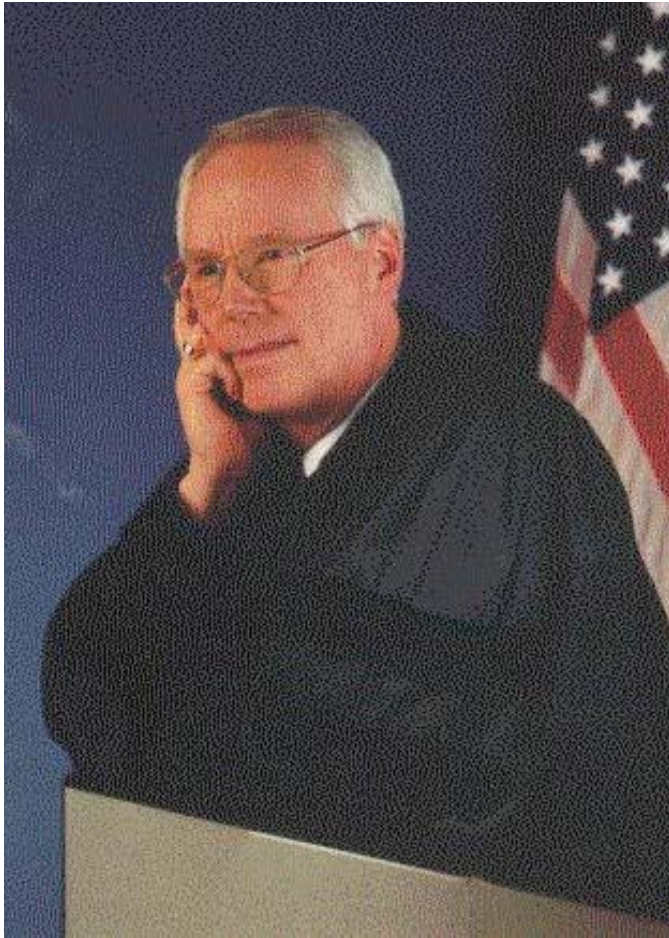




2005 Annual Report

JUVENILE DIVISION of the
Lucas County Court of Common Pleas





Judge James A. Ray,
Administrative Judge

Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon





Lucas County CASA Department Celebrates 25 Years of Service

The Lucas County CASA Program, one of the oldest and most respected of the nearly 1000 CASA programs nationwide, has operated in Lucas County since 1980. CASA volunteers are everyday citizens who are trained to investigate and monitor child abuse cases.

CASA Department Awards - Lucas County Juvenile Court

- 1986** CASA Regula Josi selected as first ever **National CASA Volunteer of the Year - the G.F. Bettineski Award** was presented to her at the National CASA Conference in Indianapolis.
- 1989** **The Junior League of Toledo Community Service Award** to Regula Josi.
- 1990** **J.C. Penney Golden Rule Award** awarded to individuals or groups who have performed outstanding volunteer service. Regula Josi recipient from Lucas County CASA.
- 1991** Regula Josi recognized as President George Bush's **550th "Point of Light."** She was given her award by President Bush at a ceremony in October 1991.
- 1992** St. Charles and Mercy Hospital's **"Woman of Mercy" Award** winner, Regula Josi.
- 1995** Ohio CASA Association, Inc. **"Child Advocate of the Year"** award to Janet Veres.
- 1996** CASA Janet Veres was selected from over 37,000 CASA volunteers nationwide as **The National CASA Association, Inc. Volunteer of the Year. The G.F. Bettineski Award** was presented to her at the National CASA Conference in Indianapolis, IN.
- 2000** **City of Toledo Volunteer Family of the Year Award** presented to Mother/Daughter CASA team Sharon Sullivan and Evelyn Fralick.
- 2001**
- **"Acts of Caring Award" presented in Washington D.C. by the National Association of Counties (NACO).** The Lucas County CASA department was one of only 20 programs selected nationwide and the only program in Ohio. The Acts of Caring award is awarded for outstanding achievement in improving a county's quality of life.
 - Selected as a **charity recipient by the Cousino Restaurant's Charitable Foundation, Inc.**
- 2002**
- A **Certificate of Recognition for Ohio CASA Certification** was presented to CASA by Attorney General Betty Montgomery for exceeding both Ohio and National CASA Standards of Compliance.



- **The Association for Women In Communication Crystal Award of Excellence** for the CASA Billboard campaign.
- Selected as a **charity recipient by the Cousino Restaurant's Charitable Foundation, Inc.**

2003

- **The Ohio CASA/GAL Association, Inc. "Rising Star" Award** to Pat Walter at its 9th Annual Conference in Columbus, Ohio.
- Mayor Jack Ford honors CASA volunteer, Pat Walter, at a ceremony in his office citing her contributions to the community's abused and neglected children.

2004 Lucas County Juvenile Court CASA/GAL, Jean Cook, was selected as the **Ohio CASA Pro Star Child Advocate of the Year**. This is the highest honor awarded by The Ohio CASA/GAL Association, Inc. to one CASA volunteer in the state of Ohio for outstanding service and excellence in advocacy.

2005

- Advocates for Basic Legal Equality, Inc. (ABLE), Legal Aid of Western Ohio, Inc. and the Toledo Bar Association awarded the Lucas County CASA department the **2005 Access to Justice Awards - Community Advocacy Award** for outstanding service and advocacy of behalf of disadvantaged persons. The award was presented at the 2005 Access to Justice Awards Dinner in April.
- The Ohio Attorney General, Jim Petro, awarded the Lucas County CASA/GAL department its **2005 Promising Practice Award for Lucas County CASA's Education Initiative**. The honor was presented to CASA/CRB director Carol Martin and CASA/CRB educational specialist Judy Leb at The Attorney General's 2005 Conference on Victim Assistance in Columbus (May).
- Commissioner Tina Skeldon Wozniak awarded the **Child Abuse Leadership Award**, presented by the Family and Child Abuse Prevention Center and the Lucas County Child Abuse Task Force for "outstanding contributions and impact on child abuse awareness, response, and prevention," to the Lucas County CASA department.
- In September, Lucas County CASA/GAL Volunteer Kevin Brock was awarded the **Ohio CASA Association's Rising Star Volunteer Award** at its 11th Annual "Celebrate Kids" statewide conference in Columbus, Ohio.
- Auto Dealers United For Kids selected the Lucas County CASA/GAL department as a **2005 The Cars are the Stars II charity recipient** for excellence in serving our community's children.
- The CASA/GAL department celebrated its **25th year of service** to the abused and neglected children of Lucas County. Proclamations honoring the event were made by the Lucas County Commissioners, the Ohio Senate, the Ohio House of Representatives and the Office of the Mayor Jack Ford.

Statistics 1980-2005

Children served by CASA Volunteers: **7,447**

Cases served by CASA Volunteers: **5,140**

Number of CASA Volunteers Trained 1980-2005: **672** (does not include attorneys trained)

Court of Common Pleas Juvenile Division Lucas County, Ohio

James A. Ray
Administrative Judge

Denise Navarre Cubbon
Judge

Fellow Citizens:

The data contained in this Juvenile Court Annual Report tells the story of your Court without emotion. The story is an accurate one – as far as it goes.

The complete story is told in the lives of the dedicated and hard working staff of the Juvenile Court and in the lives of the children and youth who have come before the Court for protection and correction. No-where are those stories told more poignantly than in the Lucas County Juvenile Court's Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Department. Twenty-five years ago Judge Andy Devine engaged the Junior League to recruit volunteers who learn to know their assigned children so well that they can inform the Court what they believe is in the children's best interest. Their excellent, passionate service has improved the quality of life for thousands of children and has saved Lucas County taxpayers millions of dollars during their twenty-five years of service. Check out the CASA report in this publication.

The Lucas County Juvenile Court is in the community protection business. We understand that our children and youth are an important part of our community. Some of those youth need to be protected from themselves as well as to protect the community from them. Research tells us that the most effective way to protect the community and the youth, long term, is to correct the youth's attitudes, values, and beliefs from negative social to pro-social. Sometimes this can be done while the youth remains at home, in the neighborhood, sometimes it requires long-term incarceration. This report fleshes out how the Lucas County Juvenile Court seeks to carry out its mission.

The Judges and staff of the Lucas County Juvenile Court extend their thanks and gratitude to the citizens of Lucas County for granting us the honor and for trusting us to serve you through this wonderful Court.

James A. Ray, Administrative Judge

Denise Navarre Cubbon, Judge

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DESCRIPTION AND JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE DIVISION

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

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

There is a court of common pleas in each of Ohio's 88 counties. Courts of common pleas have original jurisdiction in all felony cases and all civil cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$500. Most courts of common pleas have specialized divisions created by statute to decide cases involving juveniles, probate matters, and domestic relations matters. Lucas County is one of 9 courts in Ohio that has only juvenile jurisdiction.

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

The sections in 2151. of the Revised Code, with the exception of those sections providing for the criminal prosecution of adults, shall be liberally interpreted and construed so as to effectuate the following purposes:

- (A) To provide for the care, protection, and mental and physical development of children subject to 2151. of the Revised Code;
- (B) To protect the public interest in removing the consequences of criminal behavior and the taint of criminality from children committing delinquent acts and to substitute therefore a program of supervision, care, and rehabilitation;
- (C) To achieve the foregoing purposes, whenever possible, in a family environment, separating the child from its parents only when necessary for his welfare or in the interests of public safety;
- (D) To provide judicial procedures through which Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code is executed and enforced, and in which the parties are assured a fair hearing, and their constitutional and other legal rights are recognized and enforced.

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

GOAL OF THE COURT

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

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

MISSION STATEMENT OF THE JUVENILE DIVISION

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

Ensure public safety.

Protect the children of the community.

Preserve families by supporting parents and intervening only when it is in the best interest of the child and/or the community.

Work with the community to develop and enforce standards of responsible behavior for adults and children.

Ensure balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions.

Efficiently and effectively operate the services of the court.

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

A REPORT CARD TO THE CITIZENS OF LUCAS COUNTY

During 2005, the Lucas County Juvenile Court accomplished the following:

- ◆ 2,361 cases were scheduled for Mediation - of those, 1,237 families completely settled their own disputes with the assistance of the Court's Mediation Department
- ◆ 41 children were reunited with their parent(s) and 4 drug free babies were born as a result of participation in the Family Drug Court
- ◆ volunteer Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) performed over 10,500 hours of service representing the best interests of children involved in the juvenile justice system, primarily in dependency, neglect, and abuse cases
- ◆ the Citizens Review Board (CRB) performed over 2,400 hours of service reviewing the status of children in the care and custody of a public agency
- ◆ the Closure Board, which ensures a thorough review of each case where a child is being returned home, performed an additional 290 hours of volunteer service
- ◆ a total of 814 assessments, social history reports, certification reports, and out of town investigations were performed by the Probation Department
- ◆ a total of 642 youth were placed on probation
- ◆ court involved youth paid \$181,746 in restitution to their victims while working a total of 22,560 hours in various community projects
- ◆ court employees received over 9,000 hours of training, in many cases to meet mandated requirements
- ◆ a total of 43 youth were placed at the Youth Treatment Center, 51 youth were committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, and 8 youth were bound over to the General Trial Division
- ◆ the daily population of the Juvenile Detention Center was 61, a total of 1,019 nonviolent youth were placed in the Community Control Program with no negative affect on community safety

2005
DEPARTMENT
NARRATIVES

COURT ADMINISTRATION

Dan Pompa, Court Administrator
Kendra Kec, Assistant Court Administrator

During 2005, the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program completed its 25th year of service to the children of Lucas County. Started in 1992, by

currently retired Juvenile Court Judge Andy Devine, it was the third program of its kind in the nation. Hundreds of thousands of hours have been provided by volunteer CASAs to abused and neglected children in our community – speaking as their voice. During these years the program has received many awards and recognitions. During 2005, Advocates for Basic Legal Equality (ABLE) and the Toledo Bar Association presented the program

with the 2005 Community Advocates Award for outstanding service and advocacy on behalf of disadvantaged persons. In September, Kevin Brock was presented with the Ohio CASA Associations Rising Star Volunteer Award for his outstanding work. Year after year, child after child, The Court Appointed Special Advocates have gone above and beyond the call of duty in representing the children of this community. We are truly blessed to have such a group (past and present) of truly talented and dedicated staff and volunteers.

The number of offenses filed in the court increased by 9% during 2005 to 11,717. Safe school ordinance (12% of all offenses) continued to be the leading criminal offense filed. Violent offense filings increased 23% from 2004, but violent offense adjudications only increased by 5%.

Overall, the number of new cases filed during 2005 increased by 6.7%. The only significant changes occurred in unruly cases (a decrease of 21%) and civil cases (an increase of 17%).

In April, with an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant provided by US Representative Marcy Kaptur, the Court contracted with the Youth Advocate Program (YAP) to provide mentoring. The \$247,369 federal grant was targeted to teens in the four highest crime zip codes of Toledo. The Youth Advocate Program began in Harrisburg, Pa, in 1975 and provides mentoring services in over a dozen states and Ireland. It works with delinquent teens and their families by providing positive adult role models who can offer alternatives to a criminal lifestyle.

In October, the Toledo Blade ran a 3-day series on Juvenile Domestic Violence. Based on the research conducted by Court Administrator, Dan Pompa, the series dealt with court caseloads, mental health issues, and young batterers becoming adult batterers. The court committed to providing a comprehensive judicial response to domestic violence during 2006.

On October 15th, as many of us watched the story of the Neo Nazi marches and subsequent riots in North Toledo unfold, we had feelings of dismay, disbelief, disappointment and sadness not only for the City of Toledo, but also for the people, the families and youth who were immediately affected. Toledo, a City of Violence? How did it come to this...faces of distraught and angered Toledoans flashing across international media?

However, amidst all of the turmoil, one could turn to the Lucas County Juvenile Court to catch a glimpse of what Toledo is all about. People, coming together, working together and treating everyone with respect, even during stressful times with unpredictable circumstances.

Detention Intake was the first department to see the youthful rioters. But, thanks to coordination and planning Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) staff was ready. As the first group of 17 youth was brought into booking, JDC staff did not lose sight of one of the Center's basic fundamental principles and they treated each individual with respect during the booking process. This set the tone for how all Lucas County Juvenile Court Departments would collectively handle the influx of cases. By the end of the night, 34 youth were booked and admitted into JDC as a result of the riots.

Detention staff members were called to work, and came to assist in opening extra units to deal with the largest detention population since the "old days" in the Child Study Institute (CSI). RBT, Detention's Behavior Management system, was put through the most vigorous test since its implementation in 2003, as youth who were agitated on the streets, learned, understood and followed the rules in Detention. Despite the unusually high numbers, staff maintained the vision of the center, by creating a "safe and productive environment."

Detention kitchen staff was scurrying to adjust menus for the unusually high count. Without hesitation, staff juggled menu items in order to double the number of breakfasts served on Sunday morning and the following days without compromising nutritional standards.

The Clerk's office started planning for the increased caseload on Sunday night. Some delinquency clerks reported to work as early as 6:30 a.m. on Monday morning to get a jump start on the day. First, they reviewed all filings and notified Toledo Police Department (TPD) of any corrections that needed to be made. The Prosecutor's Office also worked with TPD as well to insure all paperwork was filed appropriately. The Clerks reassigned duties to meet the demands of the day. They did double duty bailiffing for both the Magistrates and Judges.

Probation Officers were proactive in case planning and securing releases for youth from Detention, prior to the riots occurring, in anticipation of an increased detention population. The detention bed reserved for youth not paying restitution was left open. Substance abuse assessments were quickly completed in order to be able to release youth with a treatment plan. On the Monday following the riot, the Probation Department rescheduled their appointments in the building to minimize traffic flow. Supervisors and Probation Officers juggled their schedules to provide coverage at the Detention Hearings. Many Probation Officers followed up with their probationers to encourage them to engage in prosocial behavior during these troubling times.

The Judicial Staff and Magistrates met Monday morning to plan for handling forty Detention Hearings.

Community Control worked with the East Toledo Family Center to make openings in Level 2 and Level 3 so youth might be transferred out of Detention into Community Control. At least ten youth were transferred. Yet, numbers in secure detention remained high, so Community Control worked with the rest of the Population Control team (Magistrates and Probation) to determine if any other youth could be released or transferred out. Surveillance officers were making home visits to the youths in the neighborhood that was in such disorder on Saturday.

The Sheriff's Department began working on a security plan first thing Monday morning. Traffic flow was restricted. Youth had to be accompanied by a parent to enter the Court building in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, Resident Specialists at Youth Treatment Center (YTC) were helping residents deal with the circumstances of the Riots by leading discussion groups. Many kids at YTC indicated they were glad to be within the safe confines of YTC, otherwise, they may have been there and caught up in the situation.

Administration handled all requests from the Media. Information Systems did a tremendous job at providing detailed statistical reports regarding the situation. (Of course, we must not forget that the reports were generated from accurate information that was expeditiously entered into the Juvenile Information System and Detention Information System by Clerks and Detention Staff).

All in all, KUDOS to the entire Juvenile Court Team. This list may not be all inclusive, but it highlights the efforts of the staff.

Although there are no quick remedies to the problems that we faced, it is refreshing to see that, even on the most difficult days, 264 Court staff members united in an effort to reach the ideal. Toledo does have something to be proud of – the dedication of Lucas County’s Juvenile Court Staff!

Throughout this report, you will read of quality programs and services being provided by qualified and dedicated staff.



Overall, the number of new cases filed during 2005 increased by 6.7%. The only significant decrease was in unruly cases, which decreased by 21%. Traffic cases decreased by 4% and the civil caseload increased by 17% during the year.

It should be noted that these are new case filings only and do not reflect motions or other filings that activate a closed case. This is especially true in the civil area, where a case can have a life expectancy of over 18 years with various motions.

PRO SE CLINIC

The Juvenile Pro Se Clinic had its first class on July 28, 2005. Since that time, there has been a clinic every Thursday. This Clinic offers advice and instructs pro se litigants on the proper preparing of the numerous pro se pleadings and gives advice and handouts regarding pro se representation at hearings. Some attendees have simple questions, however more attend the sessions because they don't know what documents they need to file or where they should be filed.

The clinics are conducted by corporate counsel from HCR ManorCare Inc. The attorneys, most of whom had never been in Juvenile Court, attended a training session taught by a Magistrate, Mediation Coordinator and Deputy Clerks and learned to navigate the intricacies of the pro se pleadings. Two to four attorneys have attended every clinic with the assistance of a paralegal.

Juvenile Court's Pro Se Clinic is the result of a project initiated by the Toledo Bar Association Pro Bono Legal Services Program. One of the program's goals is to encourage non-traditional pro bono attorneys and corporate counsel to help serve the legal needs of

indigent and under employed citizens of our community.

In thirty-three Thursdays, over 350 pro se litigants have been helped at this Clinic and there are no signs of diminishing numbers.

In addition to assisting people with pleadings, the Clinic educates parties about the Court's Mediation Program and provides pamphlets regarding the Mediation process.

This is not only a great service to Juvenile Court, but also to the community as it helps expedite these pleadings to hearing and resolution. Fewer pleadings now are returned to parties to correct their forms and there are fewer dismissals by the bench due to incomplete or inaccurate pleadings.

CASE FLOW SERVICES

Pat Balderas,
Administrator of Case Flow Services

2005 NEW CASE FILINGS LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT		
	2005	2004
Delinquency	5,899	5,411
Traffic	2,857	2,986
Dependency/Neglect/ Abuse	461	423
Unruly	408	517
Adult (Contributing)	379	336
Motion Permanent Custody	56	38
Custody	917	877
Support Enforcement	1,394	958
Parentage	915	858
U.I.F.S.A.	177	199
Others	29	38
TOTAL	13,492	12,641

*As reported to the Ohio Supreme Court

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 11 Court Magistrates.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Donna Mitchell,
Chief Magistrate

EDUCATORS

Lucas County Juvenile Court's Magistrates participate in activities designed to improve the law and the legal system by speaking, writing and teaching. In 2005, magistrates served as faculty for the Toledo and Lucas County Bar Associations, the Ohio Association of Magistrates, the Ohio Judicial College, the Ohio Judicial Conference, the Supreme Court of Ohio, the National Drug Court

Institute, the National Drug Court Association, the National Center for State Courts and numerous other organizations. They provide education for school students on such issues as delinquency, drug abuse, domestic violence, traffic offenses and mediation.

IMPROVING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In 2005, three magistrates assumed responsibility for creating pilot programs designed to facilitate legal representation for indigent parties in delinquency matters and dependency, abuse and neglect cases. The pilot involved the creation of attorney panels that agreed to be at court on a rotating basis to represent parties at their first hearing after removal of their children or upon being arrested and placed in the juvenile detention facility. As a result of the pilot programs, attorneys are available to serve indigent participants at their initial court hearings, thus providing due process protections.

DEPENDENCY MODEL COURT PROJECT (SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES)

Under the guidance of Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon, who was designated the Lead Judge for the project, magistrates strive to improve outcomes for dependent, neglected and abused children by changing the way in which the court and all system participants respond to and process child welfare cases. Magistrate Judith Fornof is the primary facilitator of this project. As result of her expertise in the area, the Supreme Court of Ohio named her to be part of a four person statewide team to develop Bench Cards for child protection cases. The Bench Cards are designed to be a reference tool for all Judges and Magistrates; they will provide a condensed version of procedures, time frames, required findings and best practices in hearing child welfare cases.

COMMUNITY AND JUDICIAL LEADERS

Magistrates served as judges for the Ohio Regional High School mock trial competitions, on both the local and state level. They also serve on various boards of community organizations.

STRIVING TO IMPROVE CASE MANAGEMENT

Magistrates seek early case disposition, while balancing the unique characteristics of adolescent offenders, family matters and statutory mandates. 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 shown.

In 2005, the Lucas County Juvenile Court Mediation Department experienced several exciting developments, the groundwork of which was laid over several previous years.

In May of 2005, Linda Sorah was appointed to succeed Magistrate Brenda Rutledge as the Mediation Coordinator/Magistrate. Building on a strong foundation of established protocol and local rules, the Mediation Department adjusted its screening process and training goals to create new possibilities for the use of mediation to meet the increasing Juvenile Court case load in all case types.

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF CASES IN 2005		
Case Type	Jan. to May	June to Dec.
Civil	43	78
Unruly/Delinquency	78	87
Family Conflict	30	31
Child Protection	7	19
Permanent Custody	3	4
All Cases	163	221

Furthermore, the number of cases resolved by complete agreement in mediation has increased across every case type this year when compared to last year. The most dramatic increase in cases settled in mediation this year occurred in the especially sensitive areas of child protection and pro-se civil case types.

**MEDIATION
DEPARTMENT**

Linda Sorah,
Director of Mediation
Services

Tammy Kosier,
Director of Delin-
quency/Unruly
Mediation
DelinMediations

CASES SCHEDULED IN MEDIATION		
Case Type	2005	2004
Civil	766	519
Unruly/Delinquency	1005	984
Family Conflict	370	329
Child Protection	169	83
Permanent Custody	51	25
All Cases	2,361	1,940

NUMBER OF CASES RESOLVED BY COMPLETE SETTLEMENT IN MEDIATION		
Case Type	2005	2004
Civil	326	203
Unruly/Delinquency	575	542
Family Conflict	217	171
Child Protection	105	46
Permanent Custody	14	12
All Cases	1,237	974

The Mediation Department remains committed to the evolution of the most effective use of mediation in case flow management in the best interests of children and families in Juvenile Court. As a result, the average number of cases scheduled each month for mediation increased in all case types and increased substantially in some case types, by the year's end.

ANNUAL COMPARISON OF PERMANENT CUSTODY CASES SETTLED IN MEDIATION							
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Cases Referred	41	27	35	14	9	25	51
Partial Settlement	1	3	6	0	0	2	2
Complete Settlement	18	5	11	11	4	12	14

Additionally, new kinds of case types have been referred to mediation as an effective alternative to traditional case flow management for the first time this year. Other disposition alternatives and case types effectively mediated to resolution in 2005 include Juvenile Treatment Court bench referrals, Juvenile Prosecutor direct diversion referrals, and bench referrals regarding Objections to Magistrates's Decisions.

To meet the ever-increasing demands for the effective use of mediation in the Juvenile Court, the Mediation Department encourages the continued professional development of experienced contract mediators and new mediators available in Lucas County in addition to the excellent Juvenile Court staff mediators. Approved by the Supreme Court of Ohio, the Mediation Department has developed and implemented a Child Protection Mediation Mentor Program in Lucas County this year.

The Juvenile Court staff mediators are also directly involved in the professional development of new Lucas County attorney mediators through our Basic Mediation Training and mentor opportunities. As a result of these training efforts, Lucas County and this Court now enjoy the availability of four newly trained mediators: one in the area of Child Protection Mediation, two in the area of Family Conflict Mediation and yet another in the area of Civil Mediation.

Finally, in collaboration with the Supreme Court of Ohio, the Lucas County Juvenile Court directly supports the continued development of Mediation Programs in Juvenile Courts across the State of Ohio. The Mediation Department hosted a training opportunity for guests from Stark County in support of their efforts to establish a Child Protection Mediation Program this year, and continues to serve as a resource to the Stark County Mediation Program.

The year 2005 marked Family Drug Court's sixth year in operation. The Lucas County Family Drug Court began in March of 2000. The Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services funded the initial pilot project, with a goal of serving 30 participants in the first year. In September 2002, the Court was awarded an enhancement and expansion grant from CSAT-SAMHSA. The grant allowed Drug Court capacity expansion to 60 participants and provided an array of comprehensive services for the participants, as well as their children.

Lucas County Family Drug Court is designed to provide on-demand, collaborative services for substance abusing parents who have lost custody of their children. The multi-disciplined services shall be timely, holistic, and meet the identified needs of drug court participants. The goal is achieving permanency in a child's sense of time.

Family Drug Court participants enter voluntarily and are required to commit to the program for a minimum of one year. They may enter Family Drug Court at several points in their neglect/abuse case, including shelter care, mediation, adjudication/disposition or at a motion to show cause hearing. Participants who are found in contempt of court at a motion to show cause hearing have 30 days incarceration as an additional possible sanction. The program has three phases; during these phases, the client receives judicial supervision through weekly, bi-weekly or monthly attendance in court.

A major strength of the Family Drug Court is the collaboration among all systems that provide services. Each week a pre-court staffing is held in which all of the team members are present to provide information on the clients' progress, as well as recommendations.

The Family Drug Court team consists of a Judge and Magistrate, the Drug Court Coordinator, TASC case managers, child protection caseworkers, a child protection attorney, a mental health case manager, treatment providers, housing providers, defense attorneys and guardian ad-litem. Purposeful building of consensus has increased the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery.

SUMMARY

The following information can be summarized from reviewing Family Drug Court data in 2005:

- A total of twenty-four drug-free babies have been born to parents in the Family Drug Court Program since the program began in 2000.
- The successful termination rate for 2005 was 68% with an overall rate of 53% since the program began in 2000. For the second year in a row, this marks a significant increase of 12% over the success rate in 2004.
- Of the 35 new parents referred to the program in 2005, 66% reported that their drug of choice was crack/cocaine, 14% reported alcohol, 14% reported heroin or other opiates, 3% reported marijuana and 3% reported methamphetamines as their drug of choice. This shows an increase in crack/cocaine and heroin or other opiates as the drug of choice, and a decrease in alcohol and marijuana as the reported drug of choice, when compared to 2004 referrals. It should also be noted that this is the first year of record that any parent has reported methamphetamines as their drug of choice.

Additionally, for the fifth consecutive year, Toledo served as a host site for the Family Drug Court Planning Initiative (DCPI), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), U.S. Department of Justice,



FAMILY DRUG COURT

in collaboration with the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) d.b.a. the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI). Approximately fifty jurisdictions were funded by BJA to plan a family dependency treatment court last year. As part of a three-part training series, approximately ten of the drug court

planning teams came to Toledo to visit and observe our Family Drug Court proceedings. The Lucas County Family Drug Court plans to continue to serve as a host site for the Family Drug Court Planning Initiative in 2006.

2000-2005 FAMILY DRUG COURT REFERRALS							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Parents Referred	24	25	44	62	53	35	243

FAMILY DRUG COURT REFERRALS						
	2005			TOTAL SINCE 2000		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Parents referred	7 (20%)	28 (80%)	35	51 (21%)	192 (79%)	243
Active Parents*	6 (21%)	22 (79%)	28	33 (17%)	143 (83%)	198
Total Active Parents in 2005**	19 (22%)	67 (78%)	86	33 (17%)	143 (83%)	198

*Parents engaged in services within first month of referral. Those who did not engage in services, received a neutral termination from the program.

**Includes carryover of parents already engaged from previous year(s).

FAMILY DRUG COURT OUTCOMES						
	2005			TOTAL SINCE 2000		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Successful Terminations*	9	21	30 (68%)	16	71	87 (53%)
Unsuccessful Terminations	2	12	14 (32%)	13	63	76 (47%)

* Active parents who successfully complete the Family Drug Court Program and are re-unified with their child(ren) at termination.

2000-2005 FAMILY DRUG COURT CHILDREN							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
New Children Served	61	48	68	131	86	55	430
Children Re-unified							
With a Parent	4	33	36	27	58	41	195
Drug Free Babies Born	3	2	4	9	2	4	24

Community Control (formerly known as Community Detention), began operations in August 2000, in an effort to reduce Lucas County Secure Detention (then known as the Child Study Institute or CSI) population. Between August 2000 and December 31, 2005, over 4,000 referrals have been made to Community Control. The primary purpose of Community Control is to provide a safe alternative to Secure Detention for moderate to low risk youth who are awaiting trial. As an alternative to Secure Detention, Community Control operations have allowed Secure Detention population to be maintained at a safe level.

Throughout its history, Community Control has been funded primarily by the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. Due to drastic cuts nationally, and thus locally, to this grant source, Court Administration began looking at funding alternatives. In May 2005, the organizational structure of Community Detention changed and, at that same time, the name changed to Community Control. The contract with East Toledo Family Center was reduced and Court Surveillance staff began overseeing Level 3 home visits for twenty youth. Meanwhile, East Toledo Family Center continued to provide Community Control programming for thirty youth in Level 2, the Direct Reporting Center. Youth involved in Level 2 reported to the East Toledo Family Center for 4-6 hours of pro-social programming daily (hours varied depending on the youth's school schedule). The East Toledo Family Center also provided classes two nights a week for Level 3 youth. The revised contract with East Toledo Family Center was funded through a combination of Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG), RECLAIM Ohio, Byrne Grant and Title IV-E funding.

Programming offered in Community Control included school and home monitoring, job readiness classes, tutoring, basic living skills classes, drug testing, community service projects and educational group discussions. In addition, Community Control continued to use Rational Behavior Training as the foundation of its discipline management plan. To supplement RBT, Community Control Staff also continued teaching the *Thinking for a Change* curriculum.

Despite the organizational and funding changes, the philosophical foundation of Community Control continues to remain the same as it was in 2000. It, as mentioned previously, is an alternative to Secure Detention within the Detention Continuum of services. Should a youth violate the conditions of Community Control, he or she may be immediately transferred back into the Juvenile Detention Center.

Referrals to Community Control increased by approximately 15% from 2004 referrals. A total of 1,019 referrals were active in Community Control during 2005 as illustrated in the chart below.



ACTIVE REFERRALS: REFERRALS MADE BETWEEN 01/01/05 AND 12/31/05			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LEVEL 2			
# of youth	509 (84%)	98 (16%)	607
LEVEL 3			
# of youth	336 (82%)	76 (18%)	412
TOTAL			
# of youth	845 (80%)	174 (83%)	1,019

TERMINATED REFERRALS:

There were a total of 822 referrals terminated from all levels of Community Control during Calendar Year 2005. Seventy-nine percent (79%, 645) of all referrals successfully completed all requirements of Community Control. In order to successfully complete the program, participants attended court hearings as scheduled, did not recidivate and were not placed back into Secure Detention while active in Community Control. The success rate increased by 8% since 2004. The remaining twenty-one percent (21%, 177) either had a warrant filed for their arrest and/or were placed back into Secure Detention; thus, they were terminated from Community Control unsuccessfully.

One hundred thirty-eight (138) referrals made during the year were transferred successfully to another level of Community Control (89 were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 and 49 were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2). The remaining fifty-nine referrals were either active or pending at the end of the Calendar Year.

The chart in the Statistics portion of this report (page 69) provides details on the success rates of the different levels of Community Control from January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005.

Furthermore, taking a closer look at termination data for 2005, the following is revealed:

- 77% (446 of 581 terminations) of minority terminations were successful
- 83% (199 of 241 terminations) of non-minority terminations were successful
- 78% (531 of 682 terminations) of all male terminations were successful
- 82% (114 of 140 terminations) of all female terminations were successful.

In sum, while insuring public safety, Community Control continues to meet the needs of each individual it serves through linkage to a wide variety of Community Services in a cost effective manner.



In the year 2005, the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) department completed its 25th year of service and the Citizen Review Board (CRB) celebrated its 26th year. The CASA program has grown from approximately 35 volunteers serving in 1992 to 162 citizen volunteers active in 2005. These two Lucas County Juvenile Court based departments are exemplary models of what can be accomplished when citizens are invited to collaborate with government for the betterment of the community.

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA) are trained citizen volunteers who serve as Guardians ad Litem (GAL) in the Lucas County Juvenile Court system. They represent the best interests of children involved in the juvenile justice system, primarily in dependency, neglect, and abuse cases. The CASA/GAL advocates investigate a child's social and emotional background, make recommendations to the court regarding disposition of the case, and monitor the child's progress toward a permanent home until s/he is no longer involved in the court system.

The goal of the CASA/GAL advocate is to ensure 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 162 CASA volunteers.

2005 CASA/GAL ACTIVITY

Total Dependency/Neglect/Abuse Children Referred to Court - 862

New Children Assigned to CASA/GAL Volunteers - 253 (29.3%)

New Children Assigned to Attorney/GAL - 609

Total Children Served by CASA Volunteers - 667

CASA Volunteer Hours - 10,584

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

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES

CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD

CLOSURE BOARD

**Carol Martin,
Director**

2005 CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITY

Total Reviews - 2389

Hearings Held - 13

Caseworker Appearances - 16

CRB Volunteer Hours - 2412

CLOSURE BOARD (CB) In July 1995, Citizen Review Board established a specialized Board. Its existence ensures that a thorough, final review of each reunification case is held before returning the child home. Documentation of the Closure Board's review findings is forwarded to the judge or magistrate prior to Termination Hearing. Closure Board reviewed 145 cases and logged 292 volunteer hours in 2005.

2005 CLOSURE BOARD ACTIVITY

Cases Reviewed - 145

Cases Terminated With Protective Supervision - 90

Cases Terminated Without Protective Supervision - 39

Cases Terminating LCCS Protective Supervision - 111

Motions Received Too Late To Review - 22 (9%)

Drug Court Cases (not subject to CB termination review) - 49

Closure Board Volunteer Hours - 292

CASA/CRB ADVISORY BOARD The Advisory Board (a 501 C [3] not for profit entity) meets bi-monthly. Their focus is to assist CASA and CRB volunteers in their mission of advocating for abused and neglected children in the court system. 2005 marked the first year of operation under the restructuring plan headed by Board President, Clarence Smith. Two new Board members were trained in 2005 to complete a 13 person Board. The Board is comprised of twenty-three percent (23%) African American members; the remaining board members are Caucasian. Board diversity was designed to and includes community-wide representation.

ADDITIONAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION OF NOTE:

- Advocates for Basic Legal Equality, Inc. (ABLE), Legal Aid of Western Ohio, Inc. and the Toledo Bar Association awarded the Lucas County CASA Department the 2005 Community Advocacy Award for outstanding service and advocacy on behalf of disadvantaged persons. The award was presented at the 2005 Access to Justice Awards Dinner in April.
- The Ohio Attorney General, Jim Petro, awarded the Lucas County CASA/GAL Department its 2005 Promising Practice Award for Lucas County CASA's Education Initiative. The honor was presented to CASA/CRB director Carol Martin and CASA/CRB educational specialist Judy Leb at The Attorney General's 2005 Conference on Victim Assis-

tance in Columbus (May).

- Commissioner Tina Skeldon Wozniak awarded the Child Abuse Leadership Award, presented by the Family and Child Abuse Prevention Center and the Lucas County Child Abuse Task Force for "outstanding contributions and impact on child abuse awareness, response and prevention," to the Lucas County CASA Department in April.
- In September, Lucas County CASA/GAL Volunteer Kevin Brock was awarded the Ohio CASA Association's Rising Star Volunteer Award at its 11th Annual "Celebrate Kids" statewide conference in Columbus, Ohio.
- Auto Dealers United For Kids selected the Lucas County CASA/GAL Department as a 2005 The Cars are the Stars II charity recipient.
- The CASA Playhouse Project - Chances For Children was a year-long public relations/fundraising campaign that netted approximately \$6,000.00 profit for the CASA/CRB 501 C 3. A Victorian playhouse was built and donated to CASA to be used as a public relations tool and fundraising item.
- The CASA/GAL department celebrated its 25th year of service to the abused and neglected children of Lucas County.

TRAINING:

One pre-service CASA/GAL training class was held during 2005 (September) with fifty-five (55) persons enrolled in the class. The total number of CASA/GAL trained and sworn was thirty-one (31), eight of whom

were attorneys. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the Fall 2005 class were minorities. As of December 31, 2005, there were 162 active CASA/GAL volunteers, 80-attorney Guardians ad Litem, 19 Citizen Review Board members and 8 Closure Board volunteers. In the year 2005, CASA, CRB and Closure Board volunteers collectively donated over 13,288 hours to the Lucas County Juvenile Court.

The Lucas County CASA/GAL program is a designated Northwest Ohio CASA/GAL Training Center by the Ohio Department of Human Services and the Ohio CASA/GAL Association, Inc. The Lucas County Juvenile Court requires CASA/GAL volunteers and prospective attorney Guardians ad Litem to complete 40 hours of pre-service training on child welfare and the juvenile justice system. In addition, CASA/GAL volunteers are expected to complete twelve hours annually of in-service training. Last year the CASA Department itself conducted 99.5 hours of in-service training. An additional 353 hours of training were offered to CASA and CRB volunteers via monthly training notification from the CASA/CRB Department.

STANDARDS:

In 2000, the Ohio CASA/GAL Association, Inc. implemented a set of statewide standards for Ohio CASA/GAL programs. In 2005, the National CASA Association required that member programs meet stringent National CASA standards. Lucas County CASA participated in the National CASA Association and Ohio CASA Association Standards and was found to be in complete compliance with both.

DIVERSITY:

2005 marked the third year of emphasis on minority recruitment for volunteers (CRB, CASA and Board). Of the 162 CASA volunteers serving in 2005, 24% were minorities. Twenty-three percent of the CASA/CRB Advisory Board (including Board president Clarence Smith) are minority members. The Citizen Review Boards went from 0% to 16% minority make up as a

result of the recruitment campaign. Our efforts continue.

PRIVATE PAID CASA/GAL PROGRAM:

In private custody and/or visitation cases, a CASA/GAL volunteer may be appointed at the request of a magistrate or judge. Deposits are ordered and proceeds are directed to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. (501 C 3). Monies received from this program are used to fund training opportunities for CASA and CRB volunteers. In 2005, nineteen (19) private custody/visitation cases were assigned, resulting in the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. receiving \$2,540.00 in remuneration.



**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 offender's needs. Many of these interventions focus on teaching life skills and coping skills to youth through referral to diverse programming that includes anger management, criminal thinking errors, individual and family therapy, and substance abuse assessment and referral to treatment.

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

external programming directed toward the overall mission of rehabilitation of the juvenile offenders and the protection of the community.

In 2005, 814 youth were referred to Probation. At time of referral, a comprehensive social history was completed on each youth prior to assignment to a Probation Officer. Referred youth and families received case management services, in addition to a wide array of programming. Services range from interventions geared for low risk offenders to supervision for high risk felony offenders. Probation Officers develop treatment plans for each offender and link youth and families to services in the community. Probation staff provide a multitude of programs which include: family counseling, substance abuse screening and assessment, sex offender screening and linkage to education and treatment, restitution and community service programs, and placement services. Should community protection become an issue, probation staff may recommend secure detention, community detention, surveillance, electronic monitoring, and drug testing of youth to ensure compliance to court orders and reduce the risk to the community.

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

Throughout the year, the staff of the Probation Department focused their energies on enhancing services to youth and families through program development. The department was restructured to provide staff to oversee and manage the Juvenile Treatment Court Program, which strives to increase community safety and reduce delinquency by providing court supervised substance abuse treatment and intensive case management for non-violent youth with substance abuse issues. Further information regarding the progress of JTC is found under its own heading on page 20.

Through the combined efforts of the Juvenile Court and Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur, the court received an Earmark Grant to fund mentoring services for delinquent youth on probation. This program provides mentors to high risk, minority youth in the 3 highest areas of juvenile delinquency in Toledo. Research has demonstrated that providing caring, appropriate adult mentors to work with high risk youth can have a significant, positive effect in promoting successful outcomes for juveniles. The court contracted with the Youth Advocate Program (YAP), and worked closely with staff to develop the program. A total of 34 youth received YAP services in 2005. Much of the year was devoted to the development and fine tuning of these services. Initial program reviews have demonstrated success in improved school performance for youth and an increase in attendance at court hearings and counseling sessions. YAP mentors have also had much success in engaging youth in pro-social activities. The department will continue to support efforts to expand mentoring services to juveniles by securing necessary funding.

Probation staff worked diligently in 2005 on the oversight and management of the Title IV-E Program. As the department strives to develop effective programs for youth and families in Lucas County, it is crucial that the administration of the Title IV-E

Program continues. Expansion of mentoring services and gender specific programming for girls are two areas that will remain a high priority.

The Probation department works to fulfill the court's mission to a) ensure public safety, b) work with the community to develop and enforce standards of responsible behavior for youth and adults, c) to ensure the balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

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

2005 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY

-INTAKE UNIT-	
Assessment Reports	641
Social History Investigations	149
Certification Reports	18
Out-of-Town Investigations (O.T.I.)	6
Total 2005 Reports	814
Total 2004 Reports	647

-CASE ASSIGNMENTS-	
High Risk	280
Regular Risk	254
Low Risk	107
Divert	0
Total 2005 Assigned	642
Total 2004 Assigned	581
-CASES TERMINATED-	
Total 2005 Prob. Cases Terminated	471
Total 2004 Prob. Cases Terminated	542

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 \$3,142,320.08.

2005 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY		
Referrals		894
Cases Terminated		877
Successfully Terminated		853
Unsuccessfully Terminated	(3%)	24
Amount Restitution Collected		\$181,746.26
Assessed on New Cases		\$152,161.72
Total Hours Worked		22,560

PLACEMENT SERVICES

Placement Services provides out-of-home placements for the purpose of treatment to prevent further delinquent behavior. The Court requires that recommendations to remove a youth from home be made only after all efforts to work with the youth/parents within the home setting have been exhausted.

Once a decision is made to remove a youth from the home, the least restrictive placement is considered. When possible the department strives to utilize community-based treatment as opposed to removing youth from their homes. All residential placements are initially screened for approval by the Resource Staffing Level II Committee. All cases are reviewed by the committee every 90 days to assure that treatment goals are met and that reunification of the family is achieved in a timely manner. Out-of-home placement is a temporary episode that ceases once the treatment goals and objectives for the youth and family have been met.

2005 PLACEMENT ACTIVITY	
Youth Referred	9
Youth Placed in 2005	7
Total Youth in Placement	20
Cases Terminated	12
Successful Terminations	9
Unsuccessful Terminations	2
Other Terminations	1
*Total Placement Costs	\$573,437.79

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

FAMILY COUNSELING

The Family Counseling Program uses a systems-based approach to intervene with Court involved youth and families. This family counseling service is predicated on the understanding that the family is powerful in children’s lives and is an integral part of a youth’s positive or negative functioning. The family counselor also assists the probation staff by recommending realistic intervention strategies for the increasing mental health issues that are evident with court involved youth and families. Furthermore, the Family Counseling Program supports the overall commitment to competency development, consistent with the Balanced and Restorative Justice approach.

2005 FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY	
Number of Families Referred	83
Number of Families Assigned	56
Number of Families Terminated	72
Number of Sessions Held	586

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (S.A.S.)

Substance Abuse Services staff have extensive knowledge regarding drugs and alcohol, and are credentialed by the state as Certified Chemical Dependency Counselors (C.C.D.C.); one is a Licensed Independent Chemical Dependency Counselor. Substance Abuse Services focuses on screening youths referred by the bench and probation officers. The youth are then linked to treatment or other services in the community, including drug and alcohol education classes, out-patient treatment and counseling, residential treatment, and placement, if necessary. This past year continued the relationship with the court’s Assessment Services in the intake department, as the counselor coordinating it has his CCDC I credential and began including SAS screens as part of some of his interviews with youths and their families.

2005 SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES ACTIVITY	
Referrals	553
Successful Terminations	413
Unsuccessful Terminations	26
Other	63
S.A.S. Terminations	502

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

The Sexual Offender Team was developed to respond to the special problems/issues that adolescent sexually abusive youth present to the community and the Juvenile Court. These problems/issues are different from other delinquent populations and require specially trained staff to provide a comprehensive

intervention. The staff of the program conduct an initial comprehensive sexual offender assessment, make referrals to community-based treatment, conduct sexual offender specific psycho-educational classes in individual, group and family formats, and facilitate parent support groups. In addition, the Sex Offender Team provides information and consultation to probation and other court staff regarding cases involving juvenile sex offenders.

In 2005, the Sex Offender Team facilitated three (3) cycles of Psycho-Educational groups, which was comprised of seventeen (17) youth in all. Group facilitators continue to use components of the Rational Behavior Thinking (RBT) model, which is also being utilized in our Juvenile Detention Center. The Sex Offender Team has also remained involved in the Northwest Ohio Sex Offender Network as an active participant at their monthly meetings. The Team was able to send two team members to National Training in Salt Lake City, Utah in November, 2005, in an effort to remain current with new developments in the area of sexual offender treatment. Lastly, the Lucas County Juvenile Court has contracted with a local therapist with nearly 20 years of experience in working with sexual offenders, to assist with assessments.

2005 SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT (S.O.T.) ACTIVITY	
Number of Referrals	39
Number of Assessments Completed and Staffed	44
Number of S.O.T. Group Sessions	30
Number of Individuals in S.O.T. Group	16
Number of Individual Sessions	176
Number of Parent Support Group Sessions	30
Cases Terminated Successfully	42
Cases Terminated Unsuccessfully	0
Cases Terminated - Other	4

The Lucas County Juvenile Treatment Court (JTC) began in late 2004, as a result of a community collaboration with Connecting Point, TASC, ADAS, TPS, and numerous other Lucas County agencies. Funding for the program was awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Program.

**JUVENILE
TREATMENT
COURT**

**Laura Glass,
Juvenile Treatment
Court Coordinator**

The mission of the JTC is to increase community safety and reduce juvenile delinquency by providing court supervised substance abuse treatment and intensive case management, treatment services, specialized educational programming and an increased court appearance requirement for juveniles that a) are

14 to 17 years of age b) who are academically at risk c) who are defined as substance abusers. Youth receive additional programming which involves the youth in pro-social activities geared toward replacing the use of illegal substances. Youth receive art instruction, music lessons, job training and education, and often take part in community service. The Court has collaborated with the Toledo Museum of Art to develop programming specifically for youth involved with the JTC program. Juveniles and parents attend court hearings weekly and progress is closely monitored. Parents are required to attend parent support and education groups, provided by Parents Helping Parents. A strong component of the JTC emphasizes the use of incentives and rewards to recognize the positive choices and behaviors of the youth.

The JTC in 2005 was truly a work in progress. Forty-one (41) youth were served throughout the year, with 17 terminations. Seven (7) youth were terminated successfully. Initially the program struggled as a result of taking youth that were high risk, with a history of chronic delinquency. After much scrutiny, the team reviewed the program criteria and began to screen youth more closely, adhering to the original target population. There has been a considerable change in the past 6 months, which most likely will result in more successful outcomes in the next year. The JTC continues to evolve. The program is committed to ongoing data collection and evaluation, and is working with the University of Toledo to provide independent program evaluation and review.



Various core training programs continued to be offered to Juvenile Division staff in calendar year 2005, as well as, mandatory and core orientation training for new employees. "Bridges Out of Poverty" was a new core training provided by the Juvenile Division for employees and volunteers in 2005 and was held in the McMaster Center at the Lucas County Public Library. Employees also had ongoing opportunities to attend local, state and federal training events relevant to their work specific roles and responsibilities.

A total of thirty-four (34) new Juvenile Division Employees were hired in calendar year 2005. Five (5) of these new employees were hired to work within Juvenile Court, thirteen (13) at the Youth Treatment Center and sixteen (16) within the Juvenile Detention Center. The Orientation and Training of new employees requires considerable resources, coordination and planning by various individuals. Over 2,500 hours were devoted to orientation, training and preparing new staff to perform their essential job responsibilities and duties.

Data presented within this report has been broken down into four categories. The report presents an overall picture for the Juvenile Division first, followed by Juvenile Court, the Juvenile Detention Center, and ending with training data for the Youth Treatment Center.

**LUCAS COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
JUVENILE DIVISION TRAINING DATA**

The chart below shows the number of training hours completed by Juvenile Division Employees over the past six years. Juvenile Division Employees completed over 9,000 hours of training in calendar year 2005.

2000	4,253
2001	5,150
2002	9,023
2003	12,345
2004	8,211
2005	9,082

**JUVENILE COURT (JC) STAFF
TRAINING**

The chart below displays the number of training hours completed by Juvenile Court Staff over the past six years. Juvenile Court Staff completed over 3,700 hours of training in calendar year 2005.

**STAFF
DEVELOPMENT
AND TRAINING**

Gary Lenhart,
Staff Development
Administrator

2000	2,579
2001	2,872
2002	5,020
2003	5,453
2004	3,573
2005	3,731

**JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER (JDC) STAFF
TRAINING**

The chart at the top of the next page displays the number of training hours completed by Juvenile Detention Center Staff over the past six years. Over 3,100 hours of training was provided to Juvenile Detention Staff over the course of the year.

2000	459
2001	342
2002	2,286
2003	4,909
2004	2,124
2005	3,154

Significant resources continued to be devoted to Detention Center staff development and training during the past year. The facility schedule incorporates a monthly training rotation day for each shift of staff workers. The staff schedule with the training rotation day allows the organization the opportunity to provide up to 96 hours of training for each direct care worker, during the course of the year. It should also be noted that sixteen (16) new Juvenile Detention Officers were hired, oriented and trained during the year.

YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER (YTC) STAFF TRAINING

The chart below displays the number of training hours completed by Youth Treatment Center Staff over the past six years.

2000	1,216
2001	1,936
2002	1,717
2003	1,983
2004	2,514
2005	2,196

The Youth Treatment Center continued its consistent management of staff training needs during this past year. It also continued to provide a large portion of

required staff training through experienced internal staff trainers. Over 2,000 hours of training were provided during calendar year 2005. It should be noted that YTC also hired, oriented and trained thirteen (13) new employees over the course of the year.

In calendar year 2006, additional core programs will be developed for the Juvenile Division, with a focus on Domestic Violence, including general awareness, an overview of the scope of the problem, prevention, interventions and local service providers and resources.



Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center remains committed to the Rational Behavior Training Behavior Management System after two years of success. The facility began using the cognitive approach to discipline in 2004; which teaches youth that their thoughts lead to their feelings which in turn lead to their behavior.

Youth are engaged in three groups per day which teach RBT fundamentals. Staff guide youth and assist them in positive decision making via a style of discipline that emphasizes the use of praise, encouragement, logical consequences and disinvolvement. The foundation of the program is based upon the following principles:

- **OPTIMISM:** We can find something worthwhile in every person and every situation.
- **CHANGE:** We radiate confidence and conviction in everyone's potential for change.
- **PROCESS:** Change may not move along at the pace we would like, but we always celebrate the process and the progress that has been made.
- **RESPECT:** We believe that to be involved in someone's personal growth is a privilege; we value diversity and promote relationship building.
- **CARING:** Despite challenges, we consistently strive to do our very best and we encourage our peers to do the same.
- **KNOW WHO YOU ARE:** We maximize our strengths and proactively address our limitations.
- **HOW YOU THINK IS HOW YOU BEHAVE:** We see that irrational thinking leads to inappropriate behavior and poor outcomes; if we can change thinking, we can change behavior.

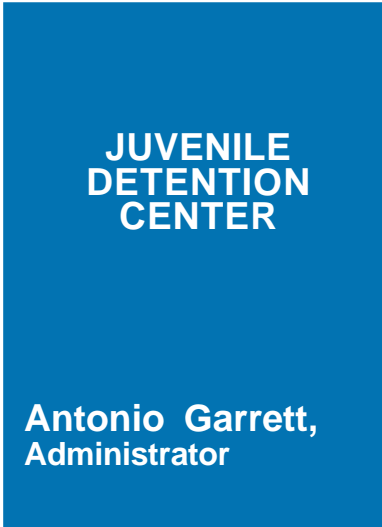
New to the RBT program in JDC this past year, with the support of Toledo Public Schools' Administration; Detention Officers began managing discipline in the

JDC classrooms, thus allowing teachers to focus completely on the curriculum. Also, in addition to RBT educational groups, youth participated in creative writing, creative dance, art, physical recreation, health education, spiritual enrichment, social skills and tutoring groups.

During May, 2006, Detention Intake Staff successfully took over all safety and security operations in Central Control. These duties were formerly fulfilled by the Lucas County Sheriff's Department.

Also, in accordance with Ohio House Bill 525 and/or Ohio Revised Code Section 2152.74 and/or 2901.07, Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center began collecting DNA samples from any juvenile adjudicated as delinquent for committing felonies (or certain misdemeanors) for the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI).

In summary, Lucas County Juvenile Detention remained committed to quality programming while processing 5,776 bookings and 3,457 admissions during 2005 (refer to statistical tables at the end of this report for further detail). Caucasians and minorities were booked at relatively the same rate, 59% and 60% respectively. The average daily population was 61 youth while the average length of stay was 6.52 days. The average length of stay was the lowest it has been during the past five years, as youth were quickly being adjudicated and referred to Community Control, Probation or other community based programs. In all, the Court Administration remains committed to insuring, through the various Court departments and community agencies, that each youth who is serving time in the Lucas County Juvenile Detention Facility is either awaiting his or her trial or has a team that is actively engaged in case planning for his or her release or transfer to another facility.



PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

**Dr. Kathleen Baird,
Chief Psychologist**

The Psychology Department, which is located within secure detention, consists of one full time psychologist, one part time psychology assistant and a full time administrative assistant. In conjunction with Toledo Children's Hospital Cullen Center, there were also two part time psychology interns that were contracted through the University of Toledo. The interns divided their duties between Court related activities and Cullen Center's trauma-focused services for juvenile delinquents. This contract expired in May and was not renewed. Unfortunately, this loss meant the discontinuation of the psycho-educational groups that had been conducted in the girls unit.

As in previous years, a primary function of the Department has been conducting comprehensive psychological evaluations via referrals from Judges, Magistrates and Probation Officers. The evaluations are used to assist with judicial decision-making and treatment planning and are conducted with youth who are in the community, but have Court Involvement, and with youth currently in secure detention. The Department completed 68 comprehensive evaluations during 2005. This number is comparable to that of last year. This number included a new category of competency evaluations. The question of adjudicative competency in juvenile delinquents has been on the increase, both locally and nationwide.

The following table details information regarding age, gender, and whether or not the youth was in secure

detention for evaluations completed by the department in 2005.

2005 PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS	
Total Evaluations Completed	68
Evaluations Cancelled Prior to Completion	8
Youth Detained	36 (53%)
Not Detained	32 (47%)
Minority	39 (57%)
Non Minority	29 (43%)
Male	51 (75%)
Female	17 (25%)
Age 13 and younger	16 (24%)
Age 14 and older	52 (76%)

The Psychology Department continues to oversee and track referrals of court involved individuals to Court Diagnostic and Treatment Center for both Dependency and Delinquency cases. There was an increase in the number of referrals to Court Diagnostic and Treatment Center for 2005. The majority of the increase was for custody evaluations needed for Dependency cases.

Standardized mental health screening utilizing the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument - 2nd Edition (MAYSI-2) of all youth within eight hours of their placement into the detention facility continued. This process, which was initiated in 2001, continues to provide information for a variety of purposes. Collection of data is not the sole purpose. Rather, once each individual screening form is scored, determination is made regarding the need for further service. Youth obtaining elevated scores on the screening instrument are then administered another, more comprehensive test of psychological symptoms and behavioral problems, the Achenbach Youth Self Report (YSR). This instrument is administered by psychology department staff. Dependent on the results of the second test, youth are referred to the Rescue Crisis program located within secure detention. The table on the next page provides data resulting from mental

health screening. These numbers provide some evidence for what has become a national concern, a large number of youth with serious mental health problems becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. The data reveals the increase in the number of local youth requiring mental health services while in detention.

Data obtained from the MAYSI-2 was also used in two projects at the Court in conjunction with the Cullen Center at Toledo Hospital. First, the Psychology Department worked with the Cullen Center on a grant funded project to examine the effects of a history of trauma to juvenile delinquency. Unfortunately, this project never developed beyond the planning stage. The end goal was to use the MAYSI -2 to accurately identify female detainees with a history of trauma and experiencing psychological distress and to initiate trauma focused treatment via a group format while the girl is still in detention. The second project utilized MAYSI-2 data to identify youth with a history of trauma who were being detained on a charge of Domestic Violence. This project progressed and the

information collected from the MAYSI-2 was communicated to the Mediation Department which constituted the first step of the Domestic Violence project.

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

Lastly, during this past year a process evaluation, to be conducted by the Administration Department, was initiated for the Psychology Department. The results of this evaluation are eagerly awaited with the hope that it will provide groundwork for reorganizing some of the activities within the department allowing for better and/or more efficient services of the Court.

Massachusetts Youth Screening Inventory - Version 2 (MAYSI-2)				
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total MAYSI-2 Administered	2,906	2,780	3,209	3,192
MAYSI-2 with Elevated Scores	706 (24%)	797 (29%)	986 (31%)	948 (30%)
Number of YSR Administered	291 (10%)	278 (10%)	545 (17%)	719 (23%)
Number of Youth Released Prior to YSR Being Administered	415 (14%)	527 (19%)	441 (14%)	229 (7%)
Number Referred to Unison Program	191 (6.5%)	198 (7%)	377 (12%)	412 (13%)

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

**Tara L. Hobbs,
Administrator**

The Lucas County Youth Treatment Center (YTC) is a secure 44 bed residential facility for felony offenders who would otherwise be committed to an Ohio

Department of Youth Services (ODYS) institution. The mission of YTC is to use the strengths of individual, family, and community systems to provide effective residential correction to Lucas County Juvenile Court-involved youth. The systems-based treatment planning focuses on those factors that research indicates directly relate to youth's choices to engage in delinquent behavior. These factors include correcting criminal thinking; promoting pro-social attitudes,

values and beliefs; addressing family patterns and relationships; developing socially appropriate ways to manage emotions and conflicts; supporting academic and vocational achievement; and beginning healthier lifestyles through sober and drug-free living.

YTC has embraced the theme that "Everything Together is Treatment" and in practice has utilized education through the Toledo Public Schools, individual, group and family therapy, community relationship with the local Symphony, Zoo, businesses and churches to implement treatment programming. Residents also engage in community services, Court order restitution and other restorative justice activities.

A total of 428 youth have been placed at YTC since it opened in 1995. Of the 428, 364 were male and 64 were female. There were 48 youth that fell into the Denial Category. The following data is from 2005:

<p>2005 Youth Treatment Center Activity</p> <p>Total Referrals - 96</p> <p>Probation referrals: 23 (24%)</p> <p>Males: 81</p> <p>Females: 15</p> <p>African-American: 52 (54%)</p> <p>White: 27 (28%)</p> <p>Hispanic: 7 (7%)</p> <p>Bi-racial/other: 10 (10%)</p>
--

<p>Total Placements - 46</p> <p>Probation referrals: 12 of 23</p> <p>Males: 41</p> <p>Females: 5</p> <p>African-American: 26 (56%)</p> <p>White: 10 (21%)</p> <p>Hispanic: 5 (10%)</p> <p>Bi-racial/other: 5 (10%)</p>

<p>Total Terminations - 43</p> <p>Successful - 29 (67%)</p> <p>Males: 25</p> <p>Females: 4</p> <p>African-American: 10 (34)</p> <p>White: 14 (48%)</p> <p>Hispanic: 2 (6%)</p> <p>Bi-racial/other: 3 (10%)</p> <hr/> <p>Unsuccessful - 14 (32%)</p> <p>Males: 11</p> <p>Females: 3</p> <p>African-American: 5 (35%)</p> <p>White: 9 (64%)</p> <p>Hispanic: 0</p> <p>Bi-racial/other: 0</p>

YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER

The YTC successful completion rate was 75%. Despite research indicating that this rate is a benchmark for good programming, YTC's ongoing goal is to reduce the number of unsuccessful program completions, and to identify those residents who will not complete successfully at an earlier stage in their treatment. As indicated above, YTC had 14 unsuccessful completions in 2005. Of the 14, 1 ran away while participating in restitution and committed new felonies while AWOL. Four were in their 3rd phase of treatment and ran away during approved leaves home; 2 of these 4 residents were attempting to complete the program for the second time. There was one other resident who did not successfully complete the program who was also attempting to complete the program a second time. This provides significant information when assessing residents for placement, and what factors can be identified that predict success or failure, depending on the resident's success or failure in aftercare. The other

unsuccessful completions were due to non-compliance with treatment programming, bringing contraband into the building (which resulted in a new charge) and assaulting a staff member (which also resulted in a new charge).

For 2005, the average length of stay in months was 13.8 for successful terminations, 7.0 for unsuccessful terminations, with the average length of stay for all terminations equaling 11.6 months. Reducing the length of stay is also an ongoing goal for YTC.

Two aftercare counselors work with the youth and family, school, employers, and involved community agencies when youth return home from YTC. The aftercare portion of the YTC program is based on Intensive Aftercare by David Altschuler and Troy Armstrong and also continues focusing on the systems-based family work, correction of thinking

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER DATA						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Referrals	98	81	101	76	96	*
Admissions	42	33	44	34	46	*
Terminations	38	32	44	38	43	389
Successful	32 (84%)	29 (91%)	25 (57%)	31 (82%)	29 (67%)	294 (75%)
Unsuccessful	6 (16%)	3 (9%)	19 (43%)	7 (18%)	14 (32%)	95 (24%)

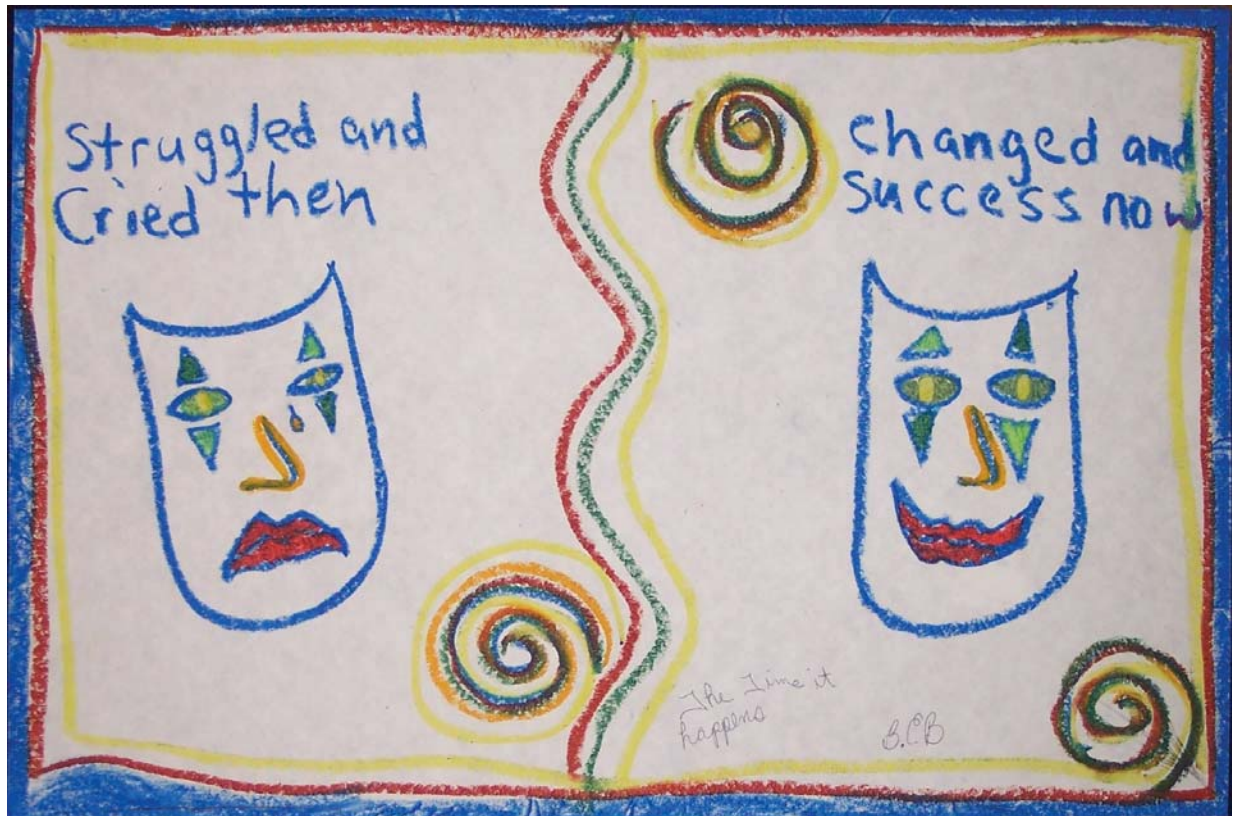
YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER DATA			
Length of Stay:	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
2002	437 days - 29 youth	200 days - 5 youth	402 days - 34 youth
2003	430 days - 25 youth	203 days - 19 youth	331 days - 44 youth
2004	419 days - 31 youth	216 days - 7 youth	381 days - 38 youth
2005	414 days - 29 youth	210 days - 14 youth	348 days - 43 youth

errors, and responsible thinking process by Ed Ford. The average length of stay was increased this year from 8 months to 11 months. However, the increase appears to be due the termination of three youth after being AWOL versus a change in programming, practice, or youth being inappropriately placed.

In 2004's report, it was stated that YTC began collaborating with Ed Ford to identify the certification process to become a Responsible Thinking Process Correctional Facility. This is ongoing for YTC, with the goal being to have the outline to certification being reviewed by Mr. Ford this year. In it's work with ODYS, YTC will be reviewing and improving its

education program through continual collaboration with the Toledo Public Schools. ODYS is also assisting YTC to begin the process of accreditation through the American Correctional Association. In 2005, YTC began working with a local agency, Double Arc, that address children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders and how this population is represented in the juvenile justice on a project, Project Adapt.

The goal for 2006 will be to look at policy and procedures that will assist this population, specifically, but it is believed that any strategies developed would assist YTC's general population and again address decreasing the number of unsuccessful completions.



Three organizations in the county have collaborated on a federally funded project to better meet the needs of youth with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD). They are the Youth Treatment Center of the Juvenile Court, Childrens Services, and Double ARC, a non-profit organization operated by the Sisters of Notre Dame. Double ARC is serving as the lead agency for Project Adapt. They will be providing consulting and training services with a specialization in children with FASD.

Because identification and diagnosis are relatively new and limited in capacity, the FASD prevalence in the delinquent population is not known with certainty and it is anticipated that this project will lead to better identification and diagnosis.

The project will identify youth at the Youth Treatment Center (YTC) with FASD and through targeted interventions attempt to improve success rate and subsequent recidivism. The project will train teachers, counseling and line staff at YTC. In addition, probation staff will also receive training in effectively dealing with this population.

**PROJECT
ADAPT**

**Sisters of Notre
Dame,
Double ARC**



The Community Integration and Training for Employment (CITE) Program became a part of the Juvenile Court Probation Department in January of

2005. CITE had previously served youth at the Youth Treatment Center. In 2005, the CITE Program increased the size and scope of its services offered to youth on probation with the Juvenile Court. The CITE Program, in collaboration with area agencies and employers, provides youth with assessment, job readiness training, job shadowing, opportunities for community service and structured recreation activities. The primary goals of the CITE Program are

increased community safety and the successful reintegration of youthful offenders returning to the community from incarceration and probation.

Throughout the year, the CITE Program developed new collaborative relationships with many community based agencies in Toledo, including the Sofia Quintero Art and Cultural Center and the Erie Street Market. These sites provided supervised community service activities for youth who were court ordered to complete service hours. In addition, several businesses at the Erie Street Market have subsequently hired CITE youth involved in the program. The CITE Program and Sofia Quintero Center are now collaborating on a Title V grant funded job training initiative, which will employ 25 at risk youth ages 13-16 who are referred by the Court. Participating youth will receive a \$50.00/week stipend while they learn basic carpentry and landscape skills.

In March of 2005, CITE began working with the Juvenile Treatment Court (JTC), to provide job training and employment assistance as well as community service activities for youth referred by the JTC. The initial group of youth referred had much difficulty taking advantage of the opportunities of the CITE Program. After restructuring program components, however, youth referred by the Treatment Court are having more successful outcomes.

In May 2005, the CITE Program developed a paid work experience project with the Toledo Botanical Gardens, Toledo GROWS Program. Funded by the City of Toledo, this project employed 15 youth to work with a master gardener and elderly residents of several neighborhoods in Toledo. The youth received a training stipend of \$6.50 per hour for sixteen hours each week. The work involved creating community gardens in several Toledo neighborhoods where residents could grow vegetables and flowers. The residents and TBG/CITE staff provided the oversight and direction while the youth provided the energy and muscle power. This project is expected to continue in 2006, pending approval and funding by the City of Toledo. We are requesting to employ 25 youth in 2006.

In June 2005, the CITE Program was approved for hiring an Americorps Member. This position allowed the program to develop new activities and to serve more youth. The member worked directly with youth to find employment and also assisted in community service activities with youth in the Juvenile Treatment Court. The Member has developed and implemented a financial literacy component for the CITE curriculum.

The CITE - Mountain Mentors Venture Crew completed the restoration of an 18 ft, sailboat. The work was completed at the Erie Street Market in a space provided by the Market in exchange for community service work performed by Court referred youth. The boat was launched in October 2005 and will sail this

year on the Maumee River. Seventeen new CITE youth completed boating safety training through a program with the City of Toledo Parks and Recreation Department. The Venture Crew is open to all CITE youth and holds monthly meetings and activities. These are opportunities otherwise unavailable to our youth.

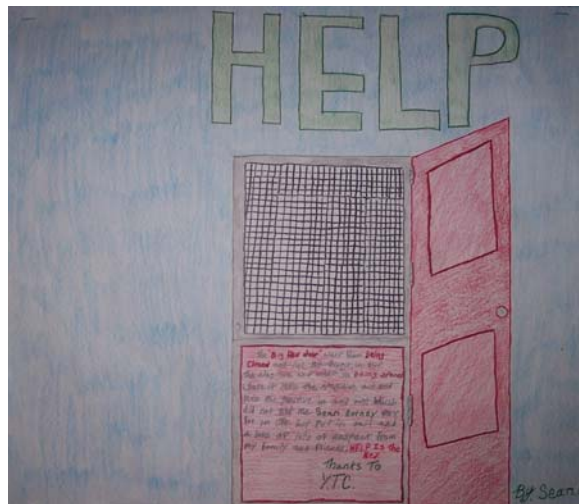
**Youth that received services from
January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005**

Total - 88
Females - 20
Males - 68
Minorities - 48
Females Placed - 7

**Youth referred who completed CITE from
January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005**

Discharged - 38
Successful - 30
Unsuccessful - 8

**Number of Participants employed in report
period - 44**



The Human Resources Department is committed to being a strategic, proactive partner of the Court.

Human Resources acts as a liaison 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 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 policies 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

**HUMAN
RESOURCES**

**Diana Karch,
Human Resources
and Employee
Benefits Coordinator**

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 began the new year with administrative and structural reorganization of the department. Due to budget cuts in late 2002, the Human Resources Administrator position was eliminated in 2003 and all duties were assumed by other departments. This was the case until 2005 when a Human Resources and Employee Benefits Coordinator was appointed and began supporting administration in all listed Human Resource services.

A major component of this reorganization was the transition of functions of the HR PeopleSoft program from the Fiscal Department to Human Resources. These functions include: entering all information related to new hires, terminations, promotions, demotions, all changes to employees personal informa-

tion, Family and Medical Leave Act information, pay rate changes due to promotion and demotion and conducting reclassifications when necessary.

Employee Health Benefits was another function the Human Resources Department assumed that used to be administered by the Fiscal Department.

HIRING AND STAFFING RELATED STATISTICS

Statistics for hiring and staffing related concerns for the year 2005 are as follows:

- 10 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
- 38 new hires from outside the Court
- Turnover for the year 2005 was 27 positions or 9.28 % with 7 retirements, 9 resignations, 4 terminations, 1 temporary position eliminated and 6 promotions; eliminating promotions turnover was 21 positions or 7.22 %.



**INFORMATION
SYSTEMS**

**Celeste
Hasselbach,
Director**

In January 2005, the Detention Intake staff began photographing juveniles at the time of booking and recording those photos as part of the youth's record in

the Detention Information System. This was followed in September 2005 with the Probation Officers photographing youth and recording those photos as part of the youth's record in the Probation Information System.

Legislation effective in May 2005 required the collection of DNA samples for youth adjudicated of any felony offense after May 17th, 2005. Information Systems provided the means by which staff would be alerted to the requirement

for collection as needed and the ability to document on the youth's record the date the sample was collected.

Information Systems staff developed an application for processing requests for payment of attorney fees for court appointed counsel. The application eliminated redundant entry of information and provides reporting of fees paid by attorney, case and case type. A significant improvement in processing time was accomplished.

Juvenile Court was the recipient of a subgrant for the purchase of a new Livescan fingerprint system as part of the Livescan Enhancement Project conducted by the State of Ohio Office of the Attorney General. The new fingerprint system was installed in December 2005.

Thirty-five computers were installed to replace equipment as follows: 15 Clerks Office, 5 Detention, 5 Business Office, 4 Judge's staff, 4 Administration, 2 Mediation. Information Systems also installed 6 new laser workgroup printers to replace printers in the Clerks Office, both Judges' staff offices, Administration, CASA and the Business Office. A color laserjet printer was installed for the Probation Department. The fax server was replaced in May 2005.



tracts, reports, and records; the collection, bookkeeping, and disbursement of all fines, court costs, fees and other revenue received; purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment; and liaisonship with the County Facilities Department to coordinate building maintenance and custodial services.

The Fiscal Department is responsible for: the preparation of all division budgets; payroll management; development and maintenance of all financial con-

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION		
LINE ITEM ACCOUNT	JUVENILE	DETENTION
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,922.59	\$ -
Salaries (Employees)	\$5,423,261.06	\$2,273,163.80
TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT	\$5,451,183.65	\$2,273,163.80
Supplies	\$86,993.60	\$142,103.87
Supplies - Postage	\$93,890.17	\$ -
Drug Testing	\$38,837.22	\$ -
Equipment	\$34,473.04	\$14,074.52
Motor Vehicles	\$3,954.50	\$ -
Contract Repairs	\$38,764.52	\$13,065.59
Contract Services	\$66,327.97	\$270,790.00
Travel/Training	\$50,592.24	\$8,401.72
Expenses Foreign Judges	\$3,307.94	\$ -
Per Diem Foreign Judges	\$4,508.00	\$ -
Advertising & Printing	\$422.03	\$ -
Witness Fees	\$10,437.00	\$ -
Transcripts	\$17,514.15	\$ -
Child Placement	\$ -	\$ -
Medical Supplies/Fees	\$ -	\$9,332.80
Other Expenses	\$30,990.39	\$2,067.00
Telephones	\$98,938.01	\$17,361.83
FICA	\$54,068.59	\$26,111.86
Workers Compensation	\$69,405.25	\$26,772.45
PERS	\$747,071.52	\$305,880.10
Insurance Benefits	\$1,141,576.77	\$479,032.43
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	\$2,592,072.91	\$1,314,994.17
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES	\$8,043,256.56	\$3,588,157.97
2004 BUDGETED EXPENSES	\$7,782,076.97	\$3,411,244.89
CHANGE FROM 2004	\$261,179.59	\$176,913.08
PERCENT CHANGE	3.36%	5.19%

FISCAL AND BUSINESS

Ralph Sochacki,
Finance Director

Description of Court Costs, Fines and Fees Collected	
Fines and Court Costs	\$206,270.98
State Reparation Paid	\$52,204.83
Ohio State Highway Patrol	\$48,722.39
Traffic Law Library	\$20,837.00
Traffic City Highway	\$3,250.00
Sheriff Fees	\$3,634.60
Restitution Cash Payments	\$65,489.55
Legal Research Fees	\$10,417.50
Computer Automation Fees	\$34,683.00
Blood Testing Fees	\$2,460.00
Custody Investigations	\$11,500.00
Child Placement Support Payments (Parental)	\$2,609.00
Child Placement Support Payments (CSB)	\$3,695.88
Publication Fees & Miscellaneous Revenue	\$1,319.51
Township Fees	\$4,993.00
Juvenile Court - Microfilming Fees	\$7,100.00
Juvenile Court - Postage Fees	\$3,550.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Services Fees	\$20,211.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Court Cost Fees	\$40,277.50
Subtotal Juvenile Court Fines/ Costs/Fees	\$543,225.74
Prior Year Receipts	\$658,022.28
	-17.45%

DESCRIPTION OF GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	
Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio Funds	\$1,402,785.99
Department of Youth Services Base Funding	\$705,143.05
Title V	\$7,284.72
Title II	\$14,173.06
SAMHSA	\$291,805.60
BJA	\$42,410.12
OJJDP	\$32,343.04
OJFS	\$10,020.00
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds	\$2,487,926.38
JAIBG	\$90,680.32
CASA	\$22,201.00
Drug Court	\$156,890.36
Subtotal Grant & Subsidy Funds Received	\$5,263,663.64
Prior Year Receipts	\$5,090,681.71
	3.40%

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE	
Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits	\$2,210.24
State of Ohio Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment	\$304.82
Total Other Revenue	\$2,515.06
Prior Year Receipts	\$2,244.63
	12.05%

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS	
Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$454,050.48
Title IV-E Placement Reimbursement	\$127,895.77
Title IV-E Administrative Reimbursement	\$1,208,854.26
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	\$73,420.46
Keep Toledo/Lucas County Beautiful Program	\$1,823.20
SUBTOTAL CONTRACT & STATE REIMBURSEMENT	\$1,866,044.17
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS (248.48%)	\$1,579,931.63

2005
STATISTICS

1. OFFENSES DISPOSED

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

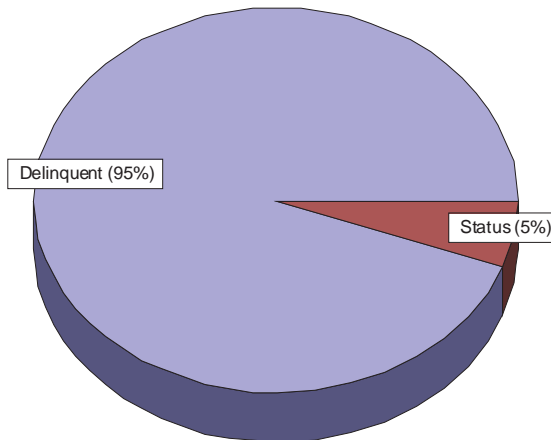
VOLUME OF OFFENSES

Juvenile offenses disposed during 2005 totaled 10,500, an increase of 170, or 1.5%, from 2004. Of these, a total of 7,657, or 73%, of the offenses were disposed by formal court proceedings and 2,843, or 27%, of the offenses were handled unofficially. This compares to 69% of the offenses being handled formally during 2004.

DELINQUENT VS. STATUS OFFENSE

Of the 7,657 formal offenses, 7,241, or 95%, were delinquency and 416, or 5%, were status offenses. This compares to 93% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 2004. Of the 2,843 unofficial offenses, 2,041, or 72%, were delinquent offenses and 802, or 28%, were status offenses. This compares to 66% delinquent cases during 2004.

Delinquent Vs. Status Offenses



SEX OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

Of the 10,500 offenses 7,302 (or 70%) included boys and 3,172 (or 30%) included girls, while the sex was undetermined in 26, or less than 1%, of the offenses. This compares with 68% for boys and 32% for girls during 2004.

TABLE 1: SEX OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	5483 76%	1757 24%	1 <1%	7241
Status Offenses	179 43%	236 57%	1 <1%	416
Unofficial	1640 58%	1179 41%	24 <1%	2843
Totals	7302 70%	3172 30%	26 <1%	10,500

RACE OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

Of the 10,500 offenses, 6,768 (or 64%) were non-white youth and 3,732 (or 36%) were white youth. This compares with 62% for non-white youth and 38% for white youth during 2004.

TABLE 2: RACE OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	4326 60%	366 5%	2438 34%	33 <1%	78 1%	7241
Status Offenses	236 57%	21 5%	143 34%	10 2%	6 1%	416
Unofficial	1404 49%	145 5%	1151 40%	25 1%	118 4%	2843
Totals	5966 57%	532 5%	3732 36%	68 1%	202 2%	10,500

The following tables categorize individual offenses that were adjudicated during 2005. These categories include Robbery/Theft, Sex, Injury to Person, Weapon, Drug, Alcohol, Property Damage, Status, and Public Nuisance. At the bottom of each table are the sum totals of all Adjudicated offenses and offenses that were dismissed during 2005 and 2004.

JUVENILE OFFENSES FOR 2005

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Breaking and Entering	50	2	0	52
Attempted Breaking and Entering	16	3	0	19
Complicity to Breaking and Entering	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Attempted Breaking and Entering	2	0	0	2
Burglary	141	5	0	146
Aggravated Burglary	11	0	0	11
Attempted Burglary	1	0	0	1
Attempted Aggravated Burglary	0	1	0	1
Complicity to Burglary	5	0	0	5
Forgery	2	2	0	4
Attempted Forgery	2	0	0	2
Grand Theft	2	0	0	2
Grand Theft Auto	30	4	0	34
Attempted Grand Theft Auto	4	1	0	5
Identity Fraud	1	0	0	1
Misuse Credit Card	0	1	0	1
Attempted Pass Bad Checks	1	0	0	1
Petty Theft	112	75	0	187
Attempted Petty Theft	1	1	0	2
Complicity to Petty Theft	2	1	0	3
Complicity to Attempted Petty Theft	0	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property	118	6	0	124
Attempted Receiving Stolen Property	5	0	0	5
Complicity to Receiving Stolen Property	0	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property (Motor Vehicle)	18	3	0	21
Attempted Receiving Stolen Property (Motor Vehicle)	3	2	0	5
Robbery	21	1	0	22
Aggravated Robbery	9	0	0	9
Attempted Robbery	4	0	0	4
Complicity to Robbery	0	1	0	1
Theft	80	27	0	107
Attempted Theft	11	1	0	12
Complicity to Theft	3	0	0	3
Theft of Drugs	0	1	0	1
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	88	11	0	99
Unlawful Use of Property	27	18	0	45
2005 Adjudicated Offense Totals	771	169	0	940
2004 Adjudicated Offense Totals	687	193	0	880
2005 Dismissals	287	100	1	388
2004 Dismissals	303	110	0	413

During 2005, the total number of robbery/theft offenses disposed (1,328) increased 3% from 2004 (1,293). Adjudicated offenses increased 7% and dismissals decreased 6%.

OFFENSE STATISTICS

TABLE 4: SEX OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2005

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Gross Sexual Imposition	11	1	0	12
Attempted Gross Sexual Imposition	1	0	0	1
Gross Sexual Imposition - Force	2	0	0	2
Public Indecency	8	1	0	9
Rape	24	0	0	24
Attempted Rape	1	0	0	1
Sexual Imposition	11	0	0	11
Sexual Battery	2	0	0	2
Soliciting	0	2	0	2
2005 Adjudicated Offense Totals	60	4	0	64
2004 Adjudicated Offense Totals	43	1	0	44
2005 Dismissals	27	3	0	30
2004 Dismissals	26	3	0	29

During 2005, the total number of sex offenses disposed (94) increased 29% from 2004 (73). Adjudicated offenses increased 45% and dismissals increased 3%.

TABLE 5: INJURY TO PERSON OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2005

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Assault	163	86	0	249
Aggravated Assault	4	1	0	5
Attempted Assault	1	3	0	4
Complicity to Assault	1	0	0	1
Negligent Assault	1	1	0	2
Assault of Police	2	1	0	3
Domestic Violence	145	78	0	223
Endanger Children	1	1	0	2
Attempted Endanger Children	1	0	0	1
Felonious Assault	19	3	0	22
Attempted Felonious Assault	2	0	0	2
Kidnapping	4	0	0	4
Murder	1	0	0	1
Attempted Murder	2	0	0	2
Vehicular Homicide	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	0	1	0	1
Vehicular Manslaughter	0	1	0	1
2005 Adjudicated Offense Totals	348	176	0	524
2004 Adjudicated Offense Totals	358	130	0	488
2005 Dismissals	477	250	0	727
2004 Dismissals	451	236	0	687

During 2005, the total number of injury to person offenses disposed (1,251) increased 6% from 2004 (1,175). Adjudicated offenses increased 7% and dismissals increased 6%.

TABLE 6: WEAPON OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2005

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Carrying Concealed Weapon	54	5	0	59
Attempted Carrying Concealed Weapon	3	2	0	5
Improper Handling of a Weapon in a Motor Vehicle	1	0	0	1
Possession of Dangerous Weapon	1	0	0	1
Unlawful Transportation of Weapon	1	0	0	1
Weapon at School	7	1	0	8
Weapon Un Disabil	1	0	0	1
2005 Adjudicated Offense Totals	68	8	0	76
2004 Adjudicated Offense Totals	67	9	0	76
2005 Dismissals	54	9	0	63
2004 Dismissals	58	5	0	63

During 2005, the total number of weapon offenses disposed (139) remained exactly the same as 2004 (139).

TABLE 7: DRUG OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2005

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Counterfeit Substance	4	0	0	4
Display Drug Samples	2	0	0	2
Drug Abuse	120	9	0	129
Attempted Drug Abuse	2	3	0	5
Drug Paraphernalia	37	7	0	44
Permit Drug Abuse	2	1	0	3
Possession of Drugs	24	3	0	27
Aggravated Possession of Drugs	1	0	0	1
Attempted Possession of Drugs	6	2	0	8
Attempted Aggravated Possession of Drugs	8	0	0	8
Aggravated Trafficking Drugs	12	1	0	13
Attempted Trafficking Drugs	4	0	0	4
2005 Adjudicated Offense Totals	222	26	0	248
2004 Adjudicated Offense Totals	254	45	0	299
2005 Dismissals	188	25	0	213
2004 Dismissals	207	44	0	251

During 2005, the total number of drug offenses disposed (461) decreased 16% from 2004 (550). Adjudicated offenses decreased 17% and dismissals decreased 15%.

TABLE 8: ALCOHOL OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2005

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
	1			
Abuse Harmful Intoxicants	1	0	0	1
Consume Alcohol	5	4	0	9
Consume Underage	9	6	0	15
Minor Consuming	4	0	0	4
Minor Possessing Alcohol	2	0	0	2
Minor Purchasing	3	1	0	4
Possession of Alcohol	25	8	0	33
Prohibition of Minors	15	4	0	19
2005 Adjudicated Offense Totals	64	23	0	87
2004 Adjudicated Offense Totals	76	25	0	101
2005 Dismissals	78	49	0	127
2004 Dismissals	114	37	0	151

During 2005, the total number of alcohol offenses disposed (214) decreased 15% from 2004 (252). Adjudicated offenses decreased 15% and dismissals decreased 10%.

TABLE 9: PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2005

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Arson	5	2	0	7
Aggravated Arson	3	0	0	3
Attempted Arson	1	0	0	1
Criminal Damage	107	32	0	139
Complicity to Criminal Damage	0	1	0	1
Vandalism	10	0	0	10
Attempted Vandalism	1	0	0	1
Vehicle Vandalism	23	0	0	23
Complicity to Vehicle Vandalism	1	0	0	1
Railroad Vandalism	1	0	0	1
2005 Adjudicated Offense Totals	152	35	0	187
2004 Adjudicated Offense Totals	126	29	0	155
2005 Dismissals	117	86	0	203
2004 Dismissals	138	29	0	167

During 2005, the total number of property damage offenses disposed (390) increased 21% from 2004 (322). Adjudicated offenses increased 21% and dismissals increased 22%.

TABLE 10: STATUS OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2005

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Unruly	11	10	0	21
Unruly/Curfew	2	2	0	4
Unruly/Runaway	3	3	0	6
Unruly/Truancy	2	1	0	3
2005 Adjudicated Offense Totals	18	16	0	34
2004 Adjudicated Offense Totals	31	20	0	51
2005 Dismissals	191	237	1	429
2004 Dismissals	217	242	0	459

During 2005, the total number of status offenses disposed (463) decreased 9% from 2004 (510). Adjudicated offenses decreased 33% and dismissals decreased 7%. Note that 93% of status offenses are dismissed.

OFFENSE STATISTICS

TABLE 11: PUBLIC NUISANCE OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2005

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Complicity	5	2	0	7
Criminal Mischief	17	4	0	21
Criminal Trespassing	130	10	0	140
Criminal Trespassing on Railroad	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Criminal Trespassing	1	0	0	1
Cruelty To Animals	2	0	0	2
Discharge Fireworks	1	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	296	102	0	398
Escape	4	0	0	4
Failure to Comply with Police	11	1	0	12
Failure to Disperse	5	0	0	5
Failure to Report a Crime	2	0	0	2
False Alarm	5	0	0	5
Falsification	54	21	0	75
Fictitious Plates	1	0	0	1
Flee/Elude Officer	2	0	0	2
Furnish False Information	27	8	0	35
Induce Panic	2	0	0	2
Loitering	18	2	0	20
Menacing	41	14	0	55
Aggravated Menacing	16	4	0	20
Complicity to Menacing	1	0	0	1
Misuse of 911	0	1	0	1
Obstruction of Justice	7	5	0	12
Obstruction of Official Business	124	26	0	150
Attempted Obstruction of Official Business	1	0	0	1
Pandering Obscenity	1	0	0	1
Possession of Cigarettes	0	1	0	1
Possession of Criminal Tools	13	0	0	13
Reckless Operation	1	0	0	1
Resist Arrest	47	20	0	67
Resist Arrest/Harm	14	8	0	22
Riot	13	8	0	21
Aggravated Riot	9	2	0	11
Attempted Riot	1	0	0	1
Attempted Aggravated Riot	1	1	0	2
Complicity to Riot	2	1	0	3
Safe School Ordinance	307	116	0	423
Complicity to Safe School Ordinance	2	0	0	2
Smoking Minor	3	0	0	3
Tamper with Hydrant	1	0	0	1
Tamper with Records	0	2	0	2
Telecommunications Fraud	0	1	0	1
Telephone Harassment	3	3	0	6
Aggravated Trespassing	3	0	0	3
2005 Adjudicated Offense Totals	1195	363	0	1558
2004 Adjudicated Offense Totals	804	282	0	1086
2005 Dismissals	1346	414	0	1760
2004 Dismissals	1121	357	0	1478

During 2005, the total number of public nuisance offenses disposed (3,318) increased 29% from 2004 (2,564). Adjudicated offenses increased 43% and dismissals increased 9%.

TABLE 12: 2005 OFFENSE SUMMARY

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
1.) 2005 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2882	808	0	3690
a.) 2004 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2533	778	0	3311
2.) 2005 Dismissed Delinquent	2601	949	1	3551
b.) 2004 Dismissed Delinquent	2431	832	0	3263
3.) 2005 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines 1 & 2)	5483	1757	1	7241
c.) 2004 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines a & b)	4964	1610	0	6574
4.) 2005 Adjudicated Status Offenses	16	12	0	28
d.) 2004 Adjudicated Status Offenses	31	20	0	51
5.) 2005 Dismissed Status Offenses	163	224	1	388
e.) 2004 Dismissed Status Offenses	217	242	0	459
6.) 2005 Total Status Offenses (lines 4 & 5)	179	236	1	416
f.) 2004 Total Status Offenses (lines d & e)	248	262	0	510
7.) 2005 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines 1 & 4)	2898	820	0	3718
g.) 2004 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines a & d)	2564	798	0	3362
8.) 2005 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines 2 & 5)	2764	1173	2	3939
h.) 2004 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines b & e)	2648	1074	0	3722
9.) 2005 Total Offenses Terminated (lines 7 & 8)	5662	1993	2	7657
i.) 2004 Total Offenses Terminated (lines g & h)	5212	1872	0	7084
10.) 2005 Unofficial Case Handling	1640	1179	24	2843
j.) 2004 Unofficial Case Handling	1828	1396	22	3246
11.) 2005 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines 9 & 10)	7302	3172	26	10,500
k.) 2004 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines i & j)	7040	3268	22	10,330

In summary, the total number of cases disposed during 2005 (10,500) increased by 2% from 2004 (10,330). During 2005, 35% of all cases disposed were adjudicated (33% in 2004), 37% were dismissed (36% in 2004), and 27% were handled unofficially (31% in 2004).

TABLE 13: PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL FOR OFFENSE SUMMARY

	2005	2004
Adjudicated Offenses (Table 12, Line 7)	35% (3718 of 10,500)	33% (3362 of 10,330)
Dismissed Offenses (Table 12, Line 8)	38% (3939 of 10,500)	36% (3722 of 10,330)
Unofficial Case Handling (Table 12, Line 10)	27% (2843 of 10,500)	31% (3246 of 10,330)

Percent of Annual Total for Offense Summary

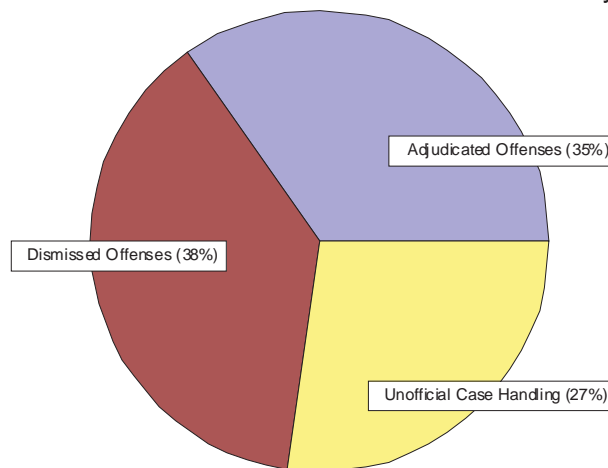
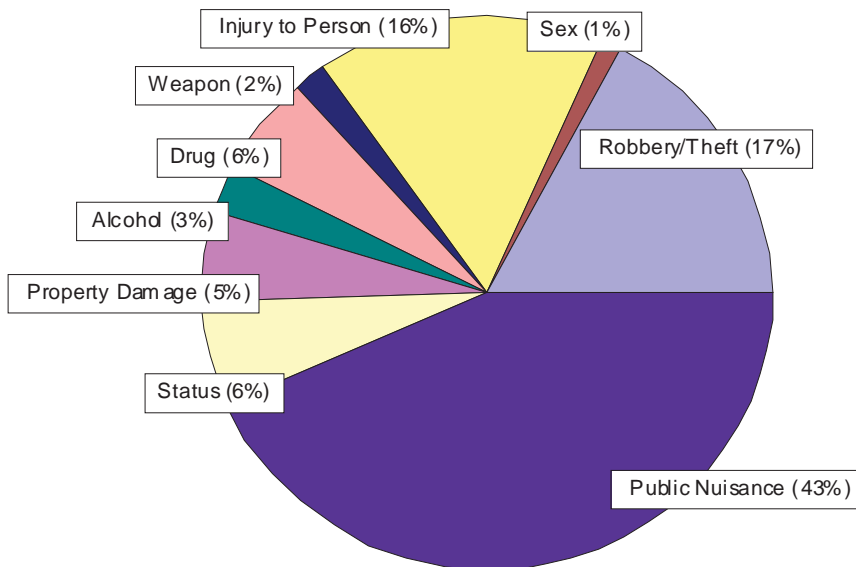


TABLE 14: PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY OFFENSE CATEGORY (Adjudicated & Dismissed)

	2005	2004
Robbery/Theft Offenses (1328 of 7657)	17%	18%
Sex Offenses (94 of 7657)	1%	1%
Injury to Person Offenses (1251 of 7657)	16%	17%
Weapon Offenses (139 of 7657)	2%	2%
Drug Offenses (461 of 7657)	6%	8%
Alcohol Offenses (214 of 7657)	3%	4%
Property Damage Offenses (390 of 7657)	5%	5%
Status Offenses (463 of 7657)	6%	7%
Public Nuisance Offenses (3318 of 7657)	43%	36%

The percentage of offenses by category remained relatively stable from 2004 with a few exceptions. There was a slight decrease in drug offenses and a larger increase in public nuisance offenses disposed during 2005.

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



FIVE YEAR TRENDS FOR OFFENSES

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

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number Offenses Disposed	10,342	10,407	10,016	10,330	10,500
Annual Difference	3%	<1%	-4%	3%	2%

Offenses Disposed

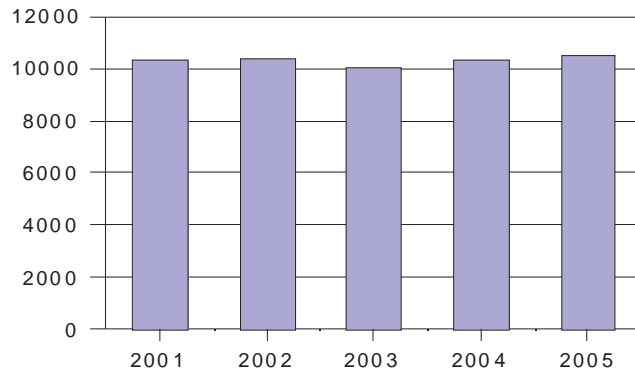
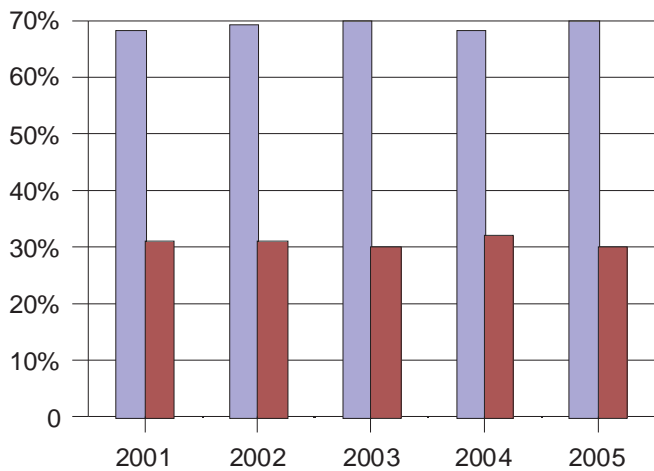


TABLE 16A: OFFENSE BY SEX

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Boys	68%	69%	70%	68%	70%
Girls	31%	31%	30%	32%	30%

Sex by Percentage



Race by Percentage

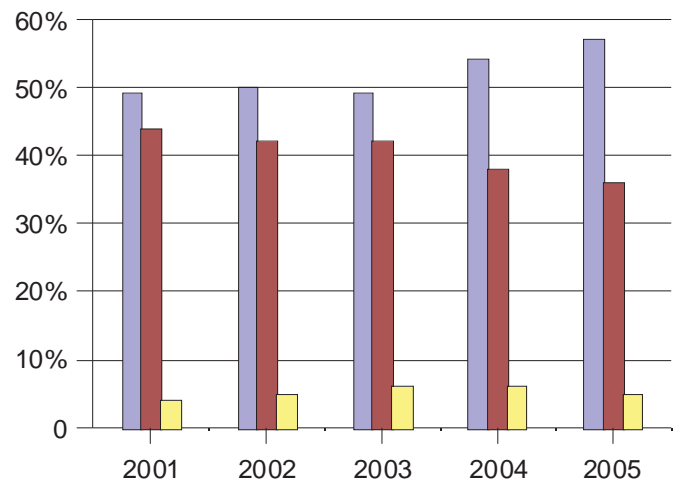


TABLE 16B: OFFENSE BY RACE

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
African-American	49%	50%	49%	54%	57%
Caucasian	44%	42%	42%	38%	36%
Hispanic	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%

TABLE 17: DELINQUENCY VS. STATUS OFFENSE

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Delinquency	94%	93%	94%	93%	95%
Status	6%	7%	6%	7%	5%

TABLE 18: ADJUDICATED OFFENSES

The following tables represent adjudicated offenses by offense type and their five year trends.

TABLE 18A: ROBBERY/THEFT OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Offenses	1052	1088	1086	880	940
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	28%	31%	30%	26%	25%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	180	36	-2	-206	60
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	21%	3%	<-1%	-19%	7%

TABLE 18B: SEX OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Offenses	57	39	52	44	64
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-4	-18	13	-8	20
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-7%	-32%	33%	-15%	45%

TABLE 18C: INJURY TO PERSON OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Offenses	485	431	493	488	524
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	13%	12%	14%	17%	14%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	78	-54	62	-5	36
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	19%	-11%	14%	-1%	7%

OFFENSE STATISTICS

TABLE 18D: WEAPON OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Offenses	59	55	72	76	76
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	2	-4	17	4	0
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	4%	-7%	31%	6%	-

TABLE 18E: DRUG OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Offenses	299	273	282	299	248
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-53	-26	9	17	-51
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-15%	-9%	3%	6%	-17%

TABLE 18F: ALCOHOL OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Offenses	172	134	110	101	87
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	5%	4%	3%	4%	2%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-20	-38	-24	-9	-14
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-10%	-22%	-18%	-8%	-14%

TABLE 18G: PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Offenses	131	118	118	155	187
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	4%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	19	-13	0	37	32
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	17%	-10%	-	31%	21%

TABLE 18H: STATUS OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Offenses	98	90	64	51	34
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	2	-8	-26	-13	-17
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	2%	-8%	-29%	-20%	-33%

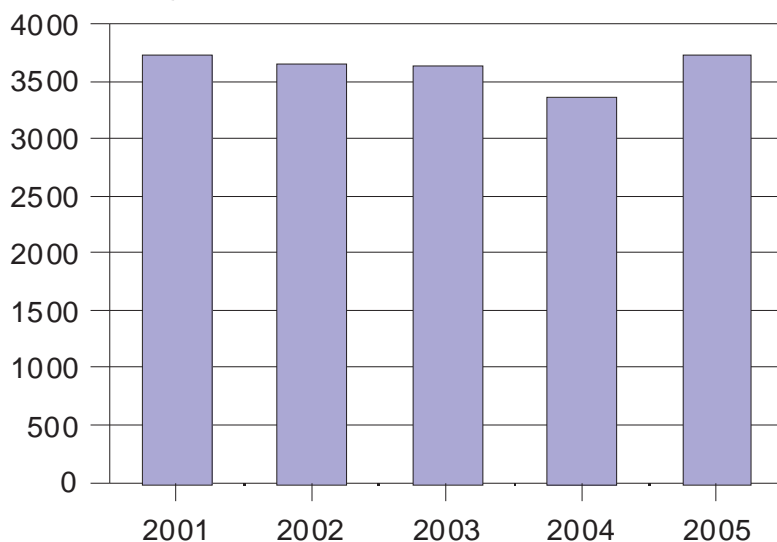
TABLE 18I: PUBLIC NUISANCE OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Offenses	1378	1417	1352	1086	1558
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	37%	40%	37%	36%	42%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	179	39	-65	-266	472
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	15%	3%	-6%	-20%	43%

TABLE 19: ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTAL

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Adjudicated Offense Total	3731	3645	3629	3362	3718
Annual Offense Difference	383	-86	-16	-267	356
	11%	-2%	-<1%	-7%	11%

Adjudicated Offenses



ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

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

TABLE 20: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED BOYS OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	35	65	37	38	30
Homicide Offenses	2	1	3	2	4
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	22	28	25	23	23
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	16	6	12	13	24
Totals	75	100	77	76	81
Annual Difference	21%	33%	-23%	-1%	7%

TABLE 21: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL BOYS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Adjudicated Violent Crimes-Boys	75	100	77	76	81
Total Adjudicated Offenses-Boys	2874	2847	2842	2564	2898
Percent Of Violent	2.6%	3.5%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%

TABLE 22: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED GIRLS OFFENSES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	4	5	2	1	1
Homicide Offenses	0	0	0	1	1
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	4	2	10	5	4
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	7	12	7	6
Annual Difference	13%	-13%	71%	-42%	-14%

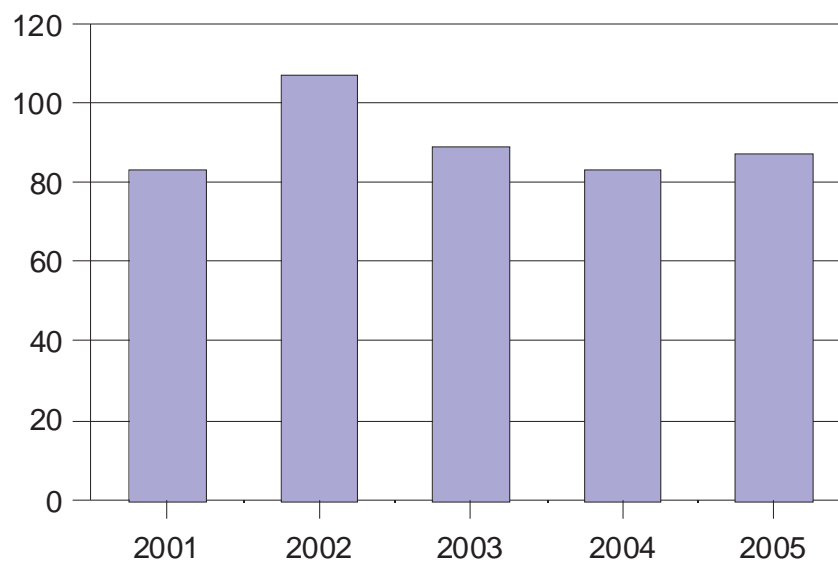
TABLE 23: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL GIRLS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Adjudicated Violent Crimes-Girls	8	7	12	7	6
Total Adjudicated Offenses-Girls	852	797	787	798	820
Percent Of Violent	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	39	70	39	39	31
Homicide Offenses	2	1	3	3	5
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	26	30	35	28	27
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	16	6	12	13	24
Totals	83	107	89	83	87
Trends	20%	55%	-17%	-7%	5%

Adjudicated Violent Offenses

**TABLE 25: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL ADJUDICATIONS**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Adjudicated Violent Crimes-Boys & Girls	83	107	89	83	87
Total Adjudicated Offenses-Boys & Girls	3731	3645	3629	3362	3718
Percentage Violent of All Adjudicated Offenses	2.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%

Lucas County Juvenile Court 2005 Offense Statistics gathered and processed by Sarah Nopper (snoppe@co.lucas.oh.us) and reflect information gathered on March 15th, 2006.

2. CASES DISPOSED

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

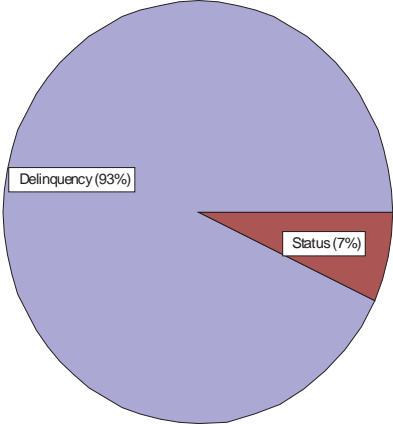
VOLUME OF CASES

A total of 8,891 cases were disposed during 2005, a decrease of 318, or 3%, from 2004. Of these, a total of 6,234, or 70%, of the cases were disposed by formal court action and 2,657, or 30%, were handled unofficially. This compares to 65% of the cases being disposed by formal court action during 2004.

DELINQUENT vs. STATUS UNOFFICIAL STATUS FOR OFFENSES

Of the 6,234 cases disposed by formal court action, 5,816, or 93%, were delinquency and 418, or 7%, were status. This compares to 92% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 2004.

Delinquent Vs. Status - Cases Disposed



JUVENILE CASES BY SEX

Of the 8,891 cases, 6,132, or 69%, were boys and 2,733, or 31%, were girls, while the sex was undetermined in 26, or less than 1%, of the cases. This compares to 67% boys and 33% girls during 2004.

Juvenile Cases by Sex

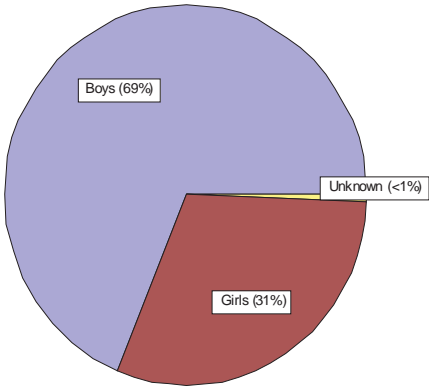


TABLE 26: SEX OF OFFENDER FOR CASES

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Cases	4426 76%	1389 24%	1 <1%	5816 65%
Status Cases	182 44%	235 56%	1 <1%	418 5%
Unofficial Cases	1524 57%	1109 42%	24 1%	2657 30%
Total Cases	6132 69%	2733 31%	26 <1%	8891

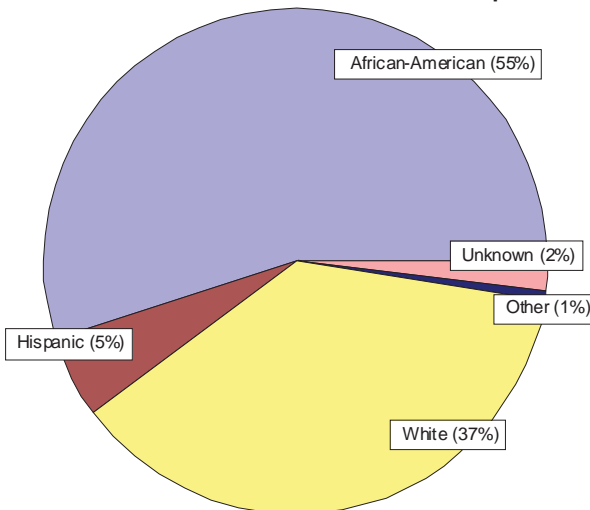
RACE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES DISPOSED

Of the 8,891 cases, 63% were non-white youth and 37% were white youth. This compares to 62% non-white youth and 38% white youth during 2004.

TABLE 27: RACE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	3379 58%	311 5%	2063 35%	21 <1%	42 1%	5816
Status Offenses	234 56%	23 6%	146 35%	10 2%	5 1%	418
Unofficial	1299 49%	132 5%	1090 41%	23 1%	113 4%	2657
Totals	4912 55%	466 5%	3299 37%	54 1%	160 2%	9209

Race of Offender for Cases Disposed



AGE	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF
7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
8	12	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	8
9	26	0	16	0	0	6	0	0	0	26	0	22
10	26	1	38	6	0	6	0	0	2	32	1	46
11	66	1	60	17	1	17	0	0	0	83	2	77
12	181	6	108	53	9	54	0	0	1	234	15	163
13	477	14	225	161	28	167	0	1	2	638	43	394
14	752	31	254	276	46	201	0	0	5	1028	77	460
15	940	50	270	303	57	232	0	0	8	1243	107	510
16	918	41	285	294	58	223	1	0	3	1213	99	511
17	934	38	239	266	36	191	0	0	2	1200	74	432
18	55	0	18	7	0	9	0	0	1	62	0	28
19+	19	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
Unknown	19	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	23	0	5
Total	4426	182	1524	1389	235	1109	1	1	24	5816	418	2657

FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS. REPEAT OFFENDERS BY SEX

A total of 75% of the boys' cases received were repeat offenders. This compares to 74% in 2004. A total of 63% of the girls' cases received were repeat offenders. This compares to 61% in 2004.

	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders
Boys	25% (1546 of 6109)	75% (4563 of 6109)
Girls	37% (1010 of 2758)	63% (1748 of 2758)
Unknown	95% (40 of 42)	5% (2 of 42)
Total	29% (2596 of 8909)	71% (6313 of 8909)

FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS. REPEAT OFFENDERS BY RACE

A total of 62% of White youth were repeat offenders, compared to 79% for African American youth and 70% for Hispanic youth. Percentages for 2004 were 63% repeat offenders in White youth, 77% repeat offenders in African American Youth, and 68% repeat offenders for Hispanic youth.

	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders
Caucasian	38%	62%
African/American	21%	79%
Hispanic	30%	70%
Other	30%	70%
Total	29%	71%

TABLE 31: ZIP CODE OF OFFENDER BY CASE TYPE

CITY	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF
43601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43602	111	6	29	24	2	16	1	0	0	136	8	45
43603	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
43604	70	6	39	27	0	14	0	0	0	97	6	53
43605	415	18	162	168	25	113	0	0	0	583	43	275
43606	262	8	82	76	15	62	0	0	0	338	23	144
43607	578	32	186	177	29	116	0	0	7	755	61	309
43608	576	15	184	190	24	139	0	0	1	766	39	324
43609	454	12	121	124	18	106	0	0	3	578	30	230
43610	220	7	59	89	11	37	0	0	0	309	18	96
43611	203	5	72	44	9	43	0	0	0	247	14	115
43612	207	14	97	79	11	96	0	0	0	286	25	193
43613	181	9	87	61	12	83	0	0	1	242	21	171
43614	112	2	39	22	0	26	0	1	0	134	3	65
43615	205	6	85	57	10	51	0	0	3	262	16	139
43616	80	1	18	28	2	11	0	0	1	108	3	30
43617	16	0	5	7	0	8	0	0	0	23	0	13
43618	6	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1
43619	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	3
43620	170	7	30	48	9	26	0	0	0	218	16	56
43623	59	1	35	14	4	31	0	0	0	73	5	66
43624	44	13	10	23	29	13	0	0	2	67	42	25
43635	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	3974	162	1342	1263	210	994	1	1	18	5238	373	2354

COUNTY	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF
43412	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	2
43504	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2
43522	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	2	2
43528	58	1	24	26	4	15	0	0	0	84	5	39
43537	139	2	40	14	1	19	0	0	1	153	3	60
43542	7	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3
43547	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	2
43558	35	2	28	6	1	9	0	0	0	41	3	37
43560	87	5	18	29	8	12	0	0	2	116	13	32
43565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43566	23	0	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	25	0	10
43571	17	1	6	10	2	4	0	0	1	27	3	11
Subtotal	377	12	131	96	17	65	0	0	4	473	29	200
Wood Co.	15	2	9	7	3	9	0	0	1	22	5	19
So. Mich.	16	1	16	8	1	14	0	0	0	24	2	30
Not Lucas Co.	31	5	16	9	3	17	0	0	0	40	8	33
Unknown	13	0	10	6	1	10	0	0	1	19	1	21
Grand Total	4426	182	1524	1389	235	1109	1	1	24	5816	418	2657

Lucas County Juvenile Court 2005 Case Statistics gathered and processed by Sarah Nopper (snoppe@co.lucas.oh.us) and reflect information gathered on March 15th, 2006.

3. FILING STATISTICS

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

VOLUME OF NEW OFFENSES FILED

A total of 11,717 new offenses were filed during 2005, an increase of 970 offenses, or 9%, from 2004.

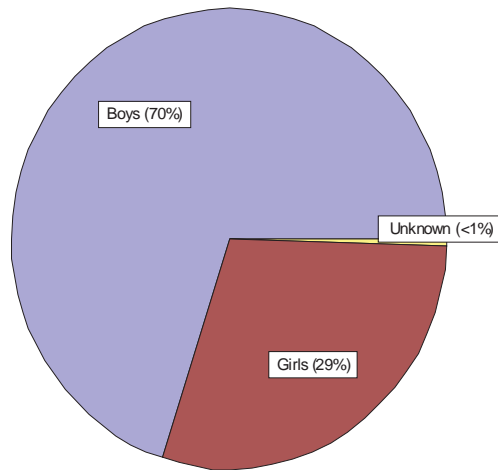
Of these 11,717 new offense filings, a total of 8,655, or 74%, were designated to be handled by formal court proceedings and 3,062, or 26%, were designated to be handled unofficially. This compares to 71% of the cases being disposed by formal court action during 2004.

SEX OF OFFENDERS FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

Of the 11,717 new offenses filed - 8,214, or 70%, involved boys - 3,451, or 29%, involved girls - and 52, or less than 1%, were offenses for which the juvenile's sex was not recorded. This compares to 68% involving boys and 32% girls during 2004.

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	6250 76%	1977 24%	17 <1%	8244
Status Offenses	178 43%	231 56%	2 <1%	411
Unofficial Offenses	1786 58%	1243 41%	33 1%	3062
Total Offenses	8214 70%	3451 29%	52 <1%	11,717

Sex of Offenders for New Offenses Filed



RACE OF OFFENDER FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

During 2005, 64% of the new offenses filed involved minority youth. This compares to 63% minority filings during 2004.

TABLE 33: RACE OF OFFENDER FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	4846	406	2832	50	110	8244
	59%	5%	34%	1%	1%	
Status Offenses	246	20	127	10	8	411
	60%	5%	31%	2%	2%	
Unofficial Offenses	1527	144	1220	30	141	3062
	50%	5%	40%	1%	4%	
Total Offenses	6619	570	4179	80	259	11,717
	56%	5%	36%	1%	2%	

Race of Offender for New Offenses Filed

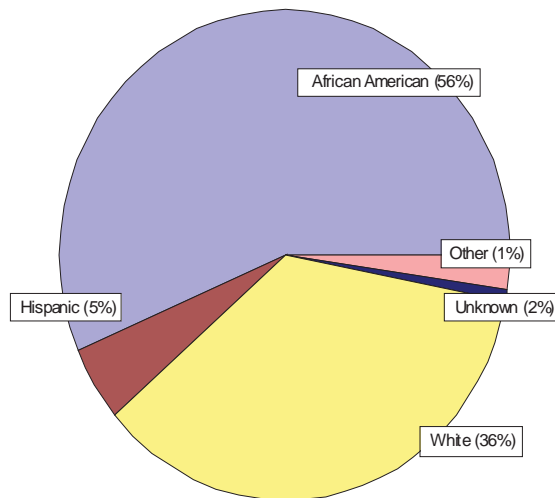
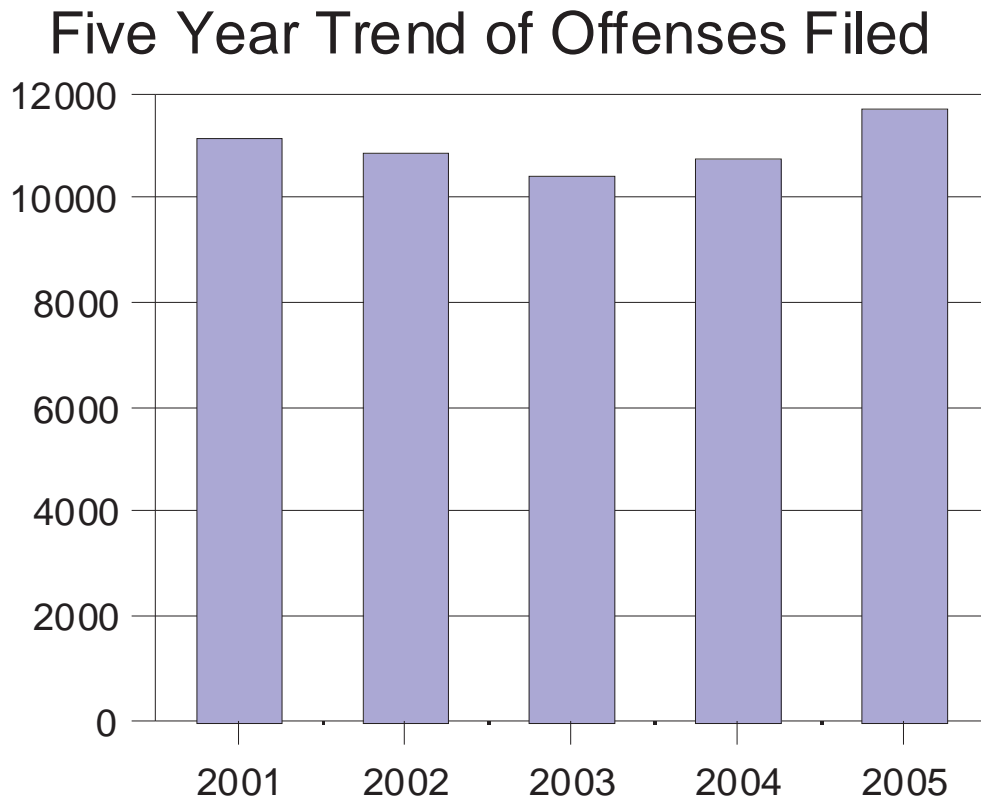


TABLE 34: FIVE YEAR TREND OF OFFENSES FILED					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Delinquency	7205	7051	6842	7125	8244
Status	370	515	463	503	411
Unofficial	3555	3295	3127	3119	3062
Total	11,130	10,861	10,432	10,747	11,717



The following tables represent the offenses most commonly referred to the Court. A total of 27 offenses represent 85% of all offense filings.

TABLE 35: OFFENSE FILINGS OF 100 OR MORE				
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Assault	568	340	1	909
Breaking and Entering	132	3	0	135
Burglary	258	15	1	274
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	117	14	0	131
Criminal Damage	291	124	2	417
Criminal Trespassing	363	84	2	449
Disorderly Conduct	427	190	3	620
Domestic Violence	451	267	0	718
Drug Abuse	267	44	3	314
Drug Paraphernalia	136	24	2	162
Falsification	105	57	0	162
Grand Theft Auto	106	20	0	126
Loitering	188	24	1	213
Menacing	99	68	1	168
Aggravated Menacing	107	43	0	150
Obstructing Official Business	489	124	3	616
Petty Theft	365	370	5	740
Possession of Alcohol	71	37	2	110
Prohibition Minors	82	51	1	134
Receiving Stolen Property	244	20	2	266
Resist Arrest	160	52	1	213
Safe School Ordinance	903	506	1	1410
Theft	187	104	3	294
Unruly	311	266	4	581
Unruly/Curfew	195	87	2	284
Unruly/Runaway	106	178	2	286
Unruly/Truancy	62	47	3	112
a) Totals	6790	3159	45	9994
b) Total 2005 Filings	8214	3451	52	11,717
c) 'a' divided by 'b'	83%	92%	85%	85%

The most commonly referred offense is Safe School Ordinance, as was the case during 2004.

MOST COMMON REFERRED OFFENSES FOR 2005		
	Number of Offenses in 2005	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	1410	12%
Assault	909	8%
Petty Theft	740	6%
Domestic Violence	718	6%
Disorderly Conduct	620	5%
Obstructing Official Business	616	5%
% of Total Filings		42%

The most commonly referred boys offense is Safe School Ordinance, as was the case during 2004.

MOST COMMON REFERRED BOYS OFFENSES FOR 2005		
	Number of Offenses in 2005	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	903	11%
Assault	568	7%
Obstructing Official Business	489	6%
Domestic Violence	451	5%
Disorderly Conduct	427	5%
Petty Theft	365	4%
% of Total Filings		38%

The most commonly referred girls offense is Safe School Ordinance, as was the case during 2004.

MOST COMMON REFERRED GIRLS OFFENSES FOR 2005		
	Number of Offenses in 2005	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	506	16%
Petty Theft	370	11%
Assault	340	10%
Domestic Violence	267	8%
Unruly	266	8%
Disorderly Conduct	190	6%
% of Total Filings		59%

A total of 242 violent offense filings occurred during 2005, compared to 196 during 2004.

VIOLENT OFFENSES FILINGS FOR 2004				
	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Aggravated & Felonious Assault	73	15	0	88
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	98	2	0	100
Homicide Offenses	3	1	0	4
Rape	50	0	0	50
Total	224	18	0	242
% of Total Filings	2%	<1%		2%

Lucas County Juvenile Court 2005 Filing Statistics gathered and processed by Sarah Nopper (snoppe@co.lucas.oh.us) and reflect information gathered on February 15th, 2006.

4. COMMITMENTS AND CERTIFICATIONS

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

COMMITMENTS

A total of 69 youth were committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services during 2005, compared to 73 during 2004 (a decrease of 4 or 5%). The breakdown was 51 commitments during 2005 compared to 56 during 2004 (a decrease of 5 or 9%). Additionally, there were 18 parole revocations during 2005 compared to 17 during 2004 (an increase of 1 or 6%).

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed	40	5	45
Recommitted	4	0	4
Prior Commitments	2	0	2
Total	46	5	51
Parole Revocations	18	0	18
Judicial Release Violation	0	0	0
Grand Total	64	5	69

A total of 38% of commitments were for felony 1 & 2 offenses, compared to 34% during 2004. A total of 61% were minority youth compared to the 73% during 2004.

	Commitments	Revocations/Rel. Violations
FELONY LEVEL		
Murder (Aggravated)		
Felony 1	9 (18%)	4 (22%)
Felony 2	10 (20%)	1 (6%)
Felony 3	8 (16%)	5 (28%)
Felony 4	16 (31%)	6 (33%)
Felony 5	8 (16%)	2 (11%)
Total	51	18
RACE		
African-American	29 (57%)	16 (89%)
Caucasian	20 (39%)	2 (11%)
Hispanic	2 (4%)	0
Unknown	0	0
Total	51	18

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

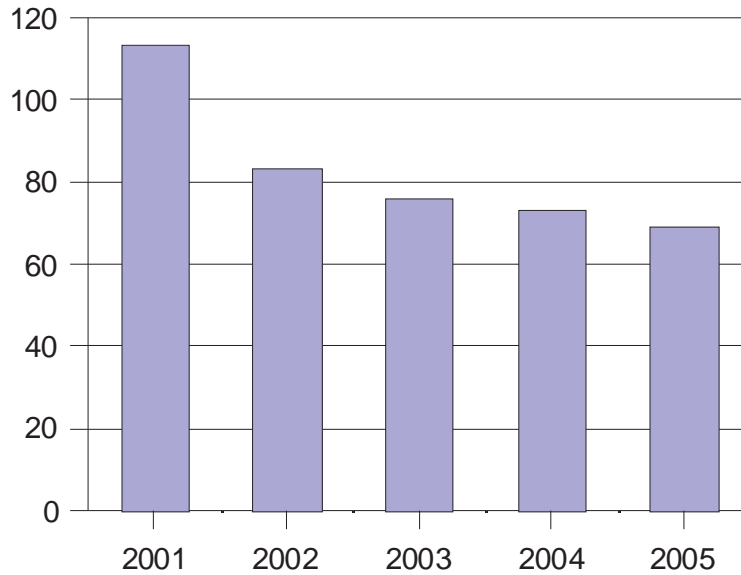
TABLE 42: COMMITMENTS					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Boys	88	59	62	53	46
Girls	8	2	4	3	5
Total Commitments	96	61	66	56	51
Annual Difference	-9	-35	5	-10	-5
	-9%	-36%	8%	-15%	-9%

TABLE 43: COMMITMENTS VS. RECOMMITMENTS					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Commitments	71	44	59	50	45
Percent of Total	74%	72%	89%	89%	88%
Prior & Recommitments	25	17	7	6	6
Percent of Total	26%	28%	11%	11%	12%

TABLE 44: REVOCATIONS					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Boys	14	22	9	16	18
Girls	3	0	1	1	0
Total Revocations	17	22	10	17	18

TABLE 45: COMMITMENTS & REVOCATIONS					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Commitments	96	61	66	56	51
Total Revocations	17	22	10	17	18
Grand Total	113	83	76	73	69
Annual Difference	-21	-30	-7	-3	-4
	-16%	-27%	-8%	-4%	-5%

Commitments & Revocations



CERTIFICATIONS

A total of 21 filings for certification or bindovers to the General Trial Division were filed by the prosecutor during 2005. This compares to 20 filings during 2004, an increase of 1 or 5%. A total of 8 youth were certified, compared to 13 during 2004, a decrease of 5 or 38%.

TABLE 46: CERTIFICATION SUMMARY FOR 2005

Carried from 2004	1
Filings	21
Certified	8 (1 from 2004 Filings)
Committed	5
YTC Placement	2
Dismissed	4
Parole	0
Probation	0
CCNO	0
Other	1 (Juvenile Treatment Court)
Carried to 2006	2

CERTIFICATIONS TO GENERAL TRIAL DIVISIONS

During 2005, 8 youth were certified to stand trial as an adult on 21 filings by the prosecutor. This compares to 13 certifications (38% decrease) on 20 filings (5% increase) during 2004.

Certification Offenses	Murder	1
	Attempted Murder	1
	Robbery	3
	Aggravated Robbery	2
	Attempted Robbery	1
	Felonious Assault	2
	Burglary	2
	Aggravated Burglary	1
	Aggravated Arson	2
	Aggravated Trafficking Drugs	1
	Drug Abuse	1
	Possess Drugs	1
	Aggravated Riot	1
	Vandalism	1
	Weapon Under Disability	1
	Total Offenses	21
Sex		-
	Male	8
	Female	0
Race		-
	Caucasian	1
	African/American	6
	Hispanic	1
	Other	0
Age		-
	15	0
	16	1
	17	7
	18	0

Lucas County Juvenile Court 2005 Commitment and Certification Statistics gathered and processed by Dan Pompa (Court Administrator) and reflect information gathered on April 3rd, 2006.

5. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

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

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
African/American	992	312	1	1305
Hispanic	123	55	0	178
Caucasian	1593	834	12	2439
Other	32	12	0	44
Unknown	27	10	3	40
Totals	2767	1223	16	4006

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Boys	3175	3259	3046	2815	2767
Girls	1483	1495	1527	1355	1223
Total	4662	4755	4573	4184	4006

Lucas County Juvenile Court 2005 Traffic Statistics gathered and processed by Sarah Nopper (snoppe@co.lucas.oh.us) and reflect information gathered on April 3rd, 2006.

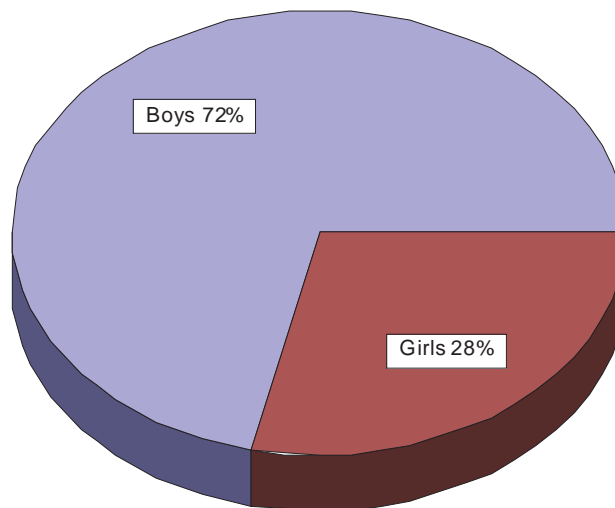
6. DETENTION STATISTICS

BOOKING: A youth who is brought to JDC by a law enforcement officer. The youth may be booked and released to a parent or guardian shortly thereafter if the youth scores as low risk on the JDC Risk Assessment Instrument. If a youth was booked twice within the year, he/she may be counted twice in the numbers represented below.

TABLE 50A: BOOKINGS BY RACE AND GENDER

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Caucasian	2278 (40%)	2165 (37%)	1186 (35%)	1779 (32%)	1740 (30%)
Minority	3198 (55%)	3624 (62%)	3519 (65%)	3841 (68%)	4035 (70%)
Unknown	347 (5%)	54 (1%)	1 (<1%)	40 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
TOTAL	5823	5843	5406	5660	5776
Male	4031 (70%)	4065 (70%)	3703 (69%)	3895 (69%)	4132 (72%)
Female	1787 (30%)	1778 (30%)	1703 (31%)	1764 (31%)	1644 (28%)
Unknown	5 (<1%)	0	0	1 (<1%)	0
TOTAL	5823	5843	5406	5660	5776

Total Bookings



ADMISSION: A youth who is admitted into Secure Detention and not eligible for release without a Detention Hearing and Judicial Authorization (medium-high risk on the JDC Risk Assessment Instrument). If a youth was admitted twice within the year, he/she may be counted twice.

TABLE 50B: ADMISSIONS BY RACE AND GENDER					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Caucasian	1052 (38%)	1184 (37%)	1149 (35%)	1109 (31%)	1029 (30%)
Minority	1613 (58%)	2023 (63%)	2153 (65%)	2493 (69%)	2427 (70%)
Unknown	157 (4%)	24 (1%)	1 (<1%)	21 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
TOTAL	2822	3231	3303	3623	3457
Male	2112 (75%)	2347 (73%)	2381 (72%)	2605 (72%)	2554 (74%)
Female	710 (25%)	884 (27%)	922 (28%)	1018 (28%)	903 (26%)
TOTAL	2822	3231	3303	3623	3457

ADMISSION RATE: The number of youth admitted divided by the number of youth booked.

TABLE 51: ADMISSION RATE BY RACE AND GENDER					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Caucasian	47%	55%	63%	63%	59%
Minority	51%	56%	62%	69%	60%
Male	53%	58%	65%	67%	62%
Female	40%	50%	55%	58%	55%

TABLE 52: AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION					
Calendar Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	62*	62	61	63	61

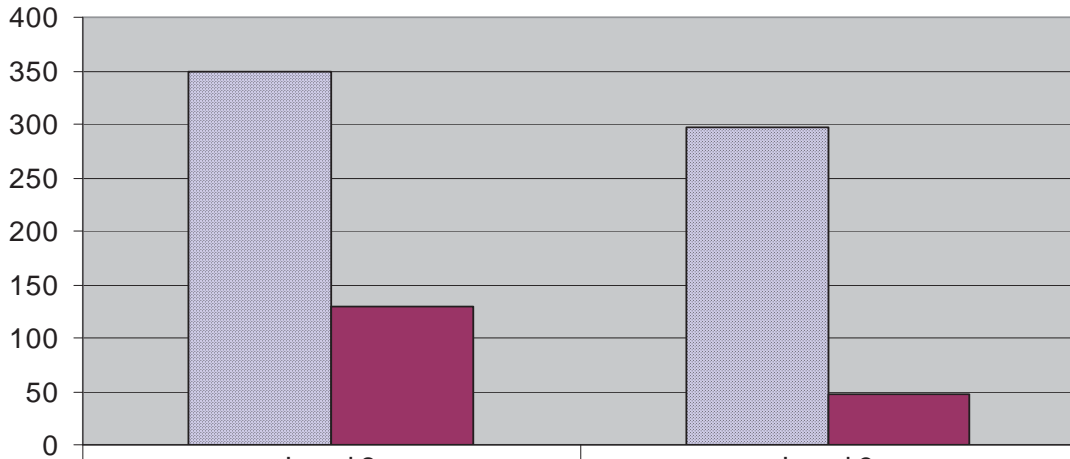
*Note, before the implementation of Community Detention in September, 2000, the average daily population for the Child Study Institute was 80.

TABLE 53: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY					
Calendar Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Days	7.77	7.86	7.81	7.45	6.52

Lucas County Juvenile Court 2005 Detention Statistics gathered and processed by Sarah Nopper (snoppe@co.lucas.oh.us) and reflect information gathered on April 3rd, 2006.

7. COMMUNITY CONTROL STATISTICS

**Terminations from Community Control
1/1/05 through 12/31/05**



	Level 2	Level 3
Successful	349 (72%)	296 (86%)
Unsuccessful	130 (28%)	47 (14%)

Lucas County Juvenile Court 2005 Community Control Statistics gathered and processed by Kendra Kec (Assistant Court Administrator) and reflect information gathered on April 12th, 2006.

8. VICTIM STATISTICS

The following information, mandated by section ORC 2151.18, reflects the number of complaints filed within the court, that allege that a child is a delinquent child, in relation to which the court determines under ORC2151.27(D) that the victim of the alleged delinquent act was sixty-five years of age or older or permanently and totally disabled at the time of the alleged commission of the act.

TABLE 54: VICTIM STATISTICS FOR CASES FILED

	Property	Theft	Violent
Delinquent Complaints Filed	14	70	2
Adjudications	1	42	1
Adjudication & Restitution	0	34	0
Committed to an Institution	0	3	0
Transferred for Criminal Prosecution	0	0	0

Lucas County Juvenile Court 2005 Victim Statistics gathered and processed by Sarah Nopper (snoppe@co.lucas.oh.us) and reflect information gathered on April 3rd, 2006.

Administrative and Supervisory Staff With Contact Information

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