group is composed of representatives reflecting the various services available throughout the county, and staffs cases weekly, identifying barriers to service and service gaps.

By utilizing the resources of the entire community in the treatment of juveniles, every effort possible is made to serve that individual's unique needs. "We're trying to involve whoever is significantly involved with the child," Baxter says. And when the community shares in solving a child's problems, the community as a whole reaps the rewards.



**The Placement
Consortium at work**

In the child's interest

The name says simply Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA). The function is simpler: advocates for children. But the work can be tough.

CASA, under the direction of Irene Nugent, investigate suspected cases of neglected, abused and dependent children who are referred from the Children's Services Board to Juvenile Court and then to the program. Specially-trained volunteers interview and observe the child; talk with parents, neighbors, teachers, friends, physicians, etc., about the case.

The CASA then advises the court of his/her recommendations and pursues the child's welfare throughout the hearing process. Their responsibility is not over until the child is permanently placed.

The volunteers "bend over backwards to be objective," says Nugent. They try not to impose their values on the families they work with.

Previously handled only by attorneys, the volunteer CASA came to the Juvenile Court as the result of work requested by Judge Devine of the Junior League of Toledo. The program began with volunteers in January, 1981.



CASA Dolores Schultz (center) discusses the merits of her case with Bruce McLaughlin, staff attorney with the Children Services Board, and court referee Ellen Jones.

watching the process

The Ohio Revised Code requires "an annual review to be made of every child placed in the care or custody of a public or private agency." The Junior League of Toledo, in conjunction with the Juvenile Court, answered that request by forming the Citizens Review Board to make sure that a permanent treatment plan existed for a child and that the agency is working toward implementation of that plan.

Although Judge Devine is empowered to handle the reviews personally, he felt that more involvement by people in the community would heighten awareness and bring varied viewpoints to each case.

Ohio's first Review Board training manual was written here in Toledo and was combined with in-depth training sessions for 34 volunteers and alternates. The group went to work in 1979. Twenty of the original 24

chosen are still members of the board.

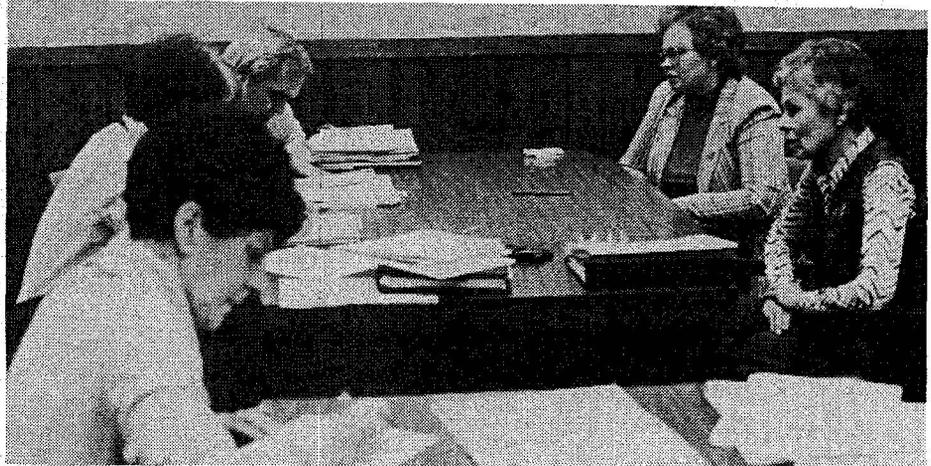
Reviews are held 60 days after placement and one year after placement, although the Review Boards may request one whenever they deem necessary. The Board can:

- * approve a treatment plan
- * request additional information from a caseworker through an update
- * request an appearance from a caseworker
- * request a revision of the plan
- * request a court hearing

Coordinator Irene Nugent says the Boards, in addition to fulfilling the law, have cleared a number of cases, "and have helped other progress in a timely manner."



Jim Lyle listens to Citizens Review Board discussions



Citizens Review Board secretary Marg Jacobs and members Joan Washstock, Bob Roberts, Minga Barnes and Lucille Schmitz discuss a case.

Advisory Board — determining assistance

"To advise the Court in the development of an annual youth service plan in accordance with the objectives of the Youth Service Grant and monitor its progress."

Thus is the objective of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board. Named by Judge Devine and County Commissioners in 1980, the board developed an application for a first Youth Service Grant which called for expenditure of \$246,335 in intensive family counseling, additional foster homes and residential placements, substance abuse treatment and additional probation services.

Beginning in 1980, the state, through the Department of Youth Services (formerly the Ohio Youth Commission) replaced categorical subsidy grants with a more generic Youth Service Grant. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board is a part of the Youth Service Grant program.

New legislation in 1981 restructured the state's correction services for youth, giving local counties increased responsibility for serving juvenile offenders. The county's subsidy was increased, as was the size of the Advisory Board (to 15 members).

Youth Service Plans have featured intensive family counseling and treatment; parent support groups; restitution; additional probation services; treatment programs for youth with drug and alcohol problems, training in family counseling for probation staff; and additional funds for placement of children in group homes, foster homes and private schools.



The work of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board is extensive, drawing on the accumulated knowledge and intuition of persons from all walks of life.



Glenn Richter and Dick Ransom of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board.

for the volunteer - cherished rewards

"There's something in all of us that says, "I have something to offer." Here are the generous givers, willing to share their gifts with others. They have many gifts to share."

Judge Devine

The hours can be long, the work demanding. And the pay is nonexistent. But the rewards - few as they may seem to be at times - can provide the fuel for a rewarding volunteer career.

"Stopping a potential problem that may be overlooked" is where Jean Cook, a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) receives her reward. "I think we're absolutely preventing (abuse)," she says.

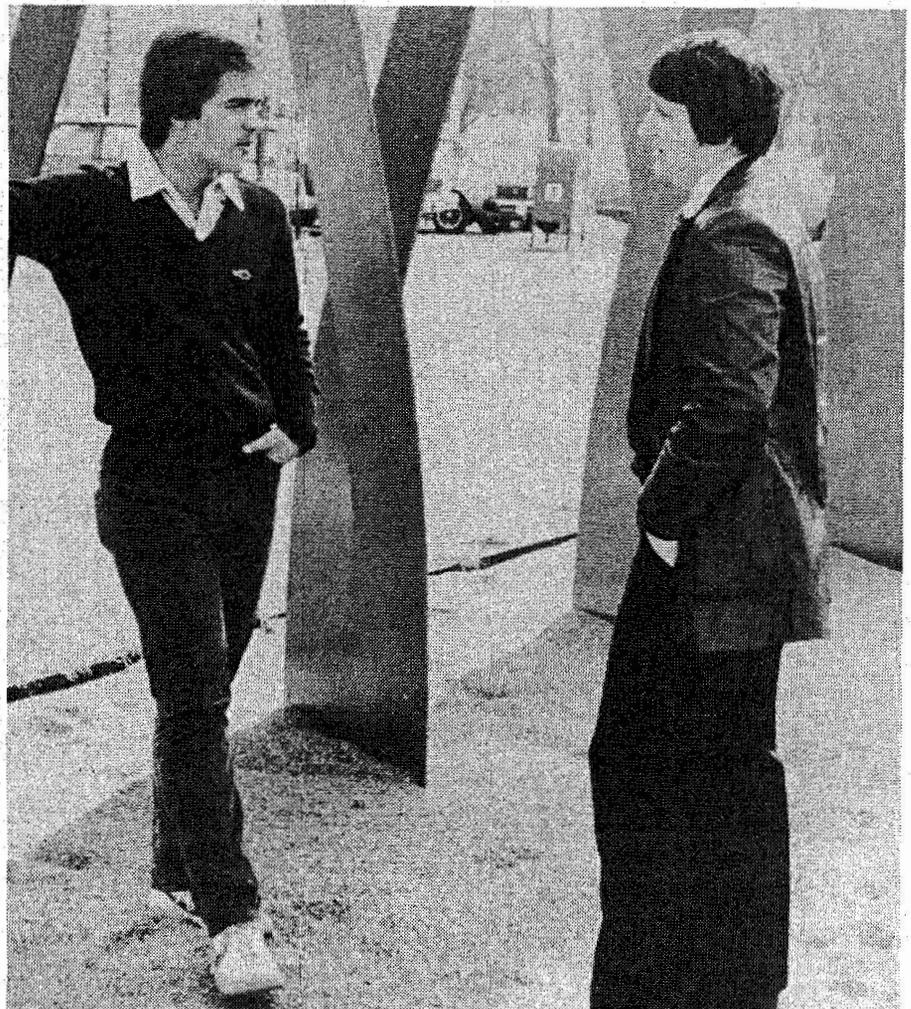
The Lucas County Juvenile Court employs volunteers on all levels, as CASAs, volunteer probation counselors, reading tutors, chaplains, and within all court divisions.

Court volunteers have a wide variety of specific duties, but they have one thing in common; they are involved in more technical work than many volunteers in community service environments. They must routinely handle the counseling of probationers, the investigation of cases and deal with situations they may not have realized existed.

The CASA volunteer, after extensive training, is responsible for the investigation of cases of neglected, dependent or abused children to recommend treatment and eventual permanent custody. When she began, CASA volunteer Cook said she "couldn't possibly talk to abusive parents. I wanted to hate the parents, steal the kids," she says.

Andrea Loch, coordinator of the Volunteer Probation Program, says her employees must show their probationers "accountability, with compassion." The volunteers must remember that the children have broken the law. "We don't want volunteers to entertain, to treat the kids...they're their counselors.

CASA volunteer Susan Eriksen says the program is much different than she had expected. She worried initially about the type of situations



Probationers can discuss their goals and ambitions with their volunteer counselors.

she'd get into, but found that that feeling has never really entered her work.

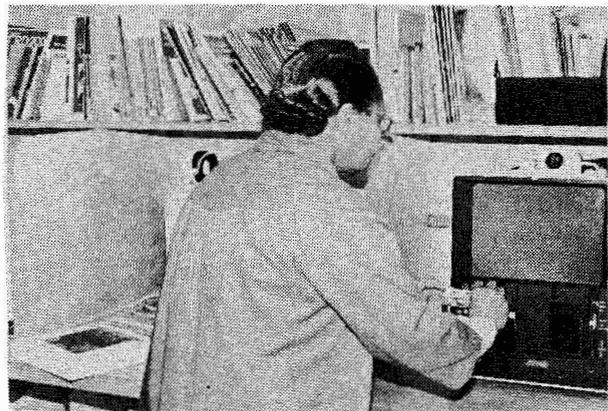
You get realistic real quick," she says. "It's discouraging to see how hopeless some situations can be."

"I think they're special," says CASA and Citizens Review Board coordinator Irene Nugent of the volunteers. "They're advocating for the children."

"We don't want our counselors to raise the kids."

Loch says the volunteer probation counselors "have initiative," they're more community-oriented. "It takes a strong person to work with a kid who has broken the law.

Personal involvement with the children can happen easily, although the supervisors try to steer the volunteers away from that direction. "Our volunteers know that their relationship (with the probationer) is short term," says Loch. "We don't want them to raise the kids."



A foster grandparent prepares equipment before her reading program student arrives for a session.

The use of volunteers within most areas of the court has resulted in an easing of the burden placed on the paid employees. The more extensively trained, full time court employee also has more time available to deal with the more serious offender.

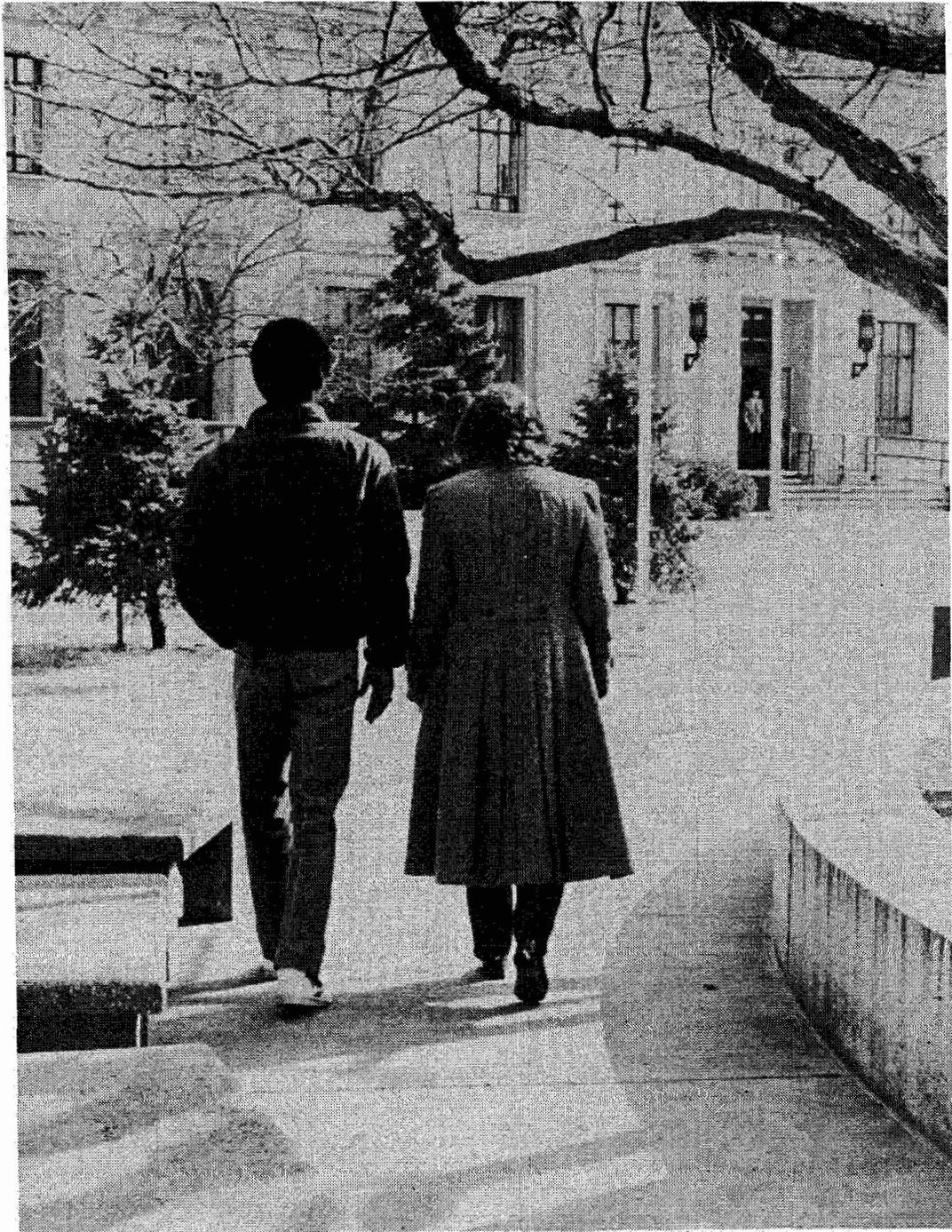
In many cases, children are amazed that the volunteer would give his/her time to be with them. "Maybe (the probationer) thinks there are people in the system who care," says Eriksen.

"Volunteers add a needed extra dimension staffers cannot give the Chaplaincy Program," says Jim Ray. "They are aware of the need (in the children) for dignified treatment."

"Volunteers have the time to spend with the child," says Cook. "We're saying 'I'm independent; I'm doing this for you' because we have the best interest of the children at heart."

She continued that often she doesn't mention that she's a volunteer employee unless she's having trouble dealing with a parent. In telling them she's a volunteer and working for their child, she maintains her credibility in their eyes.

But more than anything else, the child benefits. "I think we've made a difference in the child's life," says Eriksen.



Often a special relationship between the volunteer and youth develops.

child study institute: active detention

"It's imperative to show the offender the consequences of his/her unacceptable behavior. Detention is a tool to get the child's attention. That child has duties as well as rights, and it's important that the youngster's freedom be taken if he or she is breaking the law. That balance has got to be maintained at all times."

Judge Devine

"The regimen gives order...it can be a very quieting influence...the contrast between the Child Study Institute (CSI) and the home can be very good." That orderly presence is very much part of the plan CSI director Paul Sullivan maintains in the temporary detention of children aged 8-18.

And although very "ordered," the daily activities at the CSI are far from sedentary; children attend school and participate in a variety of extracurricular activities, which include arts & crafts, physical fitness and tending to daily chores.

In addition to providing detention of children waiting disposition of their cases, the CSI provides an opportunity for specialists to conduct psychological and psychiatric evaluation of children in preparation for case disposition.

"These are children in trouble," Sullivan says. "They must be held responsible for their actions. But their background, their problems have to be considered. That's what brought them here."

The Lottie S. Ford School, named in honor of the dedicated instructor serving from 1922 to 1944, is a fully accredited part of the Toledo Public Schools in grades 1-12. The CSI school work parallels that found in local schools. In addition, the Toledo-Lucas County Library has staffed a facility at CSI with as many as 4,000 volumes which are continuously renewed.

Medical attention is given each child entering the CSI. After the physical examination is given when the child is admitted, medical records are kept and treatment, provided when necessary. A pediatrician visits daily; nurses are on duty or on call at all times; dental care is also available.

To those physically able, gymnasium and playground facilities are available. Craft and game time is organized and supervised. Religious services are held weekly, and consultation is available most times.

Supervision in the CSI is handled by floor lead-



This youth waits to be transferred into the CSI.

ers, with probation counselors and treatment specialists providing additional services. The potential problems faced in the integration of young first offenders with older repeat offenders often charged with more serious crimes are headed off by placing them in First Offender Program (FOP).

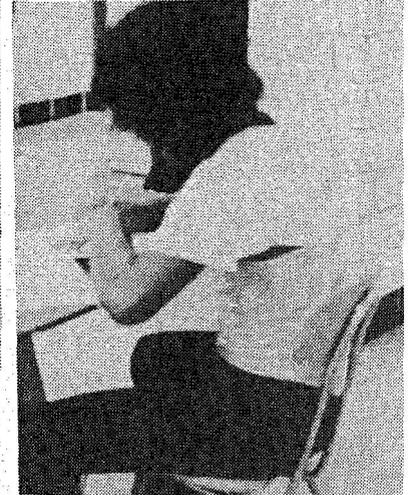
Begun in 1970 by Pete Holzmer and the late Dr. Henry Hartman, this award-winning program separates the first offender from the rest of the center's population. Utilizing a behavior modification principle, points are awarded youth for all activities they complete. Special privileges are awarded the child relative to the number of points earned.

Sullivan says the program has had a positive impact on the children, as well as improving the morale of staff members. That principle is used in other sections of the CSI, where residents are rewarded for positive actions.

"CSI has a real impact on kids here...an impact of losing their freedom."



Toledo Public School teachers provide a full range of training in grades 1-12 at the Lottie S. Ford School in the CSI.



Study takes a good deal of time in the CSI's First Offender Program.

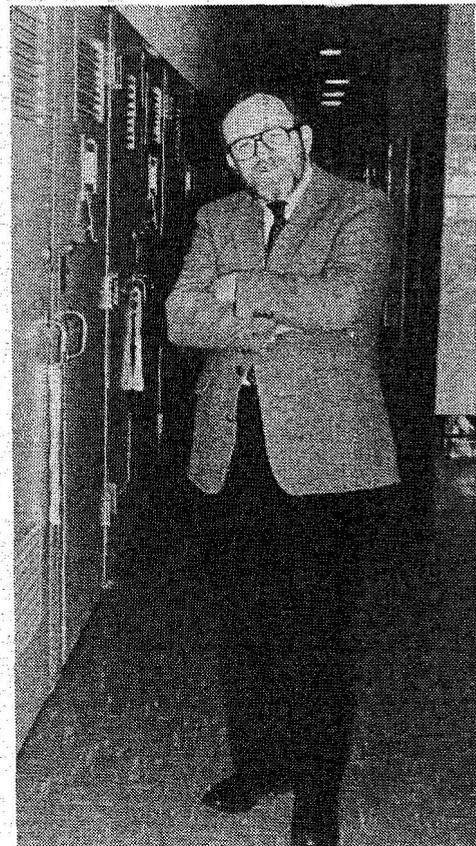
spiritual needs

Although their work tends to have temporary effects, the 40 or so volunteers in the Juvenile Court's Chaplaincy Program are providing residents of the Child Study Institute a very necessary service.

"The kids' spiritual needs are being addressed, not met" by the program, says Jim Ray. "They're exposed to a spiritual dimension in their lives. We're responding to a longing in the kids that they haven't been able to identify until someone talks to them about their feelings."

Most of the kids residing in CSI have little or no experience in the religious community, "but it becomes a very real thing while they're here," says Ray. Worship services are held weekly on a generally informal basis. Ministers, priests and volunteers are then available for private discussions at any other time. If a child belongs to a parish, someone from the Chaplaincy Program will contact his/her church for a follow-up after release.

"The volunteers are aware of the (kids') need for dignity. They treat the kids as individuals, each with dignity," says Ray.



CSI Director Paul Sullivan

LUCAS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Hon. Francis E. Szollosi, President

Hon. James M. Holzemer

Hon. Ray Kest

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Dr. James E. Rogers, Director

CITIZENS OF LUCAS COUNTY:

Juvenile justice is an extremely complex discipline. Giant minds have struggled for years to clearly define the role of the Juvenile Court in that discipline, only to come up wanting. Questions have received different answers. For example:

Is the role of the Juvenile Court simply that of adjudicating a child in delinquency matters? What is the importance of the dispositional hearing once a child has been adjudicated? Where does the Court fit in in the discipline of dependency, neglect and child abuse cases? Is it simply one of adjudication or must the Court get involved in weighing the proper dispositional alternative? What is the role of the Court in developing services in the community when the community fails to respond to the needs of children who come before it?

Should the Court be involved in prevention programs in the community? What is the relationship of the Juvenile Court with the other institutions, such as schools, mental health, mental retardation, churches, families? Should the role of the Court be one of support only or should it be a true and complete partnership?

These are but a few of the questions that a Juvenile Court must answer in one way or another. It is obvious that the Court cannot be all things to all people but it has been my conviction that the Court can do more and must do more than what it has in the past to meet the needs of children in our society today.

Woven through this report is the answer we have made to many of the questions above. I am extremely proud of Toledo and Lucas County and especially the people who have played a role in caring for children. We have come a long way in the past eight years and this community has pulled together in a remarkable way. Toledo is recognized nationally as one of the communities best meeting the needs of children in trouble.

We would like to tell you this remarkable story in this Annual Report. Note in particular the new programs started in the past eight years: The Juvenile Restitution Program, Diversion Program, the Placement Consortium, Citizen Review Board, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Remedial Reading Program, Truancy Program, Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, Jerusalem Baptist Outreach Center, Intensive Family/Child Treatment Program, Chaplaincy Program and Chemical Abuse Reduced through Education and Services (C.A.R.E.S.). We have also instituted attorney referees, the verbatim reporting of all hearings, data processing and control and the creation of the Parentage Department. This, indeed, is a record of which this Court and this community can be justifiably proud.

I wish to express a special thanks to the Commissioners of Lucas County for their support. Without their financial commitment, none of these programs would be possible.

Sincerely yours,

ANDY DEVINE, Judge



Lucas County Juvenile Court Judge Andy Devine

JUVENILE COURT COLLECTIONS

<i>Support of children, wards of the court, maintained in private residential treatment centers, foster homes and group homes</i>	\$36,100.20
<i>Restitution (paid by children for damage or loss)</i>	50,045.89
<i>State subsidy for education</i>	6,469.95
<i>Juvenile Clerk (court costs, fines, motions, witness fees, investigations and forfeited bonds)</i>	225,950.08
<i>Reimbursement for court appointed attorneys</i>	14.17
<i>United States Department of Agriculture school lunch subsidy</i>	39,356.21
<i>IV-D reimbursement (parentage)</i>	17,851.62
<i>Single county detention subsidy (state)</i>	0
<i>Miscellaneous (medical, conveyance, coin machines, phones, copier)</i>	1,066.01
Subtotal	\$376,854.13
Grants	
<i>Ohio Department of Youth Services Subsidy</i>	\$752,708.14
Subtotal	\$752,708.14
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,129,562.27

1983 JUVENILE COURT EXPENDITURES

<i>Salaries (officials)</i>	\$13,961.48
<i>Salaries (employees)</i>	1,888,533.51
<i>Travel</i>	28,592.17
<i>Equipment Purchases</i>	15,191.11
<i>Equipment Lease</i>	53,086.36
<i>Supplies</i>	55,728.75
<i>Contractual</i>	56,199.64
<i>Other Expense</i>	52,325.41
<i>Child Support</i>	359,800.00
<i>Rental</i>	76,314.26
TOTAL	\$2,599,732.69

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE EXPENDITURES 1983

<i>Salaries (employees)</i>	\$1,006,873.56
<i>Supplies (food, clothing, office, janitorial)</i>	97,554.85
<i>Travel</i>	275.08
<i>Equipment purchases</i>	1,587.66
<i>Equipment lease</i>	9,074.39
<i>Contractual</i>	17,048.94
<i>Medical supplies</i>	2,836.60
<i>Other Expenses</i>	54,723.60
TOTAL	\$1,189,974.68

VOLUME OF JUVENILE OFFENSES IN 1983

Juvenile offenses disposed of in 1983 totaled 4,674, an increase of 388 cases (or 9.1%) from 1982.

Included in these cases are 8 continued to call of prosecutor, 543 dismissed-diversion program, 688 dismissed, 9 marked off docket, 580 nolle prosequi, & 56 "Out of County Runaways."

DELINQUENT VS UNRULY

Of the 4,674 offenses, 3832 (or 82%) were delinquency cases & 842 (or 18%) were unruly cases.

SEX

Of the 4,674 offenses, 3,324 (or 71%) involved boys & 1,350 (or 28%) involved girls.

Of the 3,169 individual children (excluding out-of-county runaways), 2,156 or (68%) were boys & 1,013 (or 32%) were girls.

RACE PER OFFENSE (EXCLUDES OUT OF COUNTY RUNAWAYS)

	White	Black	Latin	Other	Total
Boys	2088 (62.8%)	1020 (30.7%)	208 (6.3%)	8 (.2%)	3324
Girls	768 (56.9%)	502 (37.2%)	78 (5.8%)	2 (.1%)	1350
Totals	2856 (61.1%)	1522 (32.6%)	286 (6.1%)	10 (.2%)	4674

SOURCE OF REFERRALS (EXCLUDES OUT OF COUNTY RUNAWAYS)

	Boys	Girls	Total	
Parents or Relatives.....	136	24.6	382	
Probation Officer.....	3	5	8	
Law Enforcement Officer...	2748	761	3509	
Other Court.....	2	1	3	
School.....	233	234	467	
Social Agency.....	27	40	67	
Parole Officer.....	1	1	2	
Victim.....	163	58	221	
Other Source.....	11	4	15	
Totals	3324	1350	4674	

INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN

(excluding out-of-county runaways)

The total number of individual children that appeared in court during 1983 was 3,169, compared to 2,797 in 1982, an increase of 372 (or 12%)

SEX

(excluding out-of-county runaways)

Of the 3,169 individual children that appeared in court, 2,156 (or 68%) were boys and 1,013 (or 32%) were girls.

AGE RANGE OF CHILDREN

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
7	6	1	7
8	18	3	21
9	19	8	27
10	50	15	65
11	61	28	89
12	131	33	164
13	209	93	302
14	308	156	464
15	362	225	587
16	427	229	656
17	447	174	621
18	104	42	146
19 & older	14	6	20
Totals	2156	1013	3169
Avg. Age	14 yrs. 10 mo.	15 yrs.	14 yr. 11 mo.

COMMITMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed	160	15	175 (84%)
Re-Committed	32	2	34 (16%)
Totals	192 (92%)	17 (8%)	209

Certifications to Common Pleas - 6

FIRST OFFENDERS VS REPEATERS

Of the 3,169 individual children who appeared in court, 2,027 (or 64%) appeared for their first offense. 1,142 (or 36%) were repeat offenders. During 1982, 58% of the children were first offenders. 42% were repeat offenders. The following breakdown for 1983 occurred:

	First Offenders	Repeaters	Total
Boys	1,311	845	2156
Girls	716	297	1013
Totals	2,027	1,142	3,169

delinquency & unruly cases

OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Auto Theft.....	10	1	11
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle.....	43	8	51
Agg. Robbery and Robbery.....	34	4	38
Agg. Burglary and Burglary (B&E).....	207	10	217
Attempt and Complicity.....	46	5	51
Forgery.....	2	2	4
Grand Theft.....	136	31	167
Receiving Stolen Property.....	94	7	101
Shoplifting.....	120	88	208
Other Theft.....	253	84	337
Agg. Arson and Arson.....	4	1	5
Carrying Concealed Weapon.....	24	4	28
Criminal Damage.....	116	14	130
Disorderly Conduct.....	146	36	182
Disorderly Conduct (Intox).....	16	4	20
Domestic Violence.....	13	4	17
Criminal Mischief.....	2	2	4
Poss. of Criminal Tools.....	6	0	6
Public Indecency.....	4	2	6
Tampering with Coin Machine.....	6	0	6
Trespassing and Criminal Trespassing.....	83	7	90
Vandalism.....	21	0	21
Other Carelessness/Mischief.....	17	0	17
School Truancy.....	176	177	353
Runaway.....	49	107	156
Ungovernable.....	26	29	55
Gross Sexual and Sexual Imposition.....	14	0	14
Rape.....	4	0	4
Soliciting.....	0	4	4
Agg. Assault and Assault.....	147	46	193
Felonious and Negligent Assault.....	17	1	18
Agg. Menacing and Menacing.....	41	6	47
Extortion.....	1	1	2
Kidnapping.....	1	0	1
Consuming.....	2	1	3
Consuming in Motor Vehicle.....	2	1	3
Purchasing/Poss/Use of Intoxicants.....	17	4	21
Other Drinking Offenses.....	6	1	7
Drug Abuse.....	33	3	36
Agg. Trafficking and Trafficking.....	8	0	8
Purchasing/Poss/Use of Drugs.....	9	0	9
Escape.....	8	0	8
Loitering.....	3	13	16
Obstructing Justice.....	14	6	20
Resisting Arrest.....	38	12	50
Unlawful Use of Property.....	14	3	17
Violation of Curfew.....	3	1	4
Violation of Safe School Ord.....	51	8	59
Other Delinquent Behavior.....	13	8	21
Sub-Total.....	2100	746	2846
C.O.P., Dism-"D", Dism., M.O.D., Nolle.....	1224	604	1828
	3324	1350	4674
"Out-of-County" Runaways.....	27	29	58
Total Offenses.....	3351	1379	4732

CASES DISPOSED OF IN 1983

<i>Delinquency/Unruly.....</i>	<i>4,618</i>
<i>Traffic Complaints.....</i>	<i>4,291</i>
<i>Change Disposition/Review Hearing.....</i>	<i>1,562</i>
<i>Parentage.....</i>	<i>499</i>
<i>Dependency/Neglect.....</i>	<i>364</i>
<i>Child Abuse.....</i>	<i>144</i>
<i>Custody/Visitation.....</i>	<i>142</i>
<i>Contributing/Neglect.....</i>	<i>135</i>
<i>Out-Of-County Runaways.....</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Consent to Marry.....</i>	<i>7</i>
TOTAL.....	11,818

There were 11,818 cases disposed of in 1983, compared to 10,359 in 1982, an increase of 1,459 (or14.1%).

PROBATION SERVICES 1983 DATA

<i>Carried On Probation From 1982.....</i>	<i>904</i>
<i>Placed On Probation In 1983.....</i>	<i>621</i>
<i>Social History Investigations Carried From 1982.....</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Social History Investigations Completed In 1983.....</i>	<i>620</i>

PROGRAM ACTIVITY

<i>Remedial Reading Program Referrals.....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Diversion Program Referrals.....</i>	<i>501</i>
<i>Structural Family Counseling Families Referred.....</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Jerusalem Baptist Outreach Program Referrals.....</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Volunteer Probation Counselor Program Carried From 1982.....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Placed on Probation In 1983.....</i>	<i>143</i>

JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM

<i>Referrals.....</i>	<i>541</i>
<i>Restitution Paid.....</i>	<i>\$46,287.39</i>
<i>Public Service Hours Completed.....</i>	<i>10,312</i>

PLACEMENTS DURING 1983

<i>Intensive Family Counseling (Cummings).....</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Group Homes.....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Court Foster Homes.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Foster Home Networks.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Boys Town.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Residential Schools.....</i>	<i>3</i>

AGE OF C.S.I. RESIDENTS (REGISTERED)

AGE	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
7	2	0	2
8	3	0	3
9	6	1	7
10	23	5	28
11	29	13	42
12	67	11	78
13	175	80	255
14	256	133	389
15	385	217	602
16	444	206	650
17	490	149	639
18 & over	10	2	12
Total	1890	817	2707
Ave. Age	15.1	15.1	15.1

The average age has remained stable, with 15.2 being reported in 1982.

TOTAL DETENTION DAYS

	Boys	Girls	Total
Detention Days	15,926	7060	22,986
Average	8.5	8.6	8.6

Although 177 more children were detained in 1983, the number of detention days increased by 1,196 days, but the average number of days spent in detention remained the same as 1982 - 8.6.

1983 CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE POPULATION DATA AVERAGE REGISTRATIONS

	Boys	Girls	Total
Released Pending Hearing	460	203	663
Detained	1430	614	2044
Total Registered	1890	817	2707
Delinquent	1756	699	2455 (88%)
Unruly	72	180	252 (9%)
Traffic	90	6	96 (3%)
Total *	1918	885	2803

* A total of 624 children were registered in more than one offense category.

The total number of children registered at the C.S.I. during 1983 increased by 177 (or 7%) compared to 1982. The number of children detained increased by 177 (or 9%). Those charged with delinquent offenses increased by 387 (or 16%) & unruly decreased by 161 (or 49%) & traffic increased by 47 (or 49%).

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

Boys.....	40.4
Girls.....	17.4
Total.....	57.8

The average daily population increased by 4 over 1982 (53).

JUDGE

Honorable Andy Devine

COURT DIRECTOR

Lawrence Murphy

BUSINESS MANAGER

Frank Landry

CLERICAL STAFF

*Mariette Littelmann, Secretary to Judge
Robin Byrd, Secretary
Hayette Twiss, Secretary to Director
Darlene Piojda, Secretary to Business Manager
Lenora Nelson, Chief Bookkeeper
Dolores Harrison, Bookkeeper
Margaret Sadowski, Bookkeeper
Peggy Ery, Account Clerk
Kathleen Waggoner, Account Clerk
Jean Lammon, Rover Secretary
Debbie Howard, Secretary*

SUPPORT OFFICER

William Zunk

REFEREE DEPARTMENT

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Donna Greenfield
Ellen Jones
Rosalie Musachio
Gary Orlow
James Ray
Frank Sidle, Unruly/Truancy
Geoffrey Waggoner, Parentage*

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Carol Edwards
Tammy Dunnett
Sharon Ferguson
Michelle Luna
Denise Pacynski
Annette Spaulding
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Mary Ann Deville, Secretary*

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Henrietta Galyas, Secretary
Marge Jacobs, Secretary*

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Connie Iott*

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Mary Ivansco, Typist*

DATA CONTROL / RECORDS

*William Ruby, Coordinator
Regina Fleck, Statistician
David Wagner, Expungements
Judy Lytle, Computer Operator
Harry Reichow, Supervisor File Room
Aaron Gordon, File Clerk
Mary Klein, Secretary
Diane Snyder, Typist*

JUVENILE CLERKS

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Mary King, Supervisor 4-D
Robert Ahrens
Loretta Clemens
Birdie Hogan
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Teresa Moore
Vera Refermat
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Carolyn Crosby*

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Ed Wolny, Night Foreman
Al Doneghy
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Michael Walsh

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

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Andrea Loch

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Pauline Dedes, Girls' Floor*

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Dave Deppen, Supervisor/Program Director
Ralph Sochacki, Supervisor
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Dorothy Haverbush*

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Phyllis Fletcher, L.P.N.
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Todd Nemet	Dan Merkel
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Miles Nelson	Tana Porter (Mosier)
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Linden Glllasy	Cindy Selan
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Mary-Helen Williams
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Linda Wotring
Barbara Ziemer**

To the community's children...

"The contrast in philosophies is demonstrated in the classic hand cradling the child. The child is secure, resting in the strength of the hand. That combination of firmness and gentleness, discipline and understanding, strength and caring - that's the philosophy the Court represents."

Judge Devine

See!
I will not
forget you . . .

I have carved
you
on the palm
of my hand.

Isaiah 49:15

